Code: ECOSOC/1/1
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Topic: Reviewing the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging UN General Assembly resolution 70/1 on the adoption the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

Recognizing the setbacks from Coronavirus (COVID-19) in each Member State's trajectory to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Reaffirming the lessons learned following the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals Report and the 2000-2015 Millennium Development goals,

Noting with concern that according to the United Nations Department of Global Communications, 21 million children are classified as severely food insecure,

Supporting the facilitation of integration of younger and older generations' educational programs to improve overall literacy, practical skills and trades, and establish a stronger standard for global learning,

Urging the recognition of the Economic and Social Council with regards to the effects that Covid-19 had on Member States and their individual tourism industry,

Concerned by poor access to international free trade, specifically for landlocked nations,

Underscoring the importance of diverse economic and employment opportunities in promoting sustainable development as mentioned in Sustainable Development Goal SDG 8.2 (Diversify, Innovate and Upgrade For Economic Productivity),

Disheartened by obstacles placed before Member States' access to vaccine and disease prevention medications,

Supportive of confronting international terrorism which continues to impede on global economic development,

Acknowledging the gender inequality and wage gap preventing women from an equal opportunity to compete for higher paying jobs,

Recognizing the persistence of gender inequality and limitations of women's participation, as well as an increase in cases of violence,

Believing that international investment in foreign aid can help mitigate the causes of poverty in several Member States,

Recognizing the detrimental effects of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on Member States and their progress towards the SDGs as cited by the *2023 Sustainable Development Goals Special Report* (2023),

Acknowledging the possibility of inaccurate or erroneous statistical submissions by Member State statistical analysis organizations,

1. *Encourages* Member States to adopt new policies for the protection of our world's oceans and shorelines whilst maintaining economic prosperity by:

    a. Tracking overfishing of specific species that are at risk of endangerment;

    b. Conserving water and reducing excess runoff and wastewater that flows into the ocean and further pollutes our oceans;

    c. Suggesting the use of non-toxic chemicals and the proper disposal of herbicides, pesticides, and cleaning products properly to maintain our oceans for future generations;

2. *Supports* the commitment to the *Paris Agreement* for being environmentally conscious on how to battle hunger, and persists on the recognition of the *2030 Agenda* to eradicate all food insecurity through:

    a. Encouraging Member States to work with the World Bank to stimulate economic prosperity by combining cash transfers, adding measures to promote the addition of human capital, nutrition services, and stimulus funds in Member States that have been affected by uncontrolled factors that cause crop deficits;

    b. Emphasizing the stimulation of post-COVID recovery with a focus on SIDS, LDCs, and LLDCs who were most affected;

    c. Motioning for the implementation and investment of promoting more grain-producing nations due to the recent Russia-Ukraine conflict which has halted the mass production of 70% of the world grain supply;

    d. Partnering with the UNDP to promote the creation of insect farms as a global food source as it is a cost-effective food supply;

3. *Promotes* the use of environmentally sustainable transportation infrastructure for the movement of people, goods, services, and ideas by using:

    a. Sustainable transportation which is implementing eco-friendly methods of moving goods and people that minimize negative environmental impacts while;

    b. Eswatini's program for information exchange for the implementation of new technologies across all nations;

    c. Efficient and sustainable trade routes to developing nations for the purpose of infrastructure development as well as economic improvements;

4. *Suggests* the oversight from the International Road Federation (IRF) to build safer, stronger, and more accessible roads to foster resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive, sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation as established through SDG 9;

5. *Recommends* that monetary and technical support for these actions be sourced from the areas of non-governmental organizations and voluntary international development assistance by:

a. Suggesting that Member States seek the support of independent, non-partisan NGOs that focus on data and internet infrastructure development;

b. Encouraging Member States to increase their own voluntary contributions to international aid;

6. *Recommends* self-sustainability for Member States by means of economic growth to further overall development and limiting economic inequalities;

7. *Endorses* the formation of partnerships between UN bodies such as the UNCTAD and UNDP, as well as between neighboring Member States regarding the promotion of sustainable infrastructure and regional value chains by:

a. Committing to maintain encouraging communication between neighboring Member States and facilitate the formation of regional economic organizations such as the AfCFTA;

b. Forming collaborations between less developed and more developed Member States by utilizing UNDP subsidies funded by larger Member States;

c. Urging that Member States unable to meet their disaster risk prevention safety requirement, such as LDCs, receive UN assistance to achieve this and if necessary receive labor assistance from supportive Member States;

d. Promoting sustainable infrastructure regarding resilient natural disaster risk prevention through an international safety code requirement striving for the goals outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;

8. *Advises* Member States to support developing initiatives to create renewable energy infrastructure in developing countries;

9. *Enthusiastically advocates* for the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish an effective data infrastructure to ensure that all Member States are given the same capabilities to report their national statistics to UN authority by:

a. Recommending that Member States work with the International Telecommunications Union to refine existing infrastructure surrounding data collection and internet access;

b. Expanding Internet access and data with regards to education and healthcare needs and statistics that would be collected to promote effective data sharing;

10. *Calls for* better access to coastal ports via the creation of an international investment system regulated by the United Nations through:

a. Encouraging economic development by establishing a global investment structure that subsidizes coastal nations while also allowing landlocked nations to rent ports at reduced rates;

b. Promoting free trade, by encouraging the exchange of national goods in new markets, and developing international trade cooperation that can pay into an optional pool of global funds that will be granted to coastal nations to lower the costs of port space renting by landlocked nations;

c. Presenting trade, tourism, and local economic development to coastal nations through the grant program, as more equitable access to ports for landlocked nations will allow for more visitors and goods transported through their country;

11. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) work alongside the UN Office for DRR (UNISDR) to advise struggling Member States post-pandemic on how to rebuild and expand societal well being through:

    a. Creating a forum for Member States to address social development issues and learn from Member States previous successes;

    b. Collaborating with Member States in a semi-annual online forum open to all Member States where they can pose struggles while building back better post-COVID and learn from fellow Member States' previous successes;

    c. Funding by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for its support of SDG initiatives and implemented by the CSocD for its work in sustainable development;

12. *Calls upon* developed countries to promote economic diversification in lesser-developed, monocentric economies through strategic investments in emerging sectors by:

    a. Encouraging an effort into developing skills through technical education like coding, graphic design and video editing so that the local population can earn in foreign currencies which will not only bolster the economy on a national level and strengthen the foreign reserves of these nations;

    b. Utilizing investments and enabling industry to thrive in underdeveloped countries by rationalizing tariffs, removing unneeded trade barriers;

    c. Urging for a focused investment to limit migrations to metropolitan areas to let people thrive within their ancestral and native communities which also achieves the desired goal of developing sustainable communities;

13. *Recommends* updates to the High-Level Political Forum's Voluntary National Reviews to recognize the impact of COVID-19 and create a more frequent and accountable review process through:

    a. Recommending that Member States include measurement indicators on the impact of COVID-19 on specific SDGs and how Member States have responded to these impacts within their Voluntary National Reviews process;

    b. Adding a triannual review period for Member States that choose to participate in the Voluntary National Review for the purposes of ensuring updated and recent data;

    c. Ensuring that data submissions will be reviewed by technical guides from the United Nations Statistics Division;

14. *Encourages* the development of tourism platforms to achieve SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through:

    a. Developing ecotourism destinations to make it more accessible;

b. Promoting tourism in local communities by creating homestay programs, community-run tours, artisan markets, and cultural festivals;

c. Calling upon the United Nations World Tourism Organization to monitor the progress;

15. *Calls* upon Member States to incorporate the SDGs into their public policies by promoting voluntary engagement and encouraging businesses to actively consider sustainable development principles;

16. *Encourages* foreign investments across borders to support social programs within Member States;

17. *Further recommends* quality healthcare for general people through:

a. Encouraging Member States to provide aid that would be used towards building the infrastructure needed to provide healthcare;

b. Calling for developed states to come forward and consider sending healthcare workers to help countries to solve the crisis of healthcare workers;

c. Emphasizing a focus on providing healthcare to mothers and children to decrease maternal and infant/child mortality rate in vulnerable areas;

18. *Suggests* the establishment of a commission which would review existing and expired medical patents and distribute data to Member States in order to:

a. Review expired patents to uphold the viability of medical treatments;

b. Grant the authority to purchase existing patents to medical treatments and drugs;

c. Freely access information and progress the production of medical treatments and medications, as determined by the individual Member States;

19. *Urges* Member States to implement livable wages and transparency to achieve SDG 5 (Gender Equality) by:

a. Investing in educational programs for women to further their education;

b. Funding vocational programs for women to help acquire skills and gain experience;

c. Promoting entrepreneurship and microfinancing for women in rural developing areas to start their own businesses;

20. *Recommends* the prioritization of initiatives that empower women economically, socially, and politically by partnering with stakeholders and implementing skill-development initiatives, entrepreneurship assistance, and endeavors to enhance the participation of women in roles involving decision-making in order to strengthen the implementation of SDG 5 and 10;

21. *Stresses* more efficient data collection that underlines gender-based violence, its root causes, and its consequences by developing a stronger and more response statistical system with a national reporting platform where more accurate rates could be obtained for more realistic analysis and understanding of current circumstances;

22. *Looks forward* to the implementation and enforcement of laws that condemn all forms of gender-based violence by collaborating with neighboring Member States to ensure support for, and adherence to the SDGs, putting into practice international laws that promote youth empowerment and gender equality;

23. *Recommends* that Member States invest in education initiatives that include:

    a. Focusing on education values such as the sciences, mathematics, reading and writing;

    b. Analyzing trends that are demonstrated in developed and developing nations in order to point out skills that are seen as valuable regardless of the status of development;

    c. Pushing skilled labor in areas such as welding, carpentry, agriculture, construction, and knitting, along with others to be determined at a later date;

    d. Developing public health education initiatives on the HIV/AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa;

    e. Promoting the implementation of cost-effective, science-driven teaching that highlights efficiency in the use of grant funds by the United Nations and its partnering nations/NGOs/non-profits, such as Teachers Without Borders;

24. *Invites* Member States to have an increased focus on preventing and ending terrorism through a multinationally-funded education program wherein:

    a. Member States eligible for the grant are recommended to not be state sponsors of terrorism, but include terrorist organizations within its territory;

    b. Member States receiving the grant must guarantee equitable and available access to girls and women for education in secondary schools;

    c. Grant recipients are also required to collaborate with the existing United Nations;

25. *Welcomes* developed states and NGO organizations to take initiatives to reshape the education system to be more focused towards teaching young generation to become self sufficient through:

    a. Prioritizing practical education that can provide necessary skills for future employment;

    b. Encouraging other Member States and NGOs to come forward and send trained teachers to teach the young generation;

26. *Suggests* engaging with the younger generations through educational programs that promote gender equity and non-violent means of approaching disagreements to:

    a. Empower youth to advocate for change within their communities through civic engagement projects that allow people to apply and develop their knowledge to real-world scenarios;

    b. Use digital platforms and social media to amplify the impact and reach a broader audience;

    c.   Develop educational programs that incorporate gender equality and concepts that incorporate violent-free;

    d.   Request funding from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

27. *Calls for* the expansion of the World Food Programme in order to provide lunches for after school and daycare programs around the world through:

    a.   Requesting funding from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

    b.   Encouraging the creation of after school programs to aid in assisted mealtime with the involvement of pre-packed meals;

28. *Encourages* Member States to adopt adult-education initiatives to provide education and skill sets which can be applied across generational gaps;

29. *Emphasizes* the fundamental importance of international outreach, assisting Member States to provide annual Voluntary National Reviews and maintain this level of involvement by:

    a.   Committing to increase efforts to communicate between Member States that do not provide consistent Voluntary National Reviews to the UN and ensuring the maintenance through discussions at annual G20 summits;

    b.   Encouraging the development of Voluntary National Reviews and the establishment of best practices to optimize the collection of Voluntary National Review data;

    c.   Cooperating with the UN Statistics Division in order to support National Statistical Systems proven effective in data collection by the 2022 Voluntary National Reviews;

30. *Advocates* for more lenient restrictions on migration visas/permits from developing nations as a measure to address the global unemployment rate through:

    a.   Emphasizing the importance of mutual benefits of more open migration policies;

    b.   Encouraging Member States governments to participate in international forums and discussions on migration to promote policy dialogue;

31. *Recommends* prioritizing initiatives that empower women economically, socially, and politically by partnering with stakeholders and implementing skill-development initiatives, entrepreneurship assistance, and endeavors to enhance the participation of women in roles involving decision-making in order to strengthen the implementation of SDG 5 and 10;

32. *Also recommends s*trengthening data collection that underlines gender-based violence, its root causes, and its consequences by developing a stronger statistical system with a national reporting platform where more accurate rates could be obtained for more realistic analysis and understanding of current circumstances;

33. *Looks forward* to the implementation and enforcement of laws that criminalize all forms of gender-based violence by collaborating with neighboring Member States to put into practice international laws that promote youth empowerment and gender equality;

34. *Suggests* engaging with young people through educational programs that promote gender equality and non-violent behavior to:

   a. Empower youth to advocate for change within their communities through community engagement projects that allow people to apply their knowledge in real-world scenarios;

   b. Use digital platforms and social media to amplify the impact and reach a broader audience;

   c. Develop educational programs that incorporate gender equality and concepts that incorporate violence-free.

Code: ECOSOC/1/2
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Topic: Reviewing the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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The United Nations Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to General Assembly resolution 70/1 "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" on leaving no nation behind and striving for the development of struggling nations, and all SDGs to improve economic, social, and climate crisis across all nations,

Reminding Member States of the letter sent by the President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Colleen Vixe Kelapile, in 2021 where Member States were invited to reconsider implementing the Voluntary National Review (VNR) in Member States to establish accountability to the *2030 Agenda*,

Reaffirming the *Paris Agreement* (2015) on the implementation of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21), aiming to substantially tackle climate change and reduce global greenhouse gas emissions,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/313 "Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)" on providing a global framework for financing sustainable development and the data collection of high quality, timely, and reliable data relevant to economic, social, and environmental priorities such as poverty,

Stressing the worldwide crises such as global pandemics, natural disasters, and worldwide conflicts at the local levels causing immediate dangers to every Member States by decreasing stability and possibility to deter nations in reaching SDGs,

Expressing concern with the ongoing economic inequality and inequity presented in the current years as highlighted in the Sustainable Development Goals report of 2023,

Recognizing the imperative nature of SDG 13 (Climate Action) and the need to communicate successes and implement sustainable energy infrastructures to combat the barriers in meeting climate goals,

Concerned with how the climate crisis has impacted the supply chains of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

Alarmed by the Global Environment Outlook reports by the United Nations Environment Programme that conclude the past and present greenhouse gasses have contributed to negative trend on planetary health,

Emphasizing the commitments and objectives agreed upon at the 2015 High-Level Political Forum regarding the proper implementation of Sustainable Development Goals,

Affirming the goals and objectives of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) in addressing the global accessibility of clean drinking water along with the health and wellbeing of all humans, which climate change puts at consistent and increasing risk,

Advocating for collective global recovery, poverty reduction efforts that require adequate financial and human resources and clean energy cooperation,

Noting with great concern that according to Oceana, bycatch amounts to 40 percent of all fishing produce, causing our oceans to be overfished by 40 percent negatively affecting the ability to implement SDG 14 (Life Below Water),

Recognizing the individual needs of varying Member States and the necessity of using regionally based renewable energy such as solar, wind, hydro-electric, biomass, nuclear energy solutions, and more to meet and uphold Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy),

Deeply concerned by the slow pace of switching to renewable energy sources,

Expressing concern that only 15% of all global sustainable development targets are set to be completed by 2030 according to the United Nations Statistics Division,

Emphasizing the need to implement a better system for data collection to cover clear gaps in technology and data transparency that looks beyond macro-level data indicators also analyzes the full scope of poverty and its preventive measures such as highlighted in the AAAA,

Realizing that Member States lack the capacity to complete their Voluntary National Review reports (VNRs) as a result of insufficient data collection and reporting facilities,

Believing that satellite data can revolutionize farming practices, allowing for precise crop planning and yield monitoring and realizing that this could prevent crops damage on a larger scale,

Noting interest in the creation of a task force modeled after the Wipro Environmental Consulting Agency (WECA) that advocates for consultations on which technologies are most beneficial to assist with occupancy data, weather changes, and other factors and help provide specialized training for individuals to contribute to a greener workforce,

Aware of every Member State's need of collaboration on accurate data sharing and importance of initiatives such as Cape Town Global Action Plan which improves and encourages the collection of statistics and sharing information in hopes of addressing the lack of collaboration and information,

Emphasizing potential collaboration between Member States and NGOs at several levels, locally to internationally, for enhancing the process of collecting data on site to reach those living in poverty throughout Member States,

Stressing the worldwide crises such as global pandemics, natural disasters, and worldwide conflicts at the local levels causing immediate dangers to every Member State by decreasing stability and possibility to deter nations in reaching SDGs,

Firmly convinced in the importance of fostering economic cooperation to allow for Member States to recover economically and socially from COVID-19*,* while emphasizing the need for international cooperation on capacity building for infrastructure development, specifically noting economic disparities between Member States,

Recognizing the success of the Korea Sustainable Development Goals (K-SDGS) in their implementation of public-private partnerships (PPP) and dedication to addressing the needs of citizens,

Bearing in mind the impacts to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (No Hunger) from COVID-19, and the imperative need to address the rising poverty and food insecurity rates that impact all nations, bringing special attention to SIDS, LDCs, and LLDCs,

Declaring its commitment to the Brussels Programme of Action (BPoA) for the improvement of living conditions and the advancement of the Sustainable Development in LDCs,

Noting the ability of Member States possessing strong agriculture, infrastructure, and technology industry to collaborate with the international community at large to increase development capacity,

Highlighting the success of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Accelerator Labs and the use of private public partnerships to increase cross regional collaboration on SDG implementation and addressing economic disparities and varying economic capabilities of Member States across regions,

Emphasizing the need to focus on already developed and science-based infrastructure development practices, in order to achieve cost-effective SDG implementation,

Advocating for the collective global recovery and poverty reduction efforts that require adequate financial and human resources and clean energy cooperation,

Noting with concern the need to end the epidemics of tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases in affected Member States, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal 3,

Recognizing the crucial role accessible quality education plays in providing opportunities and the need to focus on gender inequality in schooling,

Noting that while global enrollment rates have shown significant progress, women's completion of secondary school in developing nations continues to lag behind,

Welcoming Member States with successful agricultural industries while noting the significance of aid from these Member States as a key step closer towards ending world hunger,

1. *Invites* all Member States to remember the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and incorporate them into their domestic goals to create a more sustainable global society;

2. *Asks* all Member States to subscribe to the VNR framework where they conduct country-driven and country-specific reviews of both successes and hardships faced while working to achieve the SDGs by working with the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in reporting experiences with the SDGs to educate and inspire other Member States in achieving SDGs;

3. *Calls upon* the Independent Group of Scientists to generate a globally coordinated research effort substantiated by WECA to further the applicability and efficacy of renewable forms of energy to meet sustainability goals by:

    a. Encouraging Member States to share both existing and novel renewable energy technologies;

    b. Creating a focused task force inspired by organizations including but not limited to the transnational energy corporations such as, World Bioenergy Association (WBA), World Wind Energy Association (WWEA), and the International Renewable Energy Association (IREA);

4. *Recommends* Member States to invest in climate-resilient materials, elevated roadways, and robust bridge designs which will fortify infrastructure against extreme weather conditions through funding from partnered Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Purpose on the Planet Foundation and the Global Climate Funds;

5. *Promotes* reliable hydrometeorological data collection and forecasts by forming an International Climate and Water information system drawing on Bolivia's Climate Resilience project with assistance from the World Bank;

6. *Proposes further* collaboration with the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (GEREEF) in the *2030 Agenda* framework to develop climate change and achieving a sustainable environment by:

a. Creating a joint table between the GEREEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to supervise the progress of current and future projects regarding sustainable development and renewable energy;

b. Providing finance support to this joint effort via UNDP global environment fund and world´s bank´s green bonds;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to publish comprehensive reports detailing the status of technologies which track migration patterns of marine life to:

a. Encourage Member States to work towards making this information widespread throughout their own territories and accessible through the publication of the above mentioned reports member states will take in and apply this information to their own regulatory bodies;

b. Urge the statistical commission to have a separate session throughout the year specifically for the purpose of life below water referencing the above stated reports;

8. *Acknowledges* international organizations which further international collaboration in the areas of renewable energy and climate action by:

a. Endorsing the significance of international clean energy cooperation based on sustainable development;

b. Expanding more integrated and utilized approaches for energy with the International Energy Agency (IEA);

9. *Expresses* concern that 3 billion people still rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating due to insufficient access to renewable energy sources, further contributing to the 50% rise in CO2 levels since 1990 while:

a. Emphasizing the potential success of a partnership amongst Member States for knowledge sharing and expertise on the use of renewable energy to reduce the climate change mitigation;

b. Strongly advising Member States that face climate change impacts to adopt sustainable practices in sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and energy;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs to provide Member States with an open source database that ensures accurate progress towards the 2030 Agenda through:

a. Assisting Member States in reinforcing their data collection and reporting methods;

b. The formation of a United Nations Geographic Information System Committee (UNGISC) to gather data and provide spatial data analysis under ECOSOC;

i. Receiving technical support from the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM);

ii. Providing standardized information and data to geolocate and map analyzed global data that can be openly accessible and transparent to all;

c. Member States publicly sharing their Voluntary National Reports (VNRs);

d. Voluntary funding from various ECOSOC Subsidiary bodies and non-profit organizations;

11. *Urges* Member States to implement multifaceted data collection initiatives that look into micro-level indicators in the analysis of poverty and the efficacy of the programs that aim to prevent it;

12. *Encourages* all Member States to take the initiative to start working with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and data analytics companies to create a global agricultural database that:

a. Is free for all Member States and its farmers to enhance their crop production in efforts to reduce world hunger;

b. Minimizes threats against their crops to ensure Member States' agricultural infrastructures remain resilient and strong;

c. May receive technical support from the Committee for Development Policy (CDP);

13. *Strongly advises* international collaboration on technology and data providing systems to assist other countries that are less developed and may not have advanced technologies through:

a. Funding or donations from developed Member States to Member States that need funding for technology in order to provide better data transparency as a whole;

b. Proposing the recognition necessary to achieve economic goals that focuses on handling economic disparities and weaknesses through assisting LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS;

c. Working to combat corruption, improving political institutions, and promoting transparency and accountability;

14. *Commends* Member States for their progress towards SDG 17 "Partnerships for the Goals" through their use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and international economic development groups and further recommends Member States to participate in an accountability framework that allows for knowledge sharing and ODA through collaboration between developed and developing Member States;

15. *Calls upon* strong partnerships and knowledge sharing between Member States to create transparent channels for resource allocation by:

a. Sharing breakthrough research and development between developed and developing countries as well as increasing funding to create innovation;

b. Enabling more open trade barriers with fewer restrictions and lower tariffs, especially between developing countries;

c. Increasing highly skilled migration between countries to reduce inequalities and also create new channels for trade, investment and production;

16. *Supports* the international, national, and local level efforts of NGOs to boost education, alleviate poverty and data collection efforts by:

   a. Fostering the collaboration of NGOs, public schools, and cooperative private schools' to use school zone as a space for children to:

      i. Engage with communities of educators and students,

      ii. Create study time with their classmates,

      iii. Make schools a place to engage with NGOs to receive possible aids and being part of data collection efforts,

   b. Voluntarily engaging with communities at the dedicated sites and coteries through NGOs to foster reintegration of:

      i. Traumatized children by human trafficking, violation, and domestic violence;

      ii. Children who lives in extreme poverty;

17. *Invites* Member States to utilize public private partnerships to increase capacity building and industry growth through:

   a. The expansion of programs such as the UNDP Accelerator Labs and other global public private partnerships to assist Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in increasing industries previously hindered by economic disparities, geared toward reducing poverty, promoting social inclusion, and protecting the environment;

   b. Establishing a framework and "best practices" for private-public partnerships in key industries such as renewable energy, agriculture, and telecommunications;

   c. Urging Member States to collaborate with private sector satellite imaging companies such as EOS Data Analytics (EOSDA) to provide satellite imaging of the agricultural land for the better production of crop yield;

   d. Cross-border PPPs between developed and developing Member States;

   e. Member States' adoption of an international framework modeling the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) BPM6 Program to streamline foreign direct investment into organizations that boost sustainable economic growth;

18. *Promotes* the development of fair system of voluntary financial grants, which are going to be determined by the donating country themselves, to support the international financing frameworks aligned with the SDGs;

19. *Calls for* more focus on the realistic progress towards SDG 1, by exemplifying the economically successful developing countries of the regions, and providing extensive international aid for the countries in need;

20. *Encourages* Member States to look to NGO Social Economic and Environmental Developers (SEED) and NGO Sehatry ny Mpamokatra Landy Ifotony (SEPALI), noting their successful and innovative initiatives to combat poverty and food insecurity through:

a. Emphasizing the success seen with SEED initiative Project Sakondry, introducing edible insect farms, providing sustainable and nutrient rich food sources to areas experiencing food insecurity;

b. Supporting SEED initiative Project Sainte Luce, introducing Malagasy women to mentorship programs to provide women with embroidery skills, providing significant economic repair to struggling families;

c. Expressing support of SEPALI and the improvement of Malagasy markets through silk harvesting, providing job opportunities and substantial economic growth;

21. *Encourages* the development of economic activity and investment between Member States as part of rebuilding the world's economy in a post-COVID world through:

a. Additional investment in infrastructure to enable further economic rehabilitation and climate resilience after COVID-19 through:

    i. Development of roadways and road maintenance;

    ii. Construction of electrified railroads and railway embankments;

    iii. Expansion of electrical grids and grid integrity;

b. Creating policies and programs geared toward reducing poverty, promoting social inclusion, and protecting the environment,

22. *Recommends* the extension of the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund to continue operations in its goals to help Member Nations recover from the effects of the global pandemic;

23. *Supports* the expansion of foreign direct investments (FDIs) into LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDSs to rehabilitate economic growth by:

a. Using the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) World Investment Report to analyze the rehabilitation progress;

b. Providing the necessary funds that can allow for a sustainable future;

24. *Recognizes* the need to provide support and guidance to all Members States despite their economic status and development by:

a. Creating secured and free databases of success experiences for the purposes of application and implementation of low cost and self-reliant programs supported by,

    i. Participating Member States' Official Development Assistance (ODA);

    ii. With information collected and distributed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);

    iii. Increasing the voluntary support of Members States for the sustainable success of the project;

b. Equipping governance and institutions for sustainable and inclusive transformation;

c. Prioritizing policies and investments that have multiplier effects across the goals;

  d. Securing a surge in Sustainable Development Goals financing and an enabling global environment for developing countries;

25. *Promotes* partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for the establishment of an NGO based grant system in partnership with United Nations Girls Education Initiative to bring support to Member States struggling with Secondary School completion and allocate those funds appropriately;

26. *Further reminds* the importance of ensuring quality education and awareness campaigns in order to empower all individuals and communities by:

  a. Prioritizing teacher training programs and professional development initiatives to improve quality and efficiency, increase inclusivity and address the evolving needs of society in regards to education;

  b. Implementing cost-effective methods such as tablets and the needed infrastructure to boost learning and meet students at their level;

27. *Draws attention* to effective ways to reduce epidemics and communicable diseases by:

  a. Encouraging investments and funding into technologies such as in Insecticide-Treated Bed Nets for countries in need;

  b. Increasing screening and better testing to ensure correct diagnosis for people with active diseases such as tuberculosis, as well as incentivizing the use of treatment prescriptions.