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27 – 31 MARCH 2016

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

Courage  
for **peace**



Compassion  
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

# United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

## Committee Staff

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## Agenda

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

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
UNDP/RES/1/1	Empowering Youth for Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/1/2	Empowering Youth for Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/1/3	Empowering Youth for Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/1/4	Empowering Youth for Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/1/5	Empowering Youth for Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/1/6	Empowering Youth for Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/2/1	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/2/2	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/2/3	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/RES/2/4	Enhancing South-South Cooperation	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 29 Member States.

After hearing a number of speeches by delegates and entertaining several suspensions on Sunday evening, the committee adopted the agenda at II, I, III, beginning discussion on topic I. On Monday morning, there were several speeches made referencing working papers. By the end of Monday, the Dais had received eight separate working papers, encompassing ideas including youth volunteering efforts, the inclusion of youth in political decision-making processes, assisting stateless youth, and promoting vocational training. By the end of the day on Tuesday, two mergers occurred and a second round of drafts were received by the Dais.

On Wednesday, all working papers were accepted as draft resolutions. Upon returning from a 15-minute suspension, the body unanimously voted on a closure of debate and immediately moved into voting procedure, during which all six draft resolutions were adopted without a vote and with no amendments. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including improving access and quality of education, addressing the needs of stateless youth and refugees, and calling for the establishment of programs and initiatives that facilitate cooperation among youth throughout the world. With more than an hour left of the last session on Wednesday, the body moved forward into topic II. As most of this time was used in suspension, with several speeches from delegates, the Dais accepted four working papers as draft resolutions, which covered issues including enhancement measures for South-South Cooperation (SSC), microfinancing, and triangular cooperation. After exhausting the speakers list, the body moved directly into voting procedure, adopting all four draft resolutions without a vote and with no amendments. The body did an exemplary job, maintaining decorum and practicing passionate diplomacy in order to devise solutions to pressing global challenges.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Empowering Youth for Development

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*  
2  
3 *Reaffirming* the commitments made in the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* and Article 26 of the *Universal*  
4 *Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that every child, regardless of socioeconomic status, gender, or religion,  
5 is entitled the right to education,  
6  
7 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/1 on "Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable  
8 Development," which established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 4, which emphasize  
9 promoting equitable and quality education for all, as well as Goal 8, which stresses the relationship between decent  
10 work and sustained economic growth,  
11  
12 *Reaffirming* the outcome objectives in the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) adopted in General  
13 Assembly resolution 50/81,  
14  
15 *Acknowledging* that the current global youth population is the largest one ever and reaffirming the need to include  
16 youth in the work of the United Nations at the national, regional, and international levels,  
17  
18 *Emphasizing* the importance of collaboration among Member States and United Nations bodies to provide youth  
19 with the tools necessary to further economic development,  
20  
21 *Recognizing* the need to establish national programs that foster vocational training as well as participation in science,  
22 technology, engineering and math (STEM) fields, similar to Pakistan's Prime Minister's Youth Programme and  
23 National Vocational & Technical Training Commission,  
24  
25 *Acknowledging* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/26 on "Promoting Youth Employment," which states  
26 that young people are an asset for sustainable economic growth and social development, and that governments have  
27 the primary responsibility to educate young people, to encourage them to seek training and to increase their  
28 employability, thereby reducing youth employment,  
29  
30 *Recognizing* that 600 million youth live in fragile and conflict-affected areas, facing poverty, hunger, and unequal  
31 access to healthcare and education, according to the UNDP Youth Strategy 2014-2017: Empowered Youth,  
32 Sustainable Future,  
33  
34 *Highlighting* the need to promote access to secondary and post-secondary education, as demonstrated by the United  
35 Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Higher Education Sustainability Initiative  
36 and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+21),  
37  
38 *Emphasizing* the importance of working bilaterally and multilaterally with Member States to build country-specific  
39 educational and vocational programs in order to universalize youth access to the education necessary for  
40 development,  
41  
42 *Acknowledging* the success of existing national projects such as Pakistan's partnership with the World Bank, the  
43 Social Action Programme (SAP), and Iran's Mom's Against Poverty that provide youth access to fundamental  
44 human needs which are necessary to integrate them into the global workforce,  
45  
46 *Highlighting* the success of existing country-specific programs that promote youth with the necessary tools to  
47 become small business owners, similar to Pakistan's multilateral Youth Employment Project,  
48

49 *Observing* Nepal's Youth Initiative (YI) and Iran's University Graduate Internship Program, which promote higher  
50 education in addition to youth involvement,  
51

52 *Realizing* the importance of working together with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) similar to the China  
53 Youth Development Foundation, Reach Out to Asia, and Global Partnership for Education to raise the funds needed  
54 to support educational projects,  
55

- 56 1. *Encourages* Member States to implement legislation to enhance access to free primary education for youth,  
57 especially to:
  - 58 a. Children in rural areas through the establishment of youth centers which provide a community space  
59 for youth to engage in dialogue, attend educational initiatives, and gain access to information and  
60 communications technology by:
    - 61 i. Creating governmental frameworks such as a Ministry of Education that are able to maintain  
62 and oversee the creation of the youth centers;
    - 63 ii. Partnering with NGOs specifically focused on providing education and youth rights;
    - 64 iii. Establishing public-private partnerships;
    - 65 iv. Gaining private donations for financial support;
  - 66 b. Youth facing impoverished circumstances by creating poverty reduction programs that focus on  
67 enhancing access to education and basic needs as a means to combat poverty;
- 68  
69 2. *Urges* Member States to work in accordance with WPAY by establishing bilateral programs such as Pakistan's  
70 SAP that target persisting gaps that youth face in the following areas:
  - 71 a. Education for all;
  - 72 b. Primary health care for all;
  - 73 c. Participation in political fields;
- 74  
75 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of creating and expanding existing partnerships between Member States and United  
76 Nations bodies to promote successful and skill-based youth employment, such as:
  - 77 a. Improved training for young men and women;
  - 78 b. Engagement in advocacy on the importance of youth employment and small business ownership;
- 79  
80 4. *Invites* Member States to work with non-governmental organizations which provide:
  - 81 a. Schools and facilities for out-of-school youth;
  - 82 b. Health care facilities such as hospitals and clinics to improve the youth access to healthcare;
- 83  
84 5. *Encourages* States to enhance access to secondary education through:
  - 85 a. Programs that address:
    - 86 i. Youth involvement in policy-making through access to forums at national and subnational  
87 levels and the involvement of youth has the ability to make the development of policy and  
88 political processes a crucial role;
    - 89 ii. Enabling youth to become involved in current issues regarding the protection of human rights  
90 by building and strengthening democratic practices within workshops and training programs;
    - 91 iii. Peacebuilding through incorporating youth as a resource to advocate and build upon peace  
92 within Member States;
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b. Educational initiatives that:

- i. Encourage graduate students to receive training through specific field experience;
  - ii. Give students the opportunity to work with NGOs, private public-partnerships, and governmental organizations as a means to foster learning opportunities;
6. *Calls upon* all Member States to establish effective national policies within their nations' governments, to provide youth with the necessary training and education to become contributing members of the global workforce;
7. *Encourages* Member States to provide schools and facilities for out-of-school youth, as well as health care facilities such as hospitals and clinics to improve the medical environment;
8. *Urges* the international community to implement programs to provide adolescents with access to training in technical fields for skill-based employment by providing internships in the private sector.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** *Empowering Youth for Development*

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the vital importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 and international cooperation in  
4 accomplishing General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which adopted the SDGs at large,

5  
6 *Guided by* the universality encompassed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and SDGs,

7  
8 *Deeply convinced* that the empowerment of youth will be of absolute necessity to building meaningful solutions for  
9 a more prosperous tomorrow, in light of the fact that the world's youth population is larger than it has ever been as  
10 stated in the United Nations Population Fund report, "The Power of 1.8 Billion" (2014),

11  
12 *Confident in* the outcomes of international collaboration, discussion, and sharing of knowledge in order to improve  
13 the quality of life for all persons of the world in a meaningful and sustainable way,

14  
15 *Acknowledging* the insight that youth have about problems that pertain to their community due to varying  
16 socioeconomic statuses and rapidly changing environments resulting from increases in globalization and  
17 interconnectivity,

18  
19 *Reiterating* the Security Council resolution 2250 (2015), which stresses the vital part youth can play in decision-  
20 making and how it has led to important work achieved by the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth (SGEY),

21  
22 *Remembering* the struggle of youth to engage meaningfully with their respective Member State's civic processes,

23  
24 *Further recalling* the right and duty for young people to become involved in national and international political  
25 processes and issues affecting their various communities and that they will not see discrimination in the pursuit of  
26 civic engagement outlined in the *International Convention on Civil and Political Rights*,

27  
28 *Expresses concern for* the significant deficit in essential vocational skills for youth populations of Member States  
29 and the exclusion of youth from policy and program decision-making,

30  
31 *Stressing* that the improvement of quality and access to health services and education will enhance the ability of  
32 youth to contribute to the SDGs by eliminating health associated challenges highlighted by World Health  
33 Organization resolution 64/28,

34  
35 *Referencing* the structure that the UNDP Youth Strategy for 2014-2017 provides for future youth development,

36  
37 *Noting with appreciation* the efforts undertaken by the Youth Taking Action to Implement the 2030 Agenda -  
38 Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum,

39  
40 *Emphasizing* the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in guiding policies and practices influenced by local  
41 experience and knowledge in targeting the SDGs,

42  
43 *Having examined* the vital role of local, grassroots organizations within the development and empowerment of youth  
44 with particular regard for their ability to improve opportunities available for youth,

45  
46 1. *Authorizes* the creation of a youth development program, entitled "Youth for Sustainable Development," that  
47 will provide youth with the capacity to:

- 48  
49 a. Improve quality and access to health care for youth in regards to issues most deeply affecting youth, as  
50 outlined by Goal 3 of the SDGs;

51

- 52 b. Increase access to education for youth including, but not limited to, vocational skills that will provide  
53 young people with the tools they need to contribute to sustainable communities and subsequently live  
54 prosperous lives;  
55
- 56 c. Assist with growing the economy in realistic, attainable means with regards to long-term,  
57 environmental sustainability that will improve the living conditions of youth both today and tomorrow;  
58
- 59 d. Engage in governance and participate in political and decision-making processes to advocate for the  
60 legitimization of youth in political spheres;  
61
- 62 e. Advance equality and inclusivity of marginalized groups including women, minorities, and socio-  
63 economically disadvantaged persons;  
64
- 65 2. *Recommends* that the program consists of a delegation from every Member State comprised of five youth  
66 delegates between the ages of 15 and 24 who represent excellence in leadership, innovative thinking, and a  
67 commitment to national and international prosperity, as nominated by non-governmental actors and selected by  
68 respective Member State delegations;  
69
- 70 3. *Calls for* the delegates to act as ambassadors to the SDGs and work with respective partners including, but not  
71 limited to, governments and non-government organizations to:  
72
- 73 a. Overcome the barriers that prevent countries, regions, and the international community from achieving  
74 the SDGs such as:  
75
- 76 i. Socioeconomic status;  
77 ii. Gender, ethnic, and religious based marginalization;  
78 iii. Geographical and environmental conditions;  
79
- 80 b. Act as a liaison between youth and respective national and international entities such as:  
81
- 82 i. Respective governments;  
83 ii. United Nations entities;  
84 iii. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs);  
85 iv. Grassroots organizations;  
86
- 87 c. Voice the concerns of youth and the challenges that exist for young people in the pursuit of a  
88 prosperous life through by:  
89
- 90 i. Communicating with entities outlined in Article 3(b);  
91 ii. Being provided the tools and capacity to speak with partners as mentioned about such issues;  
92 iii. Advocating for youth participation in government institutions and public forums;  
93
- 94 d. Monitor the progress of the SDGs and respective initiatives that concern their completion in their host  
95 nation by:  
96
- 97 i. Evaluating statistical progress of the SDGs using their established targets and indicators as  
98 reported in annual UNDP reports;  
99 ii. Analyzing aggregated data to determine the level of success youth are having in achieving  
100 these goals;  
101 iii. Consulting with fellow youth in regards to their experiences, challenges, and successes in  
102 achieving a more prosperous life;  
103
- 104 4. *Establishes* a biannual symposium in which delegations will converge to discuss and exchange ideas in regards  
105 to:  
106
- 107 a. The progress and extent of completion of SDGs at a national, regional, and international level;



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- b. The diverse challenges in which countries and communities face in regards to completing the SDGs;
  - c. The tools and resources available to youth for the purpose of building the capacity of youth to implement success programs and policies including, but not limited to, the support available from NGOs;
5. *Emphasizes* that the “Youth for Sustainable Development” will take place every two years in an alternating location to be determined by the UNDP and that:
- a. The first symposium will take place in New York City, NY, United States in September 2016;
  - b. The location of the symposium, other than the first, will take place in an alternate continent than the previous two symposium locations;
  - c. The location will be determined in a minimum of a year in advance to the session by a two-thirds majority vote;
  - d. The host country will have consented to this and will be in a position to provide adequate accommodations as determined by the UNDP;
6. *Further invites* NGOs including, but not limited to, international organizations and grassroots civil society organizations to partner with “Youth for Sustainable Development” including partaking in the biannual “Youth for Development” symposium;
7. *Encourages* that financial support for “Youth for Sustainable Development” including the biannual symposium and the program at large are provided by the following actors:
- a. All Member States;
  - b. National development agencies;
  - c. NGOs with vested interests in the outcome of the SDGs;
  - d. United Nations Capital Development Fund;
  - e. United Nations Habitat Urban Youth Fund;
  - f. United Nations Volunteers Youth Volunteering Trust Fund;
  - g. SDGs Fund;
  - h. Non-traditional donors, including private foundations;
8. *Urges* that Member States, at minimum, financially support their respective delegation and associated costs including:
- a. Costs associated with the biannual symposium including:
    - i. Accommodations, transportation, travel;
    - ii. Necessary resources and tools;
    - iii. Costs associated with the promotion of the program and selection of delegates;
    - iv. Costs associated with the maintenance of the program and capacity of the delegation to fulfill their duties;

- 163 9. *Promotes* the betterment of healthy communities through existing education programs that are targeted at youth  
164 regarding many methods and subjects, such as:  
165  
166 a. Sanitation of water, to prevent the many water-borne illnesses that occur every day;  
167  
168 b. Sexual health and reproduction, to teach young men and women to practice safe sex to prevent  
169 sexually transmitted diseases, and maintain healthy reproductive practices to better the lives of  
170 mothers, children, and their families;  
171  
172 c. Sustainable farming techniques that will provide plentiful and nutritious food for their families;  
173  
174 10. *Encourages* partnerships with CSOs with a focus on vocational, political and entrepreneurial training in order to  
175 enhance capacity building and provide young people with the means needed to be empowered members of the  
176 communities in which they work and live by;  
177  
178 11. *Reaffirms* educating youth in the areas of sustainable use of resources, importance of local and global  
179 ecosystems and a clean environment, taking into account the biological, as well as, economic importance of  
180 these issues:  
181  
182 a. Campaigns will include promoting the use of Solar Power Panels within countries experiencing daily  
183 blackouts;  
184  
185 b. Promoting political dialogues within war-torn zones including youth from all different factions;  
186  
187 c. Affirming that access to justice is only achieved through the inclusion of women in democratic  
188 decision-making;  
189  
190 d. Providing venues and lectures for microfinance seminars to be held in order to increase financial  
191 awareness and knowledge;  
192  
193 e. Equipping young people with the necessary skills to actively participate in economic life and care for  
194 their own subsistence;  
195  
196 f. Promoting cultural and moral values that lead to greater inclusion and societal participation as well as  
197 equal participation of men and women in local societies;  
198  
199 12. *Requests* that each Member State implement advanced civic learning and engagement in democratic institutions  
200 in its educational system through different steps, including:  
201  
202 a. Increasing access and quality to civic engagement education within primary, secondary, and post-  
203 secondary institutions;  
204  
205 b. Encouraging community-based work-study placements;  
206  
207 c. Promoting public service careers among college students and graduates;  
208  
209 13. *Proclaims* that this program embodies principles of equality and inclusivity through delegations that will strive  
210 to uphold and implement these principles in their communities and in their work as delegates, with respect to  
211 the “Leave No One Behind” principle of the SDGs, paying special attention to:  
212  
213 a. Barriers faced by girls, ethnic and religious minorities in achieving the Sustainable Development  
214 Goals;  
215  
216 b. Systemic oppressions within society that exclude girls and particular persons from accessing resources  
217 that would otherwise empower them;  
218

- 219           c. Socio-economic factors that disadvantage particular persons and groups from achieving a prosperous  
220           and meaningful livelihood;  
221
- 222 14. *Resolves* that “Youth for Sustainable Development” will be re-evaluated by the committee upon the conclusion  
223 of the SDGs in 2030 for its contributions to improving the completion of the SDGs.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Empowering Youth for Development

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*  
2  
3 *Fully aware* of Security Council resolution 2250, which recognizes that “young people play an important and  
4 positive role in maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,”  
5  
6 *Fully aware* that access to justice is attained through inclusion of young men and women in democratic decision-  
7 making and peace building, as referenced in the *Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security*,  
8  
9 *Reaffirming* the standards and ideas set forth in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)* and the  
10 *Convention of The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*,  
11  
12 *Expressing its appreciation* for the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*, which set out the civil,  
13 political, economic and social rights of the youth,  
14  
15 *Viewing with appreciation* the significance of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming Our Worlds:  
16 the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which expresses seventeen essential standards for development and  
17 global growth,  
18  
19 *Recognizes* that over 14 million of the world’s youth population have faced violence, natural disaster and  
20 malnutrition, according to the United Nations World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY),  
21  
22 *Acknowledging* innovative programs such as the Youth Employment Generation Program in Arab Transition  
23 Countries, which provides local youth, especially refugee populations, with increased job opportunities and  
24 internships in the private labor market,  
25  
26 *Appreciating* Denmark’s Right To A Better Life Program (2012), which works to incorporate youth in democratic  
27 governance and nondiscriminatory leadership to give them a platform to share ideas and discuss issues regarding  
28 stability and protection, green growth, and social progress to further encompass human rights,  
29  
30 *Drawing attention* to Norway’s Ombudsman For Youth program, which gives youth a voice in government,  
31  
32 *Recognizing* that the gateway for youth empowerment is through education, as expressed in Sustainable  
33 Development Goal (SDG) 4, quality education, and SDG 17, partnership of the goals,  
34  
35 *Noting specifically* SDG 4 expresses that education as a key factor in youth empowerment because it is the  
36 foundation to improve the lives of all and promote young thinkers and inspiring future leaders,  
37  
38 *Emphasizing* the challenges that youth face such as receiving quality education, improving job skills, and finding  
39 employment opportunities, as well as other social and political challenges, such as health disparities and lack of  
40 participation in democratic government,  
41  
42 *Recognizing* that basic needs such as food, water, housing, and healthcare are important for youth and their family to  
43 be able to fully participate as productive individuals in their society as well as to further develop personally,  
44  
45 *Stressing* the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing guidance for youth in key platforms such  
46 as climate change, health, education, universal human rights, and other social initiatives,  
47

48 *Acknowledging with deep gratitude* forums sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and  
49 other United Nations entities, which bring together the youth of neighboring States in an effort to establish action  
50 plans that promote youth participation in matters regarding education and the political arena,  
51

52 *Understanding* that there is no representative on the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Peoples for the  
53 Indigenous Berber population of North Africa, of which there are 50 million according to the “Assessment for  
54 Berbers in Algeria” report, by the Minorities at Risk Project,  
55

56 *Endorsing* the role of the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Youth Employment Programme (YEP) in  
57 inspiring success of youth through placement in private companies,  
58

59 1. *Encourages* Member States to strongly consider implementing Tthe Framework FORWARD, an educational  
60 framework for youth:  
61

62 a. A framework that may be appropriate for youth universally, regardless of Member States’ political  
63 environment;  
64

65 b. A framework that can be molded, depending on a Member State’s policies and politics;  
66

67 c. The framework would focus mainly on the promotion and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for  
68 Sustainable Development, along with key declarations in the UDHR and the *Convention of The*  
69 *Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)*;  
70

71 d. The key intent of the framework is to uplift all youth into leadership opportunities, regardless of  
72 upbringing, to inspire and raise global leaders;  
73

74 e. The framework will stress seven key concepts:  
75

76 i. Volunteerism;

77 ii. Civic Engagement;

78 iii. Job Opportunities;

79 iv. Leadership in Government;

80 v. South-South Cooperation;

81 vi. Indigenous People & Rural Communities;

82 vii. and Environment & Sustainability;  
83

84 2. *Requests* that Member States continue to provide opportunities for youth to receive non-formal education by:  
85

86 a. Focusing on increasing the number of and access to vocational training programs where:  
87

88 i. States could include skills classes in current school curriculums;

89 ii. States could also promote existing vocational programs with increased advertising;  
90

91 b. Enhancing agricultural education programs in agriculture based economies by:  
92

93 i. Establishing farming areas which can provide job positions with youth population;

94 ii. Teaching them market systems such as transactions to sell products from the farm;  
95

96 c. Using funding from regional entities such as the African Development Bank and the Arab  
97 Development Bank, as they have previously funded similar initiatives;  
98

99 d. Utilizing South-South partnerships to transfer strategies and technology for improving education by  
100 sharing action plans with neighboring States on how to develop their youth’s potential in  
101 accomplishing work efficiently with obtained resources;  
102

- 103 3. *Invites* each Member State to adopt an “Advocate(s) For Youth” program inspired by the Kingdoms of Norway  
104 and Denmark’s Right To A Better Life Program which focuses on youth representation within government  
105 programs:  
106
- 107 a. Which would be adapted to fit with Member States’ government structures and key interests, by  
108 enabling countries with larger populations to have multiple advocates representing different regions;  
109
  - 110 b. By establishing youth advocates for local and regional governments, if politics are furthered through  
111 local governments rather than national governments:
    - 112 i. Who will stress the importance of the 2030 Agenda, UDHR, UNHRC, CEDAW, and other  
113 key declarations supported by the United Nations;
    - 114 ii. Who will represent the Member States’ youth at all government meetings and hearings,  
115 specifically budgeting and finances, as well as addressing and promoting equality in  
116 government;  
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- 118
- 119 4. *Further invites* the aforementioned advocates from around the world to participate in an international platform,  
120 United Nations Worldwide Youth Network:  
121
- 122 a. Which purpose would be to engage youth in multilateral dialogue discussing the importance of the role  
123 of youth in sustainable development;  
124
  - 125 b. Which could be funded jointly by:
    - 126 i. The UNDP;
    - 127 ii. Private-Public Partnerships;
    - 128 iii. NGOs;
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  - 130
  - 131 c. Which will hold an annual conference, “The Forward Forum,” to collaborate and discuss their  
132 experiences:
    - 133
    - 134 i. The conference would be attended by a youth representative of each participating state in;
    - 135 ii. This conference would convene once a year in September;
    - 136 iii. The conference would be hosted by a different state each year and picked through a lottery;  
137
- 138 5. *Encourages* all countries to place a larger focus on promoting volunteerism among youth between the age of  
139 14-20 to further development both economically and socially and to give this population exposure to  
140 community problems and ongoing solutions:  
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- 142 a. By focusing on volunteer activities within local communities and at the regional level;  
143
  - 144 b. By promoting full-time volunteer placements during school break or after formal education if  
145 financially feasible;  
146
  - 147 c. Alternatively, if not financially feasible, by incorporating volunteering programs that allow students to  
148 volunteer between 4-12 hours per week during or after formal education;  
149
  - 150 d. By pairing volunteerism programs with workshops and reflection to enhance critical thinking and  
151 problem-solving skills;  
152
  - 153 e. By educating students about other domestic and international volunteering opportunities, and how to  
154 continue volunteering throughout their careers;  
155
  - 156 f. By creating easy access to seek program funding from the UNDP and partnerships with specific  
157 NGOs;  
158

- 159 6. *Advocates* for the creation of the Representation of Indigenous Youth's Culture program (R.I.Y.C.) to include  
160 indigenous youth in rural and urban locations and provide them with political and cultural representation and  
161 civil protections that:  
162
- 163 a. Are intended to benefit countries and regions with large populations of indigenous peoples;
  - 164
  - 165 b. Will continue to be funded by the United Nations Capital Development Program, which particularly  
166 focuses on micro-financing;
  - 167
  - 168 c. Is beneficial to appoint a representative for the indigenous Berber population of North Africa in the  
169 newly formed United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, in order to ensure that this group  
170 of five million indigenous peoples has a voice in the international community;
  - 171
- 172 7. *Urges* for Member States to closely cooperate with civil society organizations to accomplish two purposes:  
173
- 174 a. To establish a productive integration platform for minority groups of the region:  
175
    - 176 i. Where states could partner with civil society organizations near areas of indigenous people  
177 and groups of people considered minorities in the regions;
    - 178 ii. The membership of which should consist of minority and majority community members to  
179 increase dialogue between the groups and reduce disparities;
    - 180 iii. Where civil society organizations will work towards improving cultural competency by  
181 launching campaigns and programs to raise awareness of different cultures;
    - 182
  - 183 b. To establish a platform for youth to discuss professional development opportunities and share job  
184 experiences;
  - 185
- 186 8. *Recommends* that Member States collaborate with established schools and various level educational institutions  
187 to create a non-compulsory curriculum centered around important social issues facing their specific populations,  
188 such as:  
189
- 190 a. Health concerns specific to each Member State;
  - 191
  - 192 b. Poverty issues of each Member State;
  - 193
  - 194 c. Inequalities and disparities between groups specific to the country;
  - 195
- 196 9. *Highly encourages* every Member State to invest in and improve programs that ensure the access to resources to  
197 meet basic needs such as the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's Missions providing inter alia:  
198
- 199 a. Food security by strengthening small and medium sized businesses that provide citizens with food and  
200 clean water through sustainable subsidies provided by the state;
  - 201
  - 202 b. Health care by bilateral or multilateral cooperation if necessary, or lowering costs so that especially  
203 citizens in rural areas have access to medical care;
  - 204
  - 205 c. Housing by building new homes or renovating existing ones that are available at low costs for youth  
206 and their family, financed by sustainable subsidies and in accordance with the Global Housing Strategy  
207 of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT);
  - 208
- 209 10. *Recommends* that Members States seek programming and financial support from regional development banks,  
210 such as the Bank of the South, and from bilateral communication with other Member States by:  
211
- 212 a. Recommending the Bank of the South or other regional banks fund development programs which aim  
213 to tackle detrimental issues faced by each Member State involved including energy security, and  
214 poverty reduction;

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- b. Encouraging technical cooperation amongst Member States and regional development banks to exchange development information and data, as well as, identify the potential of cooperation;
11. *Emphasizes* that countries enhance bilateral partnerships to protect the rights of the indigenous populations and refugee crisis areas by:
- a. Supporting youth populations in crisis areas by providing humanitarian aid to ensure that youth in danger zones have access to basic necessities:
    - i. By seeking financial support from UN-HABITAT to establish state-led humanitarian entities;
    - ii. Which would be provided by entities that are located near borders and danger zones;
  - b. Forming partnerships to exchange information about enhancing youth livelihood and sustainable development practices;
12. *Urges* states to establish partnerships with private businesses and local NGOs and encourage these organizations to provide mentorship and internship opportunities for the youth:
- a. Where states will take the lead in reaching out and collaborating with other organizations;
  - b. Where states can incentivize businesses to expand current internship and mentorship opportunities, if financially feasible;
  - c. Where states can aid in the promotion and advertising of existing opportunities;
  - d. Where states can incorporate internships and mentorships into formal education, either as a compulsory program or an optional program.





**Code:** UNDP/RES/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations Development Program

**Topic:** Empowering Youth for Development

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1 *The United Nations Development Program,*

2  
3 *Noting recently* within General Assembly resolution 2240 the efforts of the international community to alleviate the  
4 effects of the migrant crises and the issue of youth empowerment as an intangible and wholly encompassing issue  
5 within the General Assembly, Security Council, and the Member States of the United Nations Development  
6 Programme (UNDP),

7  
8 *Understanding* the issues facing youth empowerment and development as it relates to stateless and refugee youth,  
9 such as those discussed in Security Council resolution 2250 on countering violent extremism at the core of these  
10 regions affected such as the Middle East, Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Northern Africa, empowering youth to  
11 develop a platform to voice their concerns regarding the lack of youth representation and agency in their states,

12  
13 *Having noted* the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* defines a youth as “a person under the age of  
14 18 unless national law recognizes the age of majority earlier;” international law, however, defines a stateless person  
15 as someone “who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law;” examples of such  
16 groups who fall under this definition as “stateless” include the Roma, Tibetans, Kurds, Palestinians, and millions of  
17 individuals without formal documentation declaring nationality,

18  
19 *Recognizing* the immense pressure to become involved in violent or extremist organizations, as well as youth  
20 contributions to maintain and facilitate peace and security in insecure states entrenched in problematic affairs, as  
21 noted in Security Council resolution 2250,

22  
23 *Highlighting* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4, 8, 9, and 11, to employ a more effective and sustainable  
24 initiative for youth of all genders, as to become involved, productive members of their developing communities via  
25 the educational potential received from their activity in such an initiative, along with the economic knowledge and  
26 entrepreneurial training and foundations these stateless youths believe they possess,

27  
28 *Aware of* General Assembly resolution 58/33’s applicability, the Private Labor Rights to All program (PLR2) is an  
29 inception plan which works to combat violent acts, through using diplomatic measures as consensually as possible  
30 rather than using policies that promote violence and instability for these youth as this plan addresses certain post-  
31 conflict states such as Libya, where young men are designated against their will to participate as armed combatants,

32  
33 *Confident that* the international community will place greater emphasis on refugee and stateless youth’s inclusion in  
34 their national, local, and regional governments, with the backing of the UNDP via General Assembly resolution  
35 50/81, General Assembly resolution 62/126, and the Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) mandate of  
36 creating and facilitating positive change in the world, such as the prevention of violence, and the implementation of  
37 education to reconstruct their own agency,

38  
39 *Recalling* the history of migrant and refugee children, as well as the need to find adequate shelter, educative  
40 resources, food, and accesses to more sustainable healthcare in general, as well as generally supporting primary  
41 education as a fundamental need for all youth and their empowerment and development, while respecting the  
42 sovereignty of nations and respective states,

43  
44 *Respecting* the recent plan of actions such as the September 2015 Global Youth Summit against violent extremism  
45 and how it relates to the experiences of the youth affected as it focuses on inclusive governance by stateless youths  
46 and relates to trust-building, civic engagement, and community restoration in all forms,

47  
48 *Finding* that to positively alter the course of these youth’s lives, aid from the Global South and Northern state-  
49 triangulation are necessary to allow refugee youths to attain more inclusion within their home states, with the aid of

50 varied programs such as the World Program of Action for Youth, the National Youth Service program across  
51 potential Member States, the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund, and most notably, ECOSOC’s inclusion  
52 from their oversight,  
53

- 54 1. *Draws attention* to the necessary programs such as education on entrepreneurial skill-honing to empower youth,  
55 that may endow youth with an ability to shape their governments in a positive environment such as one free  
56 from conflict or post-conflict turbulences, as seen where stateless youths reside;  
57
- 58 2. *Proposes* the creation of an initiative titled “Youth Initiative to Unify the Trailblazing and Hardworking  
59 Stateless” or Y.I.U.T.H.S., with the policy to keep stateless and refugee youths from interacting with  
60 documented terrorist organizations by giving youth the diplomatic etiquette to promote peaceful measures  
61 between actors rather than violent and destructive measures, and to find pragmatic solutions to grievances they  
62 may have:
  - 63 a. Suggesting the participation of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) or non-governmental  
64 organizations (NGOs) to participate by aiding in the creation of an annual reporting system into the  
65 framework of this innovative initiative, as developing countries may not have the capacity to record  
66 statistical data regarding the effectiveness of said initiative;  
67
  - 68 b. With funding for said initiative attaining support primarily through:
    - 69 i. The UNDP’s Capital Development Fund, with the approval of the ECOSOC, as well as their  
70 budgetary arm, the United Nations Capital Development Fund via their mandate to promote  
71 the economic and political inclusion of individuals in lower-income and lower-infrastructure  
72 areas;  
73
    - 74 ii. The financial contributions of civil society organizations (CSOs) through their prospective  
75 vested interests regarding each specific operation within the initiative;  
76
    - 77 iii. The established aid of the Member States involved through voluntary contributions for the  
78 funding of this initiative in each respective state;  
79
- 80 3. *Proposes* that all Member States adopt their own versions of the framework for Youth Council (YC) as:
  - 81 a. YC shall have no legal authoritative powers;  
82
  - 83 b. Participants will range from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, with special consideration for the  
84 inclusion of stateless youth;  
85
  - 86 c. Each annual session shall be held during the same time frame of the annual sessions of the ECOSOC  
87 plenaries;  
88
  - 89 d. Individual YC sessions shall proceed as an informational session led by local leaders in order to teach  
90 the participants about the structure and procedures of the respective local governments:
    - 91 i. As each YC shall have its agenda set by said member participants;  
92
    - 93 ii. With the participants of the YCs creating solutions to local and national issues;  
94
    - 95 iii. While YCs are funded by a combination of national, CSO, private, and UNDP funds;  
96
- 97 4. *Recommends* the integration of health services stemming from ECOSOC resolution 2012/3, alongside the  
98 Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative and its programs to aid the alleviation of the physical or emotional traumas these youth  
99 face, especially within Member States which border conflict-ridden areas whereas health services will be  
100 operated by various qualified health specialists and will be vetted through their level of experience, as well as,  
101 their medical-educational status;  
102
- 103 5. *Invites* community leaders to establish a secondary wing of this initiative in order to focus not only on stateless  
104 youth, but indigenous youth as well, in an effort to combat criminal acts against indigenous and refugee youths,

105 as well as, empowering refugee youth for development to institute educative resources, vocational training, and  
106 economic education, while stateless youth are receiving from this initiative the primary objectives:

- 107
- 108 a. Will operate for all intents and purposes in the identical manner as the general Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative;
  - 109
  - 110 b. Identical operations are with the exceptions that the clauses within previously said secondary annual
  - 111 reports being ultimately supplementary to the primary clauses and will emphasize the efforts already
  - 112 instituted by the primary wing focusing on stateless youth;
  - 113
  - 114 c. Resulting from a pragmatic approach, yet through local and regional minor initiative placements within
  - 115 the Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative itself;
  - 116
- 117 6. *Asks* that the Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative be overseen by the ECOSOC amongst participating Member States, as well
- 118 as the cooperation of NGOs, IGOs, CSOs, and both regional task forces, in the reporting of statistical inferences
- 119 and data collection on the effectiveness of the initiative, and citing input within the annual reporting process
- 120 wherein annual reports must be created via the combination of Member States, CSOs, and the operations of the
- 121 ECOSOC;
- 122
- 123 7. *Suggests* the ECOSOC Under-Secretary-General implore the formation of a youth leader to represent the
- 124 Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative, to facilitate management on a local and regional basis and to allow these stateless,
- 125 indigenous, and refugee youths to acquire more representation from leaders with similar geopolitical and
- 126 sociopolitical backgrounds through vetting leaders via ECOSOC and democratically choosing leaders through
- 127 the Y.I.U.T.H.S. program by their experience working with youth, their background in international or
- 128 volunteer-works, and their ability to ensure a greater and safer initiative for youth empowerment.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/1/5

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Empowering Youth for Development

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Noting* the term youth as defined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the persons between  
4 the ages of 15 and 24, outlined in General Assembly resolution 36/215, without prejudices for other definitions  
5 made by Member States and institutions,

6  
7 *Acknowledging* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, which  
8 state that everyone is permitted to liberties and should not be discriminated against based on gender or any other  
9 reason,

10  
11 *Recognizing* the role of the Education For All (EFA) initiative, as outlined in General Assembly resolution 56/116,  
12 which underlined the important goal of free compulsory primary education for all, promoting learning and life skills  
13 for young people, and ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women,

14  
15 *Highly welcomes* the efforts made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to improve the social, cultural, political  
16 and economic inclusion of youth through the project known as “Missions”, which have significantly improved and  
17 will continue to improve the overall living conditions of young people and their families and foster their personal  
18 development,

19  
20 *Recalling* the objectives stated in General Assembly resolution 69/157, including the protection of the basic rights of  
21 young citizens and the urge to promote the role of youth in policy-making processes,

22  
23 *Further recalling* Montenegro’s Integration of Sustainable Development into Educational System 2007-2009 Action  
24 Plan, which emphasizes the need to validate youth empowerment through the role of youth in government,

25  
26 *Taking into account* that developing labor skills could discourage young men from joining armed groups, and the  
27 skills they learn could also help reduce the lack of jobs that currently impact the youth in particular, in accordance  
28 with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 58/133, which recognizes the participation of young people as an  
29 asset and a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth and social development,

30  
31 *Being fully aware* that nourishment levels can experience an increase through an improvement in the agricultural  
32 system, and its potential in ushering the youth’s academic dedication at all levels, as proper nutrition is essential to  
33 an active mind, General Assembly resolution 68/130, highlights that the way in which young people are able to  
34 fulfill their potential will influence the future generations in all areas,

35  
36 *Believes* that giving youth the tools to be part of the agricultural sector will give them an influential position in the  
37 development of societies and economic growth, taking into account the Strategic Entry Points recommended in the  
38 UNDP’s Youth Strategy 2014-2017, which addresses youth empowerment,

39  
40 1. *Calls* for the creation of a social inclusion initiative entitled, Social Inclusion for All, modeled after EFA,  
41 aiming to create a coalition of international governments, civil society groups, development groups and  
42 development agencies in order to:

43  
44 a. Alleviate youth’s high unemployment rate by encouraging entrepreneurship activity in the form of  
45 mentoring initiatives guided by experienced role models in their respective field that will inspire the  
46 youth to achieve their goals;

47  
48 b. Organize national advocacy campaigns to recruit qualified young adults that are willing to help other  
49 youths develop adequate foundation in the academic area, specifically literacy and numeracy skills;

- 50
- 51 c. Ensure access to potable water, food, and shelter by building water dispensers and to provide free
- 52 access to essential basic needs;
- 53
- 54 d. Provide social inclusion through sports, cultural and social activities with some regional initiatives that
- 55 involve young people in society by creating youth clubs where young people can meet each-other and
- 56 share knowledge and opinions to learn new skills;
- 57
- 58 e. Improve the participation of youth in civil society on international issues through awareness campaigns
- 59 that are made in schools by volunteers to teach on the importance of youth maintaining a role in
- 60 government participation;
- 61
- 62 f. Eliminate discrimination based on gender, religion, political ideas, and sexual orientation in
- 63 educational programs starting from primary school, in order to protect the youth from social exclusion
- 64 and from the possibility of finding interest in extremism;
- 65
- 66 g. Make youth more sensitive about problems which our world has to deal with by actively including
- 67 young people in political decision-making process through:
- 68
- 69 i. Facilitating referendums and legitimizing youth advocacy groups;
- 70 ii. Youth departments of political parties;
- 71
- 72 h. Suggest creating youth initiatives that favor the organization of parliament simulation events in order
- 73 to further enhance youth interest and knowledge of the political processes in their countries, with the
- 74 purpose of helping youth be familiar with their rights, the way to address the violation of their rights,
- 75 and increasing their ability to play a role in the decision-making process;
- 76
- 77 i. Recommend to implement and further support organizations among young people all over the world
- 78 for the creation of international internships and work mobility, in order to strengthen personal
- 79 development of youth, simplify their access to labor, and give them a leading position in the
- 80 international community;
- 81
- 82 2. *Encourages* all Member States to further intensify their efforts to include young people by:
- 83
- 84 a. Enlarging existing national cultural programs that aim at building strong societies;
- 85
- 86 b. Solidarity amongst them aiming at supporting youth-to-youth programs which are beneficial to all
- 87 participants, enabling youth for their future personal development;
- 88
- 89 3. *Stresses* that health care, housing, and education are fundamental and are essential basic needs of young people
- 90 that need to be attended to in order to:
- 91
- 92 a. Guarantee a significant positive impact that youth are able to bring to society on a national and
- 93 regional level;
- 94
- 95 b. Maximize the personal development potential of all young people to become valuable citizens;
- 96
- 97 c. Minimize future risk factors to youth, including but not limited to, poverty, unemployment,
- 98 homelessness and extremism, that might endanger the progress made in earlier stages, which have
- 99 severe implications on the stability of the state;
- 100
- 101 4. *Urges* Member States to foster good governance by promoting the role of youth in sustainable development by:
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- 103 a. Giving youth the ability to influence international and domestic youth-related issues through the
- 104 establishment of legitimate policy-making of organizations that enhance the democratic governance
- 105 process;

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b. Promoting the realization of certain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined by UNDP, specifically SDGs 5 and 13, which focus on gender equality and climate & disaster resilience;

5. *Affirms* that developing labor skills that fit the needs of the private sector and the agricultural system will encourage young people to join such sectors, discouraging them from joining armed groups, as these would help youth be more eligible for jobs, which would reduce the unemployment rate as it impacts youth more than any other category of population and contribute to economic growth;
6. *Directs attention* to an improvement in the agricultural system made through an efficient production by using youth labor potential, which would increase the amount of agricultural products produced and increase the nourishment levels as a result, improving the ability for youth to study and develop their academic skills;
7. *Affirms* that Member States should give youth the tools needed in order to be part of the agricultural sector, which will increase the amount of domestic agricultural outputs being produced, thereby reducing the spending in imports, allowing Member States to invest more in education, giving youth an influential position in the development of societies and economic growth.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/1/6

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Empowering Youth for Development

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*  
2  
3 *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on the*  
4 *Rights of the Child, and the Outcome of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth, Dialogue and*  
5 *Mutual Understanding, which resulted in General Assembly resolution 65/312,*  
6  
7 *Affirming the United Nations' commitment to empowering youth globally, as mentioned in the United Nations*  
8 *Conference on Sustainable Development, outcome document entitled "The Future We Want," and reiterating that*  
9 *poverty must be eradicated to promote the advancement of youth,*  
10  
11 *Acknowledging the importance of youth's role in participation and involvement in political, social, and economic*  
12 *decision-making as evident in the 1965 Declaration on the Promotion among youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual*  
13 *Respect, and Understanding between Peoples, basing itself on the fundamental beliefs of SDG 4, which aspires to*  
14 *advance lifelong learning and promote equal opportunities for all persons,*  
15  
16 *Reaffirming the importance of the United Nations Development Programme's Youth Strategy 2014-2017, which aims to*  
17 *empower youth by addressing detrimental issues faced by youth,*  
18  
19 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/81, as it adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year*  
20 *2000 and Beyond, which continues to recognize that youth are key agents for social change, economic development,*  
21 *and technological innovation,*  
22  
23 *Appreciating the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, eighteenth session, for the implementation of*  
24 *the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and the success for the Youth for Human Rights, in the General Assembly*  
25 *resolution 217 (III) and the International Bill of Human Rights,*  
26  
27 *Noting the agreement in the resolution entitled: Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities*  
28 *for Development of the United Nations System, in which Member States have pledged to provide assistance to the*  
29 *United Nations fund and programs that are aimed at providing technical assistance to developing countries in*  
30 *response to their economic and social needs and priorities, which emphasizes the need to receive increased*  
31 *contributions from donor countries,*  
32  
33 *Noting with deep concern that indigenous and refugee youths face a lack of representation in their political and*  
34 *societal spheres, which limits their ability to bring about positive change for their societies and nations, as discussed*  
35 *in General Assembly resolution 58/133,*  
36  
37 *Endorsing the United Nations' initiative to create the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as mentioned in the*  
38 *mandate of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations that was established in accordance with the Economic*  
39 *and Social Council resolution 1982/34, an initiative focusing on implementing indigenous rights and cultural*  
40 *protections for these youths, whereby youth are able to establish the connection where the representatives in this*  
41 *permanent forum being able to directly address the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),*  
42  
43 *Encouraging the initiatives discussed in Security Council resolution 2250, which highlights the importance for*  
44 *youth, from all socioeconomic backgrounds, to have peace and security ensuring educational opportunities and civic*  
45 *participation,*  
46  
47 *Promoting the protection of human rights, as mentioned by the High Commissioner for the Promotion and*  
48 *Protection of all Human Rights as part of the initiative of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for*  
49 *Human Rights,*

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*Referring* to the success of “Juventud Con Voz”, a program hosted by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in assistance with participating Latin American Member States, helps increase the political participation of the indigenous youths in Latin America,

*Recognizing* the specific programs and initiatives of countries, such as Integrating Gender and Nutrition in Agricultural Extension Services (INGENAES), that funds transportation to educational institutions for the inclusion of rural youth in education and the *Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities*, established to focus on youth with developmental disabilities who lack access to education due to lack of transportation,

1. *Designates* Member States to consider the plight of all children who do not have access to education, recalling their commitments to SDG 4, in insuring inclusive and quality education for all, promoting lifelong learning, assuring access to quality education through the expansion of existing programs and the establishment of new programs such as:
  - a. The China Youth Development Fund:
    - i. Which aims to help the youth in remote areas to attain quality education through funding by local government, the United Nations Youth Development Fund and voluntary non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
    - ii. Which should also receive assistance from both domestic and foreign organizations and individuals concerned about the well-being of youth and children, and which the China Youth Development Fund supports various domestic and foreign members’ initiatives for the implementation of similar projects;
    - iii. Which will promote education, science and technology, culture, physical education, health, social welfare, and environmental protection in the program implemented by this development fund;
2. *Expressing* its appreciation for Member States to address the concerns of education accessibility for youth with developmental disabilities in third world countries by utilizing shared technology and implementing United Nations networks in the global community by:
  - a. Referring to donations for shared technology from developed countries through the trust fund mentioned previously of personal computers and other educational resources;
  - b. The regions specifically designed for the Caribbean, South East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and parts of Eastern Europe;
  - c. Funding for the program from the United Nations Partnership to promote The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi- Donor Trust Fund and have local governments be involved in this initiative to address the concerns related with cultural relativity;
3. *Request* that developing Member States allow for the provisions of travelling seminars with voluntary professionals from NGOs coming from developed countries for human rights education and implementation of a regional youth meeting on human rights in developing countries:
  - a. Hosting this initiative, which will include universities, secondary education, and other educational institutions;
  - b. Working with local governments to increase accessibility of these resources to rural youth;
4. *Urges* Member States to create a bilateral agreement amongst Member States called, The Bilateral Agreement on Refugee Youth, in order to push for the provisions on safety and security for refugee youths and to further provide access to basic needs such as food and water with:



- 105 a. Food Banks and healthcare access that will offer shelters and health service benefits to youth  
106 populations from war torn areas, establishing food banks to increase food security for refugee youth;  
107
- 108 b. Agricultural expansion and youth employment opportunities by:  
109
- 110 i. Changing public lands to agricultural plots for refugees to utilize temporarily (for an agreed  
111 upon period of time) to provide job opportunities;
- 112 ii. Training youth agricultural skills and business knowledge to refugee youth;
- 113 iii. Providing products that are created by refugees on the land can be consumed by refugees and  
114 can also be sold to the residential community;
- 115
- 116 c. Connections that can be created by incorporating developed labor markets to exchange technical  
117 cooperation details for development by:
- 118
- 119 i. Receiving financial support with provisions from countries that are dedicated to supporting  
120 and accepting refugees from conflicted areas;
- 121 ii. Addressing labor market networking to increase the rate of employment and to further;  
122
- 123 d. Reinforce the policies for the international legal frameworks regarding:  
124
- 125 i. Reinforcing these frameworks by remembering the common international principles for  
126 education, jobs, healthcare, and food distribution for the basic human rights of refugees;  
127
- 128 5. *Approves* of the regional expansion of the “Juventud Con Voz” program into developing countries where  
129 indigenous youths do not have political and cultural representation and civil cultural protections;  
130
- 131 6. *Encourages* the United Nations Capital Development Program to continue to fund for the expansion of  
132 “Juventud Con Voz” as it has in the past and currently;  
133
- 134 7. *Recommends* Member States to address the concerns of education accessibility for youth by applying  
135 International technology and implementing United Nations networks and global community;  
136
- 137 8. *Reminds* Member States on the importance to continuing assessments of the success for the implemented  
138 programs as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 60/1, the 2005 World Summit Outcome;  
139
- 140 9. *Calls upon* the Functional Commission on Social Development to be held accountable for the assessment of the  
141 success of the Bilateral Agreement on Refugee Youth, as mentioned above;  
142
- 143 10. *Supports* the implementation of the SGDs)that were agreed upon by all Member States of the United Nations,  
144 advocating for a peaceful and constructive world;  
145
- 146 11. *Endorses* the implementation of sustainable environmental protection efforts in order to counter the impact that  
147 climate change has on indigenous youth, as stressed in General Assembly resolution 69/233 to focus on:  
148
- 149 a. Issues including, but not limited to, containing and combating carbon emissions and embracing more  
150 sustainable and efficient energy sources such as solar panels;  
151
- 152 b. Establishing pro-environment objectives aligning with government objectives concerning budgeting,  
153 policy making, and national development.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/2/1

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Stressing* the need for states to possess autonomy in achieving General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on  
4 “Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which established the Sustainable  
5 Development Goals (SDGs),

6  
7 *Reaffirming* the commitment made in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which called for developing states to  
8 increase information sharing and best development practices,

9  
10 *Noting* the relevance of China’s One Road One Belt Strategy, which focuses on connectivity and economic  
11 cooperation among both developing and developed states,

12  
13 *Taking note* of the International Poverty Reduction Center (IPRC), which advances poverty reduction through  
14 expanding mechanisms for South-South cooperation,

15  
16 *Acknowledges* the 795 million people living in hunger worldwide, according to “The State of Food Insecurity in the  
17 World 2015” by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

18  
19 *Realizing* the success of existing bilateral initiatives, such as the Pakistan Technical Assistance Programme, which  
20 works towards providing developing nations with funding for infrastructure and expertise in technical fields,

21  
22 1. *Encourages* Member States to establish partnerships that will support the sharing of successful educational  
23 frameworks and resources for the purpose of:

24  
25 a. Increasing access and quality of education;

26  
27 b. Eliminating barriers to education such as:

28  
29 i. Geographical Location;

30 ii. Gender;

31 iii. Socioeconomic Status;

32 iv. Other means of discrimination;

33  
34 2. *Advocates* for Members States to collaborate on increasing access to and quality of healthcare with a particular  
35 focus on:

36  
37 a. Ensuring maternal health and increasing the life expectancy of newborn children;

38  
39 b. Increasing access to disease prevention resources and education;

40  
41 c. Reducing unnatural causes of illness and death associated with climate change;

42  
43 3. *Urges* the international community to promote initiatives which will foster information-sharing on best  
44 development practices, in order to foster self-reliance among developing Member States:

45  
46 a. Working in multilateral and bilateral partnerships;

47  
48 b. Sharing resources and knowledge pertaining to best practices for increasing economic stability;

49

- 50           c. Ensuring Member State populations possess access to basic necessities including access to food, water,  
51           and shelter;  
52
- 53 4. *Calls Upon* developed Member States to enhance triangular partnerships in order to promote capacity building,  
54       technical support, and economic growth;  
55
- 56 5. *Recommends* Member States to collaboratively develop a plan of action that seeks to maximize the outcomes  
57       and sustainability of South-South cooperation.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/2/2

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Taking heed of the current micro-financing initiatives adopted by the international system via the International*  
4 *Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank via resolution 25/66,*

5  
6 *Confident that the international developing community of the global south may vie for alternative and innovative*  
7 *solutions for economic cohesion in a multilateral system for the sake of South-South Cooperation as announced*  
8 *from the Macroeconomic Call To Arms (MECA), adopted by the General Assembly,*

9  
10 *Affirming the recent developments of the “Special Unit for Micro-financing” to incentivize loan-giving and payback*  
11 *lending in rural communities of the global south in effort to allow these individuals to become more responsible and*  
12 *respected individuals in their communities,*

13  
14 *Having scrutinized the Monterrey Consensus and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*  
15 *(OECD) by a means to authorize the supplementation of micro-financing loans to allow rural citizens of developing*  
16 *states to thrive via their institution of lower interest rates and pre-conditional financial alternatives, as well as the*  
17 *spread of information on how said microeconomic systems operate, involving women and youth,*

18  
19 *Regarding the definition of youth as defined by General Assembly resolution 22/68, as a condition where peoples’*  
20 *basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter are not being met, with the most dire condition being absolute poverty,*  
21 *which is synonymous with destitution and occurs when people cannot obtain adequate resources to support a*  
22 *minimum level of physical health,*

23  
24 *Having considered the inability of rural women and youth to repay loans, as well as the disenfranchisement of those*  
25 *who live in poverty and within the monetary and financing world, and their need to become active and participating*  
26 *members of their local and national economies,*

27  
28 *Echoing the success of the Grameen Bank (GB) Initiative in the rural women’s communities of Bangladesh and*  
29 *Northern India to visualize the institution of a micro-financing system for the economic integration of local and*  
30 *regional communities in a more international manner,*

- 31  
32 1. *Decides to create a new initiative to supplement the micro-financing entitled South-South Unites for*  
33 *Development (S.S.U.D) will be created with the support of potential Member States, along with the ongoing*  
34 *support of the Northern states and triangulation efforts of South-South cooperation;*  
35  
36 2. *Affirms that the South-South Unites for Development (S.S.U.D) shall be overseen by:*  
37  
38 a. *The Economic and Social Council, via the creation of an annual reporting system to consider*  
39 *budgetary and administrative oversight, which will retain reports via participating states, which will be*  
40 *used to access the situations ongoing in each state;*  
41  
42 b. *The United Nations Development Programme, via the discretion of the Economic and Social Council;*  
43  
44 3. *Endorses new initiative to supplement the micro-financing titled South-South Unites for Development*  
45 *(S.S.U.D) shall be funded by:*  
46  
47 a. *Using component funds from the United Nation Capital Funds;*  
48  
49 b. *The in-kind contributions of Member States for this S.S.U.D initiative;*

50

51

- c. Utilizing civil society organizations with a vested interest in said S.S.U.D initiative.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/2/3

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Remembering* the largest contributing Member States to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) fund  
4 are primarily located in the global north as shown on the “Top Contributors” list made by the UNDP,

5  
6 *Reiterating* the support that global north Member States provide to collaborative organizations within the global  
7 south,

8  
9 *Recognizing* the gross domestic product (GDP) growth in developing Member States over the past 20 years, as  
10 shown in the Human Development Index (HDI),

11  
12 *Acknowledging* that developing Member States are continuing to face serious developmental challenges and that  
13 many are not on track to reach their goals as stated in the Nairobi outcome document on High-Level Conference on  
14 South-South Cooperation (SSC), which resulted in General Assembly resolution 64/222,

15  
16 *Stressing* that continuous triangular development, including partners in SSC and international organizations, play an  
17 integral role in bettering the Southern economic and developmental outlook,

18  
19 1. *Approves* the strengthening of SSC without removing North-South Cooperation from the international equation  
20 through existing economic and developmental institutions, with the help of the:

21  
22 a. World Bank;

23  
24 b. International Monetary Fund;

25  
26 c. Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development;

27  
28 d. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation;

29  
30 e. Economic Community of West African States;

31  
32 f. Organization of American States;

33  
34 g. United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

35  
36 2. *Calls* for the commitment of all Member States to increase cooperation between Member States among the  
37 North and South in order to strengthen mutually beneficial ties, which allow for:

38  
39 a. Technology sharing;

40  
41 b. Economic advancement;

42  
43 c. Industrial growth;

44  
45 3. *Declares* that the most beneficial cooperation comes from continuous triangular development.



**Code:** UNDP/RES/2/4

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Enhancing South-South Cooperation

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*  
2  
3 *Reaffirming* the importance of South-South Cooperation (SSC) partnerships as outlined in the United Nations  
4 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17,  
5  
6 *Recognizing* the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) of 1994, which aims to enhance issues faced by the South  
7 such as, economic development, technology, and continues to find ways to amplify partnerships with developed  
8 countries,  
9  
10 *Recalling* the importance of the Strategic Framework of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation  
11 (UNOSSC) 2014-2017, which promotes strategic partnerships between countries of the southern hemisphere,  
12  
13 *Drawing attention* to the targets Office of South-South Cooperation 2014-2017 Strategic Framework and the need to  
14 bridge the information gap between the global north and south, as addressed in the Group of 77's *Tehran Consensus*,  
15  
16 *Observing* the benefits of SSC, specifically visible in the Maghreb, Mediterranean and Europe, where, recently,  
17 various interconnection projects have allowed states in these areas to join their neighbors' transmission networks  
18 and connect to each other's' power grids,  
19  
20 *Noting with satisfaction* Norway's implementation of the Research Council (NORGLOBAL), which focuses on  
21 strengthening research of other United Nations Member States and their databases, as well as environmental,  
22 economic, and educational resources of Member States, specifically developing countries,  
23  
24 *Recognizing* the 2014 Energy and Technology Agreement between Denmark, China, Ghana, and Zambia to establish  
25 a triangular cooperation and multilateral partnerships for SSC,  
26  
27 *Emphasizing* the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council's Decision 26/3 that  
28 describes wasted agricultural biomass as a priority, which can be successfully harnessed and converted into useful  
29 energy,  
30  
31 *Acknowledging* the Report of the Secretary-General on "The Role of Microcredit in the Eradication of Poverty," in  
32 its summary of the successes of microcredit in raising the economic status of the poorest of the poor and helping to  
33 increase entrepreneurship initiatives of women and in increasing employment opportunities,  
34  
35 *Recalling* the success of the Agent Banking Initiatives implemented by the Philippines, Brazil, Mexico, and Kenya  
36 in improving the lives of those poor in developing countries, recalling especially the success of Kenya's M-PESA  
37 service in improving the financial state of those without easy access to large banking systems, a service dedicated to  
38 providing banking and financial services to those who make very small amounts of money each day,  
39  
40 *Recognizing* the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the establishment of the Global  
41 Micro Lending Initiative as a necessity for the elimination of poverty that predominantly plagues large and  
42 significant portions of the global south,  
43  
44 *Emphasizing* the Nairobi Outcome Document, endorsed by General Assembly resolution 64/222, which builds on  
45 the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which was developed by the Group of 77 (G-77) and pays special attention to  
46 solidarity among peoples and countries of the Global South and respect of their national sovereignty,  
47  
48 *Understanding* the importance of renewable energies to the achievement of the SDGs 7, 13, 14, and 15 by increasing  
49 the access to clean and sustainable energies,

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*Recognizing* the United Nations Capital Development Fund's efforts to increase access to microfinance and investment capital,

1. *Encourages* Member States to bridge the information gap between the global North and South by:
  - a. Engaging in best-practice sharing methods such as:
    - i. International platforms, similar to the G-77's Consortium of Science, Technology, and Innovation for the South (CORTIS), that promote collaboration between Southern States and foster the development of southern-led solutions for southern problems;
    - ii. Information exchanges, mirroring the Periodic Forum for Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI), in order to enhance dialogue on recent advances in STI within the international community;
  - b. Triangular Cooperation through the involvement of two developing countries with a third party, typically a developed country government or organization, contributing to the exchanges of its own knowledge and resources;
  - c. Technology transfer through the allocation of methods that address:
    - i. The technology transfers for the conversion of agricultural biomass to energy as seen in the program between Nepal and India, which addresses the issues of agricultural waste by converting it into energy;
  - d. Creating Offices for Information Sharing (OfIS) in each Member State interested, especially in those of the Global South, in order to create a transparent database, financed by the Member States in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme's Programmes and Projects Fund (UNDPF) which include inter alia:
    - i. Information about technological progress being made in the Member State that they are willing to share, considering their national sovereignty;
    - ii. Information about local and regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and their projects related to regional development;
2. *Encourages* the Global South countries to further improve existing legislative frameworks corresponding micro-financing considering:
  - a. Stronger controlling and monitoring policies in regard to allowance for microfinance operations:
    - i. The protection of child laborers as a priority lest they be exploited by a new businesses established via microfinance;
  - b. Equal opportunities regarding the microloan access irrespective of the receiver's ethnicity, religious belongingness and social status;
3. *Endorses* the expansion of Agent Banking systems, which are effective in offering credit and financial planning to those who do not have easy access to established banking services that:
  - a. Provide small loans with no collateral to groups of five borrowers;
  - b. Offer credit and financial planning and education services to borrowers that are:
    - i. Educating the poorest of the poor on good borrowing and investment practices;
    - ii. Delivering financial services to rural areas where there is no access to large banking institutions like the ability to deposit money and borrow loans;



- 106                   iii.    Expanding on mobile service initiatives for electronic access to banking institutions and  
107                   services;  
108
- 109 4. *Recommends* regional trade agreements for global labor market by cross-border cooperation in order to offer job  
110 opportunities to global south countries such as:  
111
- 112           a.    Bulgaria’s signed cooperation deal with Turkey, which aims to the development of social, cultural, and  
113           economic relations between these state;  
114
- 115 5. *Encourages* the creation of “Regional Hubs” in all developing countries classified under the UNDP, inspired by  
116 Norway’s implemented Research Council (NORGLOBAL) and its framework of resources:  
117
- 118           a.    Establishing hubs that will seek to strengthen research in developing countries;  
119
- 120           b.    That will ensure an effective, flexible, visible and coherent organization of this research by  
121           consolidating much of the effort within the field development under a single program and through  
122           cooperation with other programs, specifically speaking local NGOs depending on Member State;  
123
- 124           c.    Providing tools that will be linking key tools of research and tools of education, environment, and  
125           economic practices;  
126
- 127           d.    Stressing the importance of renewable energy and the establishment of regional hubs for the sake of  
128           widening the transfer and access of valuable educational resources of member states, in particular rural  
129           communities and developing countries;  
130
- 131 6. *Further recommends* the creation of SSC capacity building education programs in order to provide SSC  
132 specialists with the knowledge required to:  
133
- 134           a.    Identify SSC development projects in the need of technical and financial assistance;  
135
- 136           b.    Create databases of SSC experts available for assistance of SSC projects;  
137
- 138 7. *Strongly recommends* the establishment of a Foundation for the Spread of Socialism throughout Latin America  
139 and the Caribbean (FSSLAC) in order to enable all peoples from that region to profit from the still lasting glory  
140 the great liberator Simón Bolívar brought to countries through enhancing the role political education plays in  
141 schools;  
142
- 143 8. *Encourages* states to significantly increase the percent of renewable energy transfers via SSC;  
144
- 145 9. *Calls upon* developed Member States to enter into more renewable energy transfer agreements with developing  
146 countries;  
147
- 148 10. *Requests* Member States to adopt international exchanges of engineers who specialize in developing renewable  
149 energy technology.  
150