

NMUN•NY 2017



9 – 13 April 2017

Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Second
Committee (GA2)



2017 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS • NEW YORK

Conference B

General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)

Committee Staff

Director	Maxwell Lacey
Assistant Director	Benjamin Wrigley
Chair	Prasamsa Dhakal
Rapporteur	Mark Ruskikh
Rapporteur	Lorea Foinels

Agenda

- I. Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)
- II. Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- III. Designing Effective Policies and Institutions to Reduce Inequalities (SDG 10)

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
GA2/1/1	Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)	111 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 11 abstentions
GA2/1/2	Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)	Adopted without a vote
GA2/1/3	Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)	110 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 13 abstentions
GA2/1/4	Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)	86 votes in favor, 18 votes against, 19 abstentions
GA2/1/5	Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)	105 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 11 abstentions
GA2/1/6	Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)	114 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 21 abstentions
GA2/1/7	Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)	102 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 15 abstentions
GA2/1/8	Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)	Adopted without a vote
GA2/2/1	Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda	97 votes in favor, 21 votes against, 19 abstentions
GA2/2/2	Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda	99 votes in favor, 19 votes against, 23 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- II. Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)
- III. Designing Effective Policies and Institutions to Reduce Inequalities (SDG 10)

The session was attended by representatives of 146 Member States and one Observer. On Sunday, the committee set the agenda to II, I, III, and discussion began on the topic of “Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)”.

By the end of the Monday session, the Dais had received 11 proposals, with 15 on the floor by the final Tuesday deadline. These covered a wide range of topics, including addressing sustainable agriculture, economic development through ecotourism, and financing for development, amongst others. Throughout the lengthy negotiation process, delegates showed dedication to the overarching objectives of diplomacy and cooperation, demonstrated through the successful mergers of numerous papers.

On Wednesday, after a second round of edits and mergers, eight draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, one of which had an amendment. The committee adopted all eight resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support.

After completion of the first topic, the committee discussed the second topic on the agenda, “Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,” with two proposals being submitted to the dais. The committee adopted both draft resolutions through a vote by placard.

Throughout all sessions, delegates demonstrated a commitment to the ethos of cooperation and diplomacy. With fruitful discussions, a great deal of insightful and considered proposals were adopted.



Code: GA2/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goals one, seven, nine, twelve, and thirteen and their focus on utilizing the
4 green economy to empower local economies and to eradicate poverty,

5
6 *Firmly believing* that infrastructure and financial developments must be aligned with employment, agriculture
7 requirements to achieve lasting effective results,

8
9 *Recognizing* that development correlates to quality of life and that infrastructure plays a major role in labor and trade
10 markets, to eradicate poverty and to enable all people to live in dignity, by facilitating financial flows within and
11 among countries,

12
13 *Deeply conscious* of the primary responsibilities of the General Assembly Second Committee as outlined in Articles
14 55-60 of Chapter IV of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which includes addressing macroeconomic policy in
15 relation to international trade, external debt sustainability, and financing for development,

16
17 *Noting with satisfaction* Member States collective commitment to sustainable development made at the 1992 UN
18 Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which resulted in the passage of the Rio Declaration on
19 Environment and Development,

20
21 *Noting further* the General Assembly resolution 66/288 (2012) on “The Future We Want,” which affirmed that
22 practicing green economy is considered as one of the most effective ways by which poverty can be eradicated and
23 sustainable development can be achieved,

24
25 *Realizing* the need for domestic and foreign investment within renewable technology to create green jobs and
26 promote poverty reduction within developing countries to create needed supply chain networks for sustainable
27 development,

28
29 *Realizing* the importance of imposing taxes on industries and corporations that opt not to utilize highly efficient and
30 energy conserving technologies while simultaneously awarding corporations and industries who do choose to
31 become energy efficient,

32
33 *Noting* the success of the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997), which effectively extended the United Nations Framework
34 Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits Member States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while
35 still allowing for economic prosperity,

36
37 *Deeply appreciative* of the *Small Island Developing States’ Dock Platform* (SIDS Dock), which connects the energy
38 sectors of SIDs and the global market for finance through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) enabling them to
39 implement green infrastructure,

40
41 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 71/216 of 2016 and its recognition that national policies and development
42 strategies are central to the achievement of sustainable development and should be complemented by supportive
43 global economic programs,

44
45 *Emphasizing* the necessity of enhancing the efficiency of regional and local development investment,
46 *Commends* the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP), and its work in bringing together a network of
47 researchers and experts whose key roles are to assess and focus on major educational and informational barriers such
48 as finance, lack of information sharing projects, and policies directed towards the practice of green growth,
49

50 *Emphasizing* the necessity to expand training missions in developing countries regarding green technology in
51 relation to regularity and reaching people in all regions,
52
53 *Noting* the *Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2016*, created by United Nations Environment
54 Programme and its recognition of the need for investment in renewable technology industries and clean energy
55 improvements and aim to expand and utilize these issues further,
56
57 *Supporting fully* the use of *Agenda 21* to develop successful economies which are sustainable development driven,
58
59 *Reaffirming* the compromise agreed upon in General Assembly resolution 71/242 (2017) on “Industrial
60 Development Cooperation,”
61
62 *Noting with interest* the significant economic advancements achieved in Asia, Europe, and Africa through the
63 implementation of the “One Belt, One Road” (OBOR) and desiring to unify the core goals of the OBOR Initiative,
64 which are financial integration, free trade, policy coordination, facilities connectivity and people-to-people
65 interaction, to the goals set by the 2030 Agenda, joining efforts to achieve mutual prosperity through economic and
66 environmental developments,
67
68 *Guided by* former UN program *Deliver as One* (DoA) implemented in Mauritius and Seychelles to assist in the
69 promotion and education of harnessing green technologies,
70
71 *Noting with satisfaction* the work of Global Environment Fund (GEF) and it’s work with local communities to
72 strengthen community relations amongst companies and citizens, thereby providing jobs and eradicating poverty,
73
74 *In accordance with* General Assembly resolution 71/216 of 2016, encourages Member States to adopt economic
75 policies such as the *Malaysian Investment Development Authority* (MIDA) in order to account for local and regional
76 needs for development, as well as, increase and oversee foreign investment in sustainable manufacturing and service
77 sectors,
78
79 *Acknowledging* UNIDO’s Energy Programme as a valuable tool in the achievement of SDG 7,
80
81 1. *Emboldens* Member States to fully utilize the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) *Framework for Trade-*
82 *Related Assistance* to ensure that the completion of green energy infrastructure projects is not impeded by
83 supply chain barriers;
84
85 2. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt projective planning programs such as iSDG Threshold21, which enables
86 policy makers and planning officials to better understand the interconnectedness of policies aimed at achieving
87 the SDGs and assess their likely impacts before adopting them, which would:
88
89 a. Help Member States in developing institutional and systemic capacity to facilitate the establishment of
90 different green economy related policies;
91
92 b. Promote Member States to adopt green policies as it, unlike previously used models, integrates
93 different development facets and can be customized to address the needs and accommodate the
94 limitations of Member States;
95
96 c. Enable Member States to set realistic and feasible green policy objectives and achieve them;
97
98 3. *Encourages* Member States to designate senior officials deemed capable by the state’s government, from a
99 relevant government ministry, to assist the WTO in an effort to produce an assessment of the supply chain
100 needs of each individual country;
101
102 4. *Further suggests* that upon the completion of the WTO needs assessment, state officials consult with
103 international organizations, such as the UNDP and World Bank, to determine how best to finance and
104 implement supply chains effectively and efficiently;
105

- 106 5. *Implores* Member States to adopt responsible economic policies and strong financial partnerships to promote
107 efficient competition and effective diversity in Green Economic markets and eliminate over-reliance on natural
108 resources;
109
- 110 6. *Invites* Member States to incorporate into national legislation the following principles underlying the
111 institutional framework for public-private partnerships (PPPs) by:
112
- 113 a. Project selection and implementation, through which credible cost-benefit analyses are provided;
 - 114 b. Contracting price and transfer risks, through which risk allocation is optimized;
 - 115 c. Using fiscal accounting and reporting standards, through which transparency on fiscal implications can
116 be guaranteed;
 - 117 d. Utilizing legal, regulatory and monitoring frameworks, to safeguard citizens' welfare and sustainable
118 development;
 - 119
 - 120
 - 121
 - 122
- 123 7. *Urges* local governments to make value added tax (VAT) returns more comprehensive and promote a more
124 transparent and efficient system of tax collection, therefore making sure individuals and businesses contribute
125 without adding burden to developing nations;
126
- 127 8. *Strongly endorses* the notion of developing Member States with a smaller carbon footprint and lower
128 environmental degradation rates to be entitled to greater quantities of foreign aid in the forms of:
129
- 130 a. Robust aid packages from donor nations;
 - 131 b. Investment capital from non-conventional development partners, such as the Green Climate Fund
132 (GCF);
 - 133 c. Fund allocations from UNEP Finance Initiative;
 - 134 d. Investments from foreign businesses and banks through the UNEP Finance Initiative
 - 135
 - 136
 - 137
 - 138
- 139 9. *Expresses its hope* for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to create regional connectivity through the *Small
140 Island Developing States' Dock Platform* (SIDS Dock), which allows for regional partnerships in the global
141 market for finance, to enable donor nations to collaborate with the governments of developing nations to create
142 accountable institutions for the standards set forth because of the partnerships made through the SIDS Dock;
143
- 144 10. *Further invites* Member States to consider subsidizing installation costs for responsible business practices to
145 incentivize local companies, encouraging them to embrace green technology and local investments, while
146 putting the largest responsibility into the hands of the individual member state so as to allow the development to
147 come from within and to ensure long term self-sustainability;
148
- 149 11. *Suggests* that member states consider the use of market based mechanisms in order to incentivize investment
150 into domestic renewable resources whilst providing the opportunity for economic growth with possibilities
151 including but not limited to:
152
- 153 a. Utilizing feed-in-tariffs to provide long term contracts and sustainable environments for renewable
154 energies;
 - 155 b. Utilizing a renewable portfolio standard to ensure the use of all available renewable energy produced;
 - 156 c. Implementing an emissions tax on greenhouse gasses to put a cost above business as usual standards
157 on excessive greenhouse gas emissions;
 - 158
 - 159
 - 160

- 161 12. *Further encourages* Member States to employ market based environmental policies as engines of growth and
162 employment in small island and developing nations across various economic sectors in that innovative firms
163 may utilize investment opportunities for the benefit of the environment and workers;
164
- 165 13. *Recommends* safe practices or proper protective domestic legislation to protect against exploitative relationships
166 between lenders and creditors, such as the IMF and World Bank in conjunction with internal auditing
167 institutions:
168
- 169 a. Policies that increase creditor responsibility for issues created by irresponsible lending, whilst
170 strengthening debtors claims that loans are illegitimate;
 - 171
 - 172 b. Limiting Influence of Lenders on Member States economic and political policies;
173
- 174 14. *Suggests* that the mandate of the Water Summits, which bolsters peace and development for countries
175 committed to sustainable development, be expanded to not only provide a general discussion on the issue
176 affecting common water management, but also to:
177
- 178 a. Identify key water basins worldwide that provide livelihood for a significant number of farming
179 communities, especially in developing countries;
 - 180
 - 181 b. Provide analyses of the key issues regarding water management in these basins;
182
 - 183 c. Call for conferences involving national governments from the countries in these basins, aiming to
184 discuss the key issues and implement regional water management schemes;
185
- 186 15. *Calls for* the prioritization of sustainable energy technologies in domestic policy by:
187
- 188 a. Subsidizing installation costs for businesses seeking to become more sustainable;
189
 - 190 b. Providing education and vocational training to local populations to encourage the maintenance and
191 local ownership of these technologies;
192
 - 193 c. Encouraging specialized NGOs to work closely with local governments to develop a greater
194 understanding of how implementation policy of sustainable technologies can positively impact a
195 community's social and economic status;
196
 - 197 d. Further encouraging Member states to increase their investments in their respective sustainable and
198 renewable clean energy resources;
199
 - 200 e. Recommending the implementation of Development of Regional Infrastructure Talks (DRIT), which
201 are yearly multilateral conferences in world regions where stakeholders from both the public and
202 private sectors highlight specific energy infrastructure deficiencies in global regions, identify the
203 externalities on green growth in these regions, and formulate transnational, eco-friendly energy
204 infrastructure development strategies;
205
 - 206 f. Advertising the environmental impacts of locally implemented sustainable energy technologies using
207 local businesses and local workers via UN social media platforms, UN online forums;
208
- 209 16. *Requests* all able Member States provide technical and technological assistance to developing countries
210 regarding green technology transfer by:
211
- 212 a. Expanding training, lectures, workshops, and seminars of the GKPP to an annual basis financed by the
213 UN-REDD program;
214
 - 215 b. Implementing networking by introducing training missions through experts and researchers under the
216 lead of the GKPP to train personnel in developing countries regarding green technology;

- 217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
- c. Ensuring that all training programs are economically and socially inclusive to ensure individuals of all backgrounds have equal access to technology transfer;
17. *Draws attention* to the importance of the implementation of sustainable energy technologies, such as wind, hydro and solar, that will advance local job creation and encourage sustainable practices within a developing economy by:
- a. Encouraging specialized NGOs to work closely with local governments to develop a greater understanding of how the implementation policy of sustainable technologies can positively impact a community's social and economic status;
 - b. Further encouraging Member states to increase their investments in their respective sustainable and renewable clean energy resources; these energy sources include solar energy with a specific focus on rural areas in LDCs;
 - c. Advertising the environmental impacts of locally-implemented sustainable energy technologies using local businesses and local workers;
18. *Advocates for* the Member States' nationally determined contributions to the Paris Agreement and encourages Member States to use these Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as a driving mechanism for the development of bottom-up sustainable development policies that are productive for the local context by:
- a. Encouraging outcomes for the empowerment of subnational governments alongside National governments and Regulators to contribute to and act on all thematic areas including Natural Areas of Land Use, Oceans, Waterland Sustainable Infrastructure, Human Settlements, Transportation, Energy, and Industry;
 - b. Acknowledging the need for youth participation in the Paris Agreement initiatives including targeted workshops and activities to showcase innovative, ambitious and creative climate action taken by the youth populations around the world with a regional and community focus based upon the current framework of the Representatives from the Commonwealth Youth Climate Change Network (CYCN) in order to enhance the amount of young people within the green technology workforce to foster innovation and creativity and further;
 - c. Encouraging the subsidization of renewable energy education efforts and encourage comprehensive work programs on gender to integrate gender perspectives in climate policies that explicitly reach out to women and encourage the development of a more equal and balanced workforce to reduce poverty;
 - d. Requesting that all efforts to enhance a country's green economy be supplemented by partnerships with local trade schools and universities in order to promote comprehensive training programs to all groups of society in areas including but not limited to:
 - i. Sustainable energy technology installation and maintenance;
 - ii. Local initiative advertising;
 - iii. Management of green businesses;
 - iv. Policymaking;
19. *Invites* Member States to focus on the sustainable development goals in a holistic manner, acknowledging the diverse needs of the global community and encouraging the adoption of financial policies that reflect the international community's priorities;
20. *Strongly encourages* the creation of a working group to assess ways in which strategies of sustainable green growth can be implemented within the framework of the OBOR initiative such as:

- 272 a. The establishment of frameworks for cooperation among countries by integrating regional powers to
273 promote green economic developments to combat poverty,
274
- 275 b. Fostering two-level growth within local economies by facilitating the participation of small and
276 medium-sized entrepreneurships,
277
- 278 c. Encouraging the cooperation between major economic hubs and isolated regions to promote
279 opportunities of green employment in rural areas, address regional infrastructure gaps and challenges
280 faced by least developed areas, and promoting the reduction of costs for the transportations of goods
281 and raw material provided by local producers,
282
- 283 d. Assessing main sub-regional economic issues to identify shared challenges to better coordinate an
284 efficient allocation of resources combined with national strategies;
285
- 286 e. Designing alternative funding resources and/or amending existing initiatives in collaboration with
287 development banks to finance sustainable infrastructure, with special focus in developing countries in
288 order to boost economic growth in local communities by facilitating the engagement of small and
289 medium-sized enterprises in development programs, given priority to green enterprises and projects,
290 such as Providing grants and subsidies to encourage the adoption sustainable methods of production,
291 manufacturing, services, and farming;
292
- 293 f. Encouraging regional, sub-regional and interregional cooperation to promote investments to facilitate
294 knowledge transfer and promote strategies that encourage research and development in new green
295 technologies and knowledge transfer through the development of international technology centers, for
296 the purpose of innovating technological resources and knowledge-sharing among global partner;
297
- 298 g. Supporting the stimulation of economic strategies that trigger further development along the road's six
299 corridors and enhance growth by promoting green labor, renewable energy technology, and ecological
300 sustainability and direct attention to energy practices regarding the needs of developing countries,
301 including for capacity building;
302
- 303 21. *Urges* the reapplication of *Deliver as One* to help facilitate the modernization of green technologies in Member
304 States by:
- 305
- 306 a. Funding research in political, social, and economic issues concerning the green projects;
307
- 308 b. Support the management of green economic assessment activities;
309
- 310 22. *Suggests* utilizing GEF to help promote cooperation in less developed countries (LDC) between local citizens
311 and companies through:
- 312
- 313 a. Helping provide clean water, healthcare, education, and training in LDC's where trust is low amongst
314 citizens and corporations;
315
- 316 b. Supporting outreach and raising awareness on global environmental issues;
317
- 318 c. Enhancing knowledge sharing and management;
319
- 320 23. *Further reminds* Member States to utilize UNIDO's Energy Programme to combat poverty through:
- 321
- 322 a. The promotion of renewable energy production as a viable industry which provides a sustainable
323 employment base;
324
- 325 b. Utilizes opportunities for PPPs and FDI to construct green, renewable electricity grids, increase
326 industrial competitiveness, and create an opportunity for the development of power storage facilities
327 which fill infrastructure gaps in LDCs which will eradicate energy poverty.



Code: GA2/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for the promotion of higher standards of*
4 *living for all peoples, which requires concerted effort at the local, national, regional and global scale to eradicate*
5 *poverty and invest in the green economy as part of overall sustainable development,*
6
7 *Cognizant of the danger that continued climate change poses to the agricultural economies of all Member States,*
8
9 *Taking into consideration that increases in agricultural productivity and efficiency lead to reductions in poverty,*
10
11 *Further noting that organic agriculture has been shown to be both more profitable and more environmentally*
12 *friendly than conventional agriculture,*
13
14 *Bearing in mind the lack of education, training, and employment in rural areas which directly contribute to the lack*
15 *of social mobility or economic development,*
16
17 *Recognizing that the increase of education of agricultural workers will increase regional productivity,*
18
19 *Emphasizing the ability of the green economy to restore natural capital whilst serving as a net generator of jobs,*
20 *outlined in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report “Towards a Green Economy,”*
21
22 *Noting with approbation the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in relation*
23 *to the reduction of food insecurity and world hunger, especially in developing Member States,*
24
25 *Recognizing also the successes of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative in freeing up funds for*
26 *sustainable development and promoting more sustainable levels of debt, all of which are vital to the creation of a*
27 *green economy, while still acknowledging that more still needs to be done to address unsustainable levels of debt in*
28 *developing countries,*
29
30 *Noting also the recent World Humanitarian Summit, where numerous ideas and efforts related to the green economy*
31 *were discussed, including a proposal to adjust the definition of official development assistance (ODA) to exclude*
32 *humanitarian financing, as well as other proposals for adjustments to the definition of ODA, which would increase*
33 *resources available for developing countries to promote their green economy,*
34
35 *Recalling the Abidjan Communiqué, which recommended the operationalization of a High-Level Committee and*
36 *Executive Secretariat for the International Conference on Africa’s Emergence as an important tool for supporting the*
37 *sharing of best practices and lessons learned from the development and emergence of industrialized and newly*
38 *industrialized countries for the creation of a green economy and sustainable livelihoods,*
39
40 *Remembering General Assembly resolution 44/172 of 19 December 1989, which mentions the ever-growing issue of*
41 *desertification and land degradation, especially in Africa, and the indescribable human suffering, economic and*
42 *financial losses and social disruption it caused,*
43
44 *Cognizant also of both the huge potential of foreign direct investment to promote sustainable development, as*
45 *recognized in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and of the need to create an international body*
46 *for cooperation and dialogue on tax matters, as called for in the Margarita Outcome,*
47

48 *Reaffirming* the proposals of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* related to foreign direct investment—vital for the
49 creation of a green economy—particularly the need to address the high levels of risk for investment in developing
50 countries, including through the expansion of investment insurance schemes,
51

52 *Emphasizing* the call for a transition to more renewable and sustainable energy in Sustainable Development Goal
53 (SDG) 7, and the large investments in technology and infrastructure required to achieve this,
54

55 *Desiring* to find an efficient way to increase investment in the agricultural sector without lowering the amount
56 destined to the commodities since agricultural and rural development plays in promoting livelihoods and creating
57 jobs,
58

59 *Conscious of* General Assembly resolution 71/245 of 21 December 2016, which recognized both that smallholder
60 farmers are among the poorest populations in the world and that education of these farmers is imperative in order to
61 see agricultural advancement,
62

63 *Fully aware of* the alarming rates of deforestation and desertification in African and Asian countries, and the
64 harmful effects this has on the environment and livelihoods, as forests are vital to a healthy agricultural sector, as
65 outlined in the *Statement of Forest Principles*,
66

67 *Highlighting* the need for more programs such as Waste to Wealth program created in Malaysia to improve resource
68 management, especially in regard to the regulation of water consumption in developing countries,
69

70 *Reaffirming further* the commitments expressed in the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*, the
71 Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), and the ten-year review held at the World Summit on Sustainable
72 Development (WSSD), highlighting the importance of Sustainable Development with the objective to eradicate
73 poverty,
74

75 1. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to cooperate with the Bretton Woods
76 Institutions, the Paris Club and the London Club on establishing a new and transparent initiative for debt relief
77 in developing countries, as a follow-up to the HIPC initiative and in line with the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*,
78 to mobilize the funds that are currently tied up in debt service to promote the development of a green economy
79 and poverty eradication, by:

80

81 a. Aligning the initiative to the SDGs, including through the consideration of new targets and indicators;
82

83 b. Extending the initiative until 2030, in recognition of its potentially massive contribution to the
84 achievement of the SDGs;
85

86 2. *Supports* the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and
87 Development (OECD-DAC) in refining the definition of ODA to better align government assistance to the
88 purpose of ODA, viz. sustainable development, including agricultural development and poverty eradication, by:

89

90 a. Classifying debt relief for the purpose of achieving the SDGs as ODA, in order to incentivize
91 participation by creditor countries and while taking into account the need for transparency;
92

93 b. Classifying public assurances for foreign direct investment in the green economy as ODA, to
94 encourage the mobilization of private sector resources toward the green economy and poverty
95 eradication;
96

97 c. Researching the potential effects of reclassifying humanitarian and post-crisis assistance as separate
98 from ODA, while maintaining current donor country commitments, as recovery and reconstruction
99 after a crisis is supplementary to sustainable development, but not directly part of it;
100

101 3. *Requests* the regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council to work in their respective regions on
102 mechanisms for the exchange of best practices and information on the establishment and development of green

- 103 economies and the eradication of poverty, involving industrialized and newly industrialized Member States
104 from other regions, to include, *inter alia*:
105
- 106 a. The Executive Secretariat for the International Conference on Africa's Emergence (ICAE), in line with
107 the *Abidjan Communiqué*;
108
 - 109 b. Similar mechanisms in other regions building on lessons learned from the Executive Secretariat of the
110 IC AE;
111
- 112 4. *Authorizes* the creation of an ad-hoc committee in coordination with the FAO, the United Nations Development
113 Program, and the African Union to:
114
- 115 a. Guide participating Member States, through the exchange of best practices and information, to build
116 their capacities for the:
117
 - 118 i. Education of local farmers on the effects of climate change on traditional growing seasons
119 and more sustainable and productive agricultural practices that prevent soil erosion,
120 deforestation, and other environmental degradations;
 - 121 ii. Promotion of local youth collaboration via youth leadership programs to empower sustainable
122 and efficient agricultural production;
 - 123 iii. Installation of community-based irrigation in proportion to the production requirements of its
124 citizens, in regard to both food and commercial crops;
 - 125 iv. Training of irrigation technicians in each township in the implementation and maintenance of
126 these systems;
 - 127 v. Education for affected populaces in the use of productive and sustainable cultivation
128 techniques;
 - 129 vi. Evaluation and refinement of these programs based upon shared best practices and available
130 technologies;
 - 131 vii. Analyzing and publishing the information on tenure and soil quality agricultural lands, in
132 order to encourage the private sector to invest and promote the creation of green jobs;
 - 133
 - 134 b. Convene semiannually for the initial two years and annually after, taking into account the needs of the
135 committee;
 - 136
 - 137 c. Establish its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
 - 138
 - 139 d. Be referred to the General Assembly Fifth Committee for funding;
140
- 141 5. *Further calls upon* UN-Water in coordination with HLPF to host an annual summit for waterway management
142 (SWAM), involving representatives from UN agencies and Member States on transboundary and national water
143 resources to establish irrigation and sustainable farming through common water management systems with
144 goals of promoting the livelihoods in agricultural communities to:
145
- 146 a. Tackle issues such as excessive water usage and sedimentation, soil salinization and erosion, and water
147 pollution by:
148
 - 149 i. Inviting local farmers, investors, agricultural community leaders, and governmental
150 representatives to SWAM to collaborate toward a joint solution;
 - 151 ii. Attempting to find tailored solutions to the specific water management issues locally;
 - 152
 - 153 b. Expand the successful implementation of the principles of integrated water resource management
154 (IWRM) to the agricultural sector by initiating regional awareness campaigns concerning the specific
155 principles of the IWRM that apply to natural disasters like droughts and flooding;
156
- 157 6. *Encourages* the implementation of water management infrastructure in rural, underdeveloped, and developing
158 regions powered exclusively by clean and renewable energy technology that would:

- 159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
- a. Be initiated financially by pertinent non-governmental organizations, overseen and facilitated by UNEP;
 - b. Improve the acquisition and distribution of fresh water from underground reservoirs to be made available to the population through local distributors, facilitating further sustainable civil infrastructural development;
7. *Further recommends* that Member States cooperate with the CGIAR, formerly known as Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, on developing and investing in local and indigenous biodiversity to increase productivity and efficiency, as indigenous plant species are often best suited to local agricultural realities;
8. *Encourages* Member States, in coordination with the African Development Bank, to support the creation of a system of seed banks based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with regional branches at the headquarters of each of the African regional economic communities, to increase employment, economic diversification, and sustainable agriculture to eradicate poverty by promoting:
- a. Employment through the construction and maintenance of the seed bank;
 - b. Education for innovative farming methods such as remineralization, and recycling of water to secure biodiversity;
9. *Further encourages* the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification* by using methods such as the Great Green Wall initiative to focus its efforts specifically on agricultural communities, expand the availability and protect the integrity of usable land, and increase the number of farmers who can become a productive part of the green economy;
10. *Further invites* Member States to engage in local and regional networking between cities and surrounding communities to foster multilateral trade and promote rural development by:
- a. Creating multilateral agreements inducing greater accountability and transparency regarding the commitment to promote sustainable development and environmental protection;
 - b. Strengthening poverty-reduction social programs such as Poverty-Environment Initiative to reduce poverty-environment linkages through introducing national and sub-national development planning;
 - c. Capitalizing on effective short-term and long-term goals vis-a-vis alleviating poverty in rural environments adjusted accordingly to regional needs;
11. *Notes* that Member States can practice responsible production and consumerism to prevent exploitation of peoples and ecosystems in resource-laden communities through:
- a. Further cooperation with guidelines provided by the United Nations Interagency Framework Team for Preventative Action to reduce community exploitation by making transactions transparent between private investors and public employers;
 - b. Empowering vulnerable populations to reap the benefits of their natural resources;
 - c. Encouraging private sector agents to be concerned about sustainable and responsible manufacturing;
12. *Further encourages* the Economic and Social Council to consider reforming the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters into an intergovernmental body, in line with the *Margarita Outcome*, with the mandate to, *inter alia*:

- 214 a. Promote cooperation and coordination on tax incentives for foreign direct investment in the green
215 economy as a means of encouraging job creation and poverty eradication;
216
- 217 b. Invite the submission of voluntary reports on illegal tax activities carried out by individuals and
218 companies in their jurisdiction by participating Member States and their harmful effects on poverty
219 alleviation efforts, to increase transparency in addressing corruption, as corruption and decreased tax
220 income from illegal tax activities disproportionately affects impoverished populations and exacerbates
221 income inequality;
222
- 223 c. Convene on an annual basis to discuss tax fraud and its effects on poverty alleviation and livelihood
224 improvement efforts;
225
- 226 13. *Recommends* that the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency shift focus to providing foreign direct
227 investment insurance and guarantees specifically in the green economy and with a focus on high-impact job
228 creation projects;
229
- 230 14. *Calls upon* Member States to maintain low trade and investment barriers to encourage foreign direct investment
231 in green agriculture programs through the drafting of bilateral, multilateral, and regional trade agreements with
232 other nations;
233
- 234 15. *Implores* private companies engaged in foreign direct investment to practice corporate social responsibility as
235 outlined by the United Nations Global Compact to enhance the livelihood of communities of interest;
236
- 237 16. *Requests* that regional and international development banks, such as the World Bank, aid in funding programs
238 that promote higher productivity in agriculture and modern infrastructure, manufacturing and green technology,
239 to promote sustainable livelihoods and poverty eradication;
240
- 241 17. *Applauds* the work of the FAO, UNEP, the Global Forum on Agricultural Research, the Global Forum for Rural
242 Advisory Program and the International for Fund for Agricultural Development as well as other international
243 and regional agricultural organizations to:
244
- 245 a. Facilitate their transitions from conventional to organic agriculture as this transition should incentivize
246 farmers and production companies in respective Member States to provide job opportunities to the
247 employment of local populations to local populations, especially youth, that continuously stimulate the
248 sector;
249
- 250 18. a. Integrate practices that are both sustainable and profitable, as well as appropriate for local climatic
251 conditions, into domestic agricultural industries, focusing on alleviating poverty among smallholder
252 farmers, through:
253
- 254 i. Increasing small farm access to modern seeds;
255 ii. Integrating the use of livestock to promote green fertilization;
256 iii. Encouraging innovation in pest-resistance to limit the extent of chemicals introduced into
257 vulnerable ecosystems;
258 iv. Implementing new technical tools, such as more agricultural reserves, that can serve as a way
259 to create more jobs in rural areas while protecting existing farmlands;
260
- 261 19. *Endorses* the utilization by Member States of resources such as the International Solid Waste Association to
262 implement programmes similar to the Waste to Wealth programme as a way to improve the use of limited
263 resources and expand employment, especially in LDCs, in order to better integrate themselves into the green
264 economy to improve human livelihoods and eradicate poverty;
265
- 266 20. *Affirms* the need for the aforementioned proposals to be monitored and reviewed as appropriate by the High-
267 level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, to ensure that they align with overall efforts for the SDGs
268 and have maximum impact on the targeted populations and sectors.



Code: GA2/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Recalling* Article 1, Section 3 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which seeks “To achieve international
4 cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character,”

5
6 *Affirming* our commitment to implement the Green Economy as a manifestation of the Sustainable Development
7 Goals,

8
9 *Guided* by the progress made by the Millennium Development Goals, and the commitment stated in Sustainable
10 Development Goal 1, which seeks to “End poverty in all its forms everywhere,” SDG 7, which seeks to “Ensure
11 access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,” SDG 12, which seeks to “Ensure sustainable
12 consumption and production patterns,” and SDG 13, which urges Member States to “Take urgent action to combat
13 climate change and its impacts,”

14
15 *Noting with deep concern* the drastic effects of climate change, and its impact on developing states’ citizens, and the
16 disproportionate challenges faced by developing States, such as the lack of development, capital, and technology
17 available to respond to natural disasters mitigated by climate change,

18
19 *Commending* the efforts advanced by the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit, and the adoption of the
20 Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on building an inclusive, sustainable, and resilient future for people and
21 the planet, and focusing on economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection,

22
23 *Further recalling* the commitments expressed in the 2015 *Paris Agreement*, which include reducing carbon
24 emissions, developing renewable energy sources, preventing global temperatures from rising more than 2°C, and
25 strengthening society’s ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and the efforts by Member States to adapt
26 to climate change,

27
28 *Recognizing* that each country has valuable natural resources that provide a long-term foundation for economies and
29 aid in the transition toward full implementation of renewable energy economy, thus making gas and other clean
30 fossil fuels as useful as the wind and solar power for the successful transition,

31
32 *Believing* multilateral action between both Member States and international organizations is imperative to the
33 successful implementation of programs and policies developed by the General Assembly Second Committee,

34
35 *Deeply convinced* all Member States recognize peace is a non-negotiable condition to make green economy
36 prospects on a worldwide scale relevant and achievable in the long term, and avoiding the irresponsible waste of
37 resources and efforts by Member States and international organizations along the pursuit of this goal,

38
39 *Noting with satisfaction* that public-private partnerships (PPPs) have the potential to lift thousands of people from
40 poverty, as South Africa has done with the adoption of the Green Economy Accord, where the domestic government
41 has focused on the key aspects of opportunity, innovation, responsibility, and partnership initiatives to increase the
42 rollout of solar water heaters, clean-coal initiatives, electrification of underdeveloped communities, and engages in
43 youth employment and skills development,

44
45 *Desiring* to create a better world for future generations through collective action, and demonstrating the
46 transformative power of this deliberative body,

47
48 1. *Encourages the creation* of a “Fuel the Future” program, guided by the UNDP, which will use renewable
49 energies, such as fuel cell technology as a method of producing safe, clean, and reliable energy sources to

50 decrease fossil fuels, mitigate the effects of volatile petroleum markets, assisting lower-income individuals by
51 promoting foreign investment from industries that desire to contribute to the green economy by:

- 52
- 53 a. Developing hydrogen from renewable energy sources in the long term, with the purpose of eliminating
54 the use of carbon-intensive fossil fuels to produce hydrogen;
- 55
- 56 b. Creating zero-emission transportation to enable rural or remote areas facing poverty due to lack of
57 nearby jobs or education opportunities to be less isolated, and to more integrated into society in an
58 inclusive manner;
- 59
- 60 c. Utilizing the water that comes as a byproduct of using fuel cell technology for the purpose of
61 agriculture, or any other use deemed appropriate by participating Member States;
- 62
- 63 d. Allowing the participation in this initiative to be on a voluntary basis for Member States;
- 64

65 2. *Discourages* the use of carbon-intensive fossil fuels such as coal within Member States, as they are detrimental
66 to the environment, and worsen the catastrophic effects of climate change;

67

68 3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt green building initiatives, and to provide green building incentives for
69 external and internal private enterprises, which may aid developing countries in their fight towards alleviating
70 poverty through a decrease in energy consumption by:

- 71
- 72 a. Ensuring a minimum of 25% of new buildings and infrastructure projects within Member States are
73 built using green engineering and sustainable sources of materials, contributing to job creation at local
74 levels of infrastructure development and implementation;
- 75
- 76 b. Increasing property values by providing low operating costs and easy maintenance, and encouraging
77 alternative to driving, such as bicycling and utilizing public transportation;
- 78
- 79 c. Creating tax incentives similar to those used in Malaysia for internal and external investments in green
80 buildings, where any certified green building project can receive a 100% tax exemption on additional
81 capital expenditure;
- 82
- 83 d. Ensuring a minimum of 10% of green buildings in the housing sector be erected for the purpose of
84 providing affordable housing options for those that cannot afford non-green technological structures;
- 85
- 86 e. Providing a certification for companies and industries to display on their products, for the purpose of
87 advertising the initiative undertaken by the business in cooperating and contributing to efforts aimed at
88 combating climate change, and reducing global warming;
- 89
- 90 f. Allowing the participation in this initiative to be on a voluntary basis for Member States;
- 91

92 4. *Encourages* coordination between the UN, Member States, international and regional organizations, and outside
93 resources to continue to expand the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD)
94 partnership to better aid country specific goals, focusing on:

- 95
- 96 a. Developing a data and communication hub, with the purpose of promoting local firms and
97 entrepreneurship;
- 98
- 99 b. Creating a digital technology exchange program to add value to local businesses;
- 100
- 101 c. Expanding evaluations and surveys to local communities before and after partnerships to better address
102 specific Member State needs;
- 103

- 104 5. *Requests* that UN programs, NGOs, and Member States utilize solar power technologies in order to increase
105 electrification and mitigate poverty by promoting the use of decentralized solar power in rural impoverished
106 areas by:
107
- 108 a. Promoting the formation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) within Member States to install solar
109 panel arrays in rural communities;
 - 110
 - 111 b. Cooperating with local and regional authorities to implement solar power generation facilities in the
112 most efficient manner;
 - 113
 - 114 c. Encouraging the use of information and communications technology (ICT) to increase educational
115 opportunities, literacy, and communication.



Code: GA2/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as well as General*
4 *Assembly resolution 66/288 adopted in 2012,*

5
6 *Congratulating all Member States on the progress, efforts, and achievements that were made towards the*
7 *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially MDG 1 and 7,*

8
9 *Emphasizing the objectives and ideas of General Assembly resolution 70/1 Transforming our world: the 2030*
10 *Agenda for Sustainable Development of the year 2015, in particular Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2,*
11 *and 8,*

12
13 *Regretting that currently only 142 Member States have ratified the Paris Agreement,*

14
15 *Taking note of the Marrakech Communiqué issued by the Members of the Climate Vulnerable Forum, which*
16 *emphasizes the key challenges for developing countries in working towards an inclusive transition to a green*
17 *economy, the accessibility of green technology patents and the importance of the availability of financing public and*
18 *private green economy projects,*

19
20 *Appreciates the Green Growth Knowledge Platform that provides a forum for experts and researchers to discuss and*
21 *consult on barriers to the integration of green economies,*

22
23 *Commending the General Assembly resolution 71/251 accepted in 2016 establishing the Technology Bank for the*
24 *Least Developed Countries,*

25
26 *Recalling the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that welcomed projects of bilateral cooperation between*
27 *developed and developing countries and the facilitation of the transfer of knowledge,*

28
29 *Acknowledging the work done by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and its Investment and*
30 *Technology Promotion Office to promote economic growth through the stimulation of foreign direct investment,*
31 *Welcoming the World Bank Green Project Cycle, which entails an eight-stage process to carefully determine*
32 *whether a project targets climate change mitigation or adaptation to select projects eligible for green bond support,*

33
34 *Expresses its concern that the current methodology used by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and*
35 *Development to calculate Official Development Assistance (ODA) leads to an inaccurate depiction of the funds*
36 *available,*

37
38 *Recognizing the nexus between poverty eradication and combating climate change that threatens to push an*
39 *additional 122 million people into extreme poverty by 2030,*

40
41 *Expecting that the transition to the green economy is to affect at least half of the global workforce, as per the United*
42 *Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and is therefore a key driver in providing decent work and economic*
43 *growth, which are essential to eradicate poverty,*

- 44
45 1. *Requests the creation of a “Globally Relevant Technologies” (GRTs) status to recognize those technologies*
46 *whose availability is crucial to the achievement of the SDGs, especially with regards to technologies essential to*
47 *an inclusive transition to the green economy;*
48

- 49 2. *Recommends* making GRTs universally accessible under an open patent regime on the model of the Creative
50 Commons licenses for Intergovernmental Organizations to be developed in cooperation with the World
51 Intellectual Property Organization;
52
- 53 3. *Further requests* to strengthen the mandate and regional expansion of the Technology Bank for the Least
54 Developed Countries to authorize the Technology Bank to identify and manage GRTs;
55
- 56 4. *Suggests* the World Bank collaborate with regional development banks to create a standardized Global-regional
57 Green Technology Loan that can be based on formal contracts signed between the World Bank and each
58 regional development bank that:
59
- 60 a. Specifically aids the financing and proliferation of GRTs;
 - 61
 - 62 b. Sets up minimum quotas that serve as a basis for regional development banks to fund projects that
63 finance and implement green technological tools based on:
64
 - 65 i. Poverty level of the region;
 - 66 ii. The financial need of the regional development bank for green growth projects;
 - 67 iii. Past project success rates;
 - 68 - 69 c. Allow project proposals of Member States to be submitted to the regional development banks;
 - 70
 - 71 d. Require project cycles to mirror the “Key Elements of the World Bank Project Cycle”, with the
72 exception that all parts are operated by each regional development bank;
73
 - 74 e. Make regional development banks responsible for submitting triennial reports to the World Bank on all
75 projects using the Global-regional Green Technology Loan including, but not limited to, a reflection on
76 the:
77
 - 78 i. Efficiency in green technology implementation;
 - 79 ii. Economic results of the technology;
 - 80 iii. Repayment progress and capacity;
 - 81 iv. Social effects of the project;
 - 82 v. Areas needing further funds or research;
 - 83
- 84 5. *Expresses its hope* that the World Bank hold the recipients of these Global-Regional Development Loans
85 accountable per predefined criteria such as:
86
- 87 a. The development and use of Regional Environmental Goals by the World Bank in conjunction with the
88 UNEP as a measure of successful application of World Bank funds by the regional banks;
89
 - 90 b. Consistent Loan Repayment to the World Bank;
 - 91
 - 92 c. The consistent progress made by Member States in reaching these goals, potentially making them
93 eligible for lower interest rates or higher loan amounts;
94
- 95 6. *Expresses its reservations* on trade barriers that can be inflicted on products essential to GRT-sectors under the
96 ‘security exception’ regime of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which impede the development of the
97 green economy of the Member States on which sanctions are inflicted as sanctions harm the most vulnerable in
98 society;
99
- 100 7. *Suggests* the WTO remove relevant restrictions on those countries meeting the formal membership requirements
101 and grant membership to these countries to stimulate the exchange of technologies among all Member States
102 and enable inclusive development of their green economy;
103

- 104 8. *Suggests* the convening of a special meeting of the Global Clean Energy & Sustainability Summit & Exhibition
105 (GCESSSE) in Tehran, where cooperation efforts focused on green economy technologies will be discussed
106 among Member States alongside discussion on the promotion of the use of clean fossil fuels by:
107
- 108 a. Discussing best practices for implementing sustainable energy and reducing carbon emissions globally
109 after a progress assessment has been conducted by Member States;
110
 - 111 b. Exploring the viability of Triangular Cooperation in the guidance and mentoring of developing
112 Member States during the process of transitioning into the Green Economy;
113
- 114 9. *Encourages* the UN Committee of Experts on Cooperation in International Tax Matters to coordinate with the
115 Environmental Management Group to advise Member States countries on how fiscal policies and tax incentives
116 can best be used to stimulate the development and production of GRTs especially with regards to renewable
117 energy and sustainable agriculture;
118
- 119 10. *Urges* the remaining Member States to ratify the *Paris Agreement* and adopt their Intended Nationally
120 Determined Contributions as catalysts for inclusive domestic transitions to a green economy.



Code: GA2/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the views of the World Tourism Organization, which acknowledge that sustainable tourism has not
4 been given sufficient recognition by many international development agencies or Member States,

5
6 *Referring* to General Assembly resolution 66/288 on “The Future We Want” of 27 July 2012, which recognizes that
7 maintaining economic growth through sustainable tourism has contributed toward the reduction of poverty, in
8 addition to increasing opportunities, decreasing inequalities and improving standards of living through
9 environmental and social efforts,

10
11 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 65/173 of 25 January 2011 on the “Promotion of Ecotourism for Poverty
12 Eradication and Environment Protection” and General Assembly resolution 65/148 of 20 December 2010 on the
13 “Global Code of Ethics for Tourism,”

14
15 *Emphasizing* the spirit of global partnership as discussed in principle 7 of the *Rio Declaration*,

16
17 *Further emphasizing* that the responsibility of all Member States to combat environmental degradation is of utmost
18 importance, and the development of countries is critical to viable eco-tourism growth,

19
20 *Reiterating* the goals of the World Tourism Organization’s Themis Foundation and its emphasis on the need for
21 strategic education and training programs for the furtherance of sustainable tourism,

22
23 *Acknowledging* the reliance of profitable and sustainable tourism on infrastructure, as outlined in the 2005 UNEP
24 report, “Making Tourism More Sustainable,”

25
26 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 12.b to ensure sustainable consumption and production
27 patterns and SDG target 8.9 to devise and implement policies facilitating the employment of those who are poverty-
28 stricken in the tourism industry while simultaneously promoting local culture and products,

- 29
30 1. *Encourages* the stimulation of economic activity and the generation of revenue to support investment into
31 renewable sources such as solar, hydro, and wind energy;
- 32
33 2. *Promotes* local job opportunities within the tourism industry to increase prosperity for community-based
34 businesses and citizens;
- 35
36 3. *Recommends* that sustainable tourism be used as a tool for developing green economies, particularly for island
37 States and developing States;
- 38
39 4. *Endorses* the involvement of non-governmental organizations and the international community to strengthen
40 infrastructure;
- 41
42 5. *Calls upon* Member States to utilize the World Bank to expand the Sustainable Tourism Development Project,
43 designed to aid those wishing to create sustainable tourism projects and supporting projects which contribute to
44 the tourism economic sector in accordance with the twelve agenda aims laid forth in the UNEP 2005 report,
45 “Making Tourism More Sustainable;”
- 46
47 6. *Encourages* education focused on land preservation, natural resources, earth sciences, and other subjects
48 relating to sustainable tourism in all education and career training programs to instill a value for the

- 49 environment, as well as to maximize the capacity of human capital and provide optimal, equitable, and just
50 employment opportunities;
51
- 52 7. *Encourages* the implementation of training programs, workshops, and other education initiatives that enable
53 vulnerable groups to acquire professional skills and to receive specialized training with the purpose of preparing
54 workers for further employment in the tourism industry, as well as training businesses in the utilization of green
55 technology;
56
- 57 8. *Encourages* the sharing of approved green technologies and best practices between developed and developing
58 member states;
59
- 60 9. *Urges* compliance with the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* through cooperation with entities such as the
61 International Labour Organization to establish collaboration between local, private, and government sectors to
62 achieve the Decent Work Agenda by increasing employment opportunities through local tourism;
63
- 64 10. *Recognizes* the role of local businesses and small, community-based, eco-friendly firms in contributing to
65 sustainable tourism initiatives through regional and national government programs;
66
- 67 11. *Encourages* cooperation between regional governments to avoid fragmentation and inspire unity in
68 environmental protection initiatives;
69
- 70 12. *Stresses* that bilateral partnerships and Foreign Direct Investments be directed at Member States which have
71 both high poverty levels and high potential for an ecotourism sector;
72
- 73 13. *Resolves* to address issues of resource management pertaining to the allocation of resources and mobilization
74 between tourism and other economic sectors;
75
- 76 14. *Further resolves* to take measures to prevent further environmental degradation and pollution of water and land
77 resources depriving ecotourism operators of their main source of income, ceasing the destruction of ecosystems
78 and thus averting extinction or decrease in population of species;
79
- 80 15. *Emphasizes* preservation and responsible management of lands, waterways, and biodiversity to maintain
81 environmental integrity.



Code: GA2/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
2
3 *Bearing in mind the Charter of the United Nations (1945) and international law, member states must utilize their*
4 *natural and financial resources in accordance with their nation's policies and societal norms,*
5
6 *Recognizing Article 2.1 of the Charter of the United Nations stressing the importance of national sovereignty,*
7
8 *Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 8, which underline the urgency of eradicating poverty*
9 *as well as sustaining economic growth by enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare, and creating*
10 *opportunities for employment and decent work for all,*
11
12 *Emphasizing the importance of incorporating sustainability into all economic practices and policies with the*
13 *objective of advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,*
14
15 *Recognizing the contributing role of unclean energy methods in perpetuating climate change and resource*
16 *degradation and highlighting the potential of renewable energy to mitigate and correct these issues as outlined in the*
17 *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,*
18
19 *Expecting to create new employment opportunities, promote economic growth, and dramatically reduce global*
20 *poverty,*
21
22 *Noting with appreciation the efforts that many states have made to increase and promote the use of renewable*
23 *energy over unclean energy sources within their own borders,*
24
25 *Drawing attention to the need for increased access to electricity to facilitate developments in the sectors of health,*
26 *economy, and gender equality and promote overall rates of poverty reduction,*
27
28 *Considering the benefits of microfinance, especially for local, grass root organizations in encouraging economic*
29 *development, while emphasizing the importance of market-driven green initiatives in accordance with reduction of*
30 *poverty,*
31
32 *Cognizant of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda's call for increased domestic public resource mobilization in creating a*
33 *global framework whose ideas are in alignment with SDG 1,*
34
35 *Aware of the Declaration of the Trade and Development Board on the thirtieth anniversary of UNCTAD, which*
36 *served to reassert Member States' commitment to strengthening the global partnerships required to eliminate*
37 *economic dilemmas, especially within LDCs,*
38
39 *Recognizing the need to increase transparency and efficiency of financing for sustainable development,*
40
41 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/215 of 2016 and its commitment to mainstreaming the role of women in*
42 *financial development institutions and promote policies and programs that increase women's participation in the*
43 *clean energy sector as to reduce gender inequality,*
44
45 *Desirous of Member States to eliminate stringent regulations and extra fees for entrepreneurs wishing to start legal*
46 *and environmental sustainable businesses in hopes to creating local and national economic growth,*
47
48 *Aware of the importance of investing in green skills and human resources as key pillars for the development of a*
49 *greener world economy to reduce poverty,*

50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105

Contemplating the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) work in public education on the green economy, and emphasizing the importance of integrating the idea of the green economy within public schools’ curriculums,

Noting the success of the African Community Fund for Education (ACFE) and Sustainable Lifestyle and Education program (SLE) in providing an education without discrimination to all children and teaching a more sustainable lifestyle and expanding it to other Member States that are marginalized,

Aware of the United Nations Development Programme’s work in public education on the green economy, and emphasizing the importance of integrating the idea of the “green economy” within public schools’ curriculums,

Noting the success of the African Community Fund for Education (ACFE) and Sustainable Lifestyle and Education program (SLE) in providing an equal education regardless of gender to all children and teaching a more sustainable lifestyle and expanding it to other Member States,

Reaffirming the importance of the World Bank Green Growth Bond 05/2023, supporting projects with a positive impact on climate change and green economy, financed by the World Bank,

Bearing in mind international cooperation and integration as the world economy inevitably shifts from finite resources to renewable energy as a source of power to ease this global transition and promote security and peace,

Believing an approach adapted to the territory based on implementing clean energies, prioritizing solar, wind, hydroelectric water, and geothermal energy compared to the burning of fossil fuels,

Guided by the use of green energy by providing tax rebates for corporations, which are involved in renewable resource technology and the construction of renewable energy and plants,

Reaffirming the contribution of the renewable energy industry to the alleviation of poverty, and emphasizing the importance of investment in renewable energy and green jobs as a way to combat poverty worldwide.

Also bearing in mind the commitment of Member States to the Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on SDGs 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 17.

Noting the increasing use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in all Member States, with special note to the increased usage in developing countries, and the importance of access to ICT to improve job opportunities within global and local communities.

Recalling further the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development* and Plan of Implementation, which further elaborates on instruments to incorporate environmental protection and economic growth with the view to achieve in sustainable development,

1. *Encourages* the use of existing programs in compliance with SDG 8 to promote sustainable economy while eradicating poverty by increasing the electrification rates in least-developed countries through the implementation of renewable energies, through financial expertise assistance provided by participating organizations with similar goals of that of GA2;
2. *Confirms* the need for interstate cooperation and the use of preexisting individualized National Action Plans in coordination with the United Nations Environmental Assembly, to mitigate the effects of climate change on aspects such as water, housing, food security and health and how the improvement of the electrification rates will positively impact the development of poverty stricken areas;
3. *Requests* international financial institutions, such as the World Bank or regional development Banks, to help Member States adopt one or more of the following renewable energy forms into their individualized reports presented to when seeking their counsel and resources in transitioning and increasing electrification rates of energy produced by:

- 106
107
108
109
110
111
112
- a. Photo-voltaic solar power production;
 - b. Wind powered turbines;
 - c. Both tidal and inland hydroelectric;
- 113 4. *Requests* UN programs, NGOs, and Member States utilize renewable energy technologies with special attention
114 to LDCs by:
- a. Integrating decentralized renewable energy generation in rural developing areas as agricultural
116 practices benefit from further technological advancements;
 - b. Coupling ICT access with renewable energy generation to fully take advantage of electrical access;
 - c. Employing solar power in those regions where it may be most beneficially implemented;
 - d. Fostering cooperation between developed and developing states to share new technologies and
124 practices regarding solar power generation;
- 125
- 126 5. *Encourages* the collection of data on proper renewable energy resources to be referred to a separate UN
127 organization composed of experts from willing countries who participate in organizations in line with the goals
128 of GA2 to further their research;
- 129
- 130 6. *Encourages* Member States to create a guideline that nations can utilize for establishing higher education
131 programs for fields within the Green Economy and universities in Member States to contribute to the global
132 environment and energy sustainability research;
- 133
- 134 7. *Supports* the education of the public on methods to reduce greenhouse emissions in LDCs by:
- a. Implementing social public programs sponsored by governments and NGOs aimed at informing the
136 public on the benefits of energy consumption reduction in development;
 - b. Creating public media platforms encompassing all forms technology portals;
- 138
139
140
- 141 8. *Further recommends* regional and international financial institutions to implement an equitable, socially-
142 responsible microfinance framework in order to:
- a. Provide small and long term and tax loans to vulnerable groups and non-credit worthy entrepreneurs;
 - b. Introduce trust-driven communal loan practices that provide micro-loans to groups on non-related
147 people, in order to ensure compromise with credit paybacks, as well as provisioning advising of fund
148 management and assessment;
- 149
- 150 9. *Calls upon* Member States to finance initiatives related to the development of a green economy by creating
151 national or regional funds for general initiatives supported by the private and public sector to invest in local
152 priorities such as modern infrastructure, manufacture, and green technology especially targeted towards poor
153 areas;
- 154
- 155 10. *Emphasizes* the importance of impact measurement, reporting and verifying of green bonds issued by
156 organizations or municipalities with bonding authority other than the World Bank, and therefore recommends
157 increasing their accountability and transparency by:
- a. Applying the criteria and definitions for eligible projects that have been established in The World Bank
159 Green Bond Process Implementation Guidelines to verify green bonds to possible investors;
- 160
161

- 162 b. Adopting a harmonized framework for green bond issuers that obliges bond issuers to:
163
164 i. Report on both usage and impact of green bond proceeds on an annual basis;
165 ii. Employ a third-party verification of reports;
166
167 c. Endorsing the efforts of the World Bank’s Green Growth Bonds in funding environmentally friendly
168 initiatives in rural areas, especially regarding efficient irrigation;
169
- 170 11. *Encourages* the implementation of tax-exemptions for green bonds as an incentive for investors on a nation-by-
171 nation basis;
172
- 173 12. *Recommends* that Member States fund and participate in programs similar to Decentralized Renewable Energy
174 Access Markets that provide electrification to at-risk populations by providing loan and financial services to
175 female-led energy businesses developing regions, as they may provide more local economic development;
176
- 177 13. *Endorses* the creation of green jobs out of the construction of renewable energy power plants to reduce poverty
178 by:
179
- 180 a. Encouraging governments and corporations to engage in Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) with
181 regard to renewable energy and creation of green jobs by utilizing private recycling companies to
182 employ more women and unemployed citizens within the community in more recycling work and
183 green activities in the company;
184
- 185 b. Educating unemployed citizens and indigenous groups in the processes that will be undertaken in these
186 energy power plants by:
187
- 188 i. Engaging women and indigenous groups in trainings and seminars related to green activities;
189 ii. Acknowledging the crucial role of women and indigenous people in fostering more green jobs
190 that will be beneficial to the economies;
191
- 192 14. *Encourages* Member States to establish a tariff-free zone specifically for renewable energy products for small
193 local businesses;
194
- 195 15. *Welcomes* financial institutions such as the World Bank to utilize results based financing systems that catalyze
196 private investment in clean energy businesses in vulnerable regions through:
197
- 198 a. Allocating funding on a result based system, rewarding funds upon attainment of measurable, pre-
199 agreed upon targets and objectives;
200
- 201 b. Providing transparent and predictable funding, attracting private business investment in low carbon
202 energy;
203
- 204 16. *Endorses* Member States to create development finance institutions that provide developmental capital for small
205 and medium enterprises in the developing world;
206
- 207 17. *Recommends* that the World Bank’s International Development Association provides the world’s most
208 vulnerable populations with concessional, low interest loans to countries on a need-based system, with special
209 recognition to special Least Developed Countries;
210
- 211 18. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt green economies, an online platform hosted by the World Bank, in
212 accordance with past agreements with the United Nations limiting the participation only for those Green
213 Companies which respect environmental and humanitarian standards, and have a realistic capability to growth;
214
- 215 19. *Encourages* sovereign governments to implement an international framework intended to encourage multilateral
216 trade agreements;
217

- 218 20. *Welcomes* sovereign governmental bodies to create national Economic Development Strategies as modeled by
219 the United Kingdom’s Sustainable Development Strategy to set clear and attainable targets and issue yearly
220 review publications on the successful implementations of specific SDG targets as well as the private sector
221 relationship with the green economy sector to ensure transparency;
222
- 223 21. *Requests* further funding provided by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for academic research programs regarding
224 the green field and the potential innovation of tools involved in order to develop green methods for the
225 treatment of pollution, droughts, soil cleansing, and water management;
226
- 227 22. *Urges* the implementation, financing, and development of a universal standard for green education to foster a
228 culture in which the green economy is promoted and revered at all stages of life, including:
229
- 230 a. Primary and secondary education highlighting the importance of the green economy through
231 instruction about recycling, preserving the earth’s resources, and observing Earth Day;
232
 - 233 b. Vocational training to overcome shortages of skilled and trained manpower for the creation of green
234 jobs, particularly within LDCs;
235
 - 236 c. Instruction via grassroots campaigns and workshops led by the experts and researchers from the Green
237 Growth Knowledge platform that promote the green economy within communities in order to change
238 the culture;
239
 - 240 d. The establishment of a Knowledge and Education Exchange Programme (KEEP), specifically
241 promoting knowledge transfer from developed countries to LDCs to provide them with the abilities for
242 a sustainable educational basis on green economy;
243
- 244 23. *Urges* a special focus on sustainable development in rural and agricultural regions by:
245
- 246 a. Recommending that UNEP extends its Partnership for Action on Green Economy, which ends in 2020,
247 to 2030;
248
 - 249 b. Appealing the UN institute for training and research and the United Nations Industrial Development
250 Organization to seek construction and funding from willing and able Member States for the creation of
251 hydro- power plants and utilize the support of the solar industry in South of Asia and South America
252 when implementing solar-power technology in developing nations;
253
 - 254 c. Reaffirming the importance of UNDP, OECD World Bank, the UN, and the African Development
255 Bank’s G20 Toolkit on Inclusive Green Growth Tools to combat poverty using local solutions and
256 initiatives specific to each developing Member State.



Code: GA2/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation's* emphasis on energy efficient programs and on the
4 establishment of clean, reliable technologies,
5
6 *Acknowledging* that there is a lack of data information pertaining to developing nations and their connection to the
7 green economy, and affirming that there must be a measurement of their contributions and impact case by case
8 scenario.
9
10 *Observing* the disconnect between civil society, business, and governments in the creation of a sustainable,
11 financially secure green economy,
12
13 *Realizing* the need to increase financial literacy in developing nations by providing access to basic fiscal education
14 to men and women alike to ensure secure green job placement opportunities,
15
16 *Having examined* the rise of struggling entrepreneurs in need of financial services that belong to the increasing
17 number of community-based organizations and businesses in developing countries,
18
19 *Noting with concern* the rapid depletion of the earth's non-renewable resources while addressing the energy
20 potential possible within the world's water reserves,
21
22 *Fully aware* that developing Member States rely on the preservation of forests for the protection of their crops and
23 the success of their agricultural livelihoods,
24
25 *Convinced* that the responsible usage of natural resources will provide safe, reliable, and long-term living conditions
26 for the peoples of developing nations,
27
28 *Recognizing* existing economic inequalities between developed and developing countries within early warning
29 systems in climate change as seen in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Landlocked Developing Countries, and
30 Least Developed Countries (LDC),
31
32 *Acknowledging* the need to refine the definition of "green economy" presented by the United Nations (UN)
33 Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2011;
34
35 *Cognizant* of the Green Industry Platform and the positive effects unilateral and multilateral cooperation can have on
36 the implementation of the green economy within developing nations, particularly as underscored in Sustainable
37 Development Goal (SDG) 7,
38
39 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 51/214 of December 1996, which inspects the role micro-financing
40 plays in the eradication of international poverty,
41
42 *Having studied* General Assembly 68/220, which highlights that cooperating with developing countries to design
43 new technologies is fundamental to the ability to grow developing economies to a more competitive level
44
45 *Recognizing* the harmful effects of carbon emissions on the environment as it can inhibit the ability for future
46 development and supporting the Results Based Financing for Low Carbon Energy Access, which strives to increase
47 clean energy through the creation of an expanding market of green mini-grid installations in rural villages
48 unconnected to the main grid,
49

50 *Recalling* Section II, paragraph 39 of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, which highlights the need to support
51 microfinance institutions, development banks, agent networks, and cooperatives,
52

53 1. *Invites* all Member States to adopt an economy that links environmental, social, and economic factors and
54 inequalities, resulting in a marked improvement in quality of life for all beings existing now without
55 compromising the quality of life for those who have yet to come as the definition of a green economy;
56

57 2. *Encourages* developing nations to harness their natural resources while simultaneously financing the green
58 economy through:
59

60 a. Partnering with private entities to sustainably grow economic areas, such as the natural gas industry,
61 photovoltaic energy, and hydroelectric energy;
62

63 b. Encouraging Financing for Development (FfD) and devising new eco-friendly modes of employment
64 for its citizens;
65

66 c. Providing an optionally implemented Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) system that develops an
67 agricultural program geared towards maximum efficiency while preserving natural resources for future
68 use; this program will consider the:
69

70 i. Purchasing of natural forests for preservation;
71 ii. Payment of services to business and agricultural landowners that utilize 100% eco-friendly
72 energy and waste management, install and use Green Energy systems, limit water usage, and
73 produce selected crops that meet societal needs as specified by the government;
74

75 3. *Encourages* Member States to work alongside UN Energy, the New Partnership for Africa's Development,
76 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and private corporations to further promote the responsible
77 usage of natural resources to:
78

79 a. Develop a sustainable energy sector through the establishment of integrated solutions;
80

81 b. Facilitate efforts for poverty eradication through the development of inter-regional frameworks to aid
82 Member States in capacity building;
83

84 4. *Further recommends* the International Development Association (IDA) to fund the development of hydro-
85 electric technology by Member States, especially SIDS, to harness regional and surrounding water resources to
86 increase the effectiveness of hydro technologies;
87

88 5. *Requests* increased public-private partnerships (PPPs) among Member States and relevant industries to increase
89 financing for development, in order to grow sustainable practices through the encouragement of ecofriendly
90 modes of employment for their citizens;
91

92 6. *Suggests* private institutions to work with all Member States and economies in transition to develop sound
93 policies and frameworks to further implement clean, green, and efficient energy technologies to:
94

95 a. Provide households in developing nations with access to sources of electricity that significantly
96 diminish the reliance on nonrenewable energy;
97

98 7. *Promotes* green industrial development in Member States;
99

100 8. *Encourages* regional actors, such as the Inter-American Investment Corporation and the Africa50 Infrastructure
101 Fund, to work towards increased transparency with investments in Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
102 (MSME) to provide various microfinance and microenterprise services including:
103

- 104 a. Development-oriented venture capital funds that allow recipients in poverty stricken areas to create
105 revolving-loan projects and a vegetable-garden project to increase urban and rural income;
106
- 107 b. Technical and financial training for entrepreneurs and youth, especially those who often lack access to
108 sustainable start-up funds;
109
- 110 c. Microfinance Institutions (MFI) that offer services for formal financial development services such as
111 savings, loans, and money transfers, so that people may cope with unforeseen circumstances such as
112 natural disaster, unexpected economic instability, or loss of assets;
113
- 114 9. *Recommends* an increase in the flow of information regarding successful programs, policies, and institutions
115 that have allowed the green economy to become an integrated part of each Member State's Gross National
116 Income (GNI);
117
- 118 10. *Seeks* to incentivize investments in the green economy across borders by:
119
- 120 a. Recruiting multilateral and bilateral investors to continue the implementation of Science, Technology,
121 and Innovation (STI) in targeted developing inter-regional areas to promote the creation of green ideas;
122
- 123 b. Fostering entrepreneurship as discussed by the Social and Environmental Enterprises in the Green
124 Economy, a 2012 report by the International Institute for Sustainable Development that discusses
125 supporting jobs in emerging sustainable energy sector as a means to eradicate poverty and provide
126 reliable sources of income;
127
- 128 11. *Supports* SIDS and LDCs in their intention to instruct companies towards green energy plans by:
129
- 130 a. Investing in technologies that reduce the peak demand for unrenewable sources of electricity;
131
- 132 b. Showcasing the potential of green technologies, such as photovoltaic energy systems and solar water
133 heaters in less developed industries;
134
- 135 c. Encouraging fellow Member States to develop environmentally friendly technologies such as artificial
136 carbon trees, which takes carbon from the air and converts it as a commercial products, while
137 simultaneously creating jobs in the manufacturing sector;
138
- 139 d. Partnering with international bodies such as the UN Green Climate Fund, and with regional entities
140 like the African Development Bank, in their mission to provide job training, risk management, and
141 other assistance to companies with a less developed green infrastructure;
142
- 143 e. Working with NGO's such as Sustainable Harvest International and the Intergovernmental Panel on
144 Climate Change among other NGOs;
145
- 146 12. *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States to continue working in line with the World Bank to implement
147 suitable and appropriate carbon pricing policies such as emissions trading systems that establishes a regulated
148 allowance of carbon emitted by industries, and encourages industries to keep emissions at a minimum, and
149 when excessive amounts of carbon is unavoidable, the implementation of effective carbon sinks to combat
150 negative effects to surrounding atmosphere and ecosystems, to aid in the promotion of sustainable infrastructure
151 incorporated into the green economy to ensure the further development of the economy and facilitate the
152 eradication of poverty;
153
- 154 13. *Invites* financial institutions, including the World Bank Group (WBG), the International Finance Corporation
155 (IFC), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to promote micro-financing initiatives implemented through
156 the Near East North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association (NENARACA) such as:
157
- 158 a. Implementing the use of optional cash-flow transparency indicators and risk management assessments
159 to stabilize the flow of monetary transactions in businesses and mitigate business risks;

160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193

- b. Providing nations with the necessary funds to support small-scale green businesses;
 - c. Investing in infrastructure for e-banking through various green funds such as the Green Growth Initiative;
14. *Proposes* the creation of a Green Environment Data Platform (GEDP) that works with the UNDP and the private sector to;
- a. Gather top scientists to collaborate and compile information to establish unified goals and approaches to address environmental degradation as it directly relates to the development potential of Member States and other relevant stakeholders;
 - b. Aid Member States in the facilitation of transparency of information sharing utilizing Information Communication Technologies (ICT) such as remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems, and forest management information, to increase the effectiveness of resource management;
 - c. Work closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to implement the United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradations Programme (UN-REDD) in countries that depend heavily on agriculture to educate citizens on the importance of preserving forests as a means to maximize agricultural productivity, without degrading the surrounding interdependent ecosystems while guaranteeing economic expansion;
15. *Calls upon* the UNDP Global Environmental Finance (GEF) to work with Member States to establish technology transfer in order to ensure the safety of citizens and shelter through:
- a. Scaling up climate change adaptation and mitigation by creating sustainable, affordable and accessible energy services;
 - b. Improving water and ocean information and policy creation through the sharing of techniques for the for sustainable management between Member States;
 - c. Funded through environmental vertical funds with the Global Environment Facility such as: GEF Trust Fund, Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund, and the Special Climate Change Fund.



Code: GA2/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Harnessing the Green Economy to Eradicate Poverty (SDG 1)

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Underscoring* the goals of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 in taking urgent action to combat climate
4 change and its harmful impact through sustainable development,

5
6 *Recalling* the Czech Republic's Tree of Life initiative and Singapore's Garden City initiative which served as
7 successful foundations for growth by reducing greenhouse gas emissions while encouraging citizens to consistently
8 increase vegetation in developed urban areas,

9
10 *Noting with concern* the air pollution crisis in certain ASEAN countries and the subsequent regional shutdowns of
11 business and educational facilities due to poor air quality,

12
13 *Affirming* the importance of integrating environmental awareness and education to the general curricula of
14 educational institutions,

15
16 *Recognizing* the work of the Building and Construction Authority Green Mark scheme and its efforts in evaluating a
17 building and its environmental impact by assessing the overall environmental performance of new and existing
18 buildings to promote sustainable design, construction, and operational practices,

19
20 *Acknowledging* Human Rights Council resolution 32/22 and its support for a universal standard for green education
21 that will play a pivotal role in eradicating the poverty and transform it into a cycle of prosperity that will allow for
22 an inclusive and sustainable world economy,

- 23
24 1. *Calls upon* Member States to invest further in the Building and Construction Authority Green Mark,
25
26 2. *Recommends* 1-5 April to be devoted to education and informational campaigns on the positive effects of
27 modern green technology and green practices by providing education at all levels including:
28
29 a. Primary and secondary education highlighting the importance of the green economy through
30 instruction about recycling, preserving natural resources, and observing Earth Day;
31
32 b. Vocational training to overcome shortages of skilled and trained manpower for the creation of green
33 jobs, particularly within LDCs;
34
35 c. Instruction via grassroots campaigns and workshops led by experts and researchers from the Green
36 Growth Knowledge platform that promote the green economy within communities in order to change
37 the culture;
38
39 d. The establishment of a branch of Knowledge and Education Exchange Programme (KEEP) specifically
40 promoting the knowledge transfer of green technology, based on the pre-existing Singapore
41 Cooperation Programme;
42
43 e. Promotion of green technologies, such as biotechnology, needed to adopt green economies in the form
44 of an online platform patterned after the e-governance;
45
46 3. *Designates* 6-11 April to be devoted to a week of transportation sharing in which citizens utilize public
47 transportation, ride-sharing, and other modes of transportation;
48

- 49 4. *Recommends* appointed expert individuals for the creation of a campaign on the state of the environment in
50 regards to pollution to promote resilience in the alleviation of poverty, which will convene from 12-14 April;
51
52 5. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt green educational programs in their general curricula for the Green
53 Awareness Month.



Code: GA2/2/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Reiterating the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which mentions the importance of assisting debtor countries to enhance*
4 *debt management capacity,*

5
6 *Urging the IMF to revise their requirements on lending to member states with unsustainable levels of debt,*
7 *specifically in terms of opening markets and trade liberalization,*

8
9 *Encouraging the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to work with Member States to pursue debt*
10 *swaps in order to help sustain unmanageable levels of debt, especially in Least Developed Countries,*

11
12 *Deeply conscious of the lack of compliance with the requirements made in the Monterrey Consensus, which stated*
13 *that countries agreed to contribute 0.7 percent of their GNI toward development aid,*

14
15 1. *Encourages the IMF and the World Bank to renew and reform the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)*
16 *Initiative to reflect both current and future development by:*

17
18 a. *Updating target goals required for Member State debt reduction;*

19
20 b. *Increasing the number and variety of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) triggers that will allow*
21 *States to choose those triggers that best reflect their most pressing domestic needs;*

22
23 c. *Requiring the IMF to re-evaluate the suitability of targets every five years, which will allow the HIPC*
24 *Initiative to conform with a changing global economic and technological landscape as the 2030*
25 *deadline approaches;*

26
27 2. *Urges Member States non-signatory to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) to ratify the*
28 *provisions present therein, meant to deter corruption and bribery, and develop good practices for recovering*
29 *stolen assets;*

30
31 3. *Enhancing communication channels among Member States, with the purpose of increasing transparency and*
32 *cooperation;*

33
34 4. *Encouraging Member States to work towards strengthening domestic capital markets, with a focus on long-term*
35 *bond and insurance markets.*



Code: GA2/2/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Implementing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Noting with concern* the rapidly approaching deadline for the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
4 *Development*, and especially the need to mobilize large-scale financing to support this implementation,

5
6 *Commending* the action of all participating Member States at the 2015 Third International Conference on Financing
7 for Development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the outcome document, the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)*,
8 which lays out a comprehensive plan for the financing of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the
9 overall post-2015 development agenda,

10
11 *Reaffirming* the need to harness the totality of public and private resources for sustainable development, in
12 accordance with the AAAA,

13
14 *Recognizing* the need for further discussion on the topic of the implementation of the AAAA, due to its paramount
15 importance to the international community,

- 16
17 1. *Calls upon* all willing and Member States, United Nations agencies, and other relevant stakeholders to take all
18 appropriate action to mobilize the resources necessary for the full implementation of the *2030 Agenda for*
19 *Sustainable Development* and its SDGs;
20
21 2. *Urges* all developed Member States to uphold their commitments to contribute 0.7% of gross national income
22 (GNI) as official development assistance and 0.15-0.2% of GNI as ODA to least developed countries (LDCs) to
23 further implement and work toward the completion of the SDGs, and considering the importance of:
24
25 a. Increasing the proportion of untied aid provided as ODA, especially to LDCs;
26
27 b. Fully implementing the principles of aid effectiveness contained in the *Paris Declaration on Aid*
28 *Effectiveness* and the *Accra Agenda for Action*;
29
30 3. *Encourages* the Economic and Social Council to take all necessary efforts for the expansion of the Committee
31 of Experts on International Tax Matters, in line with General Assembly Second Committee resolution 1/2 of 12
32 April 2017;
33
34 4. *Implores* Member States to utilize domestic resources mobilization and align with the Addis Tax Initiative,
35 establishing economically sustainable tax policy in developing countries;
36
37 5. *Affirms* the need to ensure that all economic growth realized as part of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
38 *Development* is inclusive, to fully implement the principles of the AAAA.