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

Courage for peace

Compassion in action

CONFERENCE A
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 28 Member States and one non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda as I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Enhancing South-South Cooperation.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including strengthening the infrastructure for education and health services, ensuring food security and water access, and promoting human capital transparency. Delegates formed various working groups and rather than producing a working paper that was comprehensive, each working group focused on one or two specialized fields and gave multiple solutions. The atmosphere in the committee was diplomatic and cooperative, with delegates discussing all working papers while respecting diverse perspectives.

On Wednesday, seven draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted seven resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues including enhancing collaboration between nations and various agencies, developing energy sustainability, and finding ways to fund the efforts of the committee in the form of partnerships and platforms. The delegates were eloquent and diligent in delivering speeches and were actively involved in contributing to one or multiple resolutions to conclude a fruitful debate.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the work of the Energy Poverty Action initiative of the World Economic Forum that has reported that energy poverty affects more than 1.6 billion people,

Noting with appreciation the increase in funding from the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP) on development programs since the 55th General Assembly (GA) Plenary Session in 2000,

Affirming the necessity of developing nations to achieve energy sustainability and energy independence in order to develop as a stable nation,

Expressing appreciation for the work of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in regards to helping the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to gain sustainable energy independence,

Acknowledging the work currently undertaken by UNDP to promote South-South Cooperation in conjunction with energy sustainability between developing nations and non-governmental organizations,

Reaffirming the United Nations initiative by the Secretary-General to make 2014-2024 the UN Decade for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All),

Recalling the importance of the FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, in holding Member States accountable towards sustainable energy development,

Taking into account GA resolution 69/225, which addresses the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and the importance of these sources of energy in energy sustainability,

Appreciating the work that Sustainable Energy for Africa (SEFA) has done to provide energy sustainability to developing African nations through South-South Cooperation,

1. **Reminds** that developing nations have the right to develop energy sustainability within their own means and to do so free from unwanted outside interference unless such aid is requested by the local stakeholders;

2. **Expresses its appreciation for** developing nations that use the natural resources and raw materials in their domains to achieve energy sustainability and remind other nations to respect the sovereignty of these nations to use the resources with their domain to achieve energy sustainability;

3. **Encourages** nations to place more emphasis on funding for energy sustainability projects and research and calls for an increase in global funding of such projects and research in the UNDP budget;

4. **Supports** South-South Cooperation as a means for developing nations to share information, technology, expertise, and experience of energy sustainability projects;

5. **Invites** developed nations to establish triangular cooperation methods of sharing information, technology, expertise, and experience of energy sustainability projects with developing nation that do not undermine or reduce the importance of South-South Cooperation;

6. **Calls upon** the UN Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) to facilitate conversations between developing nations in the geographical south and to act as a moderator for the provision of avenues for funding of energy sustainability projects through South-South Cooperation, triangular cooperation, multinational corporations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
7. **Recommends** that developing nations and emerging economies in the global south should prioritize the export of energy resources to their neighboring developing nations in accordance with energy sustainability through South-South Cooperation;

8. **Further encourages** developed nations to contribute to energy sustainability projects and sustainable raw material extraction in technological and financial means that control of such energy production operations through tied direct foreign investment;

9. **Urges** that the construction of energy sustainability project facilities adhere to the highest level of safety as outlined by the Social Economic Compliance Unit (SECU) of the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) in order to ensure the long term sustainability of such facilities and to ensure the safety of the local environment and communities in proximity to such projects;

10. **Requests** that developing nations in the near future incorporate clean sources of energy to achieve energy sustainability, remaining in accordance with the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change* to limit greenhouse gas emissions to two-degrees and increase climate change resilience for affected populations in the Global South by:

   a. Employing the help of local partnerships between governmental institutions, private actors and civil society organizations:

      i. Facilitating communication networks where all local stakeholders can voice their particular concerns as a means to foster self-reliance;

      ii. Imitating the framework of the integrated Civil Society Organizations (iCSO) within developing nations to assist the progress of interconnectivity amongst local stakeholders;

   b. Developing and implementing educational programs for local at-risk populations in order to increase their awareness of and resilience to climate change related risks:

      i. Using the existing framework of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Climate Change Education for Sustainable Development programme within the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) targeting specifically low-lying coastal and island nations of the Global South;

      ii. Adhering to the ideals of education, empowerment and engagement of all stakeholders and major groups in mitigating climate change as outlined by the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) Article 6 and Kyoto Protocol Article 10;

   c. Assisting in innovation of clean and renewable energy programs by following the examples of the advocacy group Breakthrough Energy Coalition and calling for public funds and private investors to support focused research projects that facilitate a sustainable energy solution:

      i. Aiding the implementation of innovating clean and renewable energy programs with the help of Sustainable Public Procurement as suggested by UNEP;

      ii. Suggesting to other UN agencies such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to conduct a report to reallocate existing carbon pricing funds (carbon tax and cap-and-trade) as laid out by the Kyoto agreement and utilize resources of the UNFCCC Green Climate Fund to subsidize clean and renewable innovations in the developing world;

11. **Further supports** the sharing of knowledge of new researches and technologies pertaining sustainable energy resources with neighboring developing nations through the regional UNOSSC experts and the existing local forums;

12. **Welcomes** local populations to seek out small-scale energy sustainability projects that provide sustainable energy to the local community.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the importance of continuous South-South cooperation with a focus on public health to ensure healthy lives for all individuals in Member States,

Bearing in mind Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,

Acknowledging SDG 9, which calls for Member States to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Alarmed by the insufficient funding available for basic health infrastructure in developing nations as evidenced by the World Health Organization's (WHO) findings of one-third of infant mortality occurring in their first month of life within these states,

Expressing its appreciation for programs such as the Project for Strengthening Health Systems through Human Resource Development (ProFORSA), which focuses on educating youth, and in particular women to provide health facilities and knowledge on sex education preventative care, and psychological aid, as well as strengthening the health system through the development of stronger infrastructure and successful programs that are currently being implemented,

Recalling United Nations (UN) Commission on Population and Development (CPD) resolution 2010/1 on health, morbidity and development and General Assembly (GA) resolution 64/108 on global and foreign policy related to public health,

Taking into consideration GA resolution 70/184 which focuses on information and communication technologies for development,

1. Urges Governments to strengthen health systems so that they can deliver equitable health outcomes on the basis of a comprehensive approach by focusing appropriate attention on procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems, service delivery, universal access;

2. Calls for more attention to health as an important cross-cutting policy issue in the international agenda adapting their domestic laws to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR);

3. Encourages fellow Member States to implement programmes that focus on strengthening health systems through human resources and would:

   a. Focus on improving the health system in terms of providing facilities for women and youth to gain access to stable health care and the necessary training by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with the WHO and other relevant actors from international institutions, governmental institutions, and civil society to ensure that the help these individuals receive is adequate and long term;

   b. Provide greater and safer access to health care for the youth and women specifically in developing nations;

   c. Allow for individuals to gain access to education on the topic of health;
d. Expand access to hospitals in particular for the poor, women, and youth, through various institutions such as clinics, pharmacies, training and educational seminars since such facilities would address the pressing issues of malaria, infantile and maternal disease;

4. **Recommends** Member States to develop collaborative projects such as *Mais Medicos* where Member States share expertise in specific areas such as knowledge to produce medicine, to continue manufacturing vaccines, and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and technology in the medical field;

5. **Renews its appeal** for developed countries to financially support developing nations in order to address the lack of funding necessary to create proper health facilities;

6. **Further requests** developed and developing countries to reinforce partnerships in the field of health because they have had substantial positive local impact on the populations served;

7. **Strongly affirms** that infrastructure development such as transportation, communication, energy, and financial services are crucial and fundamental to support economic development, support human well-being, enhance South-South cooperation, and furthers SDG 9;

8. **Expressing its support** for inclusive and fair financial mechanisms to fund infrastructure projects because of the significance of an enhanced and inclusive infrastructure in order to promote development;

9. **Acknowledges** that Member States should give practical supports though the construction of infrastructures and educational supports to react to the others how help developing countries in triangular cooperation;

10. **Further recommends** that Member States reconsider the mechanism of financing infrastructure projects in developing countries by revising the principle of conditionality and the quota principle implemented by current global financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, recommendations that respectively outline:

   a. Both donors and receivers should mutually agree on the terms instead of a unilateral approach;

   b. A “one member one vote” principle should be established to give an equal voice for all countries;

11. **Suggests** the implementation of a group of experts collaborating to develop a report on how to establish an effective Southern development bank that would have the following characteristics:

   a. The group should begin work effective 1 July 2016;

   b. The group should be composed of highly qualified professional experts, technicians, and scholars from different regions of the world;

   c. The group should develop an action plan for Member States to reach the goal of establishing an effective Southern development bank with respect on the economic potential of each country that will:

   i. Describe decision-making process of the Bank;

   ii. Overcome the separation between donor countries and receiver countries;

   iii. Provide in-depth details on sources of funding that will respect the economic potential of each country;

   d. The group should construct criteria for the evaluation process;

   e. The group will submit a report to UNDP after one year and another one each of the five the subsequent years detailing progress achieved and a guideline for the next steps to be achieved.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Bearing in mind Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations on acting in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of all Member States and the importance of the voice and bargaining power of developing countries in multilateral negotiations,

Recognizing the importance of the engagement of Member States in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically SDG 1 on eradicating poverty, SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and SDG 17 on revitalizing the global partnerships for sustainable goals,

Reaffirming the value of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) as the first global framework related to South-South Cooperation since 1978,

Stressing the serious challenges that developing countries are still facing as stated in the 2009 Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,

Noting the commitment of participating Member States in the enhancement of the role of the United Nations (UN) Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) as an important institution within the UN Development Programme (UNDP) System,

Alarmed by the lack of funding of the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC) as approved by the General Assembly (GA) in resolution 60/212,

Concerned with the lack of technology transfer between Southern and Northern countries which affects various economic, social and environmental issues,

Appreciating the work of the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) platform established by GA resolution 64/222 for its efforts to provide cooperation between developing countries and offering a connection between producers and consumers from countries of the South, and emphasizing Northern States’ roles as partners to South-South cooperation, in order to strengthen the sharing of applied technologies,

Recalling GA resolution 69/313 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which reaffirms the political commitment of creating positive environments at all levels for sustainable development,

Emphasizing the importance of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) which reiterate the importance of clean development initiatives,

Expressing satisfaction for the recent advancements in technology that have created new opportunities for South-South cooperation,

Approves of the efforts undertaken by the Consortium on Science, Technology and Innovation for the South (COSTIS) and the Group of 77 (G77) since the First South Summer of the G77 in 2000,

1. Invites Member States to incorporate the provisions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through domestic legislation and financial annual budget in accordance with its national objectives;
2. Designates UNOSSC as a major actor in reviewing and assessing global progress on South-South and triangular cooperation and in this context emphasizes the continuing need to evaluate the effectiveness of the work and processes of the High-Level Committee;

3. Calls upon the Development Office (DO) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to increase the budget allocated to UNDP and the UNOSSC by submitting an annual report that brings attention to underfunded sectors and projects that focuses on regional technology and scientific developments;

4. Supports the creation of programmes in line with the East African Climate Innovation Network (EACIN), which partner with SS-GATE in order to facilitate knowledge sharing, especially with regards to innovative climate change technology;

5. Recommends the collaboration of the COSTIS and UNOSSC through the creation of a task force that is meant as a think tank whose job is to promote new technological ideas and have them implemented into countries’ development plans;

6. Further reminds the purpose of the UNFSSC as the main UN trust fund for promoting and supporting South-South and triangular cooperation and the need of enhancing the UNFSSC budget regarding the following targets:
   a. Increasing the percentage of the UNDP budget dedicated to South-South Cooperation from the present 6% to 10% over a period of ten years;
   b. Doubling the value of UNFSSC over a period of ten years by the voluntary engagement of all Member States;

7. Draws the attention to the necessity of increasing funding for long term development initiatives financed by the UNFSSC by implementing local campaigns promoting the Global South-South Academy (GSS), the South-South Development Expo initiatives and the South-South Development Policy;

8. Appeals to Member States and other relevant stakeholders including private investors, to utilize the UNDP cost-sharing agreement system to finance initiatives in the field of South-South Cooperation, with the organization of a biannual forum regulated by UNOSCC representatives, dedicated to promoting investments in joint projects of public and private sectors and civil society organizations through:
   a. Cost-sharing arrangements, such as donor governments contributing to specific programmes or projects supporting South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives;
   b. Cost arrangements shared between interested private sector and UNOSSC programmes to develop experience and know-how in technology as a way of assisting the economic advancement of less developed countries in line with the SDGs;
   c. Cost arrangements shared between civil society sector and UNOSSC to create new civil initiatives dedicated to the enhancement of the Human Development develop experience and know-how;

9. Requests the improvement of the technological exchange network within SS-GATE that allows developing countries to share their technological innovations, knowledge and skills in order to let them take advantages of the outcomes of this exchange by introducing:
   a. A new database that compiles the regional technological advancements;
   b. An online seminar training sharing the best practises in various domains and providing free expertise through the SS-GATE platform;

10. Recommends the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) in technology transfer, as emphasized by the Kyoto Protocol, focusing on scientific technology by:
a. Facilitating channels of technology transfer by investing in CDM projects through government savings;

b. Sharing technological expertise with local community leaders and informing the population through seminars implemented by volunteers;

c. These seminars would comprise solely of technical education lessons for the populations of intent, thereby keeping the individual Member State’s sovereignty intact.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming South-South Cooperation as an intrinsic aspect of the partnership amongst civil society organizations (CSOs) and private entities complementary to North-South Cooperation,

Realizing the importance of the preservation of national sovereignty for all Member States, as outlined by Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, while effectively translating ideals in a cross-border environment,

Acknowledges the need to enhance the developmental capacity of the United Nations (UN) Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) by increasing transparency and accountability of the parties initiating and affected by the UN Development Programme (UNDP)-sponsored initiatives,

Recalling General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GA resolution 68/230, “South-South Cooperation,” the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and their goal of promoting resilience and sustainable environmentally-minded collaboration amongst all least developed nations,

Emphasizing the Nairobi Outcome Document and the importance of mutually beneficial agreements that do not disadvantage smaller parties, while focusing on bolstering the utilization of international knowledge exchange programs by Member States to stimulate intellectual innovations in a respective region,

Taking note that CSOs are reliable partners that hold local developmental programs accountable, while also working on the ground with the most marginalized and vulnerable populations in the Global South,

Recognizing the importance of incorporating youth into any effort on South-South Cooperation in accordance with the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY),

1. Invites developing states to enhance regional economic integration in investment, trade and communication including physical connectivity such as railways, fiber optic cables, oil, gas pipelines with a particular emphasis on renewable energy;

2. Urges that international trade agreements are made in a bilateral, triangular, or multilateral fashion to uphold the values expressed in the Nairobi Outcome Document and to benefit all factions;

3. Encourages Member States to record and report abuses and violations in the following manner:
   a. Utilizing evidence-based advocacy such as the National Human Development Report (NDHR), which measures various dimensions of progress in human rights, education, employment, poverty, gender discrimination in order to enhance accountability and transparency;
   b. Employ Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) Operational Activities for Development Segment (OAS) to facilitate analyses targeting accurate representation of the conditions of the countries requesting evaluation based on their trade agreements in order to form a basis for future adoptions:
      i. Collecting feedback from the Regional Coordinators of the national UN Country Teams (UNCT) and the local and regional duty stations;
   c. Employing performance indicators set up by NDHR with input of local stakeholders to measure and gauge program effectiveness through the integration of a systematic and comprehensive inclusion of
the private sector, investment and company reports, as well as rating agencies to facilitate macroeconomic forecast and models;

d. Addressing the complaints of the parties in an established agreement to the attention at the South-South Development Expo (SSDE):

i. Reporting abuses will be addressed at the annual Meetings of the Coordinators within the SSDE;

ii. If abuses are found to be common from a Member State towards other States, the executives of the SSDE should be able to recommend revisions to such agreements in order to benefit all parties fairly;

4. **Encourages** cooperation between local community leaders in developing nations to reinforce and establish sustainable development practices and local partnerships by:

a. Aiding in the development of forums in which leaders identified by the UN in-field duty stations from different nations can meet and cooperate, following in the steps of forums such as the biennial Commonwealth Local Government Conference (CLGC), with the purpose of:

i. Sharing information that is pertinent to solving local and national development issues;

ii. Enhancing South-South Cooperation by encouraging intergovernmental cooperation between local governments in Global South countries;

b. Improving existing leadership training programmes such as the Youth Leadership Development Programme (YLD) to ensure that youth become involved from an early age and are prepared to handle challenges on a local and national level in the future by:

i. Raising awareness of the existing voluntarily-sponsored training initiatives that educate foreign nationals in the areas deemed relevant by the GSSD Academy;

ii. Addressing the subject of North-South communication with regard to requesting practice expertise and funding from the consenting countries of the global North as a part of the agenda during the annual High-Level Conferences on South-South Cooperation;

5. **Recommends** the implementation of a platform for CSOs within the South-South Development Expo’s annual conference:

a. This committee will congregate major non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to discuss the goals and objectives they seek to achieve in the Global South;

b. Local stakeholder organizations that work on the ground to give input on regional conditions to ensure a bottom-up approach;

6. **Calls upon** the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to increase collaboration within the agencies in the UN System through the means of promoting an exchange of professionals that have the ability to contribute to an economy through innovation and capital building such as experienced contractors, economists;

7. **Supports** the enhancement of already implemented programs and initiatives within the participating Member States, along with broadening the availability of technical training programmes in Member States through:

a. The implementation of educational exchange programmes with the purpose of creating partnerships between local and international universities in order to lessen restrictions on the movement of human capital between the Global South and the Global North;

i. Funding for the start of technical education in underdeveloped countries can come from international organizations such as the World Bank in the form of necessary grants;
ii. Identifying the technical skills in demand on the regional basis by the members of the UNOSSC’s Global South-South Development (GSSD);

b. Accelerated implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) by facilitating cooperation with local governments and incorporating youth into the areas government-instituted projects relating to information and communications technology (ICT), with the purpose of:

i. Encouraging youth participation in civil society organizations (CSOs), exchange of entrepreneurship-oriented information, and other relevant institutions;

ii. Promoting access to information technology in Southern nations especially targeting Member States with a low rate of internet penetration;

c. Raising awareness within UN Country Teams with regard to the South-South Development Expo (SSDE) or any other congregation process that has a number of Global South nations, such as the Group of 77 (G77);

d. Deriving funding for the purpose of promoting South-South Cooperation from consenting UN agencies and NGOs in the regions of action;

8. Invites all Member States to collaborate with and contribute to the UN Youth Fund and other relevant intergovernmental bodies to ensure that the world’s youth have access to initiatives implemented in collaboration with the Global South community with the purpose of, but not limited to:

a. Providing access and employment opportunities in the areas of information technology and industrial development, which promote the overall well-being of the states by enacting the networks maintained by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);

b. Encouraging youth entrepreneurship in the Global South by creating and implementing sponsorship opportunities for youth-led startups similar to the UN Foundation-sponsored GirlUP initiative;

c. Startups may also be funded through unilateral sponsorships that can be requested via the national, regional and local foundations or any other consenting bodies in order to facilitate funding campaigns.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Keeping in mind that food security is reflected in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, which calls for Member States to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, to promote sustainable agriculture to end hunger and to guarantee people worldwide access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food, regardless of economic status,

Having examined that food security is a challenge for all developing nations,

Reaffirming the necessity of availability and stability of food supplies at the national level, and physical and economic accessibility of food at the household level,

Fully aware of productivity for improving agricultural performance through government investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension, irrigation and appropriate price incentives,

Recognizing that the India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA) Fund, which is a cooperation of three middle-income that work together to help the least developed countries,

Calling attention to the fact that two-thirds of the global population may live in water-stressed nations by 2025 if efforts are not taken to achieve the target goals set in SDG 6,

Notes that policy areas that need further improvement include productivity-enhancing investments, nutrition-sensitive-agriculture, and the implementation of already existing technologies for access to clean water,

Taking into account increased productivity is vital for improving agricultural performance through government investment in rural infrastructure and agriculture research as stated in United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 63/235,

Noting with deep concern the inadequacy of transnational trade agreements that facilitate trade and delivery of agricultural products to ensure food security,

Acknowledging GA resolution 63/235 on agriculture development, food security and nutrition which provides comprehensive approaches at all levels, including sub-regional, regional, interregional and global levels, to improve technical communication transfer on agriculture between Southern States,

Recalling the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security and the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, in particular Principle 2, which outlines the need to foster strategic coordination at national, regional and global level to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify response gaps,

Expressing concern with the multiple and complex causes of the food crisis that occur in different regions of the world and the effects they have on developing countries such as poverty, inequity, and volatile food prices that pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger,

Believing that the Food Park project through the SSC platform can reconcile spatial clustering of different agro-production chains and spatial combination of agro-processing and non-agro functions,

Expressing the Food Park’s aims at improved co-operation of different parties in production, processing, logistics and trade chains,
Having considered the Zero Hunger Challenge that works towards giving affordable access to nutritious food, to have zero waste of food, to ensure access to food all year round, and to build sustainable food systems,

1. **Invites** developed nations to contribute to developing nations in matters of food security in means that do not infringe upon the sovereignty of a nation and that do not hamper South-South Cooperation between developing nations;

2. **Further invites** developed nations to contribute and assist developing nations through financial means and the sharing of technology and information that benefit the further implementation and improvement of food security endeavors;

3. **Encourages** Member States to continue to work towards the target goals established under SDG 2, zero hunger, which focuses on the eradication of hunger and malnutrition with special emphasis on the eradication of hunger and malnutrition among women and children and further encourages Member States to hold themselves accountable in their actions to achieve the target goals of SDG 2;

4. **Praises** the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) in its work to combat hunger and to provide food security to impoverished people around the world;

5. **Urges** that Member States seek out transnational trade agreements that facilitate trade and delivery of agricultural products through South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation among nations;

6. **Emphasizes** the need for further collaboration between Member States and the FAO in terms of providing a mediator and advisory role for Member States in the global south to enhance South-South Cooperation;

7. **Establishes** a partnership between the UN Development Programme (UNDP) through the UN Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) and the FAO that utilizes South-South Cooperation to provide food security in developing nations through the creation of regional headquarters in developing nations that shall:

   a. Serve as a center of networking and communication between developing nations on ideas and experiences of food security practices with an emphasis on how to sustain food production through fertilization, strategies against wasteful farming practices, irrigation, and harvesting and to implement food storages for cases of emergency;

   b. Provide agricultural training to local farmer on how to:

      i. Sustain farm land and nutrients in the soil;
      
      ii. Operate farming equipment for planting, irrigation, and harvesting;
      
      iii. Utilize sustainable irrigation practices that limits the waste of water;
      
      iv. Implement crop rotation and other farming practices;
      
      v. Incorporate local practices with modern farming techniques in order to maintain cultural-based farming and practices within the society;

   c. Distribute materials for farming such as seeds, farming tools, irrigation tools, and harvesting tools that shall assist the local farmers with such materials coming from a mutual trust fund established in partnership with the FAO, UNDP, UNOSSC, and Member Nations who wish to donate to the program;

   d. Monitor and report the outcomes of South-South Cooperation projects amongst developing nations and how such cooperation has improved on the establishment of food security in developing nations;

   e. Not encroach on the cultural and societal customs and practices of local societies and farmers and instead try to find solutions that incorporate modern farming techniques with the customs and practices of the local population;
f. Establish or partner with current FAO regional headquarters in the regions of Latin America, the Caribbean, South America, West Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, North Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and Oceania;

8. **Stresses** the important role of development technology facilitation in order to narrow the gap on agriculture between developed and developing countries through:

   a. The encouragement of developed countries to share knowledge and technology concerning food and agriculture production through the UNOSSC in order to improve overall global grain production;

   b. Inviting governments and international organizations, in collaboration with civil society of agricultural sector, to promote growth of agriculture cooperatives through an easier access to affordable finance;

   c. Inviting private sectors to use advanced technology in building rural infrastructure, promoting the irrigation efficiency and strengthening marketing mechanisms;

9. **Notes its satisfaction with** the expansion of South-South Cooperation, triangular cooperation, multinational corporation investment, and non-governmental organization (NGO) partnerships with developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies;

10. **Supports** the incorporation of water and sanitation into national development planning and the special attention given to fragile states, where water and sanitation access are the greatest issues facing the states;

11. **Further recommends** that Member States improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the importance of state sovereignty for all Member States and the significance of respecting established human rights norms in the implementation of effective entrepreneurial strategies and, in terms of South-South and Triangular cooperation, respecting local customs and cultures,

Acknowledging the need for Member States to engage in short and middle-term actions to ensure Southern Member States can increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on international aid from the Global North while still respecting Member States sovereignty,

Recalling the commitment of Member States to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined in United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, especially Goal 17 entitled “Partnerships for the goals” that targets the strengthening of local resource mobilization and enhances international support for implementing effective and targeted-orientated capacity-building in developing Member States,

Acknowledging that all Member States benefit from greater financial stability and intellectual capital, through education, civil initiatives and expert councils,

Encouraging youth and women in particular to engage in entrepreneurship to gain knowledge and empowerment across the Global South,

Keeping in mind that education is a long-term investment for all Member States, and is essential in developing the entrepreneurial skills of individuals,

Recalling the importance of economic freedom in the maintenance of South-South cooperation, as stated in the Secretary-General’s report 68/212 on the state of South-South Cooperation,

Emphasizing the importance of GA draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.34/Rev.1, pertaining to youth, providing them with opportunities to become active in the labor market and engage in productive activities by drawing upon their creativity, energy and ideas in business opportunities,

Guided by the close relationship between poverty reduction, gender equality, youth empowerment and job creation as put forward and elaborated in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2008/18 titled “Promoting full employment and development work for all,” stating that entrepreneurship is at the foundation of all of these,

Noting further that developing countries are currently using predetermined aid funding from international institutions such as the World Bank in order to combat climate change,

Deeply concerned that GA resolution 69/313, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, failed to renew Member State funding commitments, shifted funding to private investors, and did not provide greater representation of developing countries needs and input in terms of financing development activities such as entrepreneurship,

Acknowledging that effective entrepreneurial relationships and strategies in the Global South should include public-private partnerships (PPP), be in accordance with established human rights norms, ensure the inclusion of the needs of local stakeholders and, in particular, place a special emphasis on the poorest and most vulnerable populations,

Reaffirming the GA draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.34/Rev.1 entitled “Entrepreneurship for Development,” in which the role of entrepreneurship in creating employment and thereby contributing to sustainable development of countries in the Global South is stated,
Recalling further GA draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.34/Rev.1 that affirms the importance for Member States to transfer knowledge and technology in order to support capacity building of entrepreneurs through for instance vocational training programs, mentorship or business incubators,

Emphasizing Member States commitments to the FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, including limiting greenhouse gas emissions, the goal of a two degree limit on the increase in global temperatures, and the need for the incorporation of renewable and sustainable energy sources in enhanced enterprises,

1. **Urges** the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to engage in collaboration with UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to draw upon the complementarity of their mandates by creating a joint special task force to enhance local entrepreneurship in developing Member States by focusing on:

   a. Local industry development drawing on the mandate and extensive experience of UNIDO across the Global South, stressing the importance of private sector development in general and the development of strong industries in particular across the Global South, through government assistance employing an advisory board comprising of Global South established enterprises;

   b. Trade and investment as a means to expose local entrepreneurs to technology and for competitively enhancement, where the UNCTAD considering its mandate will be the leading and implementing body and UNDP serves as the monitoring body to ensure sustainability and human development considerations, seeing PPPs as the adequate form of cooperation to employ;

   c. The promotion of formal and informal partnerships between South-based established enterprises and aspiring local entrepreneurs in developing Member States to encourage local capacity development among entrepreneurs in developing nations in the Global South, promoting formal partnerships such as inclusion in global value chains, joint ventures and knowledge alliances and less formalized partnerships in the form of networks and business associations where UNCTAD will be the implementing body taking into considerations respective mandates of the other two bodies in the task force;

   d. The creation of employment, especially for women and youth, as a key solution for combating poverty by enhancing the collaboration and partnerships of Member States across the Global South guided by trade fairness, investment efficiency and by the SDG where the UNDP will be the leading body;

2. **Calls on** Member States to focus on climate change through the entrepreneurial development of sustainable and renewable energy industries and infrastructures in the Global South by:

   a. Focusing on developing local entrepreneurs, prioritizing the poorest and most vulnerable populations, in order to effectively reduce economic inequalities, while at the same time building climate change resiliency;

   b. Enhancing development through the promotion of local clean and renewable energy sources and infrastructure, providing affordable energy to local populations;

   c. Through the facilitation of technology and information sharing by means of south-south and triangular cooperation;

3. **Calls upon** Member States to allocate additional funding to the UNDP budget in order to invest and focus on small enterprises and start-ups which:

   a. Focus on enhancing clean use of raw resources in production;

   b. Have lower CO2 emissions rates;
4. **Emphasizes** the similarities in institutional and business environments across developing Member States, creating an understanding between Member States and private entities in the Global South, which enables the delivery of support to developing Member States that fits their development stage and takes into account market idiosyncrasies, such as:

a. The exchange of knowledge on how to navigate and circumvent a business landscape characterized by institutional voids and other market imperfections impeding business activities, and/or knowledge on how to capitalize on the absence of institutions by using business solutions to fill the voids, by bringing together private sector experts in the UN Office for South-South Cooperation’s (UNOSSC) online platform titled “Global South-South Development Academy” facilitating this knowledge exchange;

b. The exchange of technology providing developing Member States access to frontier technology, otherwise not available to them, through the UNOSSC’s platform “South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange,” provided by more advanced economy Member States of the Global South, like China, India, Brazil and Iran to name a few, where these Member States, as part of the Global South are due to their similarities able to adapt the latest technology to the needs and capabilities of developing Member States;

c. On gaining access to finance to secure sustainable investment enabling entrepreneurs to act on business opportunities that allow enterprises to grow beyond the status-quo level, particularly drawing attention to the opportunities offered by crowd funding, which allows to tap into a pool of finance external to the UN bodies preventing a financial burden on an already tight UNDP budget as well as preventing it to be shifted to receiving Member States, as funds raised through crowd funding are generally paid back through interest relative to generate profit by the receiver of the fund to those who contribute, but crowd funding is needed to be strictly facilitated and coordinated by a local United National Development Fund NGO partner, similar to the Zagreb 2015 Crowd funding Academy initiative, to ensure sustainability, inclusiveness and equal chances for entrepreneurs in catching the attention of potential investors and at the same time inspiring entrepreneurs to articulate their growth objectives and funding requirements encouraging self-reliance and ownership;

5. **Draws attention** to South-South cooperation to support the creation of a strong and effective developed private sector with favorable background conditions pertaining to the political situation, regulations, economic and market factors and infrastructure for private sector to flourish, by:

a. Establishing a legal framework that clarifies, protects and enforces the rights of enterprises and their activities, such as intellectual property rights (IP) that are often poorly defined and enforced in a developing Member States context;

b. By engaging the World International Property Organization (WIPO) as the implementing partner and jointly advise the relevant Member States ministry in the Global South, such as the ministry of industry, trade or investment, on establishing an IP legislation adapted to the local legal frameworks and business practices, which strives to aid domestic enterprises to protect their creations and capitalize on them;

c. Requesting consultation on economic and market factors such as the requirements of access to financial capital, human capital and raw materials, wage rates, transportation, communication, and energy sources, from private sector players originating from more advanced Member States by engaging in PPPs with receiving Member States ministries to share best practices and cases to inspire responsible local civil servants creating a favorable business climate for local business;

d. Engaging the third pillar of the UNOSSC under the name of “South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange” to facilitate the transfer of solutions to improve infrastructure conducive to the local business environment, such as energy provision and access to broadband internet, both vital to developing Member States often characterized by unreliable energy supply and low internet access.
penetration not uncomonomly below 15-20 percent according to the most recent 2014 World Bank
statistics on internet users per 100 people;

6. **Calls upon** the private sector in both the Global North and more advanced economies in the Global South to
support local entrepreneurs in the developing Member States in their ability to start, sustain and grow their
enterprises, by:

   a. Focusing on the power of online and offline networks in aiding aspiring entrepreneurs to establish
      enterprises, providing a platform to help them, together with peers, to identify a sustainable business
      idea that is at the core of the business plan and offering training in writing the actual business plan,
      making use of existing structures in the Global South by connecting to established transnational
      business networks or civil society organizations, such as the South African based African Youth
      Entrepreneur Network;

   b. Focusing on mentorship of entrepreneurs to teach business practices from daily management to long
      term strategic planning, by exposing entrepreneurs to well-established entrepreneurs across the Global
      South, providing them not only with inspiration, but also granting access to a mentor for daily business
      dilemmas, using online platforms compatible to mobile internet devices, accessible to a wide public at
      low cost;

7. **Calls upon** UN ECOSOC to facilitate the financing of development activities through the Office of Financing
   For Development (UNFFD) and the UNCTAD by implementing UNCTAD’s financial and initiatives
   performance indicators;

8. **Requests** Member States to give local communities access to programs on local entrepreneurship through civil
   society using information and communication technology:

   a. Mobilizing local medias such as televisions, radio stations and paper mediums to communicate the
      main ideas promoting local entrepreneurship;

   b. Using the internet and social networks to serve entrepreneurship issues to facilitate the cooperation
      between the local companies and the foreign entities;

   c. Implementing information campaigns and conferences organized by public administrations and
      political elected, to improve public awareness about the role of entrepreneurship.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Reinforcing Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations in which peaceful and friendly relations among nations is stressed for the purpose of development,

Drawing attention to United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 33/134, which endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which works in accordance with strengthening the progress between the South-South pertaining to the flow of communication amongst regions, economic strategies directly in accordance with strengthening each South-South nation to become self-reliant,

Calling upon GA resolution 68/230, which emphasizes the partnerships between countries present in South-South cooperation, recognizes the complementary roles of South-South cooperation and North-South cooperation, suggests the exchange of information as a means to improve the practices of South-South cooperation,

Reinforcing GA resolution 64/222, which emphasizes the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the necessity for continued cooperation of Member States in the allocation of resources, funds, and efficient fostering of such aims,

Noting GA resolution 63/239, which seeks to reaffirm the Monterrey Consensus in its entirety, stating that each country has a primary responsibility to its own economic and social development as well as the subsequent role this responsibility has on international politics, recognizes the necessity of gender equality in order for economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, and development effectiveness, supports the eradication of poverty,

Calling attention to the content of General Comment 13, adopted by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), that explains that education is an indispensable means of recognizing other human rights,

Emphasizing the obligation of Member States to endorse and uphold state sovereignty,

Recognizing the necessity for personnel in donor and recipient countries to implement the policies conceived,

Reinforcing the engagement of good governance,

Imploring Member States to create quality primary and secondary education within rural areas in order to develop the information sharing between southern states,

Recognizing the issues of a lack of global education opportunities, insufficient knowledge sharing between participating countries, and a lack of effective information collection practices on South-South and triangular operations,

Reinforcing the necessity of data collection and information sharing in light of the fact that Global South countries often lack the resources and capacity to obtain extensive and comprehensive knowledge to share among the Global South for concurrent development,

Reiterating the necessity of preparing the youth in future South-South cooperation measures,

Bearing in mind the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 7, 9 and 17 which aim to combat poverty, achieve food security and sustainable agriculture, ensure access to affordable and reliable energy, promote sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation and partnerships for the goals respectively,
Recognizes the necessity of financial support from Member States, both participating and new sponsors, requesting the cooperation and further endorsement via non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sectors, and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) budget to further develop educational methods, which will in turn stimulate the growth of countries in the Global South,

1. **Encourages** Member States to intensify existing efforts on the exchange of expert knowledge starting from a local level by governments of the Global South, developing to a domestic level and to become an accumulative international database with particular emphasis on technological training in the advancement of agricultural practices for self-sustainable food sec;

2. **Recommends** that the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) review the budget of the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), under UNESCO, which currently funds educational initiatives, and may designate funds from a revised budget towards Rural Initiative to Strengthen Education International (R.I.S.E. International) and may be tracked by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS);

3. **Further recommends** that this program be referred to the GA, who may determine sources of funding and recommend Member States contribute necessary resources and to adopt public policies towards the R.I.S.E. International initiative;

4. **Endorses** the improvement of education in Member States, particularly through:
   a. The continuation of providing primary education to all peoples in the attempt to lay the foundation for the sustainable advancement of ideas;
   b. The encouragement to prioritize equal access to all levels of education as discussed in the UN Millennium Declaration;
   c. The emphasis of post-secondary education via facilitation of vocational outlets to promote acquisition of career enhancing knowledge;
   d. The creation of startups through advertisement and social media in order to involve youth in new models of employment and develop new skills that can be shared;
   e. The importance of extracurricular activities like music or physical education towards character-building by recognizing that power nations carry a stable education program that can be implemented towards South countries;

5. **Suggests** the formation of an Umbrella Exchange Program (UEP) under UNDP and administered by local UNDP offices, mandated with the task of facilitating youth exchange programs between the states of the Global South, which will work towards:
   a. Developing future leaders in the Global South by creating awareness of the common problems faced by Southern states by providing youth the opportunity to have first-hand experience regarding the conditions among the various regions they are assigned to, which will ensure a common vision for the future;
   b. Partnering with universities of the South to participate in student exchange programs, where the participating pairs of students enroll in each other’s universities while paying the existing tuition amounts at home;
   c. Identifying universities suitable to be paired for exchange; for example, those with similar programs of study, but lacking complete resources that would be compensated for by the exchange by sharing of resources;
d. Coordinating with the local bureaucracies, including the departments of education and tourism, to ensure the participating youth understand and embrace the social and cultural similarities as well as disparities amongst the states of the Global South, thereby assisting tomorrow’s decision makers in the Global South cooperate in developmental projects;

e. Expanding the existing idea of student exchange being conducted in small scales by a few universities and NGOs to a project participated in by the governments of the Member States which is to act as a facilitator by following the mentioned sub-clause:

i. The selection and admission of the participants to be handled by respective universities;

6. **Recommends** to countries of the Global South the exploration of methods for renewable energy in line with Goal 7 of the SDGs, which aims to promote affordable and clean energy by using regionally accessible resources specifically, such as:

a. Agricultural products such as milk and sugar in the conversion from raw product to energy sources as modeled by Angola’s Sugar-to-Fuel Project;

b. Inexhaustible sources including solar and wind-powered energy as recognized in the pioneer programs of Denmark and Germany’s Renewable Energy Act;

c. By providing venues and platforms for training on the use of sustainable energy and framing regional cooperation to address the issue of lack of sustainable resources in specific states;

7. **Calls upon** the UNDP as well as the UN Office of South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) to intensify and strengthen their presence on the social media platforms in order to effectively tackle the persisting problem of inadequate awareness about the benefits and efficiency of South-South and triangular cooperation to educate members of the Global South as well as other Member States on these practices.