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

Committee Staff

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Agenda

I. Empowering Youth for Development

II. Enhancing South-South Cooperation

III. Ensuring Women’s and Men’s Equal Participation in Democratic Governance and Peacebuilding

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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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 29 Member States.

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

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

Reaffirming the commitments made in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that every child, regardless of socioeconomic status, gender, or religion, is entitled the right to education,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 on ”Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 4, which emphasize promoting equitable and quality education for all, as well as Goal 8, which stresses the relationship between decent work and sustained economic growth,

Reaffirming the outcome objectives in the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) adopted in General Assembly resolution 50/81,

Acknowledging that the current global youth population is the largest one ever and reaffirming the need to include youth in the work of the United Nations at the national, regional, and international levels,

Emphasizing the importance of collaboration among Member States and United Nations bodies to provide youth with the tools necessary to further economic development,

Recognizing the need to establish national programs that foster vocational training as well as participation in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) fields, similar to Pakistan’s Prime Minister’s Youth Programme and National Vocational & Technical Training Commission,

Acknowledging Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/26 on “Promoting Youth Employment,” which states that young people are an asset for sustainable economic growth and social development, and that governments have the primary responsibility to educate young people, to encourage them to seek training and to increase their employability, thereby reducing youth employment,

Recognizing that 600 million youth live in fragile and conflict-affected areas, facing poverty, hunger, and unequal access to healthcare and education, according to the UNDP Youth Strategy 2014-2017: Empowered Youth, Sustainable Future,

Highlighting the need to promote access to secondary and post-secondary education, as demonstrated by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Higher Education Sustainability Initiative and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+21),

Emphasizing the importance of working bilaterally and multilaterally with Member States to build country-specific educational and vocational programs in order to universalize youth access to the education necessary for development,

Acknowledging the success of existing national projects such as Pakistan’s partnership with the World Bank, the Social Action Programme (SAP), and Iran’s Mom’s Against Poverty that provide youth access to fundamental human needs which are necessary to integrate them into the global workforce,

Highlighting the success of existing country-specific programs that promote youth with the necessary tools to become small business owners, similar to Pakistan’s multilateral Youth Employment Project,
**Observing** Nepal’s Youth Initiative (YI) and Iran’s University Graduate Internship Program, which promote higher education in addition to youth involvement,

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

1. **Encourages** Member States to implement legislation to enhance access to free primary education for youth, especially to:
   a. Children in rural areas through the establishment of youth centers which provide a community space for youth to engage in dialogue, attend educational initiatives, and gain access to information and communications technology by:
      i. Creating governmental frameworks such as a Ministry of Education that are able to maintain and oversee the creation of the youth centers;
      ii. Partnering with NGOs specifically focused on providing education and youth rights;
      iii. Establishing public-private partnerships;
      iv. Gaining private donations for financial support;
   b. Youth facing impoverished circumstances by creating poverty reduction programs that focus on enhancing access to education and basic needs as a means to combat poverty;

2. **Urges** Member States to work in accordance with WPAY by establishing bilateral programs such as Pakistan’s SAP that target persisting gaps that youth face in the following areas:
   a. Education for all;
   b. Primary health care for all;
   c. Participation in political fields;

3. **Emphasizes** the importance of creating and expanding existing partnerships between Member States and United Nations bodies to promote successful and skill-based youth employment, such as:
   a. Improved training for young men and women;
   b. Engagement in advocacy on the importance of youth employment and small business ownership;

4. **Invites** Member States to work with non-governmental organizations which provide:
   a. Schools and facilities for out-of-school youth;
   b. Health care facilities such as hospitals and clinics to improve the youth access to healthcare;

5. **Encourages** States to enhance access to secondary education through:
   a. Programs that address:
      i. Youth involvement in policy-making through access to forums at national and subnational levels and the involvement of youth has the ability to make the development of policy and political processes a crucial role;
      ii. Enabling youth to become involved in current issues regarding the protection of human rights by building and strengthening democratic practices within workshops and training programs;
      iii. Peacebuilding through incorporating youth as a resource to advocate and build upon peace within Member States;
b. Educational initiatives that:

i. Encourage graduate students to receive training through specific field experience;

ii. Give students the opportunity to work with NGOs, private-public partnerships, and governmental organizations as a means to foster learning opportunities;

6. **Calls upon** all Member States to establish effective national policies within their nations’ governments, to provide youth with the necessary training and education to become contributing members of the global workforce;

7. **Encourages** Member States to provide schools and facilities for out-of-school youth, as well as health care facilities such as hospitals and clinics to improve the medical environment;

8. **Urges** the international community to implement programs to provide adolescents with access to training in technical fields for skill-based employment by providing internships in the private sector.
The United Nations Development Programme,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remembering the struggle of youth to engage meaningfully with their respective Member State’s civic processes,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Authorizes the creation of a youth development program, entitled “Youth for Sustainable Development,” that will provide youth with the capacity to:

   a. Improve quality and access to health care for youth in regards to issues most deeply affecting youth, as outlined by Goal 3 of the SDGs;
b. Increase access to education for youth including, but not limited to, vocational skills that will provide young people with the tools they need to contribute to sustainable communities and subsequently live prosperous lives;

c. Assist with growing the economy in realistic, attainable means with regards to long-term, environmental sustainability that will improve the living conditions of youth both today and tomorrow;

d. Engage in governance and participate in political and decision-making processes to advocate for the legitimization of youth in political spheres;

e. Advance equality and inclusivity of marginalized groups including women, minorities, and socio-economically disadvantaged persons;

2. **Recommends** that the program consists of a delegation from every Member State comprised of five youth delegates between the ages of 15 and 24 who represent excellence in leadership, innovative thinking, and a commitment to national and international prosperity, as nominated by non-governmental actors and selected by respective Member State delegations;

3. **Calls for** the delegates to act as ambassadors to the SDGs and work with respective partners including, but not limited to, governments and non-government organizations to:

a. Overcome the barriers that prevent countries, regions, and the international community from achieving the SDGs such as:

   i. Socioeconomic status;
   
   ii. Gender, ethnic, and religious based marginalization;
   
   iii. Geographical and environmental conditions;

b. Act as a liaison between youth and respective national and international entities such as:

   i. Respective governments;
   
   ii. United Nations entities;
   
   iii. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
   
   iv. Grassroots organizations;

c. Voice the concerns of youth and the challenges that exist for young people in the pursuit of a prosperous life through by:

   i. Communicating with entities outlined in Article 3(b);
   
   ii. Being provided the tools and capacity to speak with partners as mentioned about such issues;
   
   iii. Advocating for youth participation in government institutions and public forums;

d. Monitor the progress of the SDGs and respective initiatives that concern their completion in their host nation by:

   i. Evaluating statistical progress of the SDGs using their established targets and indicators as reported in annual UNDP reports;
   
   ii. Analyzing aggregated data to determine the level of success youth are having in achieving these goals;
   
   iii. Consulting with fellow youth in regards to their experiences, challenges, and successes in achieving a more prosperous life;

4. **Establishes** a biannual symposium in which delegations will converge to discuss and exchange ideas in regards to:

   a. The progress and extent of completion of SDGs at a national, regional, and international level;
b. The diverse challenges in which countries and communities face in regards to completing the SDGs;
c. The tools and resources available to youth for the purpose of building the capacity of youth to implement success programs and policies including, but not limited to, the support available from NGOs;

5. Emphasizes that the “Youth for Sustainable Development” will take place every two years in an alternating location to be determined by the UNDP and that:
a. The first symposium will take place in New York City, NY, United States in September 2016;
b. The location of the symposium, other than the first, will take place in an alternate continent than the previous two symposium locations;
c. The location will be determined in a minimum of a year in advance to the session by a two-thirds majority vote;
d. The host country will have consented to this and will be in a position to provide adequate accommodations as determined by the UNDP;

6. Further invites NGOs including, but not limited to, international organizations and grassroots civil society organizations to partner with “Youth for Sustainable Development” including partaking in the biannual “Youth for Development” symposium;

7. Encourages that financial support for “Youth for Sustainable Development” including the biannual symposium and the program at large are provided by the following actors:
a. All Member States;
b. National development agencies;
c. NGOs with vested interests in the outcome of the SDGs;
d. United Nations Capital Development Fund;
e. United Nations Habitat Urban Youth Fund;
f. United Nations Volunteers Youth Volunteering Trust Fund;
g. SDGs Fund;
h. Non-traditional donors, including private foundations;

8. Urges that Member States, at minimum, financially support their respective delegation and associated costs including:
a. Costs associated with the biannual symposium including:
   i. Accommodations, transportation, travel;
   ii. Necessary resources and tools;
   iii. Costs associated with the promotion of the program and selection of delegates;
   iv. Costs associated with the maintenance of the program and capacity of the delegation to fulfill their duties;
9. **Promotes** the betterment of healthy communities through existing education programs that are targeted at youth regarding many methods and subjects, such as:

a. Sanitation of water, to prevent the many water-borne illnesses that occur every day;

b. Sexual health and reproduction, to teach young men and women to practice safe sex to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, and maintain healthy reproductive practices to better the lives of mothers, children, and their families;

c. Sustainable farming techniques that will provide plentiful and nutritious food for their families;

10. **Encourages** partnerships with CSOs with a focus on vocational, political and entrepreneurial training in order to enhance capacity building and provide young people with the means needed to be empowered members of the communities in which they work and live by;

11. **Reaffirms** educating youth in the areas of sustainable use of resources, importance of local and global ecosystems and a clean environment, taking into account the biological, as well as, economic importance of these issues:

a. Campaigns will include promoting the use of Solar Power Panels within countries experiencing daily blackouts;

b. Promoting political dialogues within war-torn zones including youth from all different factions;

c. Affirming that access to justice is only achieved through the inclusion of women in democratic decision-making;

d. Providing venues and lectures for microfinance seminars to be held in order to increase financial awareness and knowledge;

e. Equipping young people with the necessary skills to actively participate in economic life and care for their own subsistence;

f. Promoting cultural and moral values that lead to greater inclusion and societal participation as well as equal participation of men and women in local societies;

12. **Requests** that each Member State implement advanced civic learning and engagement in democratic institutions in its educational system through different steps, including:

a. Increasing access and quality to civic engagement education within primary, secondary, and post-secondary institutions;

b. Encouraging community-based work-study placements;

c. Promoting public service careers among college students and graduates;

13. **Proclaims** that this program embodies principles of equality and inclusivity through delegations that will strive to uphold and implement these principles in their communities and in their work as delegates, with respect to the “Leave No One Behind” principle of the SDGs, paying special attention to:

a. Barriers faced by girls, ethnic and religious minorities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

b. Systemic oppressions within society that exclude girls and particular persons from accessing resources that would otherwise empower them;
c. Socio-economic factors that disadvantage particular persons and groups from achieving a prosperous and meaningful livelihood;

14. *Resolves* that “Youth for Sustainable Development” will be re-evaluated by the committee upon the conclusion of the SDGs in 2030 for its contributions to improving the completion of the SDGs.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Fully aware of Security Council resolution 2250, which recognizes that “young people play an important and positive role in maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,”

Fully aware that access to justice is attained through inclusion of young men and women in democratic decision-making and peace building, as referenced in the Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security,

Reaffirming the standards and ideas set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Convention of The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,

Expressing its appreciation for the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which set out the civil, political, economic and social rights of the youth,

Viewing with appreciation the significance of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming Our Worlds: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which expresses seventeen essential standards for development and global growth,

Recognizes that over 14 million of the world’s youth population have faced violence, natural disaster and malnutrition, according to the United Nations World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY),

Acknowledging innovative programs such as the Youth Employment Generation Program in Arab Transition Countries, which provides local youth, especially refugee populations, with increased job opportunities and internships in the private labor market,

Appreciating Denmark’s Right To A Better Life Program (2012), which works to incorporate youth in democratic governance and nondiscriminatory leadership to give them a platform to share ideas and discuss issues regarding stability and protection, green growth, and social progress to further encompass human rights,

Drawing attention to Norway’s Ombudsman For Youth program, which gives youth a voice in government,

Recognizing that the gateway for youth empowerment is through education, as expressed in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, quality education, and SDG 17, partnership of the goals,

Noting specifically SDG 4 expresses that education as a key factor in youth empowerment because it is the foundation to improve the lives of all and promote young thinkers and inspiring future leaders,

Emphasizing the challenges that youth face such as receiving quality education, improving job skills, and finding employment opportunities, as well as other social and political challenges, such as health disparities and lack of participation in democratic government,

Recognizing that basic needs such as food, water, housing, and healthcare are important for youth and their family to be able to fully participate as productive individuals in their society as well as to further develop personally,

Stressing the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing guidance for youth in key platforms such as climate change, health, education, universal human rights, and other social initiatives,
Acknowledging with deep gratitude forums sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other United Nations entities, which bring together the youth of neighboring States in an effort to establish action plans that promote youth participation in matters regarding education and the political arena,

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

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

1. Encourages Member States to strongly consider implementing The Framework FORWARD, an educational framework for youth:

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

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

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

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

   e. The framework will stress seven key concepts:

      i. Volunteerism;

      ii. Civic Engagement;

      iii. Job Opportunities;

      iv. Leadership in Government;

      v. South-South Cooperation;

      vi. Indigenous People & Rural Communities;

      vii. Environment & Sustainability;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   d. Utilizing South-South partnerships to transfer strategies and technology for improving education by sharing action plans with neighboring States on how to develop their youth’s potential in accomplishing work efficiently with obtained resources;
3. **Invites** each Member State to adopt an “Advocate(s) For Youth” program inspired by the Kingdoms of Norway and Denmark’s Right To A Better Life Program which focuses on youth representation within government programs:

   a. Which would be adapted to fit with Member States’ government structures and key interests, by enabling countries with larger populations to have multiple advocates representing different regions;

   b. By establishing youth advocates for local and regional governments, if politics are furthered through local governments rather than national governments:

      i. Who will stress the importance of the 2030 Agenda, UDHR, UNHRC, CEDAW, and other key declarations supported by the United Nations;

      ii. Who will represent the Member States’ youth at all government meetings and hearings, specifically budgeting and finances, as well as addressing and promoting equality in government;

4. **Further invites** the aforementioned advocates from around the world to participate in an international platform, United Nations Worldwide Youth Network:

   a. Which purpose would be to engage youth in multilateral dialogue discussing the importance of the role of youth in sustainable development;

   b. Which could be funded jointly by:

      i. The UNDP;

      ii. Private-Public Partnerships;

      iii. NGOs;

   c. Which will hold an annual conference, “The Forward Forum,” to collaborate and discuss their experiences:

      i. The conference would be attended by a youth representative of each participating state in;

      ii. This conference would convene once a year in September;

      iii. The conference would be hosted by a different state each year and picked through a lottery;

5. **Encourages** all countries to place a larger focus on promoting volunteerism among youth between the age of 14-20 to further development both economically and socially and to give this population exposure to community problems and ongoing solutions:

   a. By focusing on volunteer activities within local communities and at the regional level;

   b. By promoting full-time volunteer placements during school break or after formal education if financially feasible;

   c. Alternatively, if not financially feasible, by incorporating volunteering programs that allow students to volunteer between 4-12 hours per week during or after formal education;

   d. By pairing volunteerism programs with workshops and reflection to enhance critical thinking and problem-solving skills;

   e. By educating students about other domestic and international volunteering opportunities, and how to continue volunteering throughout their careers;

   f. By creating easy access to seek program funding from the UNDP and partnerships with specific NGOs;
6. **Advocates** for the creation of the Representation of Indigenous Youth’s Culture program (R.I.Y.C.) to include indigenous youth in rural and urban locations and provide them with political and cultural representation and civil protections that:

   a. Are intended to benefit countries and regions with large populations of indigenous peoples;
   
   b. Will continue to be funded by the United Nations Capital Development Program, which particularly focuses on micro-financing;
   
   c. Is beneficial to appoint a representative for the indigenous Berber population of North Africa in the newly formed United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Peoples, in order to ensure that this group of five million indigenous peoples has a voice in the international community;

7. **Urge** for Member States to closely cooperate with civil society organizations to accomplish two purposes:

   a. To establish a productive integration platform for minority groups of the region:
      
      i. Where states could partner with civil society organizations near areas of indigenous people and groups of people considered minorities in the regions;
      
      ii. The membership of which should consist of minority and majority community members to increase dialogue between the groups and reduce disparities;
      
      iii. Where civil society organizations will work towards improving cultural competency by launching campaigns and programs to raise awareness of different cultures;
   
   b. To establish a platform for youth to discuss professional development opportunities and share job experiences;

8. **Recommend** that Member States collaborate with established schools and various level educational institutions to create a non-compulsory curriculum centered around important social issues facing their specific populations, such as:

   a. Health concerns specific to each Member State;
   
   b. Poverty issues of each Member State;
   
   c. Inequalities and disparities between groups specific to the country;

9. Highly **encourage** every Member State to invest in and improve programs that ensure the access to resources to meet basic needs such as the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela’s Missions providing inter alia:

   a. Food security by strengthening small and medium sized businesses that provide citizens with food and clean water through sustainable subsidies provided by the state;
   
   b. Health care by bilateral or multilateral cooperation if necessary, or lowering costs so that especially citizens in rural areas have access to medical care;
   
   c. Housing by building new homes or renovating existing ones that are available at low costs for youth and their family, financed by sustainable subsidies and in accordance with the Global Housing Strategy of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT);

10. **Recommend** that Members States seek programming and financial support from regional development banks, such as the Bank of the South, and from bilateral communication with other Member States by:

    a. Recommending the Bank of the South or other regional banks fund development programs which aim to tackle detrimental issues faced by each Member State involved including energy security, and poverty reduction;
b. Encouraging technical cooperation amongst Member States and regional development banks to exchange development information and data, as well as, identify the potential of cooperation;

11. **Emphasizes** that countries enhance bilateral partnerships to protect the rights of the indigenous populations and refugee crisis areas by:

   a. Supporting youth populations in crisis areas by providing humanitarian aid to ensure that youth in danger zones have access to basic necessities:

      i. By seeking financial support from UN-HABITAT to establish state-led humanitarian entities;

      ii. Which would be provided by entities that are located near borders and danger zones;

   b. Forming partnerships to exchange information about enhancing youth livelihood and sustainable development practices;

12. **Urges** states to establish partnerships with private businesses and local NGOs and encourage these organizations to provide mentorship and internship opportunities for the youth:

   a. Where states will take the lead in reaching out and collaborating with other organizations;

   b. Where states can incentivize businesses to expand current internship and mentorship opportunities, if financially feasible;

   c. Where states can aid in the promotion and advertising of existing opportunities;

   d. Where states can incorporate internships and mentorships into formal education, either as a compulsory program or an optional program.
The United Nations Development Program,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finding that to positively alter the course of these youth’s lives, aid from the Global South and Northern state-triangulation are necessary to allow refugee youths to attain more inclusion within their home states, with the aid of
varied programs such as the World Program of Action for Youth, the National Youth Service program across potential Member States, the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund, and most notably, ECOSOC’s inclusion from their oversight,

1. **Draws attention** to the necessary programs such as education on entrepreneurial skill-honing to empower youth, that may endow youth with an ability to shape their governments in a positive environment such as one free from conflict or post-conflict turbulences, as seen where stateless youths reside;

2. **Proposes** the creation of an initiative titled “Youth Initiative to Unify the Trailblazing and Hardworking Stateless” or Y.I.U.T.H.S., with the policy to keep stateless and refugee youths from interacting with documented terrorist organizations by giving youth the diplomatic etiquette to promote peaceful measures between actors rather than violent and destructive measures, and to find pragmatic solutions to grievances they may have:
   a. Suggesting the participation of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to participate by aiding in the creation of an annual reporting system into the framework of this innovative initiative, as developing countries may not have the capacity to record statistical data regarding the effectiveness of said initiative;
   b. With funding for said initiative attaining support primarily through:
      i. The UNDP’s Capital Development Fund, with the approval of the ECOSOC, as well as their budgetary arm, the United Nations Capital Development Fund via their mandate to promote the economic and political inclusion of individuals in lower-income and lower-infrastructure areas;
      ii. The financial contributions of civil society organizations (CSOs) through their prospective vested interests regarding each specific operation within the initiative;
      iii. The established aid of the Member States involved through voluntary contributions for the funding of this initiative in each respective state;

3. **Proposes** that all Member States adopt their own versions of the framework for Youth Council (YC) as:
   a. YC shall have no legal authoritative powers;
   b. Participants will range from fourteen to twenty-five years of age, with special consideration for the inclusion of stateless youth;
   c. Each annual session shall be held during the same time frame of the annual sessions of the ECOSOC plenaries;
   d. Individual YC sessions shall proceed as an informational session led by local leaders in order to teach the participants about the structure and procedures of the respective local governments:
      i. As each YC shall have its agenda set by said member participants;
      ii. With the participants of the YCs creating solutions to local and national issues;
      iii. While YCs are funded by a combination of national, CSO, private, and UNDP funds;

4. **Recommends** the integration of health services stemming from ECOSOC resolution 2012/3, alongside the Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative and its programs to aid the alleviation of the physical or emotional traumas these youth face, especially within Member States which border conflict-ridden areas whereas health services will be operated by various qualified health specialists and will be vetted through their level of experience, as well as, their medical-educational status;

5. **Invites** community leaders to establish a secondary wing of this initiative in order to focus not only on stateless youth, but indigenous youth as well, in an effort to combat criminal acts against indigenous and refugee youths,
as well as, empowering refugee youth for development to institute educative resources, vocational training, and economic education, while stateless youth are receiving from this initiative the primary objectives:

a. Will operate for all intents and purposes in the identical manner as the general Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative;

b. Identical operations are with the exceptions that the clauses within previously said secondary annual reports being ultimately supplementary to the primary clauses and will emphasize the efforts already instituted by the primary wing focusing on stateless youth;

c. Resulting from a pragmatic approach, yet through local and regional minor initiative placements within the Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative itself;

6. *Asks* that the Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative be overseen by the ECOSOC amongst participating Member States, as well as the cooperation of NGOs, IGOs, CSOs, and both regional task forces, in the reporting of statistical inferences and data collection on the effectiveness of the initiative, and citing input within the annual reporting process wherein annual reports must be created via the combination of Member States, CSOs, and the operations of the ECOSOC;

7. *Suggests* the ECOSOC Under-Secretary-General implore the formation of a youth leader to represent the Y.I.U.T.H.S. initiative, to facilitate management on a local and regional basis and to allow these stateless, indigenous, and refugee youths to acquire more representation from leaders with similar geopolitical and sociopolitical backgrounds through vetting leaders via ECOSOC and democratically choosing leaders through the Y.I.U.T.H.S. program by their experience working with youth, their background in international or volunteer-works, and their ability to ensure a greater and safer initiative for youth empowerment.
The United Nations Development Programme,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls for the creation of a social inclusion initiative entitled, Social Inclusion for All, modeled after EFA, aiming to create a coalition of international governments, civil society groups, development groups and development agencies in order to:
   a. Alleviate youth’s high unemployment rate by encouraging entrepreneurship activity in the form of mentoring initiatives guided by experienced role models in their respective field that will inspire the youth to achieve their goals;
   b. Organize national advocacy campaigns to recruit qualified young adults that are willing to help other youths develop adequate foundation in the academic area, specifically literacy and numeracy skills;
c. Ensure access to potable water, food, and shelter by building water dispensers and to provide free access to essential basic needs;

d. Provide social inclusion through sports, cultural and social activities with some regional initiatives that involve young people in society by creating youth clubs where young people can meet each-other and share knowledge and opinions to learn new skills;

e. Improve the participation of youth in civil society on international issues through awareness campaigns that are made in schools by volunteers to teach on the importance of youth maintaining a role in government participation;

f. Eliminate discrimination based on gender, religion, political ideas, and sexual orientation in educational programs starting from primary school, in order to protect the youth from social exclusion and from the possibility of finding interest in extremism;

g. Make youth more sensitive about problems which our world has to deal with by actively including young people in political decision-making process through:
   i. Facilitating referendums and legitimizing youth advocacy groups;
   ii. Youth departments of political parties;

h. Suggest creating youth initiatives that favor the organization of parliament simulation events in order to further enhance youth interest and knowledge of the political processes in their countries, with the purpose of helping youth be familiar with their rights, the way to address the violation of their rights, and increasing their ability to play a role in the decision-making process;

   i. Recommend to implement and further support organizations among young people all over the world for the creation of international internships and work mobility, in order to strengthen personal development of youth, simplify their access to labor, and give them a leading position in the international community;

2. Encourages all Member States to further intensify their efforts to include young people by:

   a. Enlarging existing national cultural programs that aim at building strong societies;

   b. Solidarity amongst them aiming at supporting youth-to-youth programs which are beneficial to all participants, enabling youth for their future personal development;

3. Stresses that health care, housing, and education are fundamental and are essential basic needs of young people that need to be attended to in order to:

   a. Guarantee a significant positive impact that youth are able to bring to society on a national and regional level;

   b. Maximize the personal development potential of all young people to become valuable citizens;

   c. Minimize future risk factors to youth, including but not limited to, poverty, unemployment, homelessness and extremism, that might endanger the progress made in earlier stages, which have severe implications on the stability of the state;

4. Urges Member States to foster good governance by promoting the role of youth in sustainable development by:

   a. Giving youth the ability to influence international and domestic youth-related issues through the establishment of legitimate policy-making of organizations that enhance the democratic governance process;
b. Promoting the realization of certain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined by UNDP, specifically SDGs 5 and 13, which focus on gender equality and climate & disaster resilience;

5. Affirms that developing labor skills that fit the needs of the private sector and the agricultural system will encourage young people to join such sectors, discouraging them from joining armed groups, as these would help youth be more eligible for jobs, which would reduce the unemployment rate as it impacts youth more than any other category of population and contribute to economic growth;

6. Directs attention to an improvement in the agricultural system made through an efficient production by using youth labor potential, which would increase the amount of agricultural products produced and increase the nourishment levels as a result, improving the ability for youth to study and develop their academic skills;

7. Affirms that Member States should give youth the tools needed in order to be part of the agricultural sector, which will increase the amount of domestic agricultural outputs being produced, thereby reducing the spending in imports, allowing Member States to invest more in education, giving youth an influential position in the development of societies and economic growth.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Outcome of the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth, Dialogue and Mutual Understanding, which resulted in General Assembly resolution 65/312,

Affirming the United Nations’ commitment to empowering youth globally, as mentioned in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, outcome document entitled “The Future We Want,” and reiterating that poverty must be eradicated to promote the advancement of youth,

Acknowledging the importance of youth’s role in participation and involvement in political, social, and economic decision-making as evident in the 1965 Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect, and Understanding between Peoples, basing itself on the fundamental beliefs of SDG 4, which aspires to advance lifelong learning and promote equal opportunities for all persons,

Reaffirming the importance of the United Nation Development Program’s Youth Strategy 2014-2017, which aims to empower youth by addressing detrimental issues faced by youth,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/81, as it adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, which continues to recognize that youth are key agents for social change, economic development, and technological innovation,

Appreciating the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation, eighteenth session, for the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and the success for the Youth for Human Rights, in the General Assembly resolution 217 (III) and the International Bill of Human Rights,

Noting the agreement in the resolution entitled: Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System, in which Member States have pledged to provide assistance to the United Nations fund and programs that are aimed at providing technical assistance to developing countries in response to their economic and social needs and priorities, which emphasizes the need to receive increased contributions from donor countries,

Noting with deep concern that indigenous and refugee youths face a lack of representation in their political and societal spheres, which limits their ability to bring about positive change for their societies and nations, as discussed in General Assembly resolution 58/133,

Endorsing the United Nation’s initiative to create the Permanent Forum on Indigenous issues, as mentioned in the mandate of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations that was established in accordance with the Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/34, an initiative focusing on implementing indigenous rights and cultural protections for these youths, whereby youth are able to establish the connection where the representatives in this permanent forum being able to directly address the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),

Encouraging the initiatives discussed in Security Council resolution 2250, which highlights the importance for youth, from all socioeconomic backgrounds, to have peace and security ensuring educational opportunities and civic participation,

Promoting the protection of human rights, as mentioned by the High Commissioner for the Promotion and Protection of all Human Rights as part of the initiative of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,
Referring to the success of “Juventud Con Voz”, a program hosted by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in assistance with participating Latin American Member States, helps increase the political participation of the indigenous youths in Latin America,

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

1. Designates Member States to consider the plight of all children who do not have access to education, recalling their commitments to SDG 4, in insuring inclusive and quality education for all, promoting lifelong learning, assuring access to quality education through the expansion of existing programs and the establishment of new programs such as:
   a. The China Youth Development Fund:
      i. Which aims to help the youth in remote areas to attain quality education through funding by local government, the United Nations Youth Development Fund and voluntary non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
      ii. Which should also receive assistance from both domestic and foreign organizations and individuals concerned about the well-being of youth and children, and which the China Youth Development Fund supports various domestic and foreign members’ initiatives for the implementation of similar projects;
      iii. Which will promote education, science and technology, culture, physical education, health, social welfare, and environmental protection in the program implemented by this development fund;

2. Expressing its appreciation for Member States to address the concerns of education accessibility for youth with developmental disabilities in third world countries by utilizing shared technology and implementing United Nations networks in the global community by:
   a. Referring to donations for shared technology from developed countries through the trust fund mentioned previously of personal computers and other educational resources;
   b. The regions specifically designed for the Caribbean, South East Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and parts of Eastern Europe;
   c. Funding for the program from the United Nations Partnership to promote The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund and have local governments be involved in this initiative to address the concerns related with cultural relativity;

3. Request that developing Member States allow for the provisions of travelling seminars with voluntary professionals from NGOs coming from developed countries for human rights education and implementation of a regional youth meeting on human rights in developing countries:
   a. Hosting this initiative, which will include universities, secondary education, and other educational institutions;
   b. Working with local governments to increase accessibility of these resources to rural youth;

4. Urges Member States to create a bilateral agreement amongst Member States called, The Bilateral Agreement on Refugee Youth, in order to push for the provisions on safety and security for refugee youths and to further provide access to basic needs such as food and water with:
a. Food Banks and healthcare access that will offer shelters and health service benefits to youth populations from war torn areas, establishing food banks to increase food security for refugee youth;

b. Agricultural expansion and youth employment opportunities by:
   i. Changing public lands to agricultural plots for refugees to utilize temporarily (for an agreed upon period of time) to provide job opportunities;
   ii. Training youth agricultural skills and business knowledge to refugee youth;
   iii. Providing products that are created by refugees on the land can be consumed by refugees and can also be sold to the residential community;

c. Connections that can be created by incorporating developed labor markets to exchange technical cooperation details for development by:
   i. Receiving financial support with provisions from countries that are dedicated to supporting and accepting refugees from conflicted areas;
   ii. Addressing labor market networking to increase the rate of employment and to further;

d. Reinforce the policies for the international legal frameworks regarding:
   i. Reinforcing these frameworks by remembering the common international principles for education, jobs, healthcare, and food distribution for the basic human rights of refugees;

5. Approves of the regional expansion of the “Juventud Con Voz” program into developing countries where indigenous youths do not have political and cultural representation and civil cultural protections;

6. Encourages the United Nations Capital Development Program to continue to fund for the expansion of “Juventud Con Voz” as it has in the past and currently;

7. Recommends Member States to address the concerns of education accessibility for youth by applying International technology and implementing United Nations networks and global community;

8. Reminds Member States on the importance to continuing assessments of the success for the implemented programs as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 60/1, the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

9. Calls upon the Functional Commission on Social Development to be held accountable for the assessment of the success of the Bilateral Agreement on Refugee Youth, as mentioned above;

10. Supports the implementation of the SDGs that were agreed upon by all Member States of the United Nations, advocating for a peaceful and constructive world;

11. Endorses the implementation of sustainable environmental protection efforts in order to counter the impact that climate change has on indigenous youth, as stressed in General Assembly resolution 69/233 to focus on:
   a. Issues including, but not limited to, containing and combating carbon emissions and embracing more sustainable and efficient energy sources such as solar panels;
   b. Establishing pro-environment objectives aligning with government objectives concerning budgeting, policy making, and national development.
The United Nations Development Programme,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Increasing access and quality of education;

   b. Eliminating barriers to education such as:

      i. Geographical Location;

      ii. Gender;

      iii. Socioeconomic Status;

      iv. Other means of discrimination:

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

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

   b. Increasing access to disease prevention resources and education;

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

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

   a. Working in multilateral and bilateral partnerships;

   b. Sharing resources and knowledge pertaining to best practices for increasing economic stability;
c. Ensuring Member State populations possess access to basic necessities including access to food, water, and shelter;

4. **Calls Upon** developed Member States to enhance triangular partnerships in order to promote capacity building, technical support, and economic growth;

5. **Recommends** Member States to collaboratively develop a plan of action that seeks to maximize the outcomes and sustainability of South-South cooperation.
The United Nations Development Programme,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Decides to create a new initiative to supplement the micro-financing entitled South-South Unites for Development (S.S.U.D) will be created with the support of potential Member States, along with the ongoing support of the Northern states and triangulation efforts of South-South cooperation;

2. Affirms that the South-South Unites for Development (S.S.U.D) shall be overseen by:
   a. The Economic and Social Council, via the creation of an annual reporting system to consider budgetary and administrative oversight, which will retain reports via participating states, which will be used to access the situations ongoing in each state;
   b. The United Nations Development Programme, via the discretion of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Endorses new initiative to supplement the micro-financing titled South-South Unites for Development (S.S.U.D) shall be funded by:
   a. Using component funds from the United Nations Capital Funds;
   b. The in-kind contributions of Member States for this S.S.U.D initiative;
c. Utilizing civil society organizations with a vested interest in said S.S.U.D initiative.
The United Nations Development Programme,

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

Reiterating the support that global north Member States provide to collaborative organizations within the global south,

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

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

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

1. Approves the strengthening of SSC without removing North-South Cooperation from the international equation through existing economic and developmental institutions, with the help of the:
   a. World Bank;
   b. International Monetary Fund;
   c. Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development;
   d. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation;
   e. Economic Community of West African States;
   f. Organization of American States;
   g. United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

2. Calls for the commitment of all Member States to increase cooperation between Member States among the North and South in order to strengthen mutually beneficial ties, which allow for:
   a. Technology sharing;
   b. Economic advancement;
   c. Industrial growth;

3. Declares that the most beneficial cooperation comes from continuous triangular development.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the importance of South-South Cooperation (SSC) partnerships as outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17,

Recognizing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA) of 1994, which aims to enhance issues faced by the South such as, economic development, technology, and continues to find ways to amplify partnerships with developed countries,

Recalling the importance of the Strategic Framework of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) 2014-2017, which promotes strategic partnerships between countries of the southern hemisphere,

Drawing attention to the targets Office of South-South Cooperation 2014-2017 Strategic Framework and the need to bridge the information gap between the global north and south, as addressed in the Group of 77’s Tehran Consensus,

Observing the benefits of SSC, specifically visible in the Maghreb, Mediterranean and Europe, where, recently, various interconnection projects have allowed states in these areas to join their neighbors’ transmission networks and connect to each other’s’ power grids,

Noting with satisfaction Norway’s implementation of the Research Council (NORGLOBAL), which focuses on strengthening research of other United Nations Member States and their databases, as well as environmental, economic, and educational resources of Member States, specifically developing countries,

Recognizing the 2014 Energy and Technology Agreement between Denmark, China, Ghana, and Zambia to establish a triangular cooperation and multilateral partnerships for SSC,

Emphasizing the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council’s Decision 26/3 that describes wasted agricultural biomass as a priority, which can be successfully harnessed and converted into useful energy,

Acknowledging the Report of the Secretary-General on “The Role of Microcredit in the Eradication of Poverty,” in its summary of the successes of microcredit in raising the economic status of the poorest of the poor and helping to increase entrepreneurship initiatives of women and in increasing employment opportunities,

Recalling the success of the Agent Banking Initiatives implemented by the Philippines, Brazil, Mexico, and Kenya in improving the lives of those poor in developing countries, recalling especially the success of Kenya’s M-PESA service in improving the financial state of those without easy access to large banking systems, a service dedicated to providing banking and financial services to those who make very small amounts of money each day,

Recognizing the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the establishment of the Global Micro Lending Initiative as a necessity for the elimination of poverty that predominantly plagues large and significant portions of the global south,

Emphasizing the Nairobi Outcome Document, endorsed by General Assembly resolution 64/222, which builds on the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, which was developed by the Group of 77 (G-77) and pays special attention to solidarity among peoples and countries of the Global South and respect of their national sovereignty,

Understanding the importance of renewable energies to the achievement of the SDGs 7, 13, 14, and 15 by increasing the access to clean and sustainable energies,
Recognizing the United Nations Capital Development Fund’s efforts to increase access to microfinance and investment capital,

1. **Encourages** Member States to bridge the information gap between the global North and South by:

   a. Engaging in best-practice sharing methods such as:
      
      i. International platforms, similar to the G-77’s Consortium of Science, Technology, and Innovation for the South (CORTIS), that promote collaboration between Southern States and foster the development of southern-led solutions for southern problems;

      ii. Information exchanges, mirroring the Periodic Forum for Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI), in order to enhance dialogue on recent advances in STI within the international community;

   b. Triangular Cooperation through the involvement of two developing countries with a third party, typically a developed country government or organization, contributing to the exchanges of its own knowledge and resources;

   c. Technology transfer through the allocation of methods that address:
      
      i. The technology transfers for the conversion of agricultural biomass to energy as seen in the program between Nepal and India, which addresses the issues of agricultural waste by converting it into energy;

   d. Creating Offices for Information Sharing (OfIS) in each Member State interested, especially in those of the Global South, in order to create a transparent database, financed by the Member States in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme’s Programmes and Projects Fund (UNDPF) which include inter alia:
      
      i. Information about technological progress being made in the Member State that they are willing to share, considering their national sovereignty;

      ii. Information about local and regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and their projects related to regional development;

2. **Encourages** the Global South countries to further improve existing legislative frameworks corresponding micro-financing considering:

   a. Stronger controlling and monitoring policies in regard to allowance for microfinance operations:
      
      i. The protection of child laborers as a priority lest they be exploited by a new businesses established via microfinance;

   b. Equal opportunities regarding the microloan access irrespective of the receiver’s ethnicity, religious belongingness and social status;

3. **Endorses** the expansion of Agent Banking systems, which are effective in offering credit and financial planning to those who do not have easy access to established banking services that:

   a. Provide small loans with no collateral to groups of five borrowers;

   b. Offer credit and financial planning and education services to borrowers that are:
      
      i. Educating the poorest of the poor on good borrowing and investment practices;

      ii. Delivering financial services to rural areas where there is no access to large banking institutions like the ability to deposit money and borrow loans;
iii. Expanding on mobile service initiatives for electronic access to banking institutions and services;

4. **Recommends** regional trade agreements for global labor market by cross-border cooperation in order to offer job opportunities to global south countries such as:
   a. Bulgaria’s signed cooperation deal with Turkey, which aims to the development of social, cultural, and economic relations between these state;

5. **Encourages** the creation of “Regional Hubs” in all developing countries classified under the UNDP, inspired by Norway’s implemented Research Council (NORGLOBAL) and its framework of resources:
   a. Establishing hubs that will seek to strengthen research in developing countries;
   b. That will ensure an effective, flexible, visible and coherent organization of this research by consolidating much of the effort within the field development under a single program and through cooperation with other programs, specifically speaking local NGOs depending on Member State;
   c. Providing tools that will be linking key tools of research and tools of education, environment, and economic practices;
   d. Stressing the importance of renewable energy and the establishment of regional hubs for the sake of widening the transfer and access of valuable educational resources of member states, in particular rural communities and developing countries;

6. **Further recommends** the creation of SSC capacity building education programs in order to provide SSC specialists with the knowledge required to:
   a. Identify SSC development projects in the need of technical and financial assistance;
   b. Create databases of SSC experts available for assistance of SSC projects;

7. **Strongly recommends** the establishment of a Foundation for the Spread of Socialism throughout Latin America and the Caribbean (FSSLAC) in order to enable all peoples from that region to profit from the still lasting glory the great liberator Simón Bolívar brought to countries through enhancing the role political education plays in schools;

8. **Encourages** states to significantly increase the percent of renewable energy transfers via SSC;

9. **Calls upon** developed Member States to enter into more renewable energy transfer agreements with developing countries;

10. **Requests** Member States to adopt international exchanges of engineers who specialize in developing renewable energy technology.