

# NMUN•NY 2018

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18 – 22 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Commission for Social  
Development (CSocD)



## Conference A

## Commission on Social Development (CsocD)

### Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Ruitong Zhou
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Tiffany Dao
<b>Chair</b>	Aidan Killackey
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Steven Cortez

### Agenda

- I. Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda
- II. Climate Change and Inequality
- III. Promoting the Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples

### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
CSocD/1/1	Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda	27 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions
CSocD/1/2	Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda	Adopted without a vote
CSocD/1/3	Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda	28 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
CSocD/1/4	Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report

The Commission for Social Development held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Promoting the Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- II. Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda
- III. Climate Change and Inequality

The session was attended by representatives of 30 Member States and one Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda.” As a whole, several Member States focused on various issues that are mentioned in the 2030 Agenda, such as knowledge sharing, capacity-building, technology, global and regional partnership, education, and gender equality.

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 4 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics. The working papers addressed stronger cooperation by enhancing economic development, public-private partnerships, education programs that emphasize knowledge sharing, and multilateral cooperation among Member States, that build upon the Global South-South Development Expo. Delegates formed working groups quickly and collectively began work on diverse topics and innovative suggestions.

On Wednesday, 4 working papers were approved as draft resolutions by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions cover a plan to build upon existing South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) strategies and guidelines to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and include ways to eradicate inequality. The committee was highly productive through each informal session to cooperate to create a course of action. Over the course of the week, all delegates worked diligently and collaborated with each other to find the most effective policy recommendations addressing the topic at hand.



**Code:** CSocD/1/1

**Committee:** Commission for Social Development

**Topic:** Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda

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1 *The Commission for Social Development,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* South-South Cooperation (SSC) and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) as proven tools  
4 in working towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

5  
6 *Noting with deep concern* that neither SSC nor SSTC are yet being harnessed to their full potential, lacking adequate  
7 coordination, funding, report mechanisms and guidelines such as the Guideline for Trilateral South-South  
8 Cooperation Initiatives,

9  
10 *Appreciating* the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the United Nations (UN) Office for  
11 South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) towards achieving the SDGs,

12  
13 *Further appreciating* the funding provided by the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC) and the South-  
14 South Trust Fund Management,

15  
16 Bearing in mind that the 1978 *Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-*  
17 *operation among Developing Countries* (BAPA) is approaching its 40 years anniversary,

18  
19 Highlighting the work of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, which reports to  
20 ECOSOC annually, and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), which reports on knowledge-management  
21 framework,

22  
23 Acknowledging the experience of the Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa (CPLP) in promoting education  
24 by funding new schools in countries like Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, and Brazil,

25  
26 *Further acknowledging* the success of Model Laws developed by various UN commissions, which assist  
27 governments to translate their cooperative undertakings into national legislative provisions,

28  
29 *Emphasizing* the Good Practices in SSTC for Sustainable Development series mainstreaming SSC and SSTC into  
30 the UN elaborated by the UNOSSC and the UN Development Group (UNDG) Task Team on SSTC,

31  
32 *Concerned* with the lack of content concerning the private sector in the South-South Solutions Database by the  
33 UNOSSC,

34  
35 *Aware of* General Assembly resolution 68/230 adopted in 2014, which focuses on private sector collaboration to  
36 facilitate technical and financial resources for SSTC and calls for inclusive intergovernmental negotiations among  
37 Member States,

38  
39 1. *Advises* ECOSOC to ask the UNOSSC to commission the *Good Practices in SSTC for Sustainable Development*  
40 report annually in cooperation with the UNDG Task Team on South-South and Triangular Cooperation, from  
41 the beginning of 2019, which shall be funded by the UNFSSC;

42  
43 2. *Suggests* that ECOSOC advise Member States to facilitate multilateral cooperation, especially in the Global  
44 South in:

- 45  
46 a. Promoting coordination of multi-government partnerships, organizations, sectors, and other  
47 stakeholders with existing agencies that engage in projects promoting the 2030 Agenda, ensuring the  
48 inclusion of all social groups in the development of SSTC;

49

- 50 b. Educational systems such as the Community on Portuguese Language Countries;  
51  
52 c. Encouraging developed states to share knowledge of most sustainable practices, such as to reduce the  
53 amount of ocean pollution through seminars on efficient and sustainable industrial practices;  
54  
55 d. Regional policy frameworks, such as the Model Laws drafted by various UN commissions, in which  
56 Member States:  
57  
58 i. Develop legal frameworks that establish recommended practices and objectives to promote  
59 SSTC;  
60  
61 ii. Further enhance these legal frameworks into regional Model Laws, which can be  
62 implemented completely or partly by other Member States;  
63  
64 3. *Further suggests* ECOSOC to cooperate with UNDP and UNOSSC experts in formulating *Guidelines for*  
65 *Southern Cooperation* (GSC), which shall:  
66  
67 a. Be in line with the BAPA;  
68  
69 b. Include instructions for implementation and monitoring the progress of SSTC for UN agencies;  
70  
71 c. Recommend regional guidelines through Model Laws to Member States;  
72  
73 d. Use the *Guideline for Trilateral South-South Cooperation Initiatives* as a model and build upon  
74 existing guidelines and frameworks created by UNDP and UNOSSC;  
75  
76 e. Include knowledge from the private sector, development agencies, and Member States and further  
77 recommend practices, regional partners and private organizations;  
78  
79 f. Be made available to the public through ECOSOC's, UNDP's and UNOSSC's websites and social  
80 media;  
81  
82 4. *Suggests* ECOSOC to work with UNOSCC by extending their South-South Solutions Database through listing  
83 willing private organizations with the resources and capabilities to participate in SSTC;  
84  
85 5. *Encourages* ECOSOC to call upon all Member States to collaborate with the private sector and the South-South  
86 Trust Fund Management to further engage as a source of finance and resources for SSTC projects, and further  
87 advise willing Member States to contribute or increase their contributions to UNFSSC;  
88  
89 6. *Advises* ECOSOC to include support for SSTC into their upcoming *2019 Operational Activities for*  
90 *Development Segment* in line with UNOSSC Strategic Framework 2014-2017.



**Code:** CSocD/1/2

**Committee:** Commission for Social Development

**Topic:** Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda

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1 *The Commission on Social Development,*

2  
3 *Guided by Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), which calls for international co-operation in*  
4 *solving international problems whether they are economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian issues, and promotes the*  
5 *respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of race, sex, religion, or language,*

6  
7 *Fully aware of the existing economic and social inequalities that exist within today's socio-economic environment*  
8 *in developing Member States,*

9  
10 *Emphasizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1: No Poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 9: Industry,*  
11 *Innovation & Infrastructure, and SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities,*

12  
13 *Noting with satisfaction existing regional efforts in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) in achieving*  
14 *regional development goals, which work to accelerate the implementation of continental initiatives for sustainable*  
15 *development,*

16  
17 *Taking into consideration the hardship faced by developing Member States in achieving the Sustainable*  
18 *Development Goals with limited finances and resources,*

19  
20 *Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 60/1 (2005), which sets in place the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for*  
21 *Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,*

22  
23 *Recognizing the need for efficient and sustainable aquaculture development and agriculture practices within*  
24 *developed and developing countries in order to ensure food security,*

25  
26 *Acknowledging the paramount role marginalized groups, youth, and women play in socioeconomic development and*  
27 *the creation of a circular economy pursuant to SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities,*

28  
29 *Endorsing the position that continued efforts towards the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of*  
30 *women are crucial for the creation of a global circular economy;*

31  
32 1. *Recommends the adoption of social protection policies to progressively achieve greater equality of development*  
33 *levels between the Global North and Global South by:*

- 34  
35 a. *Preventing people from being permanently cut off from educational, vocational and professional*  
36 *opportunities, and self-realization by lack of social security and an increased risk of poverty;*  
37  
38 b. *Encouraging a stronger link between advocacy and common interests, as well as exchange of*  
39 *knowledge and training spearheaded by grassroots organizations, inviting participation of students and*  
40 *civil society according to their respective fields of interest and qualification;*

41  
42 2. *Supports the sharing of research and technological innovation through SSTC to overcome the restrictive effects*  
43 *of international patents that lead to time lags in catch-up growth and the distribution of already existing*  
44 *innovation caused by the duration of exclusive utilization clauses in patents that adversely impact the current*  
45 *state of development in emerging and developing economies, particularly within the Global South, which in*  
46 *turn produces a disproportionate economic and competitive disadvantage for such states, while reaffirming the*  
47 *necessity to protect intellectual property through:*

48

- 49 a. Facilitating private sector negotiations in achieving mutually beneficial outcomes on more favorable  
50 terms than free-market negotiations would allow for prosperous social development;  
51
- 52 b. Encouraging agreements between private economic sectors on financial, and other compensation  
53 mechanisms, enabling small and medium-sized businesses in developing and emerging Member States  
54 to utilize technology protected by patents while rewarding parties that spearheaded the research;  
55
- 56 c. Spreading benefits of research and technology from the Global North to the Global South in order to  
57 increase more employment opportunities in new sectors and access to technology in energy,  
58 transportation, agriculture, medicine and other sectors crucial for social progression;  
59
- 60 d. Recommending the setup of a negotiation framework on research and development to serve as  
61 reference point for private actors moderated by a neutral international commissions deemed  
62 appropriate by all private enterprises;  
63
- 64 3. *Welcomes* any types of financial and technological innovations that promote social development focused on  
65 supporting long-term sustainability using both financial and technological solutions to promote social  
66 development through:  
67
- 68 a. Increasing digital communications and infrastructure of internet access in developing Member States in  
69 order to assist in real-time collaboration;  
70
- 71 b. Using modern and adaptive technology that respects national capability;  
72
- 73 c. Improving regional and trans-border infrastructure such as trading ports, to ensure affordable and  
74 equitable access to the international market;  
75
- 76 d. Access to trading systems which will foster social development through increased employment, raised  
77 living standards, and quality of life;  
78
- 79 4. *Encourages* the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to maintain a detailed focus on further  
80 aquacultural and agricultural development to ensure a sustainable food security future for emerging economies  
81 through initiatives such as the South-South Triangular Cooperation for Agricultural Development and Enhanced  
82 Food Security (SSTC-ADFS) by:  
83
- 84 a. Improving agricultural technology in developing Member States, allowing less advantaged rural  
85 families to increase their agricultural production and a decreased risk in crop shortfall;  
86
- 87 b. Establishing proven fish farming practices through workshops and events that encourage best practices  
88 with aquaculture, producing higher quality and restored traditional fish markets, while minimizing the  
89 potential for future environmental damage within regions which will:  
90
- 91 i. Increase community engagement and local coordination, and open communication to limit  
92 over extraction;  
93
- 94 c. Suggesting the increased utilization of existing agricultural programs, that aim to ensure food security  
95 in economically impoverished areas to ensure that populations in such areas, which will better their  
96 performance in education, innovation, and positively benefit their communities and economies;  
97
- 98 5. *Encourages* ECOSOC to focus on youth and children's education through the use and implementation of new  
99 technologies in education facilities to reach all children, especially those located in rural areas who need  
100 assistance through:  
101
- 102 a. Expanding their access to modern technologies,  
103

- 104 b. Promoting children and youth education to ensure exposure to necessary business skills from an  
105 elementary age, such as basic financing and entrepreneurship, in order to increase effective  
106 participation in the global economy;  
107
- 108 c. Ensuring that all peoples have the same opportunities and access to education as their counterparts, as  
109 to increase their voices in local, national, and regional governments;  
110
- 111 d. Suggesting a centralized focus on bridging the gap of inequity between the Global South and Global  
112 North to encourage developed Member States to build education centers;  
113
- 114 6. *Encourages* an eco-friendly development program for low-medium income Member States, with a particular  
115 focus on:  
116
- 117 a. Enhancing cost effective and environmentally friendly construction technologies for rural  
118 communities;  
119
- 120 b. Promoting technology in targeted communities and training the people in those areas on those  
121 technologies and techniques regarding the development of eco-friendly materials, thus providing them  
122 with an accessible, decent, affordable, and sustainable human development;  
123
- 124 c. Increasing facilities that favor inclusion and climate resilience to greatly benefit small to medium  
125 income Member States;  
126
- 127 7. *Expresses its hope* for the achievement of regional sustainable development goals across the world, modeled  
128 after regional partnerships, including, but not limited to the Africa Agenda 2063, the Latin American and  
129 Caribbean and Economic System, the UN Development Programme for Eastern Europe, and the North  
130 American Free Trade Agreement, to ensure accelerated progress of social development through initiatives such  
131 as:  
132
- 133 a. Continental Free Trade Area;  
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- 135 b. Free movement of people;  
136
- 137 c. Continental E-Network;  
138
- 139 d. Continental Financial Institutions;  
140
- 141 8. *Emphasizes* the importance of global partnership for development through a universal, open, non-discriminatory  
142 and equitable multilateral trading system, with meaningful trade liberalization, for the stimulation of social  
143 development on a global scale, benefiting Member States at all stages of development through the:  
144
- 145 a. Sharing of technology through an entity such as the UN Technology Bank, for the progression of  
146 social development, which can include but is not limited to:  
147
- 148 i. Access to modern medical technologies to prevent the loss of educational and workforce  
149 productivity;  
150
- 151 ii. Agricultural technologies that lead to a sustainable use of resources and more efficient  
152 production processes;  
153
- 154 iii. Educational technologies for a more inclusive and high-quality learning environment that  
155 equips the youth for global and domestic oriented careers;  
156
- 157 iv. Transportation as the means to share technology between underdeveloped and developing  
158 regions, which is a precondition to the aforementioned objectives;
- 159 9. *Further encourages* international efforts to the empower indigenous communities and marginalized groups,  
160 regardless of sex, gender, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status, by recognizing the



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necessity of increasing accessibility to national decision-making processes, as well as:

- a. Providing access to education adapted to language and culture;
- b. Building capacities for inclusion and integration for all global citizens;
- c. Providing the necessary financial and administrative assistance and creating knowledge-sharing platforms to promote the development of the private sector;

10. *Urges* ECOSOC to remind Member States to continue efforts to mitigate persisting discriminatory hiring and promotion practices based on sex, gender, origin, ethnicity, religion, nationality or economic or other status in public and private bodies that hinder social development, which prevents the diversification of economic production sectors, slows down the process of third sector growth, and hinders the formation of novel triangular cooperation including amongst states in the Global South, by:

- a. Promoting the equal participation of women in government and public administration on the local, regional, national and international level, leading to effective representation of society and incorporation of the entire spectrum of opinions;
- b. Ensuring the longevity of job security particularly for women, young people, and groups at risk of exclusion from the labor market and civil society, with a focus on the first sector economy;
- c. Setting up recruitment plans that will rise the percentage of women employment to an equal level and encourage participation of people from diverse backgrounds;
- d. Creating and strengthening accountability mechanisms ensuring equal treatment of all individuals;
- e. Eradicating persisting inequalities in education;
- f. Providing the necessary social welfare programs relating to parenthood;
- g. Promoting women, the youth and marginalized peoples in leadership positions.



**Code:** CSocD/1/3

**Committee:** Commission for Social Development

**Topic:** Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda

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1 *The Commission for Social Development,*  
2  
3 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim  
4 to fully address social and economic developmental issues, such as poverty eradication, empowering marginalized  
5 groups and youth, and improve education,  
6  
7 *Reaffirming* the importance of SDG 4, which is essential to reducing inequality around the world and aims to achieve  
8 inclusive and equitable quality education for especially vulnerable populations, such as persons with disabilities,  
9 indigenous people, refugee children, and poor children in rural areas,  
10  
11 *Deeply concerned* that, while the levels of poverty have reduced in the past years, the levels of global inequality are  
12 on the rise,  
13  
14 *Acknowledging* the *Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development* (1995), which affirms commitment to the  
15 eradication of poverty, the equal development of Member States, and the social interaction through the *Ten*  
16 *Commitments and Programme of Action*,  
17  
18 *Affirming* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development*  
19 (2015), which emphasizes the need to implement actions to promote the SDGs with respect to Member States' cultural,  
20 economic, social, political and regional diversity,  
21  
22 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 70/472 (2015), which commends current efforts to address the role of  
23 education for sustainable development and calls upon the international community to provide inclusive and equitable  
24 quality education at all levels, so that all people may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to  
25 acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities to participate fully in society and contribute to  
26 sustainable development,  
27  
28 *Further recognizing* General Assembly resolution 72/146 (2017), which stresses the importance of providing a  
29 comprehensive education with respect to Member States' cultural context and one that targets the youth, especially  
30 adolescent girls for the promotion of gender equality,  
31  
32 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 60/212 (2006), which recognizes South-South Cooperation, not as a  
33 substitute, but a complement to North-South Cooperation and the significance of initiatives and partnerships  
34 undertaken at the state level, regional, interregional, and global levels towards establishing public-private partnership  
35 mechanisms,  
36  
37 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 50/119 (1995), which encourages review of multilateral organization and  
38 governments to increase economic cooperation in a triangular manner, as well funding in the private sector as it is the  
39 essential basis for South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) as a means of promoting the integration of the  
40 Global South into the world economy,  
41  
42 *Keeping in mind* that the more SSTC is applied in different development sectors, based on common frameworks of  
43 analysis, societies and policymakers will better grasp different approaches and instruments to scale up efforts to  
44 implement the SDGs,  
45  
46 *Appreciating* the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established in 1945, that aims to advance the  
47 three dimensions of sustainable development,  
48

- 49 1. *Advises* ECOSOC to encourage Member States to fund and support the tenure of a National Forum on Climate  
50 Change and Inequalities (NFCCI) within their own states, in which Civil Society Organizations (CSO), non-  
51 governmental organizations (NGOs), and other representatives of vulnerable groups, especially women,  
52 indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, and laborers, provide the forum with insights on the challenges  
53 specific to their realities regarding Climate Change, and will also entail that:  
54
- 55 a. CSOs, NGOs, and representatives of these vulnerable groups will report the observations discussed  
56 during the forum to the Commission on Social Development (CSocD) and their national governments;  
57
  - 58 b. Member States will submit a report that addresses the issues brought up by their NFCCI to ECOSOC,  
59 through the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, by incorporating the following  
60 elements:  
61
    - 62 i. An explanation of the shortcomings of national policies regarding the protection of vulnerable  
63 groups, such as women, indigenous peoples, and others, to the vast array of threats posed by  
64 climate change, notably regarding access to health care, economic development and  
65 opportunities, education, and access to institutions;
    - 66 ii. A set of national initiatives aiming to tackle issues identified in their NFCCI;
- 67
- 68 2. *Suggests* that ECOSOC invites Member States to participate in information sharing programs on an international  
69 level that focus on relieving global inequalities that will enhance the chances for vulnerable groups to contribute  
70 to their respective national economies, as inspired by the South-South Solutions Database, a collection of projects  
71 monitored by the Office of South-South Cooperation, such as:  
72
- 73 a. Sensitizing the youth to the current situation on inequalities in their countries;
  - 74 b. Offering suggestions on the issues that are reported by the NFCCI to the population;
  - 75 c. Contain affirmative action strategies for marginalized peoples such as indigenous peoples, children  
76 with disabilities and disadvantaged children;
- 77
- 78 3. *Further invites* strategic frameworks such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to expand  
79 on educational programs regarding Science, Technology, Engineering, and Medicine targeted at women and  
80 youth, as NEPAD is leading programs regarding human capital development, especially in the fields of  
81 Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET), capacity development, nursing and skills  
82 initiatives for Africa, addressing issues of economic and social exclusion of the youth, by shaping more  
83 opportunities and employment, which will in turn enhance their contributions to the prosperity of their  
84 environment;  
85
- 86 4. *Appeals* to ECOSOC to suggest Member States of the Global South to further cooperate through multilateral  
87 programs and agreements which will include:  
88
- 89 a. Guarantees of equal opportunities for all throughout the most distant and isolated areas of their  
90 countries, such as rural areas, longer distances to infrastructure or lack of transportation, as a means to  
91 reduce the gap between rural and urban areas and the inequalities;
  - 92 b. Investments in educational institutions in need of assistance, financing, and development, with a high  
93 concentration on marginalized populations and isolated areas, as a means to reduce the inequalities  
94 suffered by socially or geographically marginalized groups, and to give them equity of opportunity to  
95 be educated and be active and productive members of their societies;
- 96
- 97 5. *Strongly suggests* ECOSOC to hold and fund an international forum (The Forum) about education and capacity  
98 building, where the feasibility of an International University of the Global South (IUGS) would be discussed,  
99 with the overall goal of empowering and educating people from developing and the least developed countries and  
100 aim to make them direct contributors of change in their countries, especially regarding the achievement of the  
101 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs;  
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6. *Further suggests* The Forum be held in Sao Paulo during the latter half of 2019, taking into consideration that Brazil has the resources and infrastructure necessary to host this kind of conference;
  7. *Emphasizes* that The Forum addresses the feasibility of the International University of the Global South, while being mindful of the following elements:
    - a. The voices of countries, NGOs, CSOs and youth;
    - b. Focus on the theoretical and practical content of potential educational programs that would be focusing on the needs of the Global South, especially regarding the 2030 Agenda;
    - c. Funding of the IUGS would be met through donations of the private sector, NGO contributions, interested countries, and through the cooperation between entities such as the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation (UNFSSC) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank for the elaboration of the overall project;
  8. *Recommends* ECOSOC to consider SSTC to prioritize reducing poverty and inequality, especially targeting the poorest part of the global population, as mentioned in SDGs 1 and 10;
  9. *Expresses* its hope for the ECOSOC to continue to call upon the Member States of the Global South to cooperate through finding effective solutions and policies, and share knowledge on best practices to be used by countries sharing similar social, economic, and cultural backgrounds.



**Code:** CSocD/1/4

**Committee:** Commission for Social Development

**Topic:** Promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation to Achieve the 2030 Agenda

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1 *The Commission for Social Development,*  
2  
3 *Having considered* the goals of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) set by the United Nations  
4 (UN),  
5  
6 *Concerned* by 844 million people without access to clean water, basic sanitation, or adequate living conditions, in  
7 accordance with the World Health Organization report,  
8  
9 *Aware of* the potential South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) has to significantly alleviate these problems,  
10  
11 *Having examined* the correlation between lack of quality education and sustainable economic growth,  
12  
13 *Acknowledging* the importance of providing a fundamental education where boys and girls will be able to have  
14 access to an equal education;  
15  
16 *Acknowledging* the need to mainstream SSTC into national development plans and, thereby, increase cooperation  
17 while respecting the autonomy of independent national governments,  
18  
19 *Recognizing* the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) expertise on project management, human resources, and  
20 risk analysis, and its pursuance on achieving sustainable development through national capacity building and its  
21 existing funding capability,  
22  
23 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote  
24 lifelong learning, along with SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership  
25 for sustainable development,  
26  
27 *Emphasizing* the importance of educating people internationally in accordance with the UN Educational, Scientific  
28 and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *Convention Against Discrimination in Education* adopted by the General  
29 Conference at its eleventh session in December of 1960,  
30  
31 *Recalling the Framework for Business Engagement in Education* undertaken by UNESCO, UN Children's Fund, the  
32 UN Global Compact, and the UN Special Envoy for Global Education,  
33  
34 *Concerned* that 17% of the world's population is still illiterate in 2018, in accordance with UNESCO reports,  
35  
36 *Fulfilling* the expectations of the Global South-South Development Expo in 2008, which showcased development  
37 solutions and successes, and created multilateral projects and institutions for sustainable development,  
38  
39 *Believing* in the importance of the rights of the child, as established in General Assembly resolution 72/245 (2017),  
40 especially for those that concern instruction,  
41  
42 *Reaffirming* all previous resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to education, inter alia,  
43 resolution 2005/21 of 15 April 2005,  
44  
45 *Calling attention* to the need to legitimize and formalize the Global South-South Development Expo to encourage  
46 and facilitate the transfer of information between Member States,  
47  
48 *Determined* to make South-South cooperation a permanent priority for all Member States,  
49

- 50 1. *Invites* Member States to partner with the International Monetary Fund to consolidate specialized national  
51 agencies to oversee and strengthen existing multilateral cooperation and identify potential areas for Triangular  
52 Cooperation, giving special attention to the following considerations:  
53
- 54 a. These national agencies should collaborate with their own respective national governments as well  
55 as autonomously with the agencies of other Member States on a regular basis;  
56
  - 57 b. These agencies should be collaboratively funded by both Member State governments and the  
58 International Monetary Fund, taking into consideration the financial capabilities of the Member  
59 State involved;  
60
  - 61 c. The primary function of these agencies is to conduct research and pool resources, such as  
62 knowledge and technology, to enable more efficient interactions and cooperation to achieve SDG  
63 17, Partnership for the goals;  
64
  - 65 d. Existing national agencies that already satisfy these conditions do not need to be replaced;  
66
  - 67 e. Member State governments are encouraged to arrange to meet with their respective agency at least  
68 every other month at the location of their choice to share information and strategically facilitate  
69 the efficient and effective integration of SSTC into national policy;  
70
- 71 2. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with UNOSSC and UNDP to reform and build upon the existing  
72 framework and procedural guidelines of the Global South-South Development Expo (GSSD Expo) so as to  
73 better facilitate the conversation and negotiation of cooperative agreements between states, in ways such as, but  
74 not limited to the implementation of biannual meeting with encouraged attendance;  
75
- 76 3. *Advises* Member States to attend all future Global South-South Development Expos, and utilize national  
77 agencies as a source for information, guidance, and planning, and showcasing their SSTC best practices and  
78 lessons learned;  
79
- 80 4. *Further encourages* developed states and NGOs to share knowledge of the most sustainable environmental  
81 practices, ways to reduce ocean pollution, and strategies for implementing sustainable industrial practices to  
82 mitigate climate change, rising-sea levels, and pollution;  
83
- 84 5. *Recommends* the setting of semi-permanent locations for the GSSD Expo in the locations in most need of  
85 developmental aid from other states every five years in order to:  
86
- 87 a. Encourage attendance by allowing Member states to make travel plans far in advance;  
88
  - 89 b. Allow Member States to get a closer, first-hand look at the problems faced by the states in need  
90 of development help;  
91
- 92 6. *Recommends* that the UNOSSC select semi-permanent locations for the GSSD Expo in the member states that  
93 volunteer to host the expo for a five-years term, and that have topics that they want to bring to light in order to:  
94
- 95 a. Produce a larger, more developed pool of human resources for employers to utilize;  
96
  - 97 b. Boost local economies in the long run by increasing productivity and national GDP;  
98
  - 99 c. Help to achieve SDG 4 regarding Quality Education within the 2030 Agenda;  
100
- 101 7. *Encourages* ECOSOC to further develop an existing initiative that facilitates the sharing of entrepreneurial and  
102 economic knowledge, strategies between business leaders, and aspiring entrepreneurs in developed and  
103 developing Member States, which will:  
104

- 105 a. Be based on an initiative established in the Republic of Rwanda in partnership with the International  
106 Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);  
107
- 108 b. Result in increased revenue and created stable incomes for farmers by providing training on effective  
109 and efficient strategies for operating in global and regional markets, which can be repeated on a global  
110 scale with proper dissemination of knowledge;  
111
- 112 8. *Recommends* the inclusion of a trust fund for Conditional Cash Transfers, monitored and managed by the World  
113 Bank, in conjunction with ECOSOC, for education, in which funds are allocated to regional unions, such as the  
114 African Union, the Latin American Union, and the Asian Union, from necessity by GDP and UN data. The  
115 Conditional Cash Transfers will be distributed based on the following:  
116
- 117 a. The fund will be allocated to countries who are already beneficent of it with the incentive of increasing  
118 the fund for the countries who succeed to improve the 2030 Agenda goals on education:  
119
- 120 i. Preliminarily: the necessity of the nation based on its GDP;  
121 ii. Secondarily: the increase or decrease of educated persons per year;  
122
- 123 b. The budget will be increased to unions regarding how much improvement the union has shown in  
124 accordance with SDG 4 within the 2030 Agenda, for instance in the first year, the union will get 50%  
125 of the total possible budget, in the second year, if improvements are shown, the union will get a  
126 greater percentage (i.e. 60% or 70%) of the total budget;  
127
- 128 c. The Conditional Cash Transfers will be a means of rewarding low-income families in developing  
129 nations for sending children to school, thus creating a financial incentive for educating low-income  
130 children;  
131
- 132 d. ECOSOC and the World Bank will work together to manage the Conditional Cash Transfers, with  
133 ECOSOC reporting to the World Bank annually to determine how much money each union would  
134 receive, based on how much progress the union as a whole has made regarding the 2030 Agenda Goals  
135 on education;  
136
- 137 e. ECOSOC would recommend to the World Bank that the World Bank include and monitor  
138 the Conditional Cash Transfers;  
139
- 140 9. *Recommends* that ECOSOC serves as a forum for the discussion of inviting professional educators and  
141 members of scientific institutions to collaborate with ECOSOC regional commissions on:  
142
- 143 a. Methods of instructing teachers, in order to create a base curriculum level in every country, on the  
144 matters of science, math, civil education, literature, and languages;  
145
- 146 b. Serve as a platform to gather and share knowledge on the best practices regarding providing children  
147 with education, and implement this on the UNOSSC website in an effort to lead to the creation of a  
148 cumulative report on insights shared, which will be:  
149
- 150 i. Open for Member States to express their views on education and learn from each other;  
151 ii. Take place in a different country every year upon the decision of the Department for General  
152 Assembly Affairs and Conference Management;  
153 iii. Take place in Benin in November 2018 and in voluntary host Member States in following  
154 years;  
155
- 156 10. *Encourages* the cooperation between UNOPS and Member States on the education matter through creating  
157 communities' centers to improve the access to alternative education, by:  
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- 159 a. Analyzing possible projects and allocating the funds that already exist within its organization to  
160 reestablish abandoned buildings and to construct educational centers by:

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- i. Hiring and utilizing the local population as employees for these projects, as it would encourage the accomplishment of SDGs 9 and 11;
- b. Helping to set educational strategies and projects among countries;
- c. Further promoting SSTC developed and developing countries with areas of expertise can trade their best practices, especially in the areas of technology, science and innovations;
- d. Welcoming civil society organizations to join and help UNOPS and states to achieve community integration and development.