Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

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<td>Director</td>
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Agenda

I. Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development
II. Ensuring Access to Technical, Vocational, and Tertiary Education
III. Harnessing New Technologies to Achieve the SDGs

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<td>ECOSOC/1/2</td>
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The Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development
II. Harnessing New Technologies to Achieve the SDGs
III. Ensuring Access to Technical, Vocational, and Tertiary Education

The session was attended by representatives of 43 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development”.

By Monday, delegates were having strong debates around Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), surrounding overcoming institutional barriers to financing, and the importance of inclusivity. The atmosphere in the committee was one of inclusivity and diplomacy.

On Tuesday, the Dais received a total of six working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as increasing transparency, inclusion of marginalized groups, equal access to internet, and empowering developing nations through PPPs. The delegates were able to proactively merge into a total of four working papers, while the tone of debates positive and encouraged collaboration.

By Wednesday, four draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions, all by simple majority vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including ICTs, marginalized groups, inclusivity, and education. The body then went on to briefly discuss the next topic of “Ensuring Access to Technical, Vocational, and Tertiary Education.”
The Economic and Social Council,

Affirming the commitment to Article CIII of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), which protects and promotes fundamental human rights and strives for the equal treatment of citizens in Member States across the globe,

Understanding the importance of utilizing General Assembly resolution 70/1, which introduced the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015),

Recognizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, Good Health and Well Being; SDG 6, Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; and SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals, in order to achieve global well-being, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and international cooperation,

Gravely concerned that according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), approximately $4 trillion will be needed each year to support the 2030 Agenda for developing countries alone,

Reaffirming the commitment made by international leaders during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015), which encouraged inclusive, transparent discussion between Member States to aid in the expansion of knowledge, documentation and cooperation along regional and global levels regarding guidelines towards Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs),

Emphasizing the potential of combining the flexibility and creativity of the free market with the legitimate and common will of Member States’ in the shape of PPPs, and convinced that PPPs could significantly contribute to the $4 trillion financing gap,

Guided by the definition of PPPs provided by the South African National Treasury PPP Unit, which state that PPPs are long-term "contracts between a public sector institution/municipality and a private partner, in which the private party assumes substantial financial, technical, and operational risk in the design, financing, building, and operation of the project",

Stressing the importance of a people’s first approach for PPPs, which entails balancing the interests between the public and the private sphere with examples such as, promoting partnerships that utilize the international experience from existing PPP models where “value for people” is a priority,

Noting with concern that developing Member States do not always have the necessary expertise to negotiate PPPs with transnational corporations in heavily technical areas,

Concerned that transparency and accountability in matters of public finance and public reporting must also be promoted for preventing corruption according to the UN Convention on Corruption (2003) held by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC),

Noting the World Bank’s Framework for Disclosure in PPPs (2015) that emphasizes the importance of transparency in countering corruption in all its forms, reducing inequalities and poverty and fostering the inclusion of local population and vulnerable groups in the working process,
Recognizing the importance of equal education for all citizens in every Member State, outlined by the Education for All Agenda, created by the 2000 World Education Forum in Dakar, which promotes SDG 4, Quality Education for All and thereby promotes inclusive development for PPPs,

Bearing in mind SDG 4, target 4.b, which affirms the centrality of increasing scholarships available in developing Member States for enrollment in higher and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), which not only provides the possibility to learn marketable and technical skill-sets, but is useful for the creation of meaningful PPPs for Member States,

Recognizing that according to the World Trade Organization, approximately one-fifth of global trade involves natural resources where developing countries are leading exporters, therefore stressing the importance of involving the infrastructure, energy and the transport sector into knowledge-sharing and capacity building,

Acknowledging the PPP in Infrastructure Resource Center for Contracts, Laws and Regulations (PPPLRC) sponsored by the World Bank Group,

Recalling resolution 68/234 "Guidelines on a Principle based Approach to the Cooperation between the United Nations and the Business Sector", which highlights the importance of having frameworks and structures that aid the selection of private sector partners due diligence, monitoring, transparency and accountability,

Having observed existing PPP databases such as the World Bank funded PPP Knowledge Lab, and realizing that it lacks crucial information as well as an easily accessible interface,

Recognizing the role played by big data in decision-making and planning processes for both the public and private sector, as well as their importance in cross-checking operations that aim at allowing for greater transparency,

Acknowledging that the actual frameworks of information sharing are insufficiently developed, slowing down decision-making processes and hindering the market balance between supply and demand,

Fully believing in general oversight and transparency standards of PPPs in developing Member States, as well as specific sectors such as education and infrastructure where they can be most beneficial to vulnerable members of society in developing Member States,

1. Highly encourages a standardized definition of PPPs to be established by the regional commissions, guided by the South African PPP Unit definition, with a focus on:

   a. Long term contracts between a public authority and a private sector company based on the creation of services instead of assets, such as the Gautrain system, serving as the largest PPP throughout the continent of Africa;

   b. The specification of project outputs rather than project inputs, taking into consideration the quality of the project after conclusion of the contract;

   c. The sharing of risk with the private sector in regard to building, financing, and operating projects;

   d. Best practices on setting good incentives for the private sector and ensuring inclusive growth and development;
1. Making public infrastructure and the creation of services the focal point of PPPs;

2. **Draws attention to** ensuring the feasibility and robustness of individual PPP agreements before the finalization of contracts through the creation of a necessary six-step process, outlined by the International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, which prescribes that Member States must ensure that:

   a. The public sector sets a specific goal and identifies the best private companies to approach regarding any project;

   b. Project teams, advisory groups, and the creation of a project plan featuring a thorough timetable are organized;

   c. PPP contracts and financial agreements are formally finalized;

   d. Management responsibilities to the private sector are attributed, including:

      i. Allocating funds such that the process is determined by the respective Member States on deciding the exact amount divided between the private and public sector in order to prepare the necessary resources for each project;

      ii. The private sector accepting all responsibilities regarding the manual labor and creation of the project;

      iii. Education and training of local workers in sustainable development skills to enrich the region they’re from after the project is concluded;

      iv. Regular maintenance of completed projects for a set number of years based on the contract by the private company before ensuring that local workers and the public sector have the necessary skills and funds to accept full responsibility regarding these services;

   e. Assessment and maintenance regarding the delivery of project inputs to guarantee substantial output and to finish the project as outlined in the original timeframe;

   f. Evaluation and publication of the process, and the impact of projects, to achieve maximum efficiency in order to gather information regarding the construction and management of the project and to publish the results in order to fully assess the level of success;

3. **Encourages** the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) to consider the establishment of an expert consultation panel that provides guidance to developing Member States regarding negotiating PPPs with private entities considering:

   a. The panel is composed of a variety of individuals with governmental and non-governmental professional experiences in various fields that allows governments to better negotiate terms of the PPPs;

   b. That this consultation panel should primarily be concerned with implementing the already existing Asia Development Bank handbook for risk analysis in project evaluation as well as the PPP Fiscal Risk Assessment Model, which both identify large sets of risk in areas such as design, operation, site, asset ownership, changes in legal framework, and default, that each may have a fiscal impact within public-private partnership projects;
c. The consultation panel will also be available quarterly for assessments of progress of public-private partnerships throughout the lifespan of projects in developing nations;

d. That this panel publish an annual summary of their work with risk analysis to the UN Global Compact for the purpose of improving transparency;

4. **Calls upon** the UNECE to develop a global certification system that would be openly accessible over the internet regarding the reputability of private partners for developing Member States that includes criteria such as procedures for inclusivity of all members of society, risk management and mitigation strategies;

5. **Urges** Member States to design PPPs that make sustainable impacts in the community through the development of training opportunities that are effective and relevant in accordance with respective Member States and their economies and societies by:

   a. Encouraging the UN Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to aid in the inclusion of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as a PPP with respective Member State education sectors in developing countries, to promote access of TVET to all individuals in Member States by recommending the use of mentorship programs and training workshops to provide knowledge and skills for employment;

   b. Employing local workers and providing them with sustainable skills that support self-sufficiency, and ensuring that all educational initiatives are maintained past the initial completion date specifically in lower socioeconomic areas that lack the funds for self-maintenance;

6. **Encourages** the UN Commission on International Trade Law to conduct a special session on PPPs in 2020:

   a. To establish the panel of experts for risk evaluation;

   b. To discuss the current state of PPPs with every Member State;

   c. To inaugurate the database, which will be established ahead of the session in cooperation with the UN Global Compact;

   d. To discuss including in their yearly conferences:

      i. Exchanges on newly attained knowledge on PPPs in the last five years;

      ii. Necessary changes on PPP standardized frameworks;

7. **Further recommends** PPP’s contracts are as transparent as possible in order to avoid the abuse of the partnerships that:

   a. Indicate exactly what the private company is authorized to do in the territory of the Member State where the PPP is implemented;

   b. States precisely the limits of the company’s and the Member State’s liabilities in the territory of the Member State where the PPP is implemented;

   c. Includes the most transparent analysis of the immediate consequences if the private company trespasses its rights;
8. Suggests merging and/or building upon existing databases, such as the PPP Knowledge Lab, in order to create a globalized and shared universal database that’s aimed at helping all Member States in making more informed decisions, improving risk management and promoting more partnerships that:

   a. Is updated regularly and implemented following a cumulative strategy that takes into account specific details based on region and type of PPP project incorporated;

   b. Endorses a more thorough record of infrastructure effectiveness through the creation of a background guide for Member States who are willing to implement models from already existing successful projects;

   c. Is organized in dynamic databases, classified according to the contribution of each Member State and focused on specific kinds of data such as transactions during projects and success rates of past projects;

   d. Is aided by the UN Global Compact’s experts, in collaboration with the acting expert consultation panel, to periodically review the existing PPP project and ensure that false data is not shared within the database in order to avoid hostile competition and circumvent false discrepancies;

   e. Discloses operational data such as partners, progress, sources and recipients of funding, and procedural data such as assessment criteria and requirements for each individual project to domestic citizens in order to improve transparency;

9. Suggests that countries engage with NGOs and civil society to achieve a high level of transparency through providing information such as the following:

   a. Costs and the exact allocation of funds, involved partners, private and public responsibilities of a project, and the number of people that are employed;

   b. Evaluating accessibility for vulnerable persons who may have special needs or are at greater risk of discrimination, due to considerations including but not limited to ethnic, cultural, and geographical identity;

10. Encourages Member States to proactively provide above information on upcoming projects for affected populations before the finalization of each PPP contract, in addition to providing a public review period of half a year, during which the public can access and assess the formerly published information;

11. Advocates the participation of affected groups in the decision-making process of PPPs through active engagement tools including but not limited to town hall meetings, signature campaigns or petitions, and other avenues for expressing dissent and appealing for termination of contracts with unwanted partners;

12. Endorses the utilizing of Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) as fundamental information for any international private sectors prior the investment or collaboration with any local government;

13. Prioritizes the construction of infrastructures in order to adapt primary and secondary education systems to facilitate new technologies by:
a. Encouraging subsidiary bodies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to

further enforce their models of educational reforms, such as UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-

2021 as well as UNESCO training workshops in Member States;

b. Inviting Member States to promote the formation of multilateral PPPs, stressing cooperation

among leading public and private research institutions, private companies, hiring investors,

and field experts;

c. Recommending matching individual students with experienced mentors and field experts

within companies related to the faculties and university;

d. Calling upon the mobilization of private, globally influential corporations to invest their

expertise and resources to improve the quality of education in developing Member States;

e. Inviting developing Member States to utilize information and communication technology to

provide youth and primary education to students with means, resources, and tools necessary

to obtain proper education;

14. Encourages governments to attract private regional investors to invest in natural resources,

extraction, and transportation industries to further reduce poverty and inequality gaps through:

a. Supporting the establishment of integrated competitive electricity and gas markets by

diversifying PPP partners across various electricity and gas projects;

b. Developing regional standards for PPPs through regional, governmental negotiations in the

transport and energy sectors to facilitate access to PPPs;

c. Collaboration with organizations such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to

secure no interest loans to fund PPPs in the industries;

15. Calls upon the international community to follow-up the implementations made in the present

resolution in order to assess the development in this sector and reconsider PPPs and their regulatory

framework in the future.
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 73/218 (2019), underlining the importance of internet access to ensure inclusive development and equality of opportunity in all levels of society,

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) with the purpose of resolving the challenges faced by developing and developed Member States,

Affirming the necessity for more efficient data collection systems and methods to improve knowledge on traditionally marginalized groups and their specific needs,

Expressing its appreciation for the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Development Alternatives Group, a pioneer for close to three decades in using technology to improve lives in rural and hard to reach areas,

Taking into account research by the Business and Sustainable Development Commission, which emphasizes how a reformed “innovation ecosystem” of sustainable businesses supported by public-private partnerships (PPPs) and academic stakeholders has the potential to make the internet widely available, therefore bolstering the innovation required to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Having devoted attention to SDG 17, intended to fortify the means of implementation and revitalization of global partnerships for sustainable development, which is essential to achieve the remaining sixteen SDGs,

Acknowledging SDG 9, directed at innovating and implementing inclusive and sustainable information and communications technology (ICT) by 2020, specifically the internet, which, according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), is a catalyst for attaining the SDGs,

Recognizing the potential that PPPs hold as a poverty reduction tool to enable sustainable and inclusive economic growth, augment urbanization, and increase coordination globally through infrastructure and basic services,

Guided by the work executed by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), based on policymaking that allows for the expansion of ICTs infrastructure and services worldwide,

1. Calls upon Member States to implement PPPs with the mission to deliver high-speed internet and expand broadband to spur development, particularly in marginalized and rural areas;

2. Welcomes multilateral cooperation among diverse international and domestic actors to promote the development of ICTs through PPPs with the purpose of attaining the seventeen SDGs outlined in the 2030 Agenda;

3. Encourages enhanced cooperation between Member States in data collection methods and processes to efficiently identify marginalized groups allowing PPPs to create tailored policies and strategies aimed at increasing marginalized groups’ digital inclusion by:
a. Facilitating and strengthening cooperation with data collaboratives such as POPGRID, in which public and private stakeholders provide methods to collect georeferenced data on population, human settlements and infrastructures;

b. Accepting the pre-established methods and processes of the CTSD and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for data collection and marginalized group identification among Member States;

c. Cooperating with NGOs, such as the Development Alternatives Group, to help facilitate capacity-building workshops in data analytics and foster data collection between technologically advanced Member States and developing states;

d. Relying on the Development Policy and Analysis Division to provide assistance in drawing quality insights from data and tailoring relevant PPP-oriented policies;

4. Suggests incentives for the private sector of each Member State to cooperate with their respective governments to bridge the digital divide and alleviate the inequalities and the lack of inclusive development by:

a. Providing grants through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to private local internet businesses which will implement connectivity services to rural areas;

b. Semi-privatizing internet and ICT enterprises operated by the government;

5. Recommends strengthening cooperation between the UN and the World Bank on ICT related PPPs in order to close the digital gap by first reducing the intellectual technological divide through:

a. The joint organization of forums and platforms, such as the United Nations Working Group on Internet Governance;

b. Bringing together local internet providers, community leaders, academics, and governments;

c. Hosting workshops held by the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), further improving the worldwide usage of ICTs;

d. Relying on regional internet registries, namely the African Network Information Centre, to ensure that the intended outcome is in line with regional specificities and the needs of every Member State;

e. Shortening the digital gap between urban and rural areas by:

i. Building advanced and critical infrastructures;

ii. Inviting experts from governments or corporations to teach local regions how to harness technological tools;

6. Welcomes Member States to continue practices of good governance by building internet infrastructure to allow for the establishment of sustainable businesses based on a people-first approach, which would catalyze attaining inclusive development;

7. Invites interaction among PPPs and developed Member States, UN subsidiary bodies, and NGOs with a relevant knowledge of ICT-related PPPs via:

a. A series of processes that include the following sequences including:

i. Consultation on the technical feasibility of PPPs in question;
ii. Discussion on regional specific needs and concerns when building ICT infrastructures;

iii. Suggestions to companies, NGOs, and governments on the technological specificities of implementation;

b. The CSTD, with the intention of creating an advisory and policy prescriptive report;

8. Requests that access to new technologies provided by PPPs ensure social and development objectives by deploying technical equipment to improve the quality and equality of technical, vocational, and tertiary education (TVET) by:

a. Closely collaborating with the subsidiaries of government and those of the private sector to maximize efficiency;

b. Encouraging tertiary education institutions to provide long-distance teaching through the internet, with the assistance of:

   i. Each Member States’ Ministry of Education;

   ii. Experts from corporations and civil society organizations;

c. Granting technical and vocational training workshops on new technologies in corporations as part of internal training practices to facilitate learning skills;

9. Reiterates its commitment to enhancing cooperation through PPPs and knowledge sharing between private sectors, governments, citizens, and NGOs to bridge the digital divide and ensure that all marginalized and rural populations are connected and included by the implementation of such PPPs in domestic policies of Member States.
The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging the importance of including marginalized groups into political, social, and economic discussions and policy,

Aware of the definition of marginalized groups as stated in the Human Rights Council special report 26/2 (2014) in Geneva, and with special consideration for the inclusion of women, disabled persons, indigenous groups, elderly communities, and displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation for General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

Considering that the world is characterized by increased interconnections, which offers new expertise and opportunities for inclusive and sustainable development,

Recognizing that public-private partnerships (PPPs) are significant, and that relevant private actors can contribute with their knowledge, competencies, and expertise to solve sustainability challenges,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/215 (2006) on “Towards global partnerships”, which highlighted the importance of full United Nations (UN) cooperation with the private sector, and stressed the necessity for a common, systemic approach to PPPs, along with General Assembly resolution 68/234 (2014) on “Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners”, which strengthened the UN’s intention to cooperate with the private sector, while involving Member States and other relevant actors by putting emphasis on the respect of regional and local particularities,

Understanding the issue that several developing states face in terms of allocating the proper amount of funding for inclusive development via private sector cooperation,

Further understanding the debt barrier that prevents sizeable investments in developing states, as highlighted by the significant disparity in foreign investment largely related to foreign debt reported in the 2009 Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual Report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF),

Noting the opportunity of foreign investment to promote economic and social growth through the use of PPPs,

Considering the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, and SDG 17 that highlighted, not only that education is a fundamental levee to end poverty along with all other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but that it should be achieved while involving a diverse range of actors,

Further considering General Assembly resolution 52/84 (1997) on “Education for all”, which outlined the necessity of educating marginalized communities to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth,

Reaffirming the goals set in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015), which included ending poverty through the promotion of sustainable and inclusive economic growth,
1. Proposes an international framework to include marginalized groups of all Member States in entrepreneurial activities through PPPs in areas including, but not limited to:

   a. Incentivizing private firms to foster a positive environment for marginalized communities as well as a business framework based on inclusion, equal opportunity, and transparency;

   b. Providing an education on business skills, and professional development through various mechanisms such as mobile workshops, teleconferencing, webinars, and grassroot programs;

   c. Providing institutional support to ensure the elimination of barriers that are preventing marginalized communities from participating, with particular respect towards human rights and equality of opportunity;

   d. Incorporating individuals from these marginalized groups into their own business activities as well as in formal and informal economies;

2. Suggests a joint Municipal Bonding Program designed for low income communities that cannot reliably access credit, which would supplement the traditional national lending apparatus to involve the private sector by implementing a development fund, which could:

   a. Aggregate national, local, and private funds to urban local bodies;

   b. Ensure all state and private loans are backed by a designated supranational financial institution such as the World Bank;

3. Suggests enhancing the capacities of United Nations Global Compact to implement special bonds that exclusively support firms that adhere to the Global Compact Communication on Progress;

   a. Further suggests the creation of tax-favored financial derivatives with the help of:

      i. National or regional partners whom would be encouraged to fully cooperate in the implementation of this project with the relevant UN partners, and be encouraged to create a comprehensive incentive program such as an alleviation of the fiscal burden of firms based on norm compliance;

      ii. The private sector whom would be included in the development of the derivatives and provide insights on adhering to the SDGs;

      iii. The Global Compact whom would communicate and cooperate with local authorities in listing and delisting businesses in regards of compliance;

4. Encourages free and open trade between developing and developed states to increase the available government funding in developing states to allocate toward PPPs, as well as:

   a. The IMF’s efforts to stabilize currencies, and prevent balance of payment crises while encouraging Member States to fully cooperate with the IMF’s measures, which reduce the burden of debt;

   b. Supporting and reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus’ conclusions concerning the necessity of the international financial sector to ensure steady capital flow to developing states, which is a necessary part of sustainable development, while continuing to utilize Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to enhance private sector strength and public interest to form PPPs;
5. Suggests incentives for the private sector in each Member State to cooperate with its respective governments in the field of sustainable and inclusive development, such as:

a. Allowing the use of appropriate public lands for private entrepreneurial projects that may lack funding, according to the World Trade Organization’s (WTO) rules and regulations, while ensuring the proper respect of the SDGs, as to facilitate sustainable entrepreneurship, which could be ensured by the verification of the project’s adherence to the Global Compact, among other documents highlighting responsible business practices;

b. Suggesting to the World Bank, through groups such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC), that it provide secured grants to private businesses in developing states that seek sustainable development with an emphasis on inclusivity;

6. Encourages Member States to identify the needs in the labor market and share their findings with private corporations, so that the private sector can fully cooperate with meaningful institutions through PPPs to train the workforce while understanding its vast diversity, and implementing a framework based on a dual-education system adapted to the individual needs of the global community for PPPs on apprenticeship, studies, and re-education for the overall workforce including marginalized groups, where the:

a. Private sector provides infrastructure for Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and places for apprenticeship while implicating itself in grassroot training programs in tandem with public education requirements to actively mold the workforce towards a more employable body while:

i. Giving corporations returns on their investments, but also sharing their benefits in a sustainable way;

ii. Following the guidelines set by Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regarding the integration of stakeholder engagement on the national level project planning and regular business operations;

b. Utilization of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to reach out to rural communities is prioritized, such as The Hunger Project, which seeks to provide basic education and skills training to poor rural communities around the globe to allow them to become sustainable with respect to their cultural norms and values;

7. Emphasizes that the PPPs model is a new focus that encourages access to education for all people, where sustainable development is its focus and puts people first and that Member States would benefit from promoting the partnership between public entities and the private sector, which could be done by:

a. Placing emphasis on the training of refugees so that they can identify and function within their sponsor country, and be productive members of society;

b. Being aware of the need to offer on-site training to employees in order to have a more productive and educated workforce;

8. Suggests workshops for marginalized groups, hosted by the willing local and regional PPPs, particularly involving NGOs, and incorporating a threshold for workshops to ensure that every minority is being represented by:

a. Developing collaborative workshops between local governments and the private sector based on available resources such as teleconferencing, webinars or mobile workshops which would focus on:
i. Giving marginalized groups job skills training, especially regarding leadership roles within the private sector;

ii. Giving the local population knowledge on the resources available in their regions and promoting the use of greener energy in entrepreneurial areas within the public and private sector. Examples of greener energy would be Solar Panels, hydroelectricity or wind turbines;

iii. Promoting the use of PPPs to reinforce SDG 5 on Gender Equality, SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities, and SDG 13 on Climate Action;

iv. Insuring marginalized groups have equal access to educational resources;

b. Financing such operations with relevant funds, including Member States’ respective national budgets based on voluntary contributions;

9. **Supports** the compilation of all potential PPPs projects involving the UN into an online platform named “The Private Sector Opportunity Board”, largely basing itself on the modalities and format of the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Private Sector Initiative (PSI), which is a database providing private opportunity in projects which strictly pertain to climate-related topics, which would:

a. Place emphasis on the respect of the SDGs, principally by mandating that the fulfillment of UN financial obligations contingent on the respect of the SDGs by the private actors, to be determined by the appropriate agents;

b. Be hosted, updated and maintained by relevant sub bodies, notably the regional sub bodies, to be coordinated by a central node;

c. Have projects be classified and organized by relevant sub bodies according to the location of the project as well as the level of complexity and required expertise, as to:

i. Prioritize local firms when expertise level is comparable in such a way that the final products of the project would be of equal quality, regardless of which would be chosen;

ii. Prioritize marginalized groups when expertise and locality are comparable, with comparable locality being defined as being part of the same community or region;

d. Offer contracts to a worldwide pool of entrepreneurs to harness all the necessary expertise to achieving inclusive development;

e. Finance itself from the appropriate funds including, but not limiting itself to various UN funds, and voluntary contributions provided by Member States.
The Economic and Social Council,

Fulfilling the mandate pursuant to Article X of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) by guiding discussions on economic and social policies of the United Nations (UN),

Acknowledging the progress achieved towards the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) created in General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 specifically through SDG 17 which focuses on promoting partnerships for sustainable development,

Reaffirming article LXII of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), which established that this body “may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all”,

Having examined the Guidebook on Promoting Good Governance in Public-Private Partnerships produced by the United Nations’ Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), which promotes encouraging good governance, the establishment of clear objectives, continuous evaluation, improving legal frameworks surrounding public-private partnerships (PPPs), promoting capacity-building, engaging in risk management, encouraging increased transparency, utilizing a people-first approach, and being mindful of eco-friendliness in development,

Recalling the mandate to provide coordination amongst subsidiary committees, such as the UNECE and other functional commissions,

Recalling the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015) which highlights the importance of capacity-building to enter into PPPs in regards to planning, contract negotiation, management, accounting and budgeting for contingent liabilities, need to share risks and reward fairly, include clear accountability mechanisms, and meet social and environmental standards,

Stressing the importance of improving and ensuring accessibility to frameworks like the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the G20 Compact with Africa that sustains small to medium-sized enterprises in hopes of better facilitating PPPs in accordance to SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”,

Stressing that giving youth a platform helps lead to the successful implementation of PPPs being that there are about 1.8 billion people between the ages of 10 and 24 who will mature into adulthood within the next decade and have the ability to shape PPPs themselves,

Understanding the existing lack of access to fundamental rights in Member States such as developing Member States and the need to improve global development of local partnerships,

Recognizing the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995), which has declared that social development is a national responsibility and can more successfully be achieved by the collective collaboration of public and private sectors,

Noting the importance of PPPs, such as the People-first PPPs of the UNECE, to increase the expertise of governments in identifying, negotiating, managing, and implementing successful projects and the significance of the establishment of the SDG 17, which stresses global and local partnership between various entities ranging from fellow nations, the SDG 10’s second target that no social group, such as
people with disabilities, indigenous people, women, should be excluded, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and others,

Concerned about the risks of the poor implementation of PPPs, including corruption, lack of financial responsibility, ineffective and unsustainable infrastructure, and absence of community engagement,

Recognizing the profound need for increased transparency, accountability, and responsibility when creating, managing, and sustaining PPPs,

Having considered the World Bank Group Gender Strategy 2016-2023, which established the need to reduce barriers for women and to increase the development of infrastructure that reduces poverty while promoting equality,

Realizing the need for a more functional and centralized website to ensure proper data management of PPPs,

Recognizing the efforts of Member States to improve the prior establishment of the PPP Knowledge Lab from the World Bank as a database that ensures access to worldwide PPPs and emphasizes the critical role in that it plays to PPP development,

Emphasizes the importance of PPPs in raising the standards of living for all citizens and ending the vast inequality that exists in all nations,

Recognizing the statistical findings from the International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) as a pivotal aspect in the implementation of PPPs for the purposes of impacting the perceptions of women in bureaucratic and private positions of leadership, and recognizing the critical needs to incorporate the community in terms of inclusiveness in order to attain fair agreements between both public and private sectors for global development,

1. Endorses the practice of coordinating specific PPP contract matters to the appropriate and applicable expert subsidiary committees for the aid and arbitration of large-scale negotiations between private and public entities by:

a. Deploying arbiters from expert subsidiaries, like the Commission for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), and the Committee for Development Policy (CPD) to inform, monitor, and instruct in private and public entities requiring assistance with PPPs, that are responsible for:

i. Helping the facilitation of PPP contract negotiations through standardization and increasing transparency;

ii. Reporting progress and other pertinent information from PPPs within their assignment to their respective subsidiary bodies at each of their annual conferences;

iii. Including financial reporting for large-scale projects to ensure cost efficiency and appropriate progression, as well as following the PPP Fiscal Risk Assessment Model (PFRAM) as established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF);

b. Providing unbiased and equal representation amongst the arbiters sent to facilitate negotiations by:

i. Encouraging education of females and other minority groups concerning the roles and processes of arbitration between PPPs;

ii. Matching contractual concepts to the correlated expert subsidiary committee;

c. Promoting diversity and inclusion in the workplace during the process of PPPs consolidation, with the objective of supporting SDG 8, which establish decent work and economic growth;
Suggests the statistical community manages and helps Member States increase the use of big data as a resource to strengthen inclusivity within PPPs by:

- Utilizing data received through PPPs to acknowledge new marginalized groups;
- Suggesting a contract to receive data from PPP projects in areas of health care, education, and transportation and utilize the data to tackle upcoming issues;
- Ensuring security measures such as encryption technology to protect the privacy of the public and remain open to options of discontinuing;

Encouraging further coordination between subsidiary bodies:

- Including but not limited to:
  - The Commission on Population and Development, which arrange studies for the Economic and Social Council and contribute to the adequacy of the PPPs;
  - The CSTD, as special expertise on the technology sector;
  - The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in order to have a special focus on the inclusion of women;
  - The Statistical Commission in order to meet the diverse conditions in the different investment sectors and Member States by using big data;
  - Regional commissions, such as UNECE, and their already published PPP guidelines;

- Cooperating with the private sector and civil society organizations, such as:
  - The European Network on Debt and Development (Eurodad), which evaluates different PPPs;
  - The Global Policy Forum, which wrote the *Spotlight on Sustainable Development 2017: Reclaiming Policies for the Public*;
  - The Financial Literacy Group, which provides evidence-based financial educational programs for public and private sectors;

- Inviting the World Bank Group to collaborate with the coordinating mechanism in order to contribute from their special expertise as they are one of the main advocates of PPPs and have a lot of experiences in this field;

- In order to establish a detailed and inclusive framework based on the eight UNECE principles for responsible PPPs per domestic policy by:
  - Placing vulnerable persons and groups and the inclusion of women at the center of development and directing economies to meet human needs more effectively by securing the legal rights and making the social environment accessible;
  - Fulfilling our responsibility for future generations by ensuring equity and protecting the integrity and sustainable use of our environment through implementing environmentally sustainable methods in line with SDG 13;
  - Integrating economic, cultural, and social policies for the purpose of becoming mutually supportive and acknowledging the interdependence of public and private spheres of activity;

Suggests the allocation of jobs towards minority social groups such as, but not limited to, women, indigenous peoples, peoples with disabilities and local people, with regard to a specific region’s percentage within the operations of PPPs in order to provide a better social representation and ensure equal access;
5. **Urges** an increase in alternative finance strategies to boost small and medium-sized enterprises in hopes of better facilitating PPPs by:

   a. Providing grants and low-interest loans for projects in agricultural communities through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in order to expand the economic and employment opportunities of this industry;

   b. Encouraging private investment through open-market operations by the World Bank Group and the IMF, thus incentivizing high-profile individuals to contribute to social projects;

   c. Supporting a strong relationship between lenders and borrowers through a credit reporting system that will collect and provide accurate, sufficient and timely information, along with data that is up-to-date, complete, and free of errors leading to transparent and stronger accounting standards;

6. **Encourages** the World Bank Group and the IMF to focus more on inclusive development by implementing methods such as, but not limited to:

   a. Incorporating inclusivity as one of the criteria for giving out funds by selecting PPPs that aim to collaborate with vulnerable groups;

   b. Rendering their financial aid to the respectfulness of the SDGs as a universal goal to adhere to;

7. **Suggests** the creation of an International PPPs for Inclusive Development forum (P3ID) in partnership with the Business Integrity Forum with the purpose of aiding in the establishment of an inclusive international framework on PPPs by:

   a. Providing a platform through which all Member States can elaborate on their own national or regional frameworks facilitating the exchange of Information with the collaboration of different representatives of the private sector, NGO’s, UN entities and other stakeholders;

   b. Promoting an environment for the discussion of PPPs by allowing members of the public and private sectors to make official statements in relation to PPPs;

   c. Encouraging youth globally to share their insight within local communities on the partnerships with the public and private sectors while:

      i. Promoting the direct relationship between local youth and potential mentors such as political leaders, engineers, chief executive officers (CEOs), and many more to form the leaders of tomorrow;

      ii. Assisting in the achievement of SDGs 4 and 10;

8. **Recommends** the enhancement, reassessment, enhancement, extension, and improvement of the PPP Knowledge Lab to include additional online resources and an international database consisting of comprehensive data such as:

   a. An interactive map to ensure ease of use;

   b. A keyword search system to ensure certain projects can be easily located;

   c. Transparent project costs and purposes to the extent that public and private entities are willing to forfeit;

9. **Requests** the mutating of existing PPPs and introduce new effective strategies such as awareness campaigns and construction of reliable and environmentally sustainable public infrastructure to
engage with vulnerable communities to the impacts of environmental change and infrastructural
deterioration, focusing on SDGs 9 and 11 by:

a. Incorporating inclusive forums to give a voice to communities with the help of civil societies,
such as the African Civil Society Circle, which provide opportunities to bring attention to the
issues they are encountering locally;

b. Utilizing the knowledge and resources of the UN Commission of Science and Technology for
Development (UNCTAD) to advise on the existing application of technological devices and
tactics for the advancement of the agricultural and industrial practices and infrastructural
developments;

c. Providing a platform for a collaborative group of championed innovators by the UN Innovation
Network (UNIN) that engages with local leaders on the establishment of structures to
promote and implement environmentally sustainable ideas that meet the needs of

10. **Encourages** Member States to effectively implement PPPs on a regional level through means such
as but not limited to:

a. Prioritizing PPPs that address the needs of the locals;

b. Giving out more employment opportunities;

c. Utilizing the local population’s hands-on knowledge about the specific region pertinent to the
project;

11. **Encourages** Member States to further emphasize General Assembly resolution 66/288 to provide
policy guidance on the topic of PPPs in local communities;

12. **Calls upon** Member States to voluntarily submit information in order to share best practices with
others to help overcome obstacles by way of the aforementioned forums and databases;

13. **Expresses hope** that Member States engage in continued debate on PPPs and the topics set forth
herein.