

3-7 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) NMUN Simulation*



Conference A

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Commission for Social Development (CSocD)

Committee Staff

Director
Assistant Director
Chair

Alexandra Bogdasarow
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Agenda

- I. Digital Inclusion for Sustainable Development
- II. Social Policy to Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery Post COVID-19 Pandemic

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
1.1	Social Policy to Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery Post COVID-19 Pandemic	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

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

- I. Digital Inclusion for Sustainable Development
- II. Social Policy to Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery Post COVID-19 Pandemic

The session was attended by representatives of 29 Member States and 0 Observers;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of "Social Policy to Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery Post COVID-19 Pandemic". By Monday afternoon, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, sustainable recovery by promoting and saving biodiversity, and strengthening digital, and financial recovery. The debate of the committee was positive and collaborative throughout the conference, and delegates worked hard to build consensus amongst the working groups. On Tuesday delegates began to look for overlaps in themes in order to merge a few of the working papers together. By the end of the day, there were a total of 2 working papers.

On Wednesday morning the dais received one proposal. One draft resolution had been approved by the Dais, with 1 unfriendly and 4 friendly amendments. All friendly amendments were incorporated into the draft resolution. The delegates then began discussions on the topic I "Digital Inclusion for Sustainable Development" and submitted 3 working papers. The tone of delegates throughout the week was appreciative, collaborative, and congratulatory. There was a sense of pride amongst the committee for having produced high quality substantive work on the topics before the committee.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: 1/1

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Social Policy to Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery Post COVID-19 Pandemic

The Commission for Social Development,

Taking into consideration the importance of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a way to promote inclusive development established in General Assembly resolution 70/1 on *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals* (2015),

Recognizing the necessity of adding targets to the SDGs which codify the necessary progress required to overcome the specific challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic,

Recalling the Secretary General's expectation that the multilateral response to COVID-19 should be equal to 10% of global GDP, according to the UN Comprehensive Response to COVID-19 (2020),

Noting that progress on research of green energy solutions was halted during the pandemic due to closed borders, lockdowns and withdrawal of investment,

Concerned by the fact that the last survey on homelessness by the UN was conducted in 2005,

Highlighting that 144,000 tonnes of waste from vaccine doses, 89 million largely unrecyclable masks per month, and 591 tons of waste from disposable one-time use gloves per day were produced in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic,

Reiterating that the lack of digital communication technology in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) created significant disadvantages for people living in LDCs during the pandemic as compared to people in developed nations,

Emphasizing the lasting global impact of COVID-19 on social issues, such as increasing the need for funding, the lack of childcare and educational resources, access for people with disabilities, and access for all people regardless of gender,

Acknowledging that 90% of the world's impoverished population reside in the global south, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) report "*Accelerating Global Actions for a World Without Poverty*" (2018),

Understanding the presence of a healthcare gap between urban and rural communities as demonstrated in a 2015 International Labor Organization (ILO) study and its impact on the confidence in healthcare systems,

Reiterating that access to vaccines should be a basic human right independent from geopolitical factors and the limiting effect intellectual property rights have on this right,

Alarmed by the unfair distribution of the COVID-19 vaccines in various countries despite the efforts made by the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) programme to reduce these inequalities,

Commending the critical and ongoing work of the COVAX initiative which is co-led by GAVI, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI),

Calling attention to the World Health Assembly (WHA) push to accomplish extensive immunization against COVID-19 in an effort to address the unequal distribution of COVID-19 vaccines in various countries to protect the human rights to health and life,

Alarmed by the fact that in at least 70 LDCs, there is a severe lack of vaccination among rural and low-income populations, with 90% of the population experiencing difficulty accessing vaccines according to OXFAM,

Deeply concerned that the pandemic's mental health impacts including increasing rates of suicide and depression across all populations,

Appreciating the #OnMyMind campaign according to UN's policy brief, *Need for Action on Mental Health* (2020),

Keeping in mind, that only 27% of the global population currently have access to clean water, soap and hygiene facilities,

Emphasizing the global success of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) program since 1990 in the teaching of basic sanitation and hygiene to communities and school children with a particular focus on girls' education,

Recognizing the success of the UN Socio-Economic Response Framework that includes over 120 socio-economic plans in 75 countries in improving access to socio-economic infrastructure in vulnerable communities due to the harm caused by COVID-19,

Appreciating the cooperation between the UN and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) COVID-19 Emergency Government Support,

Recalling the past efforts of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to assist with crisis alleviation in developing nations, such as the Local Government Climate Adaptive Living Facility (2001),

Highlighting the economic crisis by the UN Conference on Trade Development (UNCTAD) in least-developed countries (LDCs) including threat of bankruptcy, massive debt, and shrinking output prompting the largest global economic drop since the Great Depression of the 1930s,

Recalling the *Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development* (1995) regarding the importance of food insecurity and the nearly 811 million people now suffer from a state of food insecurity, a number exacerbated by the pandemic,

Underscoring the importance of programs such as World Bank's Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Africa program, International Fund of Agriculture Development, and China Plan to Advance Agricultural and Rural Modernization,

Fully alarmed that in 2020, 250 million full-time jobs were lost, increasing the global unemployment rate to 6.5%, with women, younger generations, marginalized groups and ethnic minorities bearing the brunt of this crisis, recommending the HeforShe initiative,

Emphasizing the importance of the Development Coordination Forum (DCF) in bringing together leading actors from both public and private institutions in their biennial meetings,

Acknowledging the role the International Labour Organization (ILO) plays in connecting funds around issues involving vocational opportunities, as well as the lack of social and legal protection for the informal economy around the world against unemployment, low wage, and poor working conditions as noted in the ILO resolution adopted by the Fifteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector (1993),

Taking note of the importance of participation in the workforce with deep concern for the unemployed global youth population of 67.6 million according to the Mercy Corps 2020 report on youth unemployment, 97% of young workers, aged 15-24 the Least Developed Countries are in the informal economy according to the *UN World Youth Report* (2020),

Acknowledging that North-South cooperation is instrumental in the development and enabling of projects and initiatives to get underway in contexts where it might not otherwise have been possible according to the Commission to the EU report “*Mapping of North-South Cooperation and Implementation Bodies; Report and Key Findings of this Exercise*” (2019),

Noting with satisfaction the Knowledge, Learning, and Innovation Grants of the World Bank and their results-based financing projects targeting education systems in low and middle income Member States,

Worried by the fact that Member States have been working to develop and implement their own respective strategies and policies without sufficient collaboration or coordination within the international community,

Endorsing the work and expertise of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in reviewing various national policies on economic and social measures,

Noting with deep concern that inequitable access to digital platforms, as well as access to information communication technologies (ICT) as highlighted by the pandemic, perpetuates inequality and hinders inclusive educational attainment,

Promoting the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2000/22 on “Establishment of a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues” (2000) and the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (2007) which discusses indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights,

Concerned only 2% of worldwide non-governmental organizations have met standards for infrastructure accessibility for people with disabilities to prevent physical barriers like no access ramps, high shelves, and lack of accessible parking according to the *UN Disability Inclusion Strategy Report* (2019), and in conjunction with the convention of the rights of persons with disabilities and seeking to emulate active programs like the 2030 Barrier Free Vision (2021) with 3 year adjustments, which seeks to encompass the removal of physical barriers to those affected,

Welcoming community driven voluntary programs, such as the Loyalty Programs (VEFA), to assist and educate the elderly and persons with disabilities who have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic,

Mindful of how efforts to prioritize climate change, differentiated for developing countries, to lower carbon emissions and invest in public transportation increase the standard of living for all and enable them to combat COVID-19,

Deeply disturbed by the UN report entitled *Food Wastage Footprint: Impacts on Natural Resources* which reveals that one-third of the food produced worldwide goes to waste every year,

Recalling the important role of the United Nations Youth Fund in supporting youth populations in their health, education, and access to work opportunities as well as the World Programme of Action for Youth (1995) and its 15 priority areas focusing policy framework for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people,

Deeply concerned by the growing global refugee crises, and difficulties faced by refugee children in accessing education that became increasingly challenging during COVID-19 and that 1 in 5 students were out of school according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *Institute for Statistics report Education Data Release*, and that this rate is substantially higher for refugee groups (2018),

Having considered that digital learning should become an essential service to improve education as COVID-19 continues to disrupt education systems worldwide as underlined by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

Emphasizing the importance of information communication technologies (ICT) as a critical recovery tool in schools,

Applauds the success of the World Bank's COVID-19 Response under the Free Education Project to other Member States which provided a 6 million USD grant to address learning conditions and teaching practices,

Alarmed that 48% of all refugees remain out of school according to United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) report *Education Report, Staying the Course, Challenges facing refugee education between March 2020 and 2021*,

Taking into account the need for collaboration with the International Development Association (IDA), WHO, and United Nations Youth Assembly (UNYA) to expand access to safe and accessible education during the COVID-19 pandemic,

Mindful of the importance of expanding women's access to education and providing paths for them to pursue their interest in the medical field, which are priorities of UN Women, United Nations Youth Assembly (UNYA), and United Nations Girls' Education Initiative,

In recognition of school closures affecting 1.6 billion learners and the alarming threat therein to gender equality in the UNESCO report *When Schools Shut: Gendered Impacts of COVID-19 School Closure (2021)* and the success of the My School at Home Program,

Alarmed that 796 million women are illiterate according to the UN-Women *Facts and Figures Report (2011), Facts & Figures: Rural Women and the Millennium Development Goals* and that only 49% of girls are enrolled in school according to the UNESCO report *Education as a Pathway towards Gender Equality (2017)*,

1. *Invites* the UN system to add Pandemic Benchmark Targets (PBTs) to SDGs to establish and codify a baseline goal for sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 to be achieved by 2030 as specified in the respective clauses below;
2. *Encourages* the improvement of the COVAX program in order to ensure faster and more equitable access to the vaccine by:

- a. Giving out more doses of vaccines through the COVAX program by:
 - i. Choosing the distribution based on the sanitary situation and not the country's population;
 - ii. Using the figures from the WHO to define the sanitary situation and the vaccination coverage;
 - b. Recommending to finance the \$7 billion budget shortage of the COVAX program by reorienting the WHO fund until each country reaches a 60% vaccination rate as of current LDCs having a vaccination rate of approximately around 14.5% by;
 - c. Inviting Member States to extend the number of vaccines bought by GAVI, the worldwide vaccine alliance, in order to diversify the panel and facilitate access to mRNA vaccines;
 - d. Suggesting to improve on-time deliveries to those countries in need of vaccine doses;
 - e. Recommending the UN to let the Pan American Health Organization split the doses according to the contamination and vaccination figures;
3. *Expresses* its desire for universal access to COVID-19 vaccines and accurate vaccine information with the goal of raising vaccination levels to 80% in all Member States, through direct and effective measures, especially for LDCs, such as:
- a. Including a PBT in SDG 3 on (“Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”) to ensure 100% of Member States have the capability to fully vaccinate their entire population;
 - b. Encouraging LDCs to produce COVID-19 vaccines on their own territories by discussing waiving the patent rights and communicating patent information with the LDCs thus ensuring the LDCs cannot be prosecuted at any given time for producing patented COVID-19 vaccines and therefore allowing LDCs to achieve social development through healing COVID-19 recovery;
 - c. Sharing successful practices and crucial information between health experts such as improving information tracking for vaccinations and strategies for improved data collection and research;
 - d. Ensuring safe and equal access to COVID-19 vaccine information and ensuring the verifiability of the information through governmental information agencies which are empowered to publish, control and verify the information related to COVID-19;
 - e. Promoting the Vaccine Tracking System (VTS) from the starting point of the manufacturing system to delivery including a tracking of the conservation and of the conditions of transport which carries out an analysis of its operation to continuously improve itself against COVID-19 and future pandemics;
 - f. Creating adequate infrastructures for storage and administration of vaccines in the least developed Member States;

- b. Use the above campaigns to work with Member States to create country-specific initiatives, modeled after UNICEF's #OnMyMind program, aimed at educating low income and rural communities about the importance of regular health visits, physical and mental health screenings, vaccinations, sanitation, and psychological support;
 - c. Expand the partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to promote the health element of their current Strategic Plan to improve existing vocational training infrastructure focused on healthcare for low-income, female, and elderly populations;
 - d. Encourage training, recognition, and hiring of more women in high-level healthcare positions;
 - e. Encourage Member States to recognize vaccination cards on WHO recognized COVID-19 vaccines through regional cooperation to reduce administrative irregularities between Member States;
9. *Trusts* the Member States to cooperate over finances in order to provide an economically sustainable recovery post-pandemic, which can achieve the goals of:
- a. Improving of the COVAX Marketplace to broaden its aims in the Common COVAX Marketplace which will:
 - i. Allow a more active presence of UN Bodies, which will supervise that the vaccines are effectively sent and received;
 - ii. Relying on the COVAX fundings, the vaccine expenditure would be covered up to 80% to guarantee an equitable access to vaccines to all Member States regardless their economic status;
 - iii. Following the aims of the COVAX Marketplace, the Common COVAX Marketplace will, through multilateralism, create a fair and equitable marketplace in which Developing and Developed countries are treated equally;
 - b. Establishing equal financial opportunities to grant access to LDCs to improve the vaccine campaign and infrastructures in low-income and rural areas;
 - c. Supporting the sectors most affected by the pandemic, especially focusing on the agricultural sector and the most affected populations:
 - i. Delivering aid to farmers affected by the pandemic;
 - ii. Providing resources to foster trade between the rural areas and the global market;
10. *Strongly encourages* ECOSOC to compile a handbook (BESTI Handbook) of best practices for sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 redacted by the experts from the HLPF:
- a. To collect and compare national legislations to understand which measures work best to mitigate the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic such as increases in unemployment and poverty;

- b. To collect and compare National plans for vaccine distribution to establish which plans are the most effective to ensure fair vaccine distribution;
 - c. In special regards to practices helping the most vulnerable members of the society such as indigenous people , women, children and agricultural workers;
 - d. With emphasis on plans with unbureaucratic help to the poorest through direct financial aid;
 - e. Encouraging Member States to voluntarily commit themselves to use the BESTI Handbook as a guide when developing and implementing their respective national plans;
11. *Invites* the International Labor Organization (ILO) to assist the Member States in offering protections for their informal sector that has been hit the hardest by the pandemic due to a lack of social and legal protection which includes:
- a. Establishing a PBT for SDG 8 (“Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”), which encourages the formalization of micro-enterprises that fall under the informal sector to increase job and economic security to 80% of marginalized workers;
 - b. Concrete labor statistics on the informal sector affected by the pandemic to serve as an information base for economic analyses and planning;
 - c. Labor policies designed towards the goal of integrating the informal sector into the formal sector to provide social and legal protection including the observance of international labor standards;
12. *Further invites* Member States to foster multilevel coordination and collaboration at the international, national, and local level to create affordable housing by:
- a. Working with grassroots organizations and non-governmental organizations to adopt a decentralized approach to poverty alleviation;
 - b. Collaborating with international organizations that also operate at the local level such as Graham, Lumos, Love Without Boundaries (LWB), SOS Children’s Villages, Orphan Life Foundation, among many more;
 - c. Proposing stronger partnerships with UN agencies such as UNICEF, UN Youth Assembly, The United Nations Human Settlements Programme is the United Nations programme (UN Habitat), and UN Women to increase funding for these social development programs;
13. *Encourages* the rebuilding of rural areas of developing countries, in order to foster the construction of infrastructure around education, vocation, social institutions, and raise living conditions with the goal of rehabilitating community infrastructure facilities and creating employment for vulnerable people;
14. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize the expansion of ICT as a key tool of pandemic recovery through:
- a. Establishing a PBT for SDG 9 (“Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”) that aims to make ICT available to

90% of the population in LDCs to address the necessity for safe and affordable communication and an internet access during the pandemic;

- b. Expansion of programs similar to the National Digital Literacy Mission Program (2015) which promotes digital literacy and provides access to technological devices to help rural communities access essential resources digitally, take the lead in the global economy, and remain competitive in a technologically empowered society in the post-pandemic era;
 - c. Facilitation of the sharing of best practices on the adoption of technology as a tool of pandemic recovery;
15. *Encourages* the prioritization of education in pandemic recovery given the critical role of youth and children in building an inclusive and sustainable future through:
- a. Recommending the expansion of cooperation between Member States and the ILO with programs such as the Promoting Sustainable Youth Employment project (2014) in order to improve community building, vocational education, and workforce development in rural communities;
 - b. Supporting access to education for refugee children due to the disproportionate impact of school closures and lack of education for those who have been displaced during COVID-19 and expanding collaboration between the UNHCR and Member States, in order to provide refugee children with equal access to education;
 - c. Suggesting collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank through the Through Knowledge Learning and Innovations Grants to create a distance learning program similar to My School At Home program due to the impact COVID-19 has had on education;
16. *Emphasizes* the need to provide more access to education for the general public on public health to reduce the spreading of COVID-19 and global social inequality stemming from the lack of educational resources;
17. *Endorses* the removal of physical barriers of access for people with disabilities and the elderly in regard to transportation, education, housing, finance, and public buildings in light of COVID-19 exacerbating the lack of physical access through limiting physical contact and movement to needed resources by:
- a. Recommending the adoption of an international plan for a barrier free vision for marginalized groups, as exemplified by the 2030 Barrier Free Vision program (2021), due to the impact COVID-19 has had on people with physical disabilities;
 - b. Inviting Member States to coordinate with local communities to promote programs such as the VEFA program, which as a result of COVID-19;
18. *Invites* Member States to build resilient and sustainable supply chains to address poverty and food insecurity concerns by:
- a. Establishing a PBT for SDG 1 (“End poverty in all its forms everywhere”), aimed at increasing economic resources and individual capabilities to satisfy basic human needs for the estimated 130 million global citizens that fell under the poverty line as a result of the pandemic, reliant on promoting both job and financial stability through foreign aid spending via including but not limited to the World Bank;

- b. Establishing a PBT for SDG 2 (“End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”), which aims to eliminate world hunger by ensuring access to sufficient nutrition for around 30 million people worldwide, who have lost that access due to the pandemic;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to expand programs such as the World Bank’s Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Africa Program (2019), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and China Plan to Advance Agricultural and Rural Modernization (2021) that mitigates poverty post COVID-19 and fosters recovery by creating links between local farmers and agricultural companies through trade facilitation, while also boosting support for small-scale food producers in rural areas;
 - d. Reiterating the *Copenhagen Declaration* (1995) regarding facilitation of social and sustainable development as a means of achieving pandemic recovery through strengthening of trade and supply management by:
 - i. Reinforcing the current system of international goods exchange, as set out by WTO General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agreements, especially during crises periods and in the perspective to foster social development, to ensure that disruptions in the supply chains have only limited impact on the exchanging Member States through institutional dialog between partners that rely on trust and transparency;
 - ii. Supporting the UN program World Food Program (WFP) that seeks to provide immediate food assistance and long-term agriculture training;
 - iii. Creating emergency plans at the international level in case of future crises to respond adequately and effectively to further international disruptions, through previously prepared Supply Chains Emergency Plans (SCEPs) which set up guidelines to follow by each partners to reinforce trust between partners during further crises and which encourage dialog;
 - iv. Reduce administrative formalities regarding international supply chains during crises that affect abilities of Member States to access import and export pathways, through creating Simplified Procedures during Crises which should allow to simplify administrative burdens for partners during times of crises;
19. *Endorses* the creation of local, community-center plans to prevent food waste and combat hunger resulting from the pandemic by following the anti-waste movement that redistributes unsold food from supermarkets to food shelters or locally managed public distribution centers that offer goods to those in need by:
- a. Establishing a PBT for SDG 12 (“Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”) aiming to connect commercial food waste to households experiencing hunger in food systems and to minimize local waste;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to subsidize the transportation of unsold and soon to be expired food goods to local charities;
20. *Reminds* local governments to expand the definition of homelessness to encompass individuals, including children and families, unable to afford housing, those evicted, and or forced into

precarious and unstable living situations due to the COVID-19 pandemic in order to expand access to social services for those deeply affected by the pandemic through:

- a. Establishing a PBT for SDG 11 (“Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”) for the UN Habitat to conduct a new survey on homelessness in regards to COVID-19 and act according to its assessments;
 - b. Emphasizing the status of vulnerable groups who are more susceptible to homelessness such as young children who may be experiencing the loss of a guardian figure or guardian figures facing mental health issues due to the COVID-19 virus therefore placed in unstable living conditions, those put into economic distress due to the loss of income, many of whom will be single mothers, hence encountering the possibility of eviction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, these vulnerable groups will benefit the most from an expansion of Family and Children Shelter program;
21. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize efforts that support women entering and re-entering the workforce and girls re-entering schools after pandemic-related displacement, and restructuring systems of education to better support gender equity in pandemic recovery through:
- a. Establishing PBTs for SDG 5 (“Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”) that aims to integrate and reintegrate the 1.1 million women pushed out of the workforce and unable to enter before or during the COVID-19 pandemic into the workforce;
 - b. Establishing PBTs for SDG 4 (“Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”) for assisting the return of at minimum 100 million girls forced out of schools due to the pandemic and integrating gender sensitivity into curriculums;
 - c. Addressing barriers to women entering the workforce through strengthening universal access to affordable childcare through public preschool and restructuring systems to equalize economic burdens on primary and secondary earners;
 - d. Supporting the work of the HeforShe initiative, a UN Women program which concentrates on educating men and boys to take active actions against gender stereotypes and help women to negotiate fair and equitable work contracts so as to facilitate and not limit women’s entering the workforce and positions of power into government bodies, with respect to the cultural differences of Member States;
 - e. Invites Member States to commit to the efforts of the UNDP to reduce workforce diversity in terms of gender and culture and to achieve an effective equality in the participation of the world economic development;
 - f. Promoting programs that connect women to career resources by:
 - i. Recommending Member States to implement a program similar to Technical and Vocational Education Training for the Gambian Youth which provides training for finding decent future employment for groups affected by the pandemic while establishing guidance and communication strategy;
 - ii. Urging Member States to model a program after the Women’s Entrepreneurship Accelerator initiative;

- g. *Inviting* Member States to donate to the United Nations Youth Fund;
- 22. *Emphasizes* that recovery investments, both private and public, must center around the promotion of sustainability and aim at reducing dependency, overproduction, and exploitation issues made evident throughout the pandemic by:
 - a. Establishing a PBT for SDG 7 (“Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”) to increase investments by 5% in renewable energy infrastructure and to support international financial flows to developing countries through the International Renewable Energy Agency which uses the advancement of host-country generated renewable energy in peacekeeping missions in developing nations;
 - b. Establishing a PBT for SDG 12 aimed at exclusively using recyclable and biodegradable materials for vaccine doses, masks and gloves to better protect the environment and in turn human health;
 - c. *Recalling* the need to limit emissions in the construction and operation of public buildings and projects in the process of pandemic recovery through the use of sustainable materials and implementation of waste limiting practices;
 - d. *Encouraging* the investments in renewable energy infrastructure and economic subsidies for renewable energy, reducing material footprint;
- 23. *Recommends* building and deepening partnerships between manufacturing companies of developed and developing nations via the existing network under the DCF, with the goal of:
 - a. Attracting investment for new manufacturing lines in rural areas of developing nations, in turn creating incentives for the construction of infrastructure and creating job opportunities, both lessening the urban rural divide and recovering jobs lost during the pandemic;
 - b. Improving the production capacity of developed nations for vaccines, medical goods and hygiene items, by especially getting companies specialized in the production of mentioned goods involved with mentioned partnerships;
- 24. *Further recommends* the partnership with the OECD’s COVID-19 Emergency Government Support and Ensuring a Level Playing Field programme through post-pandemic poverty alleviation and collaboration with other Member States;
- 25. *Encourages* economic relief through the use of UNCTAD short term fundings solutions and use of other types of financial loans through international agreements to mitigate economic damage and sustain recovery for developing countries through:
 - a. Establishing a PBT for SDG 8 with an aim to mitigate the global economic decline and job losses due to pandemic-lockdown and resurging cases by setting a goal of achieving pre-pandemic growth levels before the 2030 agenda;
 - b. Long-term financing through the use of grants and concessional lending and increasing the official development assistance flows;
 - c. Substantial debt management using multilateral development banks with high equity-to-loan ratio to scale up lending without harming high credit scores;

26. *Emphasizes* the need for voluntary contributions from able and willing Member States to the UN Socio-Economic Response Framework in response to COVID-19;
27. *Further* encourages the expansion of North-South and South-South and international agreements, regional and NGO partnership by able and willing member states to enable LDCs to fund COVID-19 recovery programs to accelerate poverty alleviation;
28. *Invites* the UNCDF to establish a specific funding pool which would be accessible to developing nations, in order to support their efforts to improve their healthcare infrastructure.