

3-7 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social Council
(ECOSOC) NMUN Simulation*



Conference A

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

Director
Assistant Director
Chair

Alliyah L. Edwards
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Agenda

- I. Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8
- II. Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| CODE | TOPIC | VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN) |
|------|---|--|
| 1.1 | Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries | Adopted without a vote. |
| 1.2 | Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries | 34 in favor, 0 against, and 11 abstentions |

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Realizing Sustainable Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8
- II. Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries

The session was attended by representatives of 54 Member States and 1 Observer;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning the discussion on the topic of “Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries”. By Monday afternoon, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including the equitable distribution of COVID -19 vaccines, strengthening triangular cooperation, enhancing technology to improve data sharing, and enhancing the health care system to enhance LDCs. The debate of the committee was positive and collaborative throughout the week, and delegates worked hard to build consensus among all working groups.

On Wednesday, two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, of which both had two friendly amendments. The committee adopted one resolution by consensus, and the other by a request of recorded vote. The committee went on to discuss the next topic, “Economic Growth by Achieving SDG 8”. The actions of the committee were greatly appreciated and fostered an environment of true diplomacy, education, and inclusivity.



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Code: 1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Strengthening Partnership for Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) on development and cooperation between the Member States, which states that the United Nations shall promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion",

Reaffirming its commitment to the achievement of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development), the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and General Assembly resolution 70/1 *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda), especially SDG 17 ("Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development"), and *The Buenos Aires Plan of Action* (BAPA) which stated that LDC partnerships and South-South cooperation (SSC) are key to developing and improving the economic outcomes of individuals and nations,

Acknowledging the importance of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to enhance the potential of partnerships in LDCs and reaffirming General Assembly resolution 73/291 "Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation" and the *Learning from Practice 2020* report published by the Partnerships Platform for Sustainable Development Goals which recognizes the need to increase accountability and transparency through the assessment of SSTCs and SSCs in a result-oriented manner,

Reaffirming the goals of all Member States outlined within the 2030 Agenda,

Highly concerned about the improper environments and unsafe infrastructures found in the condition of schools spread throughout LDCs and recognizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 9 building resilient infrastructure, promoting industrialization and innovation,

Committing to the expansion of the goals structure within the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (IPoA) framework,

Recognizing the work of the High-Level Political Forum 5th session under the Economic and Social Council supervision,

Reiterating the statement in the 1960 *Declaration on Decolonization* that "continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic cooperation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Remaining in solidarity with the populations of LDCs in emergency situations, specifically those threatened by rising temperatures and sea levels by supporting the extensive efforts of UNESCO to protect the local

population as well as the cultural assets and resources from which the country benefits,

Considering the principles for public governance from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), agricultural innovation could be achieved by following important examples such as the Greenhouse as Source of Energy in the Netherlands, local governments are encouraged to work alongside international organizations to enhance public-private partnerships toward sustainable agricultural innovation and food policy programs in LDCs,

Calling upon the Member States to recognize SSTCs and include their addition towards the Doha Program of Action 2022-2030 (DPoA) as it is an essential aspect of achieving sustainable development in LDCs and their advancement,

Requests Member States to join partnerships similar to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO) International Sustainable Bioeconomy Working Group, NGOs, and the public sector to serve as an advisory body for local governments on sustainable and circular bioeconomy innovations, technologies, practices, policies, and strategies,

Reaffirming the sovereignty and commitment to cooperation with LDCs governments and domestic institutions to achieve sustainable development,

Looking forward to fruitful cooperation between the Member States and private partners towards achieving the goals of development and economic growth,

Recalling the efficiency of multi-stakeholder partnership platforms and mechanisms for engaging businesses,

Acknowledging the importance of essential partnerships for LDCs through the policy guidance and setting targets from SDGs in order to assist socio-economic development for LDC graduation,

Highlighting how the 2030 agenda Partnerships Accelerator Initiative intends to further serve effective partnerships in support of SDGs through directional training,

Cognizant of the various challenges that have hindered the collection and spread of valuable economic and health information within Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and recognizing the current role of the Committee for Development (CDP) in periodically reviewing the LDC category,

Expressing grave concern on the lack of information and data regarding private organizations and companies of the LDC according to the Integrated Civil Society Organizations System,

Recognizing the need for use of digital technology to improve COVID-19 vaccine delivery in LDCs as the World Health Organization (WHO) recognizes that one-third of the world remains unvaccinated,

Noting with approval the past resolutions and projects to enhance data accountability and transparency, such as the *Dubai Declaration and Data Privacy, Ethics and Protection*, which increased the ability for private institutions to work alongside local governments and organizations,

Recalling the objectives set by the *Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)*, such as country ownership, mutual trust, and inclusivity, these objectives are best met by comprehensive and long-term cooperation built on horizontality instead of hierarchy,

Acknowledging the Secretary General's Strategy on New Technology and its emphasis on forming partnerships to support technological advancements in LDCs,

Encouraging that Member States join the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), an initiative that offers expert assistance on research and analysis on policy matters and assists in trade facilitation by providing research-based suggestions,

Acknowledging the importance of The Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which offers a vision for a digitally interdependent world that "Connects, Respects, and Protects" all people,

Recognizing the importance of including LDCs in international trade and the 37 markets that were made accessible to LDCs by the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) thanks to better use of technology,

Suggesting that local governments increase financial incentives for small and medium-sized businesses making the transition from the informal to the formal economy more attractive,

Acknowledging that, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), two billion workers, over 60 percent of the labor force, operate in the informal sector, especially marginalized populations such as youth, women, and people with disabilities, which represents 35 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in LDCs, and hopes to expand access for people to enter the formal financial system,

Alarmed that according to the United Nations Committee on Trade and Development's 2011 Policy Brief, 70% of LDC populations are engaged in agriculture and that these economies are vulnerable due to a lack of diversification,

Emphasizing the need for organized frameworks for action in providing development aid and assistance for LDCs,

Recognizing the particular power of regional trade organizations, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AFTCON) and the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA),

Being aware of the 46 LDCs, which nearly make up 12% of the world's population, and account for only 0.7% of exports according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and recognizing that LDCs have a Gross National Income of less than \$1,018 USD per capita, according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs,

Hopes that more able Member States contribute to the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) which funds several sustainable development projects,

Encouraging the expansion of organizations such as the Global Health Funds, which invests in local companies with innovative products that improve health services and sanitation services in nations,

Reminding the Member States of previous aid commitments and self-induced obligations pertaining to Official Development Assistance (ODA), such as 0.15-0.20 percent of GNI being donated to LDCs,

Having examined the *Declaration of Alma-Ata* (1978) by the WHO on primary health care, which reflected on the economic, sociocultural, and political conditions of the country and its communities, based on the results of health services and public health research,

Highlighting the value of using human-centered solutions already present within LDC communities and the importance of collaborating with the citizens of LDCs to achieve community-based solutions,

Fully aware that the pandemic aggravated structural impediments to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in LDCs inhibiting their ability to achieve their respective goals as stated by the Committee for Development Policy,

Noting that 40 percent of those experiencing global poverty reside within LDCs, which shows the wealth disparity between LDCs in economic growth compared to the world,

Alarmed by the tendency of climate change to disproportionately affect the LDCs and the health of their citizens,

Determined to protect the interests and stability of vulnerable population groups before, during, and after periods of conflict, crises, or natural disasters in LDCs,

Underlining the importance of the International Civil Defence Organization's commitment to civil protection, civil defense, civil safety, and the management of emergency situations,

Further recognizing the history of colonization and exploitation of natural resources that led to the proliferation of LDCs and limited their economic development, especially in Africa, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and the MENA region,

Referring to the 2013-2017 Gender and Development Strategy which pushes for equal training and education for women and recognizes the perpetuation of systemic discrimination and disenfranchisement of women for proper education and work training for women in LDCs,

Recognizing the success found in previous South-South and Triangular cooperation such as the Egypt-Japan Triangular Technical Cooperation Program supporting LDCs in Africa, The International Telecommunications Unions (ITU) Special Programme for the LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries, Small Island Developing Countries (SIDs), South-South Cooperation initiatives within the IFAD MERCOSUR, using the framework of South-South Galaxy Platform, and the Innovation Integrated Village Development approach implemented by the Republic of Korea and Indonesia,

Acknowledging the limited access to a proper education for both men and women,

1. *Recommends* that the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) expands the role of the Inter-Agency Group for LDCs to include the following responsibilities:
 - a. Gauge the effectiveness of UN-backed private-public partnerships through data collection and consultation with LDCs' businesses;
 - b. Consult with the Group of Friends for LDCs to share best practices, relevant adjustments, and recommendations for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for all Member states;
 - c. Use empirically-based research methods to propose further action statements at LDC5 and future UN gatherings that discuss LDC related issues;

- d. Recommend effective multi-stakeholder partnership platforms and mechanisms for engaging businesses;
2. *Emphasizes* the cultivation and power of civil society organizations (CSOs), both domestically and transnationally, to enhance economic growth, particularly in LDCs, paying particular attention to:
 - a. The connections between governments and civil society groups, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other actors capable of bolstering international assistance;
 - b. Encouraging regional organizations to create partnerships similar to the International Sustainable Bioeconomy Working Group (ISBWG) to assist LDCs in collaborating with NGOs by creating context-specific initiatives which assist LDC governments in creating policies, increasing technical capabilities, and strategic practices which promote sustainable and circular bioeconomy;
 - c. The power and dynamism of business partnership programs (BPPs) in areas constrained by limited access to financing, international and domestic markets, or human capital;
 - d. The potential for sustainable economic growth contained within Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the ways in which governments can support and uplift them;
 - e. Greater control of illegal exports of raw materials to LDCs;
 - f. Work alongside international organizations to enhance the integrated Civil Society Organizations (iCSO) System in partnership with local governments, especially from the regions of Latin America and Asia, to increase their relationship with local civil society organizations by:
 - i. Expanding the invitation of Civil Society leaders to the UN Civil Society Conference, including technology-based organizations that are not currently invited to the conference;
 - ii. Inviting additional Member States and private companies to invest in The United Nations Democracy Fund, which would increase the ability of civil society groups to organize and create beneficial projects;
3. *Recommends* the expansion of the United Nations Capital Development Fund's Private and Financial Sector Development project to improve the delivery of public services and provide inclusive access to financial services and promote Private-Public Partnerships (PPPs) through national and local level involvement by:
 - a. Initiating discussion panels that foster discussions between the Member States and private companies on the aforementioned issues;
 - b. Enhancing the possibility of using PPPs for increasing and facilitating aid flows to provide capacity to meet the challenges of the health-care system, transportation, infrastructure, and urban water utilities in LDCs;

- c. Increasing ownership and responsibility for LDCs to ensure projects are in line with their long-term development goals by reserving the decision of priority areas and resource allocation for the recipient country while creating accountability in practices and reporting for both parties, and transparency in the sourcing and allocation of funds;
4. *Recommends* the creation and development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Entrepreneurial Initiatives Grant (UNSDIG) that would:
 - a. Invite professionals from LDCs to submit proposals for initiatives for consideration with ECOSOC that support sustainable development in their specific country that includes and upholds traditional and local values;
 - b. Encourage the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to oversee the financing of the grant and ensure that LDCs whose projects are accepted are required to contribute a financial amount towards it;
 - c. Provide funding to approved individuals from LDCs and partner Member States to carry out research within LDCs, cooperating with the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on LDCs to recommend further empirically-based solutions;
 - d. Encourage Member States on ECOSOC to become involved with this initiative, particularly the Member States that themselves are considered to be LDCs;
 - e. Suggest that an annual review of the Grant projects be considered by ECOSOC at the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) for the overview of financials, progress, and adherence to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and to ensure transparency between Global North countries, United Nations subsidiaries, and the LDCs;
 - f. Ensure cooperation between NGOs, grassroots organizations, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Initiatives Grant (UNSDIG) are empowered to achieve mutual goals of climate action, waste reduction, and movement towards cleaner forms of energy by Member-State contributions to climate financing goals and incentivizing NGO and private sector transitions to cleaner forms of energy;
 - g. Additionally create the UNSDIG Junior to encourage high school and collegiate students in LDCs to become involved with the development of their own countries and strengthen the interest of future generations in the governance of their country;
 - h. Through the collaboration of UNSDIG and UNSDIG Junior, provide a platform for LDCs to discuss and promote various environmental and climate change projects to ensure that adequate focus is allotted to concerns of LDCs regarding their environment and projects;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to provide funding to UNCDF and the World Bank to invest in LDCs for the development of proper educational facilities, especially for gender and sexual minorities aligned with SDG 5 by:
 - a. Urging UN Women and civil society groups to establish workshops and educational facilities for women in LDCs;
 - b. Improving the quality of school systems in LDCs;

- c. Employing educational materials for the ethnic minorities and for those with disabilities belonging to the LDCs countries;
 - d. Allocating additional resources through UNCDF for a global scholarship to all LDCs, in order to allow all genders and backgrounds to have a proper education
- 6. *Calls upon* Member States to address persistent challenges related to sustainable development, implement objectives and work in solidarity with those in vulnerable conditions in developing countries through:
 - a. Promoting the elimination of child labor, with a focus on transitioning children into primary education in aims of creating more informed decisions;
 - b. Establishing domestic and regional funds for swift and effective responses to climate emergencies;
 - c. Creating reliable alternatives to informal sector work, with a particular focus on providing job security for vulnerable regions and communities;
 - d. Supporting and spreading awareness of new and existing SDG centers within LDCs, tasked with aiding LDCs in research for economic sustainability and prosperity;
- 7. *Invites* LDCs to share experiences and state-specific action plans at the 2023 LDC5 Conference and speak about their experiences with:
 - a. The efforts of decolonization and subsequent successes/failures;
 - b. Long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - c. Effects of climate change as a threat-multiplier;
 - d. Past exploitation of their natural resources;
 - e. Living and working in traditionally Indigenous cultures;
- 8. *Urges* the IACG and the Group of Friends to guarantee effectiveness and transparency in humanitarian aid efforts for LDCs dealing with conflicts and crises exacerbated by climate change;
- 9. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate their policies to reduce and eliminate barriers to trade, giving particular precedence to policies by which LDCs can be integrated into global supply chains and networks of trade;
- 10. *Invites* Member States to seeking strategies for sustainable and equitable economic growth to adopt the “Produce, Buy, and Sell” Strategy by:
 - a. Enabling their private sectors to flourish by creating comprehensive legal frameworks that enable businesses to unlock their full potential in foreign markets;
 - b. Building productive capacities to ensure that they have grown and flourishing economies, particularly within SMEs;

- c. Aiding LDCs in improving education standards in order to build a skilled workforce in the near future;
- 11. *Encourages* regional organizations to create partnerships similar to the ISBWG to assist LDCs in collaborating with NGOs by creating context-specific initiatives which assist LDC governments in creating policies, increasing technical capabilities, and strategic practices which promote sustainable and circular bioeconomy;
- 12. *Suggests* the appointment of the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) to launch the SSC Monitoring and Evaluation System as part of the existing UN South-South Galaxy platform through:
 - a. Highlighting the framework of *Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for South-South Cooperation* developed by the Network of Southern Thinkers (NeST);
 - b. Using the UN South-South Galaxy platform to enable low-threshold, resource-saving participation, especially for LDCs;
 - c. Assessing information through artificial intelligence technologies to be simultaneously processed and presented publicly for more transparency and accountability of South-South Cooperation to realize its potential in working towards a sustainable and equitable approach, especially strengthening cooperation between LDCs and developing countries;
- 13. *Requests* Member States to promote adequate sustainable development through modeling SSTCs by:
 - a. Supporting SSC in Africa, aiming to promote capacity building initiatives for human capital development in African countries through technical cooperation in the form of training programs;
 - b. Expanding ITU's Special Programme for LDCs, LLDCs, SIDs, by working with governments of Member States and bridging the divide between them by providing assistance to develop rural internet and broadband infrastructure along with telecommunication services;
 - c. Strengthening the SSTC Initiatives in Latin America, using the *South-South Galaxy Platform*, aiming to promote domestic capacity building for sustainable management resources targeted at helping regions improve water management;
 - d. Furthering LDC-specific programs such as the Innovation Integrated Village Development approach successfully implemented in regions of Southeast Asia that enhance knowledge transfer in village development, health education, infrastructure, and agricultural practices among the Member States involved in this partnership;
- 14. *Recommends* the involvement of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development in LDCs to improve the COVID-19 vaccine supply chain by sharing expertise with the Electronic Vaccination Intelligence Network to develop better vaccine inventory and automated data analytics in LDCs while taking steps toward technological management of

vaccine and distribution through their collaboration with UN agencies for COVID-19 vaccine distribution;

15. *Encourages* partnerships for the development of infrastructure in LDCs through assistance from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Member States, and NGOs Accredited to the Conference of States Parties as approved by the participating state by:
 - a. Assisting the electrification process of LDCs' urban and rural communities based on a standard unified electrical grid;
 - b. Assisting LDCs in investing in renewables with both financial and expert support, while creating jobs in those LDCs for the installation and maintenance of those energy sources;
 - c. Welcoming the creation of an affordable high-speed Internet network in LDCs, integrating the Member States into the international market with the aim of achieving universal connectivity by 2030 as described by the Secretariat;
 - d. Stressing its readiness to Increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries by 2030;
16. *Invites* Member States and private partners to collaborate with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to further assist LDCs through:
 - a. The distribution of materials and expertise pertaining to manufacturing and other technology-intensive industries;
 - b. Education and the provision of expertise and guidance through technology-based public-private partnerships with LDCs;
 - c. Support from the developed Member States to share technology and expertise through the ITU, UN Technology Bank, and other bodies, for the purpose of development;
 - d. The fulfillment of the ITU's standards of internet access, transport protocols, voice and video compression, home networking, and other aspects of enhancing ICTs;
 - e. Access to critical biomedical technologies and public health expertise and research with the implementation of mitigation and adaptation technologies to combat negative climate change effects in LDCs, guided by the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) reports and assessments, by:
 - i. Financing through the UNFCC's Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF);
 - ii. Requesting the Member States to share project frameworks and resources with LDCs;
 - iii. Encouraging private sector actors to invest in sustainable business models in LDCs;
 - iv. Supporting LDCs with the goal of net-zero global carbon emissions.



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Code: 1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Strengthening Partnerships for Sustainable Development of Least Developed Countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the achievement of General Assembly resolution 70/1 *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,*

Reminded by the statutes in the *Paris Agreement,*

Recalling the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development on the international and national level,

Guided by the Article 1 of the *Declaration on the Right to Development* (1986) affirming the inalienable human right to development and the urgency of providing LDCs resources to reach an acceptable level of development,

Endorsing the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, adopted by the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Further noting the General Assembly resolution 73/291 “Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation” (2019) as the guiding framework for cohesive international cooperation for Least Developed Countries,

Directing attention to the evaluation of corporate and individual actors within UN components such as the *United Nations Development Program* (UNDP), UN-Habitat, and the Committee for Development (CDP) for the systematic updates of knowledge through the lens of sustainable development goal achievement,

Recalling the principles set by the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (IPoA) such as country ownership, mutual trust, inclusivity and horizontality,

Reaffirming the establishment of South-South cooperation within the landmark Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation (BAPA) 1978, and the BAPA+40 conference as a key modality of partnerships for LDCs,

Recognizing the need to promote technological development by allocating resources and developing an efficient resource management system, as only 26% of organizations use resource management for successful resource allocation according to the PMI’s 2017 pulse survey,

Acknowledging the efforts of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and their goals consisting of enabling access to increased use of telecommunications in society, inclusiveness of providing broadband, and partnerships to strengthen cooperation among other stakeholders of ITU strategy goals,

Recognizing the importance of supporting the private sector through small, medium and inclusive finances,

Highlighting the importance of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) rating incentive by Standard & Poors and Moody's rating agencies for the impact of the private sector in the development of Least Developed Countries,

Firmly convinced that the World Trade Organization (WTO) can help LDCs to increase participation in global trade,

Expresses its appreciation to UNESCO-UNEVOC Medium Strategy for 2021-2023 which focuses on strengthening Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) capacities in Member States,

Acknowledging the necessity to develop regional and international frameworks as well as use of existing regional and international frameworks to cultivate international economic developments in regards of achieving SDG 17 ("Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development"),

Highlighting the importance of international support in tackling internal social polarization and conflicts within LDCs that result in marginalization of social minorities,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting higher education including technical and scientific programmes in LDCs and the inclusion of social minorities in economic and cultural perspectives as mentioned in target 4.b and 10.2 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Highlighting the estimation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that 70% of civilians in LDCs are engaged in the agricultural sector of the global economy,

Recognizing the previous decisions of ECOSOC to encourage the participation of academic and business sector entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Pointing out that ECOSOC defined the right to education as 'both a human right in itself and an indispensable means of realizing other human rights' as establishing educational infrastructure and providing populations in LDCs with equal opportunities to participate in the society is the key to global development,

Keeping in mind the United Nations' mission to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among Member States and promote social progress,

Acknowledging Amnesty International's The 100 Day Countdown campaign highlighting the inconsistencies of vaccine rates between LDCs and non-LDCs,

Regretting that only 7% of the population within LDCs have received a single dose of COVID-19 vaccines, according to the World Bank's 2021 Year in Review report,

Emphasizing that the social and economic development of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) fundamentally depends on tackling the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis, and that they are the most vulnerable to the danger of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Reaffirming the right to adequate standards of health as mentioned in Article 25 of the *United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights* (UNDHR) (1948),

Emphasizing on the importance of a global response based on solidarity and renewed cooperation among Member States to enhance the ability to overcome challenges and fully implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Profoundly concerned by the report, *the COVID-19 Crisis in LDCs*, by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on the great danger of the pandemic for LDCs,

Understanding that a great majority of the world population needs to be vaccinated to eliminate the COVID-19 virus and its variants,

Stressing the urgent need for a global vaccination plan to bring together the equal distribution of vaccines under the COVAX framework,

Emphasizing that equitable vaccine distribution needs to be included within the scope of LDC5 key focus area 1, which supports investing in people in least developed countries, eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind,

Supporting non-governmental organizations in provision of services and health advocacy targeted towards vulnerable groups,

Highlighting the estimation by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that 70% of civilians in LDCs are engaged in the agricultural sector of the global economy,

Emphasizing that Earth has lost one-third of all arable land in the past 40 years due to the effects of climate change and unsustainable land management techniques, increasing the urgency of agricultural innovation, sustainability, and local land ownership and conservation in LDCs,

Calling attention to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Assistance for the Least Developed Countries which suggests “Aid-for-Trade” models,

Alarmed that nearly 690 million people experience food insecurity, a number that is increasing by 10 million people each year,

Considering that women living in LDCs represent 43% of the world's agricultural labor force and are vulnerable to poor living conditions,

Recognizing the importance of multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral partnerships to improve agricultural conditions in LDCs, according to FAO's Tracking progress on Food and Agriculture-Related SDG Indicators report (2021),

Recognizing the previous decisions of ECOSOC to encourage the participation of academic and business sector entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

Reaffirming the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, specifically as it reaffirms existing ODA commitments of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) to developing countries and 0.15-.20 per cent of GNI to least developed countries (LDCs),

Emphasizing that net Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2020 represented only 0.32% of donors' gross national incomes (GNI), short of the 0.7% of GNI target set by SDG 17.2,

Recognizing that the Organization for OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) adopted ODA as the “gold standard” of foreign aid in 1969 and it remains the main source of financing for development aid,

Acknowledging that the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development welcomes an increase in Official Development Assistance as developing countries are severely impacted by COVID-19,

1. *Decides* to further improve its effectiveness in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Least Developed Countries:
 - a. Requests the Development Cooperation Forum to conduct Policy Brief Nr. 21 titled “Improving the Availability, Quality and Comparability of Data on SSC cooperation efforts in LDCs” that shall be the basis of the Ministerial Meeting “Empowering South-South cooperation in building a resilient and prosperous future for the Least Developed Countries”;
 - b. Further appoints the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) to launch the “SSC Monitoring & Evaluation System”:
 - i. Guided by the framework of “Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for South-South Cooperation” (2018) developed by the Network of Southern Thinkers (NeST);
 - ii. Further designating existing UN South-South Galaxy platform to enable the low-threshold, resource-saving participation of all relevant stakeholders, especially LDCs;
 - iii. Allowing Southern partners to assess and improve the quality and effectiveness of the cooperation and its contribution to sustainable development;
 - iv. Publicly processing and presenting assessed data using Artificial Intelligence programs to ensure transparency and accountability of SSSC, while respecting state sovereignty;
 - v. Enabling the sharing of best practice and knowledge sharing of partnerships on the focus areas of the Doha PoA, from national SDG action plans to capital formation strategies;
2. *Implores* Member States to support and collaborate with the Technological Facilitation Mechanism from the United Nations Interagency Task Force for Science, technology and innovation for SDGs to assist the development of a digital global platform to help target specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across Least Developed Countries’ (LDCs) development areas that need urgent support, and integrate a form of sponsorship with developed countries advanced in those sectors of activities in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Linking the general indicators developed and the data assembled in the 2021 United Nations Conference on trade and development (UNCTAD) to each LDCs’ urgent economic, environmental, social, and institutional needs:

- i. Considering the differences between the urgency for development depending of each global region (Africa, Asia, Pacific, Caribbean);
 - ii. Emphasizing the importance for this platform to target the implementation of specific initiatives to assure it's efficiency in the long-term;
 - b. Allowing LDCs to determine their respective needs in terms of the advancement of SDGs to assure the respect of each Member states sovereignty;
 - c. Requesting LDCs collaborate with the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs through this digital platform to help develop initiatives within the key economic growth indicators provided by the UNCTAD:
 - i. Encouraging LDCs to collaborate with the United Nations Population Division to develop policy recommendations for each individual state;
 - ii. Asks LDCs consider implementing constructive trade partnerships with developed states to address the unique circumstances of each LDCs economic advancement;
- 3. *Suggests* the use of the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Risk Platform to collect information about LDCs and knowing which needs should be prioritized in each Member State in order to build efficient infrastructures providing the necessary financial aid for the sponsorship developed within this global platform, considering each Member States resources in the contribution of this international fund and respecting their will to invest in the development of these sponsorship initiatives;
- 4. *Underlines* the importance of accessibility to effective medicine, such as vaccines, as well as the importance to achieve sustainable and increasingly collaborative partnerships between Member States to assist LDCs in building up worldwide immunity by means of:
 - a. Providing collaborative forums to help interested Member States share viable information regarding COVID-19 research and prognoses;
 - b. Fortifying partnerships through multilateral alliance between autonomous Member States and at-risk countries;
 - c. Urging the member states of the COVAX initiative to launch and continue donation during the next years;
- 5. *Asks* for priority in enabling each LDC to gain greater control and support in vaccine distribution by:
 - a. Encourages Member States to implement a multi-national strategy to elaborate a cooperative strategy, to help fragile States to access equitable vaccines distribution and equipments by, setting up standard international guidelines, similar to those established by the WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization (ECBS), however more specific to the regions logistical and infrastructural capabilities;
 - b. Offering financial support, in collaboration with the World Bank group and International Finance Corporation, to further develop medical institutions that are in the development

and production of vaccines such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI):

- i. Formalized under the World Health Organisation (WHO);
 - ii. Subsidizing the cost of set-up and renovation to create sterile and safe institutions;
 - iii. Guided by the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation (CEPI);
 - c. Encouraging member states to continue providing and rising funds in the framework of the COVAX initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO);
 - d. Agreeing that infrastructure around the COVAX initiative can also be utilized to combat and manufacture vaccines for other local viruses affecting the socio-economic situation in LDCs in future years;
 - e. Expanding the International Health Regulations (2005) to put more mandatory responsibility and accountability on vaccine manufacturers in controlling the spread of disease during times of epidemic or pandemic;
6. *Recognizes* the need to collaborate with LDC governments to inform and promote getting vaccinations alongside their benefits to the general populations in ways that include:
 - a. Creation of broader framework to meet the unique needs of every LDCs population, environmental circumstances and social hesitancy to vaccines and public healthcare:
 - i. Partnering LDCs with developed countries to share vaccine-related information;
 - ii. Recruiting exchange student and volunteers to overcome the language barrier in vaccination centers;
 - iii. Financing of transportation infrastructures in order to connect rural areas and cities;
 - iv. Financing of refrigeration system for vaccine storage;
 - b. Encouraging the promotion of vaccines through campaigns in the LDCs by using financial incentives;
 - c. Suggesting the training of the local healthcare providers to administer dosages and work around local patient care and needs:
 - i. Providing accessible resources such as national mental health hotlines and mental health education;
 - ii. Educating healthcare staffs to provide better basic care at the point of contact;
 - iii. Using efficient forms of delivery such as the WHO's mobile health clinics;
7. *Calls* for equitable access and distribution of vaccine doses to LDCs through:

- a. Promoting local manufacturing to avoid shorter vaccine shelf lives and expiration and encourage multinational partnerships between member states to provide infrastructure expertise and resource management to LDCs;
 - b. Addressing vulnerable groups within the populations of LDCs who may face increased barriers to vaccine access through social protection national initiatives;
 - c. Actively calling the WHO to enhance the flow of information to give access to information about vaccine distribution to encourage a more equitable distribution of vaccines towards LDCs, according to state sovereignty by acknowledging that LDCs have not received equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccine doses during pandemic recovery period;
 - d. Expanding on the Partner2Connect coalition to include thorough research on COVID-19 vaccine development and distribution;
8. *Urges* Member States to implement the *Doha Program of Action (DPoA)* through:
- a. International and regional policies;
 - b. Measures regarding the effective recovery of the COVID-19 pandemic to address the needs of LDCs by promoting the distribution of vaccines;
 - c. Suggests that Doha's Program of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2022-2031 next meeting focuses on efficient vaccine implementation through the second key focus area;
9. *Supports* collaboration between economic and financial experts in non-LDC Member States and LDC Member States to instigate ideas on innovation and entrepreneurship by:
- a. Using the innovation lab network systems created by Ashoka in all main cities of LDCs to empower people and give support and access to skills needed through a public private joint venture;
 - b. Focusing on energy infrastructure creation and road coverage for broad regions in LDCs;
 - c. Establishment of grassroots lead education programs designed and led by localized LDC experts that focus on increasing knowledge of innovative ideas;
10. *Encourages* the Member States to join the Tech-to-Tech Plan under the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CTSD), using social media to promote technological development in LDCs:
- a. Encourages the allocation of investment provided by donor countries to:
 - i. Form private-public partnerships with marketing firms;
 - ii. Increase the effective impact of these funds by reinvesting in services from these firms;
 - iii. Publicize donation fundraisers for technological development in LDCs through social media sanction campaigns;

- iv. Suggests LCDs inform highly developed partners of their respective SDG focuses and their respective goals and constraints for achieving such goals;
 - v. Requesting the financial support of higher developed states to expand the resources allocated to the United Nations Technology Bank (UNTB) in the pursuit of assisting least developed states respecting their specific needs regarding the expansion technology;
 - b. Channels these donation funds in the form of direct resource investment adjacent to current ITU efforts:
 - i. To expand broadband access in LDCs;
 - ii. Therefore to expand social media access in LDCs for greater social involvement as global citizens, expansion of technology prevalence at a higher rate, an Exposure to international ideas, partnerships, and multilateral agreements regarding the disparity in technology;
- 11. *Encourages* the HLAB to help design Country Strategy Papers (CSPs), modeled after Gabonese CSP, with Least Developed Member States to set long-term and short-term goals which focus on inclusive economic growth;
 - a. Supports the integration of Palantir Foundry AI in LDC infrastructure projects to decrease capital intensity and and optimize all aspects of the supply chain command;
 - b. Strongly supports further building LDC relationships, using already established channels of the The alliance of NGO's and CBO's for South-South cooperations (ANCSCC) and the UNOSSC, for the fostering of long-term partnerships between member states;
 - c. Requests the enhancement of TVET programs to reduce the confusion between labor supply and labor demand through:
 - i. Expanding on digital skills to improve the quality of labor supplied in the market;
 - ii. Considering hybrid learnings programs to make it more accessible for individuals living in areas where transportation is limited;
- 12. *Formalizes* the Southern Climate Partnership Incubator (SCPI) under ECOSOC to:
 - a. Allow funding from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to promote diversified, sustainable economic collaboration;
 - b. Provide a concrete structure to implement and achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda and Paris Climate Agreement in participating LDCs;
 - i. Using short term targets to see results at a ensure immediate results;
 - ii. Partnering with subsidiary bodies to help with advisory and specific regional implementation strategies;

- c. Circumvent an overreliance on foreign aid and advisors;
13. *Recommends* that the ECOSOC Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) establish a working group for enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to agricultural ownership and innovation in LDCs with the goals of:
- a. Prioritizing dialogue across all related bodies of the United Nations on the vital importance of increasing the agency and innovation potential of LDCs in the global agricultural industry, and centering economics as an apt lens through which to conduct such dialogue;
 - b. Bringing together the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization's South-South and Triangular Cooperation Division and the Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity, and Environment in order to discuss:
 - i. Future South-South and Triangular cooperation opportunities to consider how land ownership, agricultural innovation, and climate change adaptation will shape the growth of LDC economies;
 - ii. Broader integration of FAO dialogues and activities within the objectives of all other bodies under the purview of ECOSOC with relevant resources;
 - iii. Further research on the long-term effects of "land grab" practices by foreign investors in LDCs on the overall economic sustainability of LDCs;
 - c. Including business sector entities and academic entities in the discussions and activities of the new working group based on the historical best practices of previous CSTD working groups;
14. *Suggests* the development of a commodity exchange, empowering the trade and supply of essential materials for agricultural sectors through:
- a. Building upon prior attempts to establish a multilateral system such as the UNCTAD's International Commodity Agreements (ICAs);
 - b. Ensuring undue surpluses and stockpiles are avoided through adequate regulation;
 - c. Access to hedging products and future contracts to ensure the supply and sales of their commodities and products;
15. *Encourages* the formation of the Subsistence Agriculture Transition Program (SATP) under the FAO, that offers funding, sourced from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and FAO, to support subsistence farming individuals in LDCs, at local and regional levels, wishing to enter the global market:
- i. Defines "subsistence farming" as agriculture wherein less than 5% of the product is available for sale as surplus;
 - ii. Delegates the administration of designated direct funding to subsistence farmers meeting these qualifications to national and regional governments;

- b. Follows the mechanisms stated in the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) to transition subsistence farmers into contributors to the world economy:
 - i. Provides locally-specific guidelines to funding receivers on how to sell surpluses on the market;
 - ii. Calls upon the Standard and Trade Development facility to monitor aid flows at an operational, issue-specific level;
 - iii. Encourages the holding of national and sub-regional funding reviews to map out funding distributions, identify priorities, and agree on how these distributions and priorities should be implemented;
16. *Affirms* the development of sustainable agriculture in LDCs to ensure future food security and transition from agriculture through:
- a. Incentivizing the relocation of manufacturing plants for the heavy industry to LDC countries for the national production, and the production to export within LDC countries and limited to LDC countries;
 - b. Encouraging LDCs to share agricultural policy, practices, and expertise with other LDCs in order to create a diversity of knowledge across the Global South;
 - c. Fostering collaborative research exchange programs between LDCs to develop new techniques for sustainable agriculture;
17. *Requests* that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development increase their Official Development Assistance (ODA) GNI targets to encourage higher donations from Member States as a way to strengthen North-South cooperation, specific to LDCs;
18. *Acknowledges* that the economic, social, and cultural support provided by the international community would be the foundation of LDCs to autonomously develop internal systems to eliminate economic polarization and discrepancies within the society in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Establishing sturdy infrastructure to provide proper education for social minorities such as women and children in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Setting up specific research protocols to conduct microscopic researches upon the educational status quo of children in LDCs by referring to pre-existing research guidelines for Voluntary National Reviews (VNR);
 - ii. Fostering the implementation of developed form of primary and secondary educational structure for women and children to support their proactive participation in economic activities;
 - iii. Recognizing the significance of social minorities as a member of the labor market and securing safe labor environments for all in ways such as but not limited to;

iv. Specifying and diversifying the International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work to provide principles for LDCs to follow.