

10-14 April 2022

Documentation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) NMUN Simulation*



Conference B

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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

Director
Chair

Kimberly Sanchez
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Agenda

- I. Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19
- II. Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
UNDP/1/1	Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/2	Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19	17-1- 6
UNDP/1/3	Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/2/1	Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The United Nations Development Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19
- II. Monitoring Inclusive Sustainable Development in the Anthropocene

The session was attended by representatives of 24 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the following order I and II. On Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals which included a wide spectrum of topics, such as wanting to waive vaccine patents without undermining the economy, creating recovery plans, having multilateral agreements that align with sustainable recovery from COVID-19, as well as finding ways to fix poverty through COVID-19 recovery efforts.

By Thursday, the Committee received three draft resolutions on “Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19” in the morning session. Following this, the Committee moved to the voting procedure and three resolutions were adopted, only one of them required a recorded vote. Member States continued with the second topic of the agenda, submitted a proposal and adopted another resolution without a vote.

Delegates were engaged with their work to propose solutions that would help to achieve sustainable development recovery. Furthermore, delegates were inclusive and respectful with each other.



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Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19

The United Nations Development Programme,

Alarmed by the lasting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of health preparedness in the face of future pandemics, with a special focus on vulnerable communities including those located in developing states, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), indigenous communities, Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and women in the workforce,

Recognizing the necessity to build a recovering resilient economy within the communities of underrepresented minorities to overcome the negative effects of social and economic results of COVID-19,

Underlining the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 on “No Poverty”, SDG 3 on “Good health and well-being,” SDG 4 on “Quality Education”, SDG 6 on “Clean water and sanitation”, SDG 10 on “Reduced inequality”, SDG 12 on “Responsible Consumption and Production,” and SDG 13 on “Climate action,” and their values,

Expressing concern about the detrimental effects that the pandemic has had on access to educational opportunities and institutions in developing states,

Keeping in mind the importance of the *Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund* (SDGF) in aiding Member States to provide their citizens with digital education following the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic,

Emphasizing the General Assembly resolution 72/222 on “Education for sustainable development in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which underlines the importance of permanent frameworks to ensure fewer disruptions of education in preparation for the threat of potential future pandemics and global crises,

Advancing sustainable development according to the General Assembly resolution 76/153 on “The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation,” which stresses clean water as a human right and draws attention to the National Wastewater Surveillance System (NWSS), which reaffirms the importance of monitoring the prevalence of COVID-19 in water to avoid spreads,

Devoting attention to the World Health Organizations (WHO) guidance on considerations for implementing and adjusting public health and social measures in the context of COVID-19 to target low vaccination rates in developing states with the intent to build stronger sustainable infrastructure to mobilize resources,

Considering Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which provides that every human being has the right to access an adequate health care system and the goals of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women),

Strengthening sustainable medical and green infrastructure through partnerships such as the *Common Chapter Annex* that works with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to assist Member States and mitigate health inequalities,

Affirming the need to further investments in green technology and infrastructure based on COVID-19 recovery in compliance with SDG 9 on “Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,” through the Office of Information and Communications Technology,

1. *Recommends* all Member States to collaborate with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), such as the WHO and the Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both politically and financially to provide integrated health services to communities in developing states that have been disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 by:

- a. Distributing hygiene and testing kits to vulnerable communities and families in need, in partnership with sustainable manufacturing facilities;
 - b. Arranging financing through NGOs and IGOs for medical infrastructure in developing states, Pacific small island developing states and indigenous communities to alleviate the strain caused by the pandemic;
 - c. Implementing preparedness programs in partnership with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS), that works to prepare developing states, indigenous communities, LLDCs, and SIDS for all future global health crises;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to adopt policies similar to the National Water Surveillance System to monitor clean water and the presence of the COVID-19 virus in waterways, drinkable water, and bodies of water;
2. *Strongly recommends* Member States to work together to establish an international plan to assure a safe and reliable medical service for indigenous communities by:
- a. Encouraging increased accessibility to medical clinics by each Member State for those communities, to allow them access to a public health system and receive a service adapted to their specific needs by:
 - i. Working hand in hand with the WHO to receive health materials at affordable prices, funds, and formations for health workers;
 - ii. Partnering with IGOs to hire health care personnel who will receive mandatory training on the medicinal culture in Indigenous communities and how to treat Indigenous community members in a culturally sensitive manner;
 - b. Holding annual meetings coordinated with the help of the WHO in order to reunite the Member States to assure the well-functioning of the plan in action and to allow collaboration of ideas and solutions to improve the plan;
3. *Further recommends* Member States adopt national plans to address the intersection between education and healthcare, as well as disruptions to education brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and potential future crises associated with school closures by:
- a. Directing local schools and educational authorities to identify students whose education has been interrupted by school closures, with a particular focus on students who did not resume attending following school reopening, and attempting to contact and provide targeted educational and social assistance to such students;
 - b. Ensuring that schools have access to adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) by collaborating with international partners, such as the OHRLLS, to increase funding for supplies and health clinics, and ensuring that school personnel are trained in disease control practices;
 - c. Investing in telecommunications and education infrastructure, especially in rural and less-developed regions, so that every student has access to the internet and may participate in remote learning;
 - d. Implementing public information campaigns in order to encourage school attendance by emphasizing the importance of education, reassuring the public that schools are safe, open, and ready for students, and informing the public of the availability of affordable health services and vaccinations at schools and educational institutions;
 - e. Strengthening partnership with the UN Women ensuring better educational access and diversification for women facing unemployment as they have been heavily impacted and displaced from the workforce;

4. *Establishes* cooperation with Member States to promote green manufacturing technology sharing between developed and developing states to provide the technologies necessary for developing states to rebuild by:
 - a. Implementing sustainability standards for manufacturing facilities in developing states including clean air initiatives;
 - b. Incentivizing the production of technologies to promote a transition to green energy in accordance with the Information and Communications Technology (ICT);
 - c. Encouraging investments into national green initiatives and transportation by agencies such as the Agency for International Development with aid provided from developed Member States, varying in size and scope according to the needs of each Member State;
 - d. Emphasizing the development of sustainable infrastructure, and green investments toward COVID-19 testing facilities in compliance SDG 9 and sustainability standards;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to implement sustainability standards when creating medical infrastructure, including manufacturing and development sites for PPE and other medical equipment, while ensuring the proper disposal of medical equipment to stay in line with SDG 12;
6. *Recommends* the implementation of training programs to accelerate digitalization within the global society with the goal of ensuring that no one is left behind in the new digital world post-COVID-19, by:
 - a. Stressing the importance of funding through the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund, which provides training programs aimed at employees of private organizations aspiring to fulfill SDG 12 and are trying to optimize business processes by increasing digitalization;
 - b. Strengthening digital competence in accordance with SDG 4 through common educational channels, ranging from basic education to continued university training, for equipping individual citizens with useful tools with the aim of improving their employability;
 - c. Investing, through the Joint SDGF, in digital education and literacy specifically targeted at vulnerable communities in society with a focus on assisting workers with development potential, including women, immigrants, and people with disabilities, with the aim to enhance sustainable social inclusion;
7. *Invites* Member States to provide stimulus checks to the people, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and corporations to avoid a recession and shutdowns by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to provide financial incentives to the people to make the economy grow;
 - b. Providing SMEs with funds to keep their businesses open and to incentivize employers to hire more workers;
8. *Invites* Member States to partner with UNICEF and encourages investments in the construction of clean sanitation stations for developing States, SIDS, and LLDCs similar to that of the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme (WASH) which emphasize the importance of human health in accordance to SDG 6;
9. *Encourages* Member States to work with the WHO to strengthen sustainable long-term recovery by supporting green recovery mechanism programs by:
 - a. Voluntarily waiving vaccine patents with the goal of expanding the reach of crucial medication into developing states;
 - b. Providing technical resources to maintain vaccines and reduce the possibility of expired vaccines through specialized medical infrastructure.



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Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19

The United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the disparity of testing resources between Member States and how it prohibits recuperation from COVID-19,

Abiding by the guidance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in their report “*Corruption and COVID-19: Challenges in Crisis Response and Recovery*”, and Sustainable Development Goal 3, Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines, in their ability to combat pandemic crises and strengthen suffering healthcare systems,

Cognizant of the role that blended financing from the private and public sectors, reiterated in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and the 2018 UNDP report “*Financing of the 2030 Agenda*,” have on increasing the scope of projects that can receive investments and offset financing risks,

Expressing deep concern for the economic setbacks causing lack of infrastructure, facilities, and personnel in Least developed countries to reliably produce and distribute vaccines, as well as the need for an effective response to global pandemics following the guidance of General Assembly resolution 70/723 “*Protecting humanity from future health crises*” creation of the Global Health Crisis Task Force,

Noting with approval the United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties in Glasgow (COP26) Health Programme, which aims to develop climate-smart health care infrastructure,

Acknowledging the unequal distribution, access, and stockpiling of vaccines all around the world which has inhibited LDC recovery from COVID-19 and has caused the prolonging of the pandemic,

Valuing the provision of appropriate training on cultural differences in relation to medicine, whether it is plants or other natural materials for all the members of the health system, to provide an adequate service that adapts to different cultural needs,

Supporting the creation of green transport for Member States’ surrounding areas such that they can facilitate the transport of vaccines in areas that are difficult to access,

1. *Hopes* for the creation of more testing centers, in conjunction with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) aiding in vaccine rollout and local medical relief, for LDCs experiencing insufficient capacity to provide every citizen the possibility of being tested regularly, built as a network on the territory with safe, green, and accessible transportation to the centers;
2. *Promotes* sustainable rehabilitation of healthcare systems after global crises and disasters, specifically highlighting: Transparency, such as open data and information access between relief coordinators:
 - a. Digitalization, such as innovative digital technologies that safeguard data privacy and human rights;
 - b. Accountability and anti-corruption, such as auditing and monitoring;
3. *Encourages* Member States to engage in blended finance, using official resources to mobilize commercial financing in order to improve and develop healthcare facilities in LDCs, to amplify the SDG financial support by Member States;

4. *Recommends* establishing the *Global Healthcare Worker Initiative* (GHW), which would be under the auspices of the United Nations Volunteers Programme and funded by the World Bank and multilateral development banks, which aims to fill the doctor-ratio gap between each Member State, the skills-gap, and labor shortage of healthcare professionals in LDCs;
5. *Further recommends* the establishment plan RAPI: Research, Analysis, Promote, and Increase to:
 - a. Facilitate and conduct research projects on the monitoring in vaccination of LDCs in collaboration with:
 - i. World Health Organization (WHO) and subcontractors private clinics;
 - ii. Member States regarding related data;
 - b. Establish a guideline on the 2030 Agenda objectives to be followed by those Member States;
 - c. Further establish how Member States should track the progress of the implementation of plan RAPI;
6. *Supports* increased cooperation within public-private partnerships (PPPs) to expedite the production of COVID-19 vaccines and ease supply restrictions by:
 - a. Encouraging the provisions of subsidies to private vaccine manufacturers to lower costs and provide financial incentive to expand into regions currently lacking the capacity to develop nor find vaccines;
 - b. Advocating for equal dual-patenting systems on vaccines that decrease the disparity within property rights that are granted to governments and private companies such that public institutions have more control over supply chains;
 - c. Fully supporting waiving patents only on COVID-19 vaccination protections to enable the manufacturing of generic versions in LDCs and other Member States that are unable to mass purchase;
7. *Further recommends* Member States to provide educational training to medical staff on the various medicinal methods of the different cultural groups;
8. *Further supports* the creation of contracts with renewable energy production companies, to facilitate the creation of ecological transportation.



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Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19

The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/1, and concerned by the effects the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Acknowledging the need for a more inclusive and sustainable economy amid gender disparities exacerbated by COVID-19 through following the guidance of SDG 5, Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women, through partnerships with United Nations (UN) Agencies, such as the United Nations Women and the International Labour Organization (ILO),

Alarmed by the effects COVID-19 has on halting progress toward the achievement of SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and social affairs which further threatens development progress,

Deeply concerned by the heightened waste included in production patterns and consumption caused by the pandemic in contrast to SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production,

Commending the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank's current efforts in providing sovereign debt restructuring programmes for least developed countries (LDCs),

Noting with satisfaction the international solidarity in achieving SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 10, Reduced Inequalities, in terms of boosting economic capacities in a sustainable and equitable manner,

Noting the importance of a global recovery plan to allow for collaboration among all Member States to promote inclusive sustainable recovery from COVID-19,

Calling attention to the power of strengthening bonds between individuals coming from all backgrounds to accelerate cooperative action nationally, regionally, and globally relative to sustainable COVID-19 recovery,

Noting the necessity of ensuring that accessibility and inclusivity are at the core of global COVID-19 relief efforts,

Supporting indigenous and developing communities with key COVID-19 relief resources, keeping in mind the UNDP's *Policy of Engagement with Indigenous Peoples* which will promote equitable access and security to required resources,

Recognizing that access to the internet and information is vital to promoting awareness of public health conditions through the utilization of the United Nations Coronavirus Dashboard and the World Health Organizations (WHO) Global Clinic Platform for COVID-19,

Taking note of the vast inequalities in access to education which have been exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic regarding technology and education programs as a whole,

Noting the Research Roadmap on COVID-19 Recovery as it outlines the situation of food supply chains in the developing world because of the pandemic,

Expressing its deep concern to the worsening hunger crisis caused by the disruption of the food chain during the pandemic,

Seeking the inclusive and equitable distribution of vaccines, personal protective equipment (PPE) and other necessary COVID-19 supplies,

Recognizing that approximately 64.8% of the world population has received the first dose of the vaccine according to the WHO *World in Data Health Report*,

Calling upon the advancement of *The Global Vaccine Summit* emphasizing equality among the distribution to all nations to reach a herd immunity on the international level,

Bearing in mind the *UN Comprehensive COVID-19 Recovery Framework 2021* as it pertains to the limitations of capacity and cooperation for addressing vaccine inequity,

Keeping in mind General Assembly Resolution 74/307 *United response against global health threats: combating COVID-19* which emphasizes the critical interlinkages between health, trade, finance, and economic and social development,

Affirming the benefits of positive close working relationships between public and private sectors in response to global health crises,

Acknowledging the *Global Healthcare Worker Initiative* by WHO, which aims to fill the doctor-ratio gap between each country,

Recognizing that the unemployment rate amidst the pandemic has risen to 114 million workers as laid out in the *International Labor Organization Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work Seventh edition* because of lockdowns and disparity among the workforce,

Highlighting the World Trade Organization's (WTO) *Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement and Public Health* which sets the precedent for intellectual property rights being altered to give easier and quicker access to licenses and copyright exemptions in relation to COVID-19 production,

Recognizing the importance of revitalizing the economy of developing states, including LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States, that have been impacted by COVID-19, especially regarding the heightened rate of poverty amongst the workforce,

Considering the development of the global health system, as described in the *UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19*,

Observing the opportunity that is provided in the recovery process to implement programs and advocate for better sustainable practices in terms of energy, businesses, and cities,

Recalling United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) Assembly Resolution 1/2 *United Nations System-Wide Guidelines on Safer Cities and Human Settlements* and the role of Member States to engage with local authorities and other stakeholders with a focus on the promotion and further refinement of their approaches to safer cities and human settlements, particularly in the context of public health crises,

Acknowledging the harmful effects that COVID-19 had on access to clean water with regards to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) products being discarded and contaminating water,

Appreciating the impact that microfinance loans can have on resuscitating small businesses and public infrastructural development in line with SDG 9, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure,

Recognizing the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)*, which reiterated developed Member States' voluntary commitment to provide 0.7% Gross National Income as official development assistance (ODA), as it affirms developing Member States' right to develop and recover sustainably from COVID-19,

Acknowledging the *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020*, which outlines the setbacks on progress on the SDGs because of COVID-19 and other areas of concern,

1. *Recommends* Member States to pursue the following options in their recovery plans such as:

- a. Supporting businesses who have suffered amidst the pandemic through *The United Nations Response and Recovery Fund* to encourage government partnerships aiding in sustainable recovery and growth for lowest income countries in economic hardships;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to engage in direct investments regarding SDG 7, affordable and clean Energy, as well as SDG 11, sustainable cities and communities, specifically concentrating on investing in renewable energy, including solar energy and wind turbines, among others, as a form of energy production to facilitate sustainable cities;
 - c. Implementing foreign direct investment into renewable energy infrastructure within less developed areas to help boost local economies through employment and educational initiatives, provided by the private sector from advanced delegations economically capable of investment funding;
2. *Recommends* the following actions be taken by Member States:
- a. Increasing voluntary national contributions by Member States within the top 10% of Gross Domestic Product to programmes supporting LDCs by granting temporary resources for clean water while the effects of PPE polluting water are being combatted, such as United Nations International Children's Fund's (UNICEF) WASH programme; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, which supports international access to clean water and hygiene solutions;
 - b. Utilizing investments to help fund local marine and boating communities in addressing the contaminated local water supplies, which have seen increased pollution from the increased use of PPE throughout the pandemic;
3. *Encourages* Member States to addresses the inequalities within systems of education through reconstruction, which includes:
- a. Developing school facilities and infrastructure by expanding access to water, technology, and hygienic facilities;
 - b. Eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education through working with UNICEF to emphasize the disproportionate effects COVID-19 had on the education of most at-risk communities, such as people of African descent, indigenous communities, and other vulnerable groups;
 - c. Ensuring necessary information communication technologies (ICT) are available as education moves towards more remote approaches in times of crisis through the aid of the International Telecommunications Union in providing technology through broadband and internet access as well as the United Nations Energy in expanding access to electricity;
4. *Supports* more sustainable practices in production and consumption, as outlined by SDG 12, relative to products made necessary due to the pandemic with the support of the top 10% GDP countries with actions such as:
- a. Pursuing sanitary products that are biodegradable or reusable;
 - b. Recycling items such as steel, aluminum, and plastics, which are involved in the production of goods necessary to the pandemic to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with their manufacturing;
 - c. Member States to fund projects for the introduction of a ranking system correlating to companies utilizing efficient energy strategy for products necessary for the pandemic to allow consumers to be made aware of more energy efficient products and to promote accountability and transparency among private sector entities' use of energy;
5. *Addresses* issues with current financial infrastructure to enable further flexibility with countries with existing recovery plans by:

- a. Encouraging the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to work alongside developed Member States to implement sovereign debt restructuring programmes for LDCs;
 - b. Liaising with multilateral development banks to restructure loan conditions and grant increased funds to smaller businesses and public works;
6. *Encourages* Member States to increase support and funding in national, regional, and global platforms for open avenues of communication:
 - a. Amplifying platforms such as the United Nations CoronaVirus Dashboard as well as the World Health Organizations Global Clinic Platform for COVID-19;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to use these platforms as a way to spread awareness about all aspects of COVID-19, its effects, and sustainable recovery;
7. *Reinforces* SDG 1, End Poverty in All its Forms, by:
 - a. Suggesting transnational corporations consider expansion to LDCs to help diversify their economy by expanding their production factories of biomedical materials into developing nations;
 - b. Devising a system whereas these developing Member States become economically self-sufficient and remain in autonomous control of the workforce created;
 - c. Ensuring that in correspondence with the *No Country Left Behind Initiative*, no developing state is excluded by providing adequate opportunities to simultaneously diminish poverty while expanding the middle class;
8. *Directs attention* to the vulnerabilities and inadequacies of global food systems, which can be mitigated by:
 - a. Asking Member States to provide food vouchers for their most vulnerable populations;
 - b. Inviting Member States to create price caps;
 - c. Promoting the creation of community and individual gardens;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to investigate and prosecute any suspected price gouging;
9. *Invites* the WHO to collaborate with Member States to ensure the equitable distribution of vaccines through proper storages of doses, while utilizing the framework established through COVAX by:
 - a. Meeting the refrigeration standards between -90°C and -60°C, -130°F, and -76°F;
 - b. Keeping vaccines away from dangers of cross-contamination that may occur through the use of ingredients used for other vaccines and other contaminants;
 - c. Using vaccines by the 4-6 months period after production;
10. *Encourages* organizations such as COVAX, HERA (Humanitarian Emergency Regional Africa), Red Cross, Red Crescent, and CAF Africa to promote and provide COVID-19 supplies regionally through bimonthly deliveries using the COVAX vaccine rollout market to designated LDC Member States;
11. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to develop more structured avenues for providing indigenous and developing communities with access to PPE supplies, including masks, oxygen tanks, COVID-19 testing supplies, protective gear, and COVID-19 vaccines by:
 - a. Utilizing databases on COVID-19 supplies to recognize and aid communities in need;
 - b. Donating PPE supplies and one million KN95 masks;

- c. Developing indigenous community organizations and leadership roles to promote autonomy and flexibility over distribution strategies;
 - d. Allocating vaccines to indigenous health organizations and similar state distribution methods by adhering to the UN System-wide COVID-19 Vaccination Programme;
 - e. Providing technical support to indigenous outreach and communication plans by identifying key leaders and audiences and developing effective messaging tactics;
12. *Recommends* that Member States incorporate the *Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights Agreement and Public Health*, where the current vaccine development capacities waive intellectual property rights on COVID-19 vaccines and statutes certain medicines as global public goods, for the sustainable recovery of COVID-19;
13. *Encourages* Member States to sign the Vaccine Equity Declaration initiated by the WHO aiming to:
- a. Increase funding for COVAX facilities by capable and willing Member States, specifically prioritizing COVAX programs over creating new bilateral supply and trade deals;
 - b. Share knowledge as modeled by Covid Technology Access Pool (C-TAP) with the goal of drastically extending global vaccine supplies in the coming years;
 - c. Accelerate processes approving regulative progress in a safe and deliberate way;
 - d. Improve primary health care systems concerning the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines, specifically to their health workers, and develop data systems on vaccine distribution, uptake, and supply, including sex- and age-disaggregated sub-national data;
 - e. Provide free access to COVID-19 vaccines without risk of financial hardship, prioritizing the population most at risk of COVID-19, such as essential workers, ensuring gender equality in the process;
14. *Encourages* the creation of a partnership with the Humanitarian Data Exchange to expand its COVID-19 Data Explorer with the goal of facilitating the efficient global exchange of information regarding sustainable approaches to COVID-19 recovery by:
- a. Allowing Member States' public health institutions to share best practices and statistics relevant to recovery efforts;
 - b. Providing for a more streamlined sharing of knowledge to ensure accessibility of accurate data to LDCs;
 - c. Increasing awareness of regional needs and providing for increased cooperation with NGOs to facilitate the distribution of PPE and vaccines from Member States with surplus supplies to those in need of assistance;
15. *Encourages* willing and able developed Member States to increase their voluntary national contributions in the form of financial capacity, technological transfers, training, or model legislation to support a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and to decrease the current vaccine funding gap;
16. *Hopes for* the collaboration with the World Urban Forum of UN-Habitat, United Nations Statistics Division, and Esri, to offer public clinic mapping information in urban centers and augment the availability of information regarding vaccine access, testing capacities, and other resources to support improved public health;
17. *Recommends* implementation of legislation within each individual country mimicking the Risk Mitigation and Recovery Plan and The Strategic Response Plan to COVID-19 by:
- a. Supporting the environmental sector, healthcare, and the social aspect of life and work;

- b. Allocating funds to these areas to prevent prolonging this crisis;
18. *Endorses* the continued investment in and renewed partnership with the United Nations Secretariat Development Account into projects akin to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Project 1819M, which aims to attract and benefit from investment in SDG-related sectors through enhanced investment, capacity-building workshops, advisory services, inter-regional seminars, online investment facilitation guides, etc. to support more resilient communities;
19. *Supports* a collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's Division on International Trade and Commodities and their alignment with the SDGs to repair the trade routes halted by the pandemic, particularly those located on or near the African and South American continents by:
 - a. Rebuilding sectors severely impacted by these impaired trade routes and the pandemic as a whole, such as tourism and export commodities from low-income Member States;
 - b. Utilizing current African trade networks through the African Continental Free Trade Agreement to alleviate the economic hardships imposed by the pandemic;
 - c. Expanding the free-trade agreements between various Latin American and the Caribbean Member States to ensure regional economic solidarity;
20. *Recommends* the UNDP Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support Programme as the organization to monitor current SDG advancements and provide immediate relief for Member States struggling with implementation;
21. *Highlights the need* to provide developing countries connection to knowledge, experience, and resources in terms of development assistance in aims of increasing general quality of life and a higher human development index;
22. *Encourages* the support of women-owned businesses and opportunities for women in developing countries considering economic recuperation from COVID-19 by:
 - a. Sponsoring entrepreneurship study programs which teach women how to create and sustain businesses by providing workshops in developing nations where women are:
 - i. Interacting with entrepreneurs and business owners to develop experiences;
 - ii. Engaging in internship, scholarship, and university programs to follow the SDG 5;
 - iii. Accessing financial support from entrepreneurship funds;
 - b. Participating in the Sustainable Development Services (SDS) Gender Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion programme, as we recuperate affected industries, that provides guidance to improve equal pay and wages, leave due to sickness or parental duties and training for COVID-19 prevention in the workplace;
 - c. Collaborating with agencies such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Rapid Socio-Economic Response Program to expand international labor rights, which mitigates economic insecurity by ensuring heightened upward social mobility and increased productivity by companies;
 - d. Inviting the United Nations Human Rights Commission to collaborate with the UNDP to provide sustainable PPE supplies and COVID-19 vaccines to vulnerable refugee communities;
 - e. Suggesting individual Member States and intergovernmental agencies to subsidize private enterprises and their transition and development of green technologies;
23. *Recommends* Member States and hold a conference on the status of food security with expertise from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in regard to supply chains with the regional economic organizations, the World Bank Group and national governments to create an emergency action plan to

be updated every three years for safeguarding food security through sharing learned lessons and best practices amongst Member States to promote a sustainable recovery from COVID-19;

24. *Recommends* Member States to promote increased collaboration between the public and private sectors to further infrastructure-focused recovery efforts by:
 - a. Working to address damaged infrastructure to create job opportunities, thus providing immediate relief to those forced into poverty by the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - b. Repairing damage to the global supply chain;
25. *Emphasizes* the need to provide aid towards vulnerable communities who are most at risk of exposure to this virus through the usage of cellular applications to provide notifications and information on exposure to better access in their day to day lives;
26. *Recommends* extending amnesty periods in 3-month increments and meeting periodically to evaluate transmission rates of COVID-19 when extending these periods for migrant workers, preventing displacement and allowing for persons to remain in the country where they are employed;
27. *Invites* Member States to invest in programs such as UN Global Communications Department to target misinformation and/or campaigns that are against health measures through:
 - a. Increasing monitoring of the spread of information via social media to ensure access to accurate data regarding vaccine and PPE effectiveness;
 - b. Supporting the creation of regional media campaigns with the goal of sharing accurate and relevant details regarding COVID-19 protection, treatment, and recovery;
28. *Recommends* addressing the gaps in the global health system with the goal of equal access to health resources through relocating funds such as:
 - a. Allocating more funds for medical technology in less developed nations that suffer from less developed economies;
 - b. Raising funds through contributions by member states, to aid in better developing programs modeling the current WHO Global Clinical Platform, to share knowledge between Member States in terms of medical advances including COVID-19 data collection to respond effectively to new variants as well as provide aid in sharing doctors and medical personnel around the world;
29. *Recommends* willing and able Member States to provide funds for the provision of direct financial aid aimed to rebuild sustainable healthcare infrastructure and public service institutions including refugee mobilization institutions, public administration institutions and carbon neutral transportation systems for Member States currently experiencing the effects of COVID-19 in combination with threats to international peace and security that have caused setbacks in regards to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNDP/2/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Sustainable Recovery from COVID-19

The United Nations Development Programme,

Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, Partnerships for the Goals which outlines the need for coordination between public and private sector entities for the achievement of sustainable development,

Noting with satisfaction Principle 3 of the Rio Declaration which recognized the importance of fulfilling the right to development to equitably meet the environmental needs of present and future generations and set up the Green Economy Joint Programme,

Recalling the successes in the UNDP's Pilot Initiative on National-Level Monitoring of SDG 16 (2016-2017) and the advice it offer Member States to implement successful monitoring standards, as well as the need to achieve SDG 13: Climate Action,

Recognizes the poverty-environmental nexus that is caused by the lack of green sustainable infrastructure as well as trade and irrigation systems,

Emphasizes that 785 million people do not have access to least basic water drinking water services and over 884 million people do not have access to clean drinkable water according to the WHO's 2020 Health Reports,

1. *Supports* the expansion of the flagship Enabling Policy Frameworks for Enterprise Sustainability and SDG reporting in Africa and Latin America project by the UN Conference of Trade and Development, the UN Environment Programme, the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDP, the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Economic Commission of Africa to further report and monitor private sector contributions to Sustainable Development Goal progress;
2. *Encourages* the United Nations Environment Programme to revive the Green Economy Joint Programme to support a green economy transition in selected developing and least developed countries (LDC) by organizing workshops and stimulating public engagement campaigns and political engagement in LDCs;
3. *Recommends* that Member States domesticate a three-phase methodological monitoring framework to achieve SDG 13 that:
 - a. Defines indicators through synthesizing global and national SDG indicators, as well as international-level complementary indicators;
 - b. Prompts multi-stakeholder consultation with a special emphasis on disabled, disenfranchised, and other vulnerable communities;
 - c. Creates periodic scorecards that analyzes monitoring data gaps, policy options, and respective national development plans;
4. *Invites* the African Union and Member States to collaborate with the UNDP as a means to empower regional trade route, cohesive relations and clean water irrigation infrastructure to diminish the overuse of plastic waste materials to enable sanitation facilities to vulnerable communities in the Anthropocene Era by requesting Member States along with the African Union to collaborate with the

International Work Groups for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) to search for appropriate locations to established trade routes;

5. *Invites* Member States to use the Policy Reforms and Market Transformation of the Energy Efficient International Buildings Sector to collect data that informs on the utilization of energy resources of different buildings to establish law and limits on this utilization by counting energy spent in water with the help of water metering.