



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



**NMUN·NY 2024**  
**Session 2**  
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## Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

### Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Luke Glasspool
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Tamara C. Titz
<b>Chair</b>	Estelle Robbins

### Agenda

1. Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine
2. Empowering Youth to Accelerate Development

### Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (For-Against-Abstain)</b>
<b>ECOSOC/1/1</b>	Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine	23 in favor, 2 against, 16 abstentions
<b>ECOSOC/1/2</b>	Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine	Adopted without a recorded vote
<b>ECOSOC/1/3</b>	Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine	13 in favor, 12 against, 15 abstentions
<b>ECOSOC/1/4</b>	Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine	22 in favor, 2 against, 16 abstentions
<b>ECOSOC/2/1</b>	Empowering Youth to Accelerate Development	Adopted without a recorded vote

# Summary Report

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

1. Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine
2. Empowering Youth to Accelerate Development

The session was attended by representatives of 36 Member States. On Monday, the committee unanimously adopted its agenda, initiating discussions on “Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine.” The atmosphere was diplomatic and inclusive.

Delegates formed four working groups, which further divided into sub-groups based on components of the topic on the agenda. On Tuesday, the Dais received four proposals covering a range of sub-topics, from food accessibility to climate monitoring. By Wednesday, four draft resolutions were approved, with one receiving amendments. Delegations eagerly collaborated and debate on amendments was ambitious and spirited.

On Thursday, the committee adopted four resolutions, one of which was received unanimous support. These resolutions addressed diverse issues such as reforestation and sustainable supply chains. One friendly amendment was adopted. The council then moved on to discussing the topic "Empowering Youth to Accelerate Development," receiving one proposal covering a broad array of issues pertinent to youth development, including climate action and mentorship programs. This draft resolution was adopted without a recorded vote.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Realizing* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 15, set out in the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), and the urgency of meeting their objectives by 2030,

*Deeply conscious* that the principle of “Leave No One Behind” is central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs,

*Keeping in mind* Article 24 of the United Nations Charter which promotes international cooperation in matters of economic, social, cultural, educational, and health nature and helps to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction based on race, sex, language, or religion,

*Reiterating* resolution 76/55 of 9 May 2022 on the state of global food insecurity which is based on crucial resolutions of the past years such as 76/222 on agriculture development, food security and nutrition, 76/166 on the right to food, and 76/124 on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations,

*Recognizing* the need to address issues such as poverty, instability and inequality driving the threat of famine as shown in General Assembly resolution 24/17 (2018),

*Emphasizes* the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) Identification, Delivery, Empowerment Applications (IDEA), which utilize registration and biometrics in armed conflicts and refugee crises to analyze who gets aid in order to ensure distribution is to the correct party,

*Recalling* the World Food Programme’s (WFP) Center of Excellence Against Malnutrition and Hunger as an inspiration for Member States, which identifies, selects, documents, and disseminates in order to help governments end food insecurity by evaluating possible and potential food shortages to reduce hunger, bolster food security measures and investigate the redistribution of the food resources,

*Acknowledging* that 51 percent of the world’s population is currently suffering from moderate or severe food insecurity,

*Further recalling* 2018-2028 being labeled as the Water Action Decade to Avert a Global Water Crisis and the importance of water conservation as a potential solution,

*Keeping in mind* all measures that have been taken by the United Nations that ensure Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) “Recognizing access to food as a fundamental right that applies to all human beings, remains respected”,

*Further requests* the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to consider during their upcoming 16th session of the Conference of the Parties relevant topics such as relying on the knowledge of dryland populations, optimizing the use of limited natural resources to face desertification, encouraging soil development, preventing soil erosion and soil nutrient depletion, and implementing seed and crop rotation,



*Fully aware* of the meaningful contributions made by native communities all around the globe and the connections between culture and sustainable food practices,

*Encourages* Member States to implement and utilize water conservation and water management techniques, such as protection of natural freshwater sources, improved waste water handling, and rainwater collection practices to improve access to clean freshwater,

*Taking into consideration* the geographical and financial differences among Member States,

*Reminds* Member States that projects such as the Green Wall Initiative that utilizes syntrophic farming, and the syntrophic agroforestry done by the Agroforestry Partnership Fund through the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC),

*Welcomes* the lumber industry to further involve themselves in reforestation efforts and include their expertise in the REO,

*Deeply concerned* that 33 percent of soil globally is being degraded because of nutrient depletion, chemical pollution, erosion, acidification, and urbanization according to the FAO's article "Soil Degradation Threatens Food..." (2022),

*Desiring* to unite Member States to combat food insecurity and the risk of famine,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the creation of the Reforestation Efforts Organization (REO) under the FAO to work on:
  - a. Engaging a group of experts elected every seven years by United Nations Member States to advise and support local reforestation efforts in subjects such as agriculture, forestry, and biology, as well as financial and personnel resources:
    - i. By recognizing the link between agriculture and deforestation, encouraging local farmers to incorporate reforestation efforts into their agricultural practices for example by reducing the amount of forest cleared for fields;
    - ii. Welcomes indigenous communities from Member States to share ongoing traditional sustainable practices that have been in use for decades with the REO;
  - b. Requesting UNEA and UNDP provide environmental research and exchange practices with the REO in their efforts to combat desertification and the reclamation of forests;
  - c. Encouraging through publicity partnerships to donate to local reforestation efforts and redistribute part of their donations to underdeveloped Member States;
2. *Requests* all Member States to utilize donations from stakeholders to indefinitely promote drought and flood-resilient crops, such as rice, rye, wheat, etc., specific to each Member State, with the intent of:
  - a. Increasing food supply of small and large-scale farmers;
  - b. Promoting the local produce of safe and nutritious crop;
  - c. Promoting the financial well-being of local farming communities;



- d. Displaying acknowledgment of climate change;
3. *Advocates* for the FAO and the WFP to promote and fund syntropic farming and syntropic agroforestry practices that would be applicable and helpful to a multitude of different ecosystems and thus all Member States such as:
  - a. Promotes grassroots movements, such as The Republic of Peru's Programa Nacional de Alimentacion Escolar Qali Warma, which is already in place, including:
    - i. Expanding the operation of syntropic farming through awareness campaigns alongside with FAO, advertised as a project already implemented in various Member States, such as The Great Green Wall Initiative occurring in 22 different African nations, and seen great success in desert land;
    - ii. Advancing syntropic agroforestry through especially designed research programs in collaboration with FAO so various fauna can be grown among other crops and pasture land so as to utilize the current landscape as effectively and environmentally beneficial as possible;
4. *Strongly recommends* all Member States to incorporate national awareness campaigns on the support of competitive and highly productive crop-livestock markets in less developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, with the financial backing of specialized agencies such as the FAO;
5. *Invites* the development of innovative technologies related to water and climate in partnership between Member States experiencing the effects of climate change and the World Bank, the Green Climate Fund, or other partners, and use of these technologies including seawater farming, humidity capture, and desalination, to appropriately adapt available resources;
6. *Expresses its belief* in the usage of irrigation systems on local farms and agricultural areas in the Middle East and the African Continent to support crop rotation practices, cover cropping, and conservation tillage until these regions reach food self-sufficiency, and further recommends each Member State to analyze the feasibility of a local implementation as this approach will enhance agricultural productivity and promote sustainable land practices and bring forth a lasting improvement towards food security;
7. *Recommends* Member States to implement robust food redistribution systems that prevent the waste of food, as a recognition of the importance of the role of the government as an intermediary coordinator and distributor between Donors and Food Hubs. Following the example of the Food Network model established by New Zealand's Ministry of Social Development:
  - a. Through the implementation of government-operated Distribution Centers, more bulk food surpluses can be received and redistributed more efficiently as these centers are in charge of managing the relations with donors and recipients, as well as receiving, storing, and distributing to Food Hubs in more manageable quantities on a periodic basis;
  - b. The FAO's Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste will provide operational and financial support for Member States needing it,



measuring the success of the program by tracking the amount of food being recovered and redistributed;

- c. Least Developed Member States that face financial hardship for the creation and operation of the Distribution Centers can start by allocating governmental human resources to coordinate the relations between Donors and Recipients and gradually expand the program to grow its reach;
  - d. By the creation of a contingency plan of appropriately managed reserves of food and water to prevent unexpected shortages due to weather, conflict, or unexpected situations;
  - e. Through the WFP to implement in a greater number of developing nations, Israel's Leket and Colel Chabad's charity design and food distribution system to vulnerable communities;
8. *Encourages* the construction of preservation facilities such as warehouses and drying facilities in the fragilized regions through key partnerships with the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and the African Bank of Development (BAD) part of alongside leading global and regional market participants to prevent food waste;
9. *Calls for* the implementation of the Sustainable Supply Chain Program (SFSP) which promotes the long-term development and management of cohesive, sustainable supply chains covering production, distribution, and waste management of food in developing countries:
- a. Through a multifaceted approach in collaboration with the Association of Bilateral European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI) and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP);
  - b. Through enabling the measurement and evaluation of CO2 emissions and operating performance of market participants along the food supply chain:
    - i. By promoting the digitization of small and medium enterprises' (SMEs) operations using industry-standard supply chain management systems;
    - ii. By developing tailored principles on sustainability for the different stages and market participants of the food supply chain based on existing ESG reporting frameworks;
    - iii. By creating a ranking system that allows comparison of market participants by assigning different scores based on respective CO2 emissions and operational performance;
10. *Strongly recommends* Member States to promote sustainable land management practices such as conservation tillage, cover cropping, and crop rotation in order to improve soil health and increase soil fertility, with smallholder farmers in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) provided technical and advisory support from agricultural and environmental Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) with Member State supervision, such as but not limited to The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy;



11. *Insists* on the development of an Indigenous peoples' digital archive of customs and practices identified by said communities and The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in regards to farming and crops while appealing to the International Heritage Fund as a custodian of culture worldwide to maintain and oversee this digital archive;
12. *Urges* the investment of funds, allocated from Member States, NGOs, and other stakeholder contributions, towards the goal of improving the existing global food supply warning system, through the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to be:
  - a. Administered by the UN Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and developed in collaboration between UNDRR and UNDP it uses machine learning technologies, such as algorithms used by Google and Microsoft, to determine the regional likelihood of suffering food supply disruptions due to environmental factors;
  - b. Expressed in the form of publication by the World Food Programme, with the goal of completion by 2030;
  - c. Developed as a prototype project first;
13. *Invites* the cooperation of the FAO and the WFP in facilitating an international conference every two years at the United Nations General Assembly, the Healthier Agriculture Conference (HAC), addressing:
  - a. The technical, informational, and financial empowerment of marginalized farmer communities (MFCs) such as but not limited to low-income farmer communities and indigenous farmer communities, in collaboration with NGOs such as but not limited to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
  - b. The communication of global nutritional perspectives comprising farmers, nutritionists, scientists, Indigenous peoples, and policymakers;
  - c. Sustainable agriculture practices through collaboration with NGOs and Member States to establish regional educational frameworks on best practices;
  - d. Provision of culturally contextualized cuisine to aid WFP recipients through education programs that are relevant to regional and national heritage, such as but not limited to cooking classes for traditional dishes;
  - e. The temporary repurposing of WFP locations to host community meals to build a culturally expressive relationship with aid programs;
14. *Suggests* the design and implementation of Global Nutrition Campaigns (GNCs) in collaboration between Member States and educational NGOs including but not limited to the Association for World Education and the Center for Organization Research and Education, aiming to promote food literacy:
  - a. The World Bank will assess the program's impact every four years for a period of 50 years through voluntary educational surveys conducted by Member States, and upon the conclusion of this period the continuation of impact assessment will be contingent upon the program's overall impact;





- b. The UNDP's Strategic Data Initiatives (SDI) team should work with Member States, development agencies, and technology companies to provide technical support in the construction of data collection infrastructure necessary to integrate educational survey data collection into the preexisting Development Data Partnership;
    - c. Compile volunteered data from the GNCs of Member States into annual reports published by the WFP;
15. *Fully supports* the policies implemented in Latin American and European Member States that require manufacturers in said specific regions, to print easily readable and understandable Nutrition Facts labels and Warning Seals on all food packaging for the indefinite future, and recommends the further implementation of similar policies for Member States:
  - a. These policies require an explicit and simple communication of the ingredients contained in the product, as well as any relevant health risks associated with the consumption of the product;
  - b. If the contents are High in Sodium, Fats, Calories, or Sugars, a highly visible Warning Seal must be displayed on the front of the packaging, accompanied by a statement of the health risks and the demographic contraindications;
16. *Encourages* the creation of an expert group overseen by the FAO, comprised of representatives of Member States and NGOs such as Naděje or Action Against Hunger sharing best practices for agriculture from developed countries to developing countries by:
  - a. Selecting professionals based on their expertise in food security, development challenges, and experience on famine/ food insecurity-affected regions;
  - b. Organize annual capacity-building workshops tailored to the needs of developing Member States, rotating between every region, to which the region's agricultural forces will be invited;
17. *Urges* Member States to collaborate and form a new subsidiary body within the ECOSOC to ensure specifically accountability similar to that of UNHCR by proposing a committee where procedures will include:
  - a. A dias of rotating seats, with a review of willing Member States, and the authorization to review and give recommendations;
  - b. A three-step process of measuring stability and need for food security, the distribution and application of policies to address the issues, and a full review of the Member State;
  - c. The creation of the World FoodTech Program, an institution under the mandate of ECOSOC with the following objectives:
    - i. The designing of research and investigation programs with the intention of developing efficient ways of providing better quality nutrition for vulnerable communities, such as women and girls in zones of conflict;



- ii. The design of a regional collaborative forum, which would reunite commerce experts and engineers every two years, to discuss advances on research and updates on the necessities of the aforementioned communities.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* the commitment to Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 of Zero Hunger,

*Recalling* the World Food Programme's (WFP) definition on food insecurity as the insufficient access to safe and nutritious food for normal growth, development and an active and healthy life,

*Recognizing* that conflict-affected situations and climate change vulnerabilities are main causes of widespread suffering and hunger globally as well as potential impacts on food supply chains outside of affected parties,

*Remembering* the Black Sea Grain Initiative entered into by the United Nations, the Republic of Türkiye and the Russian Federation enabling the export of agricultural goods through safe humanitarian corridors in the Black Sea,

*Expressing its grave concern* that over 333 million people were facing acute levels of food insecurity in 2023, according to the WFP,

*Deeply concerned* that women and girls are amongst the most affected from food insecurity and famine,

*Appreciating* the enormous contribute the Data in Emergencies (DIEM) Hub has had in providing an updated picture of food insecurity around the world and a rapid understanding of the impact those shocks have on agriculture,

*Recognizing the importance* of the 12<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO), held in Geneva in 2022, that resulted in a declaration on emergency response to food insecurity and a Ministerial Decision exempting WFP humanitarian food purchase from export bans,

*Acknowledging* the intricate relation between urbanization and food deficit throughout both metropolises on the upswing and towns,

*Recognizing* that the issues of food insecurity and famine are interconnected and multifaceted, and therefore require a cross-sectional approach,

*Firmly convinced* that the promotion of education programs for farmers and expanding the use of resistant crops is enhancing agricultural resilience,

*Encouraging* Member States to become more self-reliant making them more resilient against external market shocks,

1. *Strongly recommends* Member States to implement policies that make small-scale farmers globally, especially in rural areas, more resilient to climate change through:



- a. Education initiatives about sustainable farming methods in collaboration with local communities taking into consideration local expertise and their specific needs such as the Food and Agriculture Organizations' (FAO) Farmer Field Schools (FFS) initiatives;
  - b. Capacity building programs that foster sustainable agricultural practices, climate resilient farming techniques and the use of advanced technologies as already confirmed by the MAIS Program in Brazil implementing farmers' knowledge on climate smart agriculture operations;
  - c. The cultivation of sustainable drought and flood-resilient crop variants focusing on but not limited to regions most affected by global warming like those of the equator and through further research into genetically modified seeds and their equitable worldwide availability;
  - d. Providing Agro-Tech resources such as water management, irrigation, livestock production and sustainable processes with International Development Organizations in order to increase small-scale farmers production and sustainability;
2. *Encourages* Member States to implement immediate safety nets for small-scale farmers living in areas identified as being vulnerable to the effects of climate change and facing immediate crisis related to environmental disasters with the following goals:
- a. Ensure the availability of sustainable drought and flood-resilient crops variants such as flood-tolerant rice stocked in regional or local reserves;
  - b. Allocate financial resources within the Member States' budget, or within the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Loss and Damage Fund operationalized by the Conference of the Parties 28 if Member States are unable to allocate such financial resources, in order to enable small-scale farmers to immediately rebuild their facilities within months after destruction;
    - i. *Expresses its hope* that the FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) and the DIEM Hub will be utilized by 2026 by all Member States, especially those identified as having high climate vulnerability by the *Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery*, to preserve food security in crisis scenarios through:
      - ii. Policy Decisions;
  - c. Emergency Responses;
  - d. Its Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions (CFSAMs):
    - i. Earth observation for crop monitoring;
    - ii. Crop Prospects and Food Situation Report;
    - iii. Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions;
    - iv. Food Price Monitoring and Analysis;



2. *Urges* to carefully monitor and revise the budgeting forecasting methods already in place in the funding of programs and initiatives aiming to provide assistance to those directly affected by food insecurity by:
  - a. Having additional international organs to Economic and Social Council ECOSOC meticulously oversee and track any leaks in financial flows in leading humanitarian organizations such as the WFP and FAO, in response to the 2019 report by the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) estimating that the United Nations could save more than 281 million dollars, annually, by just improving coordination;
3. *Encourages* all Member States to focus on the key-role Architecture can play on ensuring food security in urban areas, such as:
  - a. The prevention on the formation of slums around our iper-rapid growing cities which affects the safety status of food planning a more effective zoning of territories, especially across developing countries, as already indicated by CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) 2024-2027;
  - b. A more equal distribution of food through both urban and rural sectors according to the data collected annually by FAO by the aid of Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) indicator until 2030;
4. *Urges* Member States to evaluate Women's access to food and take immediate action to dissolve existing barriers:
  - a. The use of microfinance programs through the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) which would look to empower women living with food insecurity by providing small, short-term loans that last for two planting seasons along with agricultural education in accordance with SDG 5;
  - b. The continued creation and implementation of nutrition programs aimed at women and children through the work of UNICEF, the WFP, and other international or national organizations;
5. *Calls* for economically stable Member States to facilitate food exports across borders, enhancing access to Member States in need:
  - a. *Encourages* the Russian Federation to reconsider its withdrawal from and rejoin the Black Sea Grain Initiative;
  - b. *Suggests* Member States implement plans utilizing providing need- based aid to conflict affected zones such as FAO's previous Ukraine Rapid Response Plan which was initiated post the Russia-Ukraine war, to provide assistance in terms of animal feed, minerals and supplements, complemented with cash assistance for the rural communities.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Combating food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recognizing* the crucial role that improving transportation networks (roads, ports, and railways) and mobility plays in providing efficient food distribution,

*Aware of* the need to improve access to safe and nutritious food to impoverished communities and regions in need of all, connecting remote communities to urban centers and markets improves the cultural atmosphere, creates job opportunities, and improves quality of life,

*Acknowledging* that scientific and technological innovation is a new opportunity for solving famine,

*Underlining* the goal to aid farmers gain accessibility to materials in order to improve agricultural development and productivity,

*Expressing concern for* the danger to food security posed by conflict, piracy and pathogen resistance,

*Cognizant of* the widespread impacts of desertification and climate change on the global community,

*Deeply convinced of* the critical importance of early detection systems for climate phenomena in addressing sudden food and humanitarian insecurities,

*Further recognizing* the difficulty of collecting data in an efficient manner, especially in regard to least developed countries (LDCs),

*Inviting* the commitment of technologically advanced Member States such as the United States of America to provide their expertise and contribute their resources to bridge the gap in global early warning system technology,

*Acknowledging* the impacts of desertification, pollution, and salinization on water supply and soil quality through investment towards green technology that combats unstable water supply, incentivizing the implementation of green farming,

*Emphasizing that* according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a 2023 report states that as many as 783 million people faced hunger in 2022,

*Noting further* the lack of recognition for biodiversity in the discussion of sustainable agriculture,

*Noting with regret* that some countries or organizations do not fully honor their commitments to contribute to agriculture and famine relief, especially in terms of funds allocated to this cause,

*Desiring* diplomacy and international pressure, including through coalitions and alliances, to encourage countries to meet their commitments and increase their contributions,

*Deploring* the disparities among Member States in access to and utilization of necessary technological resources such as satellites for meteorological and geological data collection,



*Calling upon* all Member States to emphasize the four pillars of food security: availability, access, stability, and utilization,

*Urging* Member States to allow and assist, when feasible, the free flow of humanitarian aid like food, medical, shelter, water sanitation and etc. frequently through borders to increase logistical efficiency,

1. *Calls upon* the Commission of Population and Development (CPD) to receive support requests for conflict-affected areas to pay and instruct cooperation between the humanitarian volunteers, military institutions associated to affected Member States, and the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) to facilitate delivery of humanitarian aid to populations with a high risk of famine and malnutrition by:
  - a. The instruction of lightly armed PBC forces to prioritize conflict mitigation tactics alongside Member States' capacities under the United Nations Conventions Laws on the Sea, including:
    - i. Surveillance on piracy and perpetrators of theft;
    - ii. Route strategies that minimize contact with pirates and robbers, having multiple routes planned are essential for emergencies;
    - iii. A clear acknowledgment that defensive action is only to occur in life-threatening circumstances;
  - b. A commitment by Member States to abstain from utilizing food as a means of waging war, emphasizing the importance of ethical distribution of resources in times of conflict;
  - c. The encouragement of all Member States to set guidelines for engaging with private security services, humanitarian volunteers, and military institutions in conflict-affected areas, ensuring that operations cohere to international humanitarian law;
  - d. Supports the donations of food through food banks in underprivileged areas weekly through basic sanitation like toiletries, cleaning materials, to the people suffering in war;
  - e. Calling upon the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) to provide debate on resource management regarding military equipment, funding, and the sources of said funding and equipment;
  - f. Analyzing reports to calculate appropriate distribution of funds and leasing of equipment to security services,
    - i. Member States and UN accredited organizations are encouraged to provide donations such as clothing, body armor, financial donations to the CPD, defensive military equipment, for example, armored personnel transport vehicles, foodstuffs that can withstand perishable conditions, hygiene products;
    - ii. Donors will be upheld to non-exploitative practices to ensure ethical sourcing, adhering to the United Nations Supplier Code of Conduct;







phenomena in scientifically capable countries, conducted with technical assistance from NGOs such as but not limited to the Centre for Climate Change;

- b. Data-sharing agreements between affected countries, with the implementation of data management infrastructure facilitated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Development Data Partnership (DDP);
    - c. International collaboration to invest in research institutes in more developed countries (MDCs) from organizations like the International Monetary Fund and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), co-founded by United Nations Environment Programme UNEP;
7. *Encourages* the establishment, in severely affected Member States, of regional quality control and implementation centers for climate monitoring and early warning aligning to the UN Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All Initiative (EW4All), initiated in 2022, with the support of pertinent international research organizations, containing designated expert Member States aiming to:
  - a. Strengthen capacity building;
  - b. Facilitate knowledge-exchange among Member States;
8. *Calls* upon technologically advanced nations, to utilize their knowledge in satellite and data evaluation technology through:
  - a. Regions, with a particular emphasis on those experiencing the most significant impacts of climate change, targeted for the establishment of data-evaluating institution like Commission of Science and Technology that is under ECosoc through collaboration which can help in high potential for high and valuable data collection in regards to understanding signs of occurring climate catastrophes;
  - b. Funding from organizations like the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme's SOFF;
  - c. Sharing best practice resources like structured data governance practices, clear protocols for data collection, storage, and processing to maintain integrity and consistency as well as accuracy in data analysis, to improve expertise and support global data collection efforts;
9. *Encourages* the aiding of connecting remote communities to agricultural markets of regions which Member States' materials and foods are accessible and available, along with urban centers to improve the economic atmosphere, create job opportunities, and improve quality of life in support of SDGs 3 and 8 through:
  - a. Reinforced transportation systems and the interaction between urban and rural areas to improve accessibility;
  - b. Enhanced vehicles and promote e-mobility to decrease the financial gap for vulnerable



groups due to lack of access to transportation;

- c. Subsidizing from IRU to support improved sustainable and increased accessibility road transports to ensure access to essential services and reduce isolation for potential economic, social, and environmental development;
    - d. Supervised by FAO to ensure the safety and quality of food within the food chain;
10. *Appreciates* Member States, such as Luxembourg, Iceland, and Japan, who limited by the national territorial area with adequate financial resources, use and extension of scientific and technological innovation, namely, vertical farming, to increase the efficiency of agricultural production in the next five years through:
  - a. The utilization of vertical farming and drought-resistant crops to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, the combination of hydroponic technology and the use of 3-dimensional space, which can have layers in farming practices, to minimize the impact of the natural environment;
  - b. Electronic devices that assist farmers more efficiently in cultivating the crops, using and sharing (with developing countries) devices help to more precisely control the temperature, humidity, and nutritional conditions during the growing process so that the grain grows in the best possible conditions;
11. *Strongly encourages* countries to have an organization or body to microfinance the farmers from less developed areas and provide loans to the farmers in need by:
  - a. Urging nations to actively promote the provision of microfinancing and the issuance of sustainable loans tailored to the needs of farmers, with the aim of fostering economic empowerment and enhancement of agricultural productivity;
  - b. Requesting Member States to potentially collaborate with financial companies like banks to promote microfinancing and provide sustainable loans to farmers in need in the underdeveloped areas and create food banks near schools and public areas and safety nets for the farmers to provide credit for their farming practices and innovative technologies;
12. *Underscores* the importance of reducing reliance on food imports by:
  - a. Utilizing scarce resources such as water through technological improvements such as filtration with desalination plants by membrane treatment and distillation;
  - b. Creates new kind of environment friendly crops to decrease damage from the climate change;
13. *Approves of* the installation of transparent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms by World Food Program (WFP) to verify the use of allocated funds and ensure they are used effectively and efficiently:



- a. Implementing regular audits conducted by United Nations Board of Auditor to assess the utilization of funds allocated for famine relief and agricultural support;
  - b. Calls for detailed reports to WFP from recipient Member States on how allocated funds were spent and the outcomes achieved;
  - c. Demands financial incentives or benefits to Member States that honor their commitments and achieve specific goals in combating famine and supporting agriculture:
    - i. Providing preferential trade agreements or access to markets for agricultural products from countries that demonstrate significant progress in combating famine and promoting sustainable agriculture;
    - ii. Offering with The World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund debt relief to Member States that successfully meet their commitments and achieve predetermined targets in famine alleviation and agricultural development;
    - iii. Achieving goals such as: Member States working with intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) meeting predetermined funding requirements, adhering to tight deadlines, or swiftly providing aid during urgent global situations, as defined by the WFP with Emergency Call (in Afghanistan or Ukraine for example);
14. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure sustainable competition, the resilience of farms and a fairer income for agricultural producers with special attention to small farmers through market entry programs;
15. *Expresses its hope* for a Global Climate Resilience Index (GCRI) administered by each Member States to assess a country's vulnerability to climate related insecurities through designated employees sending out alerts and updates regarding resources and allocation by:
- a. Acknowledging the critical importance of early detection systems such as TV broadcasts and phone alerts for droughts, wildfires, and hurricanes in addressing sudden food and humanitarian insecurities;
  - b. Funding through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate;
16. *Endorses* the use of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) towards green technology and infrastructure that enables environmentally friendly farming practices by stabilizing water supplies to create more arable soil:
- a. For example, by the regeneration of the soil through the reintroduction of native grasses;
  - b. By sharing technology that maximizes yields without compromising on the environment;
17. *Strongly recommends* investment in environmentally-friendly infrastructure by:
- a. Calling on the World Food Programme to allocate funds in to-be negotiated grants;



- b. Working with Intergovernmental Organizations (such as the World Green Infrastructure Network and Conservation International) to design and implement environmentally-friendly infrastructure to help communities withstand environmental shocks.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/4

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Combating Food Insecurity and the Risk of Famine

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Strongly endorses* that market prices must allow the farmer to be well remunerated and must not fall below a level acceptable to producers,

*Acknowledging* the pressing need for enhanced regulation of subsidies and policies, and the importance of implementing strategic production control measures to stimulate robust market dynamics conducive to fostering growth within both local and international communities,

*Deploring* that 34 percent of agricultural productivity has declined throughout Africa by United Nations report *Climate Action* in 2022,

*Bearing in mind* the urgency of addressing the dual challenge of feeding a growing global population and protecting our planet,

*Acknowledging* objectives outlined in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which discusses the importance of international cooperation and partnerships amongst Member States,

*Deeply Concerned* that every minute that passes by 6 children die of malnutrition by World Food Programme's (WFP) Report of 2021,

*Recognizing* that natural disasters and climate change have a large impact on the agriculture sector and consequently contribute to food insecurity and the risk of famine,

*Fully alarmed* that globally, nearly one-third of all food produced is lost or wasted, amounting to 1.3 billion tons annually by Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) study, *Global Food Losses and Food Waste*,

*Further recognizing* the relationship between food and culture and the impact culture has on the effectiveness of educational programs addressing nutrition and other SDGs,

*Aware of* the importance of outreach to high-risk groups such as pregnant mothers, women, and children under five in the combat against food insecurity,

*Deeply regrets* that 80% of global population most at risk of crop failures and hunger from climate change, South Asia and Southeast Asia by World Bank's *News Room*,

*Reaffirming* resolution S/RES/2417 passed by the Security Council on 18 May, 2018 which condemns the starving of civilians as a political tool,

*Disheartened by* the lack of protections and awareness for indigenous voices, especially in regard to sustainable farming,

*Recognizing* the importance of early warning monitoring systems and their role in proactively reducing the impact of climate disasters,



*Further inviting* Member States to provide protections, guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for indigenous peoples and increase the awareness of their practices and customs as it relates to sustainable agriculture,

*Further noting* the increase of Artificial Intelligence and machine learning algorithms in the accessibility of technological and data collection processes,

*Urging* the continued funding for research into machine-learning algorithms as a potential tool to assist in the monitoring of the global supply chains,

*Concerning* the effect that excessive border control has on essential freight distribution within the global trade market,

*Acknowledging* the relationship between Latin and Central American Member States,

*Encourages* all Member States to implement comprehensive strategies that align with Goal 2 by promoting sustainable farming practices nationwide by Ministries of Agriculture in collaboration with local farming communities with annual reviews to adjust strategies,

*Proclaims* to encourages the open exchange of information between Member States that will further contributes to capacity development for program designing and implementation of Agro-Tech systems which will help in increasing crop productivity with sustainability,

1. *Recommends* that international market prices stay fair and not fall below an acceptable level to producers that will be compensated with a lower increase in price:
  - a. Collaborating through the World Trade Organization with both producer and importer Member States to set ceiling and flooring prices on precise agricultural products to counter the fluctuation of the international market that created famine in many Member States could lead to more stability;
  - b. Proposing the creation of a food reserve with FAO budget support to provide help to States that face a lack of food and to lower the prices on the international market;
  - c. Pushing toward more unilateral negotiations on agricultural products prices in order to respect the Purchasing Power Parity of every Member State;
2. *Reiterates* the importance of redistributing food waste towards underserved communities in accordance with the Food Waste Index Report 2024 to achieve the SDG 12.3 by:
  - a. Inviting Member States to consider implementing a circular food system and follow the protocols provided by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, which indicates the communities in need, and the prospective methods to ensure that food is sufficiently nutritious;
  - b. Redirecting surplus of food supplies through implementing “no waste” programs at different stages of the supply chain (farms, manufacturers, retailers, restaurants etc.), to diminish the disparities in access to food supported by local government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):



- i. Encourages Member states to engage in multilateral cooperation with food banks, shelters, government agencies or community organizations to collect, sort, and redistribute the edible food that otherwise would go to waste bearing in mind local necessities;
  - c. Establishing a sustainable timeline for the implementation of the circular food systems, no waste programs, and redistribution initiatives over a minimum of five years based on factors such as:
    - i. The chosen approach by Member States for its implementation;
    - ii. Cost;
- 3. *Affirms* the support of development models for biodiversity and environmentally friendly production systems in rural areas by recommending that Member States:
  - a. Provide resources on sustainable farming methods and food systems to boost production in rural communities and ensure food supply for vulnerable populations that do not have access daily such as irrigation or water recycling programs;
  - b. Promote short term educative campaigns aiming to reduce the use of agrochemicals for farmers to adopt low and non-chemical alternatives, and enhancing the reuse of soil to improve fertility guided by the Financing Agrochemical Reduction Management program led by the United Nations Environment Program;
  - c. Implementing effective control of pest and residue management of pesticides practices to preserve more residue from previous crops following the lead of the Integrated Water Resources Management program;
- 4. *Requests* Member States promote the expansion of regional trade for the food and agriculture markets of subsistence crops through:
  - a. Ensuring stability for regional imports through advocating for the adoption of e-Certificates of Origin for imported food, in turn, offering greater speed and efficiency in processing compared to physical documentation;
  - b. Reinforcing supply chains through the integration of e-commerce platforms:
    - i. Provide small and medium-sized enterprises with further technological training at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development World Investment Forum on digital marketing, online payment systems, and logistics management;
    - ii. Establishing a timeline of 1 year following the launch of the integration process evaluating factors such as Adoption and usage by enterprises, Performance, Supply chain efficiency;
- 5. *Further requests* Member States to introduce blockchain traceability systems to support food supply actors by:



- a. Providing training and technical support to Member States specifically on using the software and understanding the benefits of the system through:
    - i. Partnering with NGOs such as IBM Corporation and Nestlé currently incorporating these systems into Member States' industries;
    - ii. Establishing a timeline for the systems over a minimum 4 months based on factors such as complexity of the solution, the chosen approach by Member States for its implementation, and cost;
  - b. Bolstering its adoption through financial incentives, recognition, and certification for actors who join the system through:
    - i. Assistance for United Nations bodies such as: the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) Innovation Fund who offers early-stage investments in blockchain start-ups and FAO's Financial and Agricultural Risk Management for Smallholders (FARMS) program that offers further resources into risk management and financial literacy for farmers;
    - ii. Coordinating with NGOs like the Blockchain Council who can provide lifetime certifications and a variety of training programs on using and incorporating blockchain and AI systems and Global Blockchain Business Council who provide platforms for bringing together global key actors in progressing on a global understanding of blockchain technology;
  - c. Collaborating further with educational institutions, agricultural organizations, and industry experts to create targeted educational sources on:
    - i. Food security;
    - ii. Natural resource management;
    - iii. Innovative agricultural;
6. *Promotes* policy change and subsidy in fellow Member States economically driven by agriculture through:
- a. Improving upon and mimicking the European Union's Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) by:
    - i. Being non-discriminate and adapting SFI's current framework first onto regional level over a 10-year period aiming to coordinate SFI on the international level to be used by governing bodies such as the WFP;
    - ii. Limiting subsidy distribution to save government costs, and re-allocating these funds to conservation, marketing, and export aid systems;
  - b. Call upon the World Trade Organization to introduce production control to:





- i. Set stricter quotas to reduce excess produce and supplies, allowing for satisfactory prices in communities, and reducing losses for producers;
  - ii. Reduce importation, subsequently improving upon overseas trade with numerous foreign entities;
  - iii. Further encourages Regional Development Banks to further incentivize this process;
7. *Requests* the expansion of Consolidation of School Feeding Program by FAO that used Sustainable School methodology to:
  - a. Establish a reference for sustainable school feeding programmes in regions where children face high rates of malnutrition such as Africa;
  - b. Invites the participation of national and local technical teams from related government ministries which helped feeding 23,000 schools;
8. *Further Proclaims* Member States to actively participate in and support the FAO's Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction, developed in 2013, which can be renewed by FAO, which aims at integrating their strategies into national policies to enhance food distribution efficiency such as:
  - a. Promote local and regional campaigns each year that will be hosted by one of the Member States as sponsors, regarding the importance of waste reduction aiming to reducing the knowledge gap;
  - b. Suggest the implementation of dialogue at oversight spaces where citizens can actively contribute to the elaboration and application of new policies regarding food distribution efficiency bearing in mind local governments calendar and planification on discussing new policies;
  - c. Continuously monitor, evaluate, and adjust policies and strategies with a final assessment at the end of a 5-year period to measure impact and identify areas for further improvement;
9. *Calls for* Member States to make available food and cash assistance mechanisms such as the WFP's E-Cards which aims at helping refugees with food requirements by replacing traditional commodities with funds that can be used to purchase food from local markets in terms of e-cards, that:
  - a. Reduces the time and funds that are associated with transportation and distribution;
  - b. Increases employment opportunity for local store owners;
10. *Further Recommends* that Member States facilitate the preservation of indigenous land and practices:



- a. Through annual conferences which grant them the platform to express their own individual ways of achieving sustainable farming, facilitated through the World Heritage Fund;
  - b. Providing opportunities to be part of focused group projects that will be implemented at the communities as volunteers;
  - c. Offer workshops led by volunteers with a perspective of educating local communities with modern techniques while enforcing traditional practices;
11. *Calls upon* Member States to model programs similar to the Emergency Food Assistance Program by WFP, which aims at providing food and cash assistance to the most vulnerable refugee households and managed to aid over 770,000 people in 2022, on a need-based time frame in regions with high refugee flow;
12. *Invites* Member States to model initiatives similar to Training of Trainers on Climate Field Schools by South-South and Triangular cooperation (SSTC) and Colombo Plan, initiated for 2 years which can be further reimplemented with the discretion on FAO, which aims educating farmers about climate smart agricultural practices by:
  - a. Delivering lectures on various topics related to climate and agriculture;
  - b. Creating an action plan for addressing climate and agriculture issues in their countries;
13. *Further Invites* Member States to provide protections, with guidance from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for indigenous peoples all over the world and increasing the awareness of their voices in global officials by improving public awareness of indigenous practices and customs in regard to sustainable farming;
14. *Suggests* United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to collaborate with United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to integrate machine learning system such as Linear Vector Quantization indefinitely into the UNDRR's Risk Management Program which can help in the mitigation of the impacts of climate disasters and to more effectively manage food systems in the global context which will:
  - a. Collect information from various United Nations bodies such as the World Food Program and the UNDRR, said information pertaining to statistically significant impacts, especially environmental and social, which would negatively impact a region's food production and distribution systems;
  - b. Encourage all Member States by facilitating the discussion of differing perspectives with the UNDP to implement such technologies.



**Code:** ECOSOC/2/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Empowering Youth to Accelerate Development

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Emphasizing* that 84 percent of the surveyed young people agree that they need more information to prevent climate change according to UN's report on YouthStats: Environment and Climate Change,

*Guided by* the work done by the United Nations Population Fund on promoting legal and policy reform and gender responsive data collection as well as supporting initiatives that improve the health of women and girls,

*Aware* of the effect poverty and underdevelopment have on youth's potential for success,

*Alarmed* that in 2021 over 1.5 million children aged 10-24 died due to factors such as interpersonal violence, mental health conditions and infectious diseases according to the World Health Organization,

*Commending* the efforts of The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to monitor the implementation of optional protocols to help children in armed conflict and stop the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

*Recognizing* that a significant portion of children depicted in online child sexual abuse are boys and that very few support structures for boys who are victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse exist according to the CRC,

*Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4, 8, 9, 11, 16, and 17 set out by General Assembly resolution 70/1,

*Considering* Article 24 of the United Nations Charter promotes international cooperation in matters of an economic, social, cultural, educational, and health nature and helps to realize human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction based on race, sex, language, or religion,

*Fully aware* that according to the United Nations (2023) 78 million children around the world do not attend school because of conflict, climate disasters, and displacement,

*Recognizing* that in developing countries, 90% of the younger generation does not have access to active participation in the political-economic decisions in their nations,

*Keeping in mind* that education is a human right and importance of free education,

*Reaffirming the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples* laying the foundation for empowering youth around the globe, as well as the *World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond*,

*Acknowledging* the United Nations definition of youth as individuals being aged 15 to 24 years,

*Reaffirming* the importance of realizing SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17 to empower youth and support them in their development and autonomy as actively engaged citizens,

*Observing with concern* the global levels of youth unemployment as highlighted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO),

*Gravely concerned* by the still ongoing illegal practice of underaged marriages in many countries, continuous of the multitude of reasons for underaged marriages and acknowledging the long-lasting negative effect it has on women and girls independence, education and potential,

*Remembering* United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/151 (1979) declaring 1985 as International Youth Year,

*Highlighting* the challenges the digital divide, as enumerated by Res 50/81, poses to youth empowerment such as the level of technological access and education, institutional support, and flexible resource accessibility to youth entrepreneurs,

*Recognizes* that according to a European Union survey found that 72% of youth expect decision-makers to listen and act on their recommendations,

*Concerned* by the inherent complexity of choosing a career path during youth,

*Acknowledging* that young entrepreneurs, having grown up in the digital age, are particularly adept at leveraging technology, thus playing a vital role in fostering innovation and economic development in both local and international markets,

*Deeply dismayed* by the backbreaking schedule imposed upon minors in many developed countries, with special attention to East Asia, which is thought to contribute to high suicide rates,

*Notes with approval* the "2030 Ambassadors" youth leadership program implemented across several Member States, which calls for young citizens with leadership initiatives to apply for a free training and mentorship program offered by Federal and Regional Ministries for Youth in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund,

*Hoping* all Member States encourage existing youth Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), specific to each Member State, to partner with mental health resource programs with the intent of providing youth with mental health support, guidance on youth-related issues such as education, career, and identity, creating a safe and supportive environment for youth that shows a genuine interest in youth's needs through therapeutic engagement and granting the opportunity to be heard and acknowledged,

*Supporting* education to build an inclusive society in which gender equality and empowerment is promoted,

*Invites* the General Assembly to declare 2025 as International Youth Year to direct the international community's attention to the important role youth takes in the world hoping policymakers implement youth interests into international, national and regional policies,

1. *Recommends* Member States to work towards Youth in Climate Action Strategies by:
  - a. Taking part in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)\* Youth Exchange which aims at holding annual conferences involving youth participants in order to promote regional youth dialogues to effectively increase public support for, and engagement in, climate action activities that can help accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement across all sectors of society;
  - b. Mirroring programs similar to Climate Change Organisation's Youth Environmental Empowerment Program (YEPP), which work towards equipping young people in

environment spaces by training modules on waste management, digital skills, waste management environmental entrepreneurship that helped in raising awareness about climate smart developmental opportunities to youth;

- c. Expanding United Nations Environmental Program's (UNEP) Green Jobs for Youth to regions with high rates of unemployment, that works towards creating employment opportunities, skill development, youth engagement and advocacy by holding trainings and campaigns to achieve the goal of climate action and youth employment;
2. Advocates for efforts to empower women and girls to be engaged civically and politically in decision-making processes by:
    - a. Encourages Member States to participate in and contribute to the expansion of international youth leadership and development programs, particularly for marginalized groups such as women and youth in rural areas such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Youth Forum and the United Nations Global Network on Young Women Leaders;
    - b. Further invites Member States to increase opportunities for young women and girls to afford them the chance to be agents of their own development by:
      - i. Creating leadership initiatives, ensuring equal pay opportunities, dismantling harmful social norms, and gender-based discrimination as preceded by organizations such as;
      - ii. United Nations Women, He for She campaign, Every Woman Every Child Initiative, Spotlight Initiative, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund: Gender equality, and the United Nations Population Fund: Female genital mutilation;
  3. *Draws attention* to creating more enforceable and comprehensive legal policies and procedures to address violence and discrimination against young women and girls to promote and protect their rights through:
    - a. Encourages NGOs such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to collaborate and expand programming intended to aid youth and women from marginalized backgrounds, particularly those in rural areas;
    - b. Expressing hope to increasing accessibility for support services for survivors of violence like counseling, rehabilitation, medical care, and legal counseling to ensure their future quality of life;
    - c. To support rescuing girls out of forced underage marriage by providing financial relief to families, educational opportunities, for example, boarding schools for girls, increasing awareness of the vicious cycle of child marriages and the deteriorating effects it has on communities and offering child care opportunities to teenage mothers to help them further their education;
  4. *Calls upon* all Member States to encourage existing youth NGOs, specific to each Member State, to partner with mental health resource programs with the intent of:

- a. Providing youth with mental health support;
  - b. Providing youth with guidance on youth-related issues such as education, career, and identity;
  - c. Creating a safe and supportive environment for youth that shows a genuine interest in youth's needs through therapeutic engagement;
  - d. Granting the opportunity to be heard and acknowledged;
5. *Suggests* all Member States adapt or expand public care services for young people to be more accessible and inclusive by offering information and care on preventing and treating such matters as:
  - a. Young pregnancy;
  - b. Food and water-borne diseases;
  - c. Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Infections;
  - d. Domestic violence and sexual assault victims;
  - e. Malnutrition;
6. *Urges* all Member States to ratify The Convention on the Rights of the Child and cooperate with the optional protocols to safeguard the rights of the children by:
  - a. Encouraging the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child to modernize the treaty the Convention on the Rights of the Child to include the linkage between digital technology, social media, and the overall digital environment in the exploitation of children which encompasses protection against sexual exploitation in the context of travel and tourism, child pornography and child prostitution and sale of children;
7. *Facilitating* Member States' support of victims of sexual abuse and violence through:
  - a. Creation of support structures for young boys in situations of sexual exploitation;
  - b. Ensuring the right of children to be free from all forms of violence and child labor, including recruitment;
  - c. Monitoring the impact of the business sector on children's rights;
  - d. Elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms;
8. *Supports* the creation of the World Youth Initiative (WYI), a program designed to coordinate efforts between youth groups across regions supervised by United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), structured through:
  - a. Logistic and administrative cooperation and aid, provided by the Israel Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASHAV);

- b. Free technical and educational programs that serve as workshops for local youth associations;
- 9. *Encourages* Member States to establish and expand forums and conferences promoting leadership skills and ensuring quality education for the youth such as:
  - a. Expansion of the Transforming Education Summit, funded by the European Commission, to an international level with support from the International Finance Facility for Education (IFFE);
  - b. Further establishment of programs similar to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Youth Ambassadors Programme Portal, focusing on the development of personal, inter-relational and professional skills;
- 10. *Explores* the use of evidence-based programming in the further education of our youth through:
  - a. Scaling up International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) Engagement Monitoring System (EMS) over established timeline over minimum of two year to ensure maximum impact on young people using its program indicators, such as program coverage, outputs, and quality, participation rates in youth civic engagement projects such as youth councils, community service projects, and involvement in decision-making process, and measures of access to education, healthcare, skills training, and mentorship opportunities;
  - b. Designing the system to help Member States' Offices monitor adolescent civic engagement and participation, asset development, and quality of programming, further offering additional training on data collection methods, techniques, and effective reporting practices;
  - c. Regularly analyzing EMS data to inform program decision making for all levels to address strengths and weaknesses, ensuring continuous improvements for maximum impact on young people;
- 11. *Suggests* the institution of the Digital Youth Entrepreneurship Conference, to be hosted every four years for a duration of five days at the United Nations General Assembly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with a report on conference highlights and findings published by the Office of the Secretary General's Envoy on Youth (Envoy on Youth), jointly instituted and administered by the UNDP and Envoy on Youth;
- 12. *Design* a series of workshops in collaboration with Mentors in the following Digital Youth Entrepreneurship Targets (DYET), with selections made based on candidate experience: Advocacy, Consensus-Building, and Digital Environment Engagement:
  - a. Advocacy Workshop hosted on Day One, designed to teach youth about the *process* of changemaking, with qualified Mentors working with youth to identify problems of all scales, formulate a corresponding solution, and advocate for that solution;
  - b. Consensus-Building Workshop hosted on Day Two, designed to teach youth about the how of changemaking, with qualified Mentors facilitating a diplomatic simulation similar to National Model United Nations (NMUN) that emphasizes collaboration, negotiation, and compromise as the central tenets of lasting change;

- c. Digital Environment Engagement Workshop hosted on day three, designed to teach youth how to navigate the Internet as a tool for political, social, and economic changemaking with the guidance of qualified mentors;
  - d. Connecting Mentors with youth based on relevant changemaking interests in a networking session on day four, with solutions created during the Advocacy Workshop presented to mentors and discussed in a formal feedback session;
  - e. Reiterating the importance of youth changemaking through the expanding digital environment in a closing ceremony on day five consisting of closing remarks provided by the Secretary-General, a Mentor panel, and a closing invitation to the next conference;
  - f. Every four years, UNDP and the Envoy on Youth will determine the next location of the Conference in accordance with regional representation of youth attendees to maximize attendance;
13. *Urges* the establishment of the Global Mentorship Network (GMN), aimed at fostering connections between young entrepreneurs and established business leaders through mentorship, to support the development and growth of youth-led businesses worldwide, and:
  - a. *Proposes* the formal presentation and strategic discussion of the GMN initiative to be a principal agenda item at the UNESCO Conference on Youth Entrepreneurship, scheduled for Q2 2024, to facilitate international collaboration, secure commitments from global leaders in business and entrepreneurship, and align the initiative's objectives with global youth empowerment strategies;
  - b. *Plans* the launch of pilot programs for the GMN in Q3 2024, following the conference, with initial implementations in select countries to refine the mentorship model based on cultural, economic, and technological considerations, ensuring a scalable and impactful global rollout;
14. *Encourages* an action plan, supported by national government and UNICEF funds, that Member States adopt to provide educational opportunities for youth to develop professional and personal skills through:
  - a. Skill-building workshops that promote communication, networking, and research skill development;
  - b. Possible implementation from Generation Unlimited through their entrepreneurship programs to teach theoretical and practical economy and entrepreneurship related skills;
  - c. Expansion of digital literacy impact programs to women and girls in developing Member States based upon UNESCO's Strategy for Youth and Adult Literacy (2020-2025);
15. *Welcomes* deliberation upon the matter of balancing education with social life and extracurricular activities:
  - a. Expresses that UNICEF must not only further education, but work with Member States to improve the lives of youngsters all around by funding and promoting youth sport and social organizations;



- b. Work-life balance, rather than subtracting from education, adds to it as learning happens outside as well as within the classroom, considering that when properly organized, social groups promote cohesion and may improve work as people who work together grow closer;
16. *Encourages* to create interest among young individuals, to help them discover a vocation in a profession or a passion, thereby fostering their continuation of education or enabling them to secure employment in the future by:
- a. Highlight inspiring role models and success stories of individuals who have excelled in various fields, this can inspire young individuals to pursue their dreams and believe in their potential;
  - b. Encouraging young individuals to explore various fields by enabling them to participate in internships, practical projects, or extracurricular activities. This will allow them to discover what truly interests and impassions them;
  - c. Supporting and encouraging young individuals to pursue their interests and passions, even if they appear unconventional or divergent, providing them with resources and opportunities to develop their skills in these areas;
17. *Encourages* Member States to internally invest and request United Nations assistance for the purposes of strengthening the effectiveness of the Youth Development Index (YDI) in the following areas:
- a. Digital literacy training;
  - b. Mental health services;
  - c. Market opportunities;
  - d. Road safety;
  - e. Youth participation in local communities.