The United Nations Development Programme,

Taking into consideration Paragraph 45 of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2017, which acknowledges the essential role of governments of Member States ensuring the effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in its capacity to improve development worldwide and correct developmental disparities between regions,

Recognizing the importance of sub-national entities, which document are permanent governing bodies subordinate to a Member State responsible for some level of administration over an assigned portion of territory from said Member State, especially in relation to the accomplishment of the SDGs,

Considering the Addis Ababa Action Agenda which promotes inclusive economic, social, political, and environmental goals through developing a framework for funding towards National Development Plans,

Applauding the United Nations Information Center, which aims to link Member States in an effort to provide equal access to data,

Emphasizing the gravity of national development plans (NDPs) in relation to subnational entities, including their effects on fiscal and social policy as well as the availability of government services related to the SDGs to local populations,

Recalling the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) conducted by the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017, including the encouragement to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of economic, social and political development at the national and sub-national level,

Encouraging sub-national extension of the principles from VNRs such as regular and inclusive reviews to potential multilateral collaboration mechanisms that directly concern reviews of development at the national and sub-national levels,

Aware of the difficulties posed by the implementation of the ideals put forth by the SDGs, including the propensity for uneven effects and a lack of responsive feedback structure,

Cognizant of economic, social, and political developmental disparities within and between countries, as described in the Human Development Report 2014,

Accounting for the precedent set by the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, established through ECOSOC resolution 2003/54, on bridging the global gap on access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs),

Highlighting the existing current United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) database to act as an example for the UNDP ICT database,

Praising General Assembly resolution 64/87 of 10 December 2009, which encourages efforts towards reducing the information asymmetry along Member States through information and communication technologies, which harmonizes with SDG 17 on Partnership for the Goals,

Encouraged by the existence of independent reporting mechanisms on the national level like national Action Plans Reporting on the SDGs, created by the UNDP,
Concerned by the lack of a concrete global review mechanism pertaining to the status of sub-national entities in relation to NDPs seeking to conform with the SDGs, as the lack of such a mechanism leads to the marginalization of groups within nations that may otherwise perform well on certain metrics, leading to a chronic gap,

Resolved to encourage such a mechanism of global review and analysis in order to improve the reliability of reporting on the developmental state of subnational entities and put a spotlight on internal disparities in development in order to encourage their correction,

1. Recommends the creation of a Reporting Economic and Political Outcomes for Responsive Transformations (REPORT) mechanism, which would:

   a. Be organized and implemented by, as well as under the authority of the UNDP Administrator for introduction into various test areas to be determined by the Administrator and/or a senior official to which they delegate, to:

      i. Act as a pilot program for possible future implementation on a global scale as an official body subordinate to the UNDP;

      ii. Engage in an analysis of the success of the program in accomplishing the goals of increasing reporting of subnational development as well as spotlighting subnational development disparities among other factors;

   b. Provide easily acceptable guidelines, using factors that may be specified and adjusted by nation, for the self-reporting of sub-national compliance with NDPs drafted to conform with the SDGs;

   c. Entertain biannually the submission of national reports, called herein REPORT Originals as detailed in Clause 2 concerning sub-national compliance with NDPs drafted to conform with the SDGs, wherein:

      i. The REPORT mechanism would meet bi-annually at a location to be determined prior by the Administrator or an appointed senior official;

      ii. The REPORT mechanism would compile completed REPORT Originals into a REPORT Publication as detailed in Clause 1(f), a document for official review and dissemination;

   d. Recommend specific action on the part of UNDP, the Member State, and other parties in the form of official REPORT Advisories in relation to the information contained within individual REPORT Originals, emphasizing the achievement of goals outlined in all SDGs as related to SDG implementation through NDPs, while:

      i. Considering information collected and published by relevant UN employees and bodies like non-governmental organizations authored in conjunction with the UN, as well as that collected and published by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental bodies, like the World Bank, accessed through official channels when issuing recommendations at the REPORT mechanism’s discretion;

      ii. Considering information collected by the Member State, or a UN-recognized intergovernmental body with which the Member State is associated, that is not included in the Member-State’s REPORT Original currently under consideration at the REPORT mechanism’s discretion;

      iii. Analyzing the Member State’s existing NDPs and individual development projects when advising the Member State on how to mitigate discriminating factors;

      iv. Advising the Member State that submitted the report concerning connections with UNDP employees or NGOs that may assist in responding to the Member State’s specific needs concerning how to further cooperation between the government of Member States and other entities in order to further implement the goals outlined in the SDGs;

      v. Counselling Member States and respective sub-national entities on effective methods by which to cooperate with the private sector;

      vi. Suggesting better methods by which to integrate sub-national entities at the economic, social, and political level with Member States to which they are subordinate considering information submitted following the guidelines prescribed in sub-clauses 2(a), (b), (c), and (d);
e. Contact individual United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs), as well as NGOs present in areas that suffer from a lack of quality reporting mechanisms managed by the governments of Member States, to encourage:

i. UNCT advisement of the governments of Member States on how to better gain accurate and timely reports from areas suffering from a lack of adequate reporting;

ii. Increases of staffing at individual UNCTs ordered at the discretion of the Administrator when recommended by the REPORT mechanism due to a lack of reliable information concerning the status of subnational entities in relation to NDPs drafted to conform to the SDGs;

iii. NGOs with existing infrastructure related or dedicated to the study of humanitarian conditions in areas where adequate reporting by the Member State is incomplete or non-existent to specialize in reporting the status of subnational entities in relation to NDPs drafted to conform to the SDGs provided that the services rendered do not distract from the original mission of the NGO;

iv. NGOs that have experience building and maintaining infrastructure related or dedicated to the study of various factors and conditions to establish a presence in areas where adequate reporting by the Member State is incomplete or non-existent concerning the status of subnational entities in relation to NDPs drafted to conform to the SDGs;

f. Create the REPORT Publication, containing the original text of the REPORT Original, any other information used when analyzing the original submission, and the official REPORT Advisory, wherein issues of the REPORT Publication would be authored bi-annually, synchronized to VNRs to promote synergies between the two reporting mechanisms, immediately following the submission period;

g. Enter the completed submissions to the REPORT Publication, which would also include references to previous REPORT Publications, that would be:

i. Easily accessible by any person as an online resource as part of the UNDP website as well as within the UNDP Archives;

ii. Organized by the time the information within the REPORT was collected and the regional bloc from which the REPORT originated;

2. Directs the REPORT mechanism to issue the following framework on improving the performance of sub-national entities in relation to NDPs drafted to conform with the SDGs by:

a. Creating economic criteria concerning the evaluation of the status of sub-national entities in their cooperation with national development plans seeking to conform with the SDGs, including but not limited to:

i. The evaluation of the overall gross domestic product (GDP)/gross national income (GNI) growth of the Member State as a whole as compared to the overall GDP/GNI growth of individual sub-national entities, in an effort to comply with SDG 8.1 (objective concerning 7% economic growth in the least developed countries);

ii. The evaluation of the GDP/GNI per capita of the Member State as a whole as compared to the GDP/GNI per capita of individual sub-national entities, in an effort to comply with SDG 8.5 (objective concerning gainful employment for all);

iii. The evaluation of factors such as the Gini coefficient or other similar mechanisms in evaluating economic disparities and opportunities within sub-national entities as compared to the Member State’s overall performance, in an effort to comply with SDG 10.1 and 10.2 (objective concerning income growth and developmental financing equity);

iv. The evaluation of poverty levels, divided into the overall population and minors, sub-nationally as compared to the member state’s poverty benchmark and national poverty levels, in an effort to comply with SDG targets 1.1 and 1.2 (objective concerning resource and policy equity);

v. The evaluation of resilient infrastructure built sustainably at the sub-national level as compared to national levels, in an effort to comply with SDG targets 9.1 and 9.3 (objective concerning sustainable infrastructure and expansion of financial market infrastructure);
vi. The evaluation of carbon emissions present at the sub-national level as compared to the national level, in an effort to comply with SDG targets 13.2, 13.3, and 13.B (objective concerning climate change and anti-pollution regulations);

b. Creating social criteria concerning the evaluation of the status of sub-national entities in their cooperation with national development plans seeking to conform with the SDGs, including but not limited to:

i. The evaluation of percentage of persons chronically hungry or malnourished, divided into the overall population and minors, at the sub-national level as compared to the national level, in an effort to comply with SDG 2.2 (objective concerning the end of malnutrition);

ii. The evaluation of the percentage of the population with access to clean water at the sub-national level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 6.1 (objective concerning access to safe drinking water);

iii. The evaluation of lack of access to quality healthcare provided by NGOs compared to that provided by other for-profit or government sponsored bodies, present at the sub-national level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 3.8 (objective concerning access to universal healthcare);

iv. The evaluation of access to primary education equitably across gender lines at the sub-national level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 4.5 (objective concerning the elimination of gender disparities in education);

v. The evaluation of the amount of gendered violence present at the sub-national level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 5.2 (objective concerning the elimination of violence against women);

c. Creating political criteria concerning the evaluation of the status of sub-national entities in their cooperation with national development plans seeking to conform with the SDGs, including but not limited to:

i. The evaluation of representation all genders, equally in political discourse at the sub-national level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 5.5 (objective concerning women’s involvement in public and political life);

ii. The evaluation of representation of other minority groups in political discourse at the sub-national level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 10.2 (objective concerning the empowerment of all);

d. Creating environmental criteria concerning the evaluation of the status of sub-national entities in their cooperation with national development plans seeking to conform with the SDGs, including but not limited to:

i. The evaluation of the availability of reliable energy to the populace compared to the percentage of that energy derived from sustainable sources, present at the sub-national level as compared to the national level in an effort to comply with SDG 7.1 (objective concerning universal access to reliable energy);

ii. The evaluation of the quality of water and land resource management and exploitation at the sub-national level as compared to the national level SDG 12.2 (objective concerning the management of natural resources);

e. Issuing initial guidelines pursuant to the framework outlined in Clause 2(a), (b), (c) and (d) and updating the guidelines every five (5) years;

3. Encourages Member States to engage in the active use of science, technology and innovation to acquire and share information on how to ensure the 17 Goals and 169 targets of the SDGs are met by:

a. Utilizing existing university research and development programs, such as Japan’s Project on Sustainability Transformation beyond 2015 (POST2015), which conducted a three-year research
project into the SDGs in order to identify the most productive and cost-effective methods of
distributing data evenly to ensure that no one is left behind in harmonizing national development plans
with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

b. Emphasizing SDG 17 in relation to the collection of data from various States into the UNDP project
database;

c. Contributing to the UNDP project database, which supports the interconnected nature of the SDGs by
sharing data on advancement in development;

4. Calls for the expansion of the UNDP project database by including projects not carried out by the UNDP but
found to be effective in implementing the SDGs, consisting of the most effective and sustainable projects of
Member States and NGOs in cooperation with Member States in achieving the SDGs by making the project
database:

a. Accessible to the governments of Member States as a resource for harmonizing NDPs with SDGs;

b. Composed of project reports, managed by the UNDP, in a uniform format that include the data and
analysis of the scope of the project within four sections, Barriers to Development, Attempted
Solution(s), Specific Implementation Strategies, and Analysis of Cost;

c. Submitted based on the criteria of how successful the project was in increasing sustainable
development within the Member State, how well the project harmonizes with the SDGs, and how well
they can implemented into the NDPs of other States.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the principles of equality and anti-discrimination within the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which lays the foundation to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5,

Acknowledging SDG 5 in its promotion of gender equality through the empowerment of women and equal access to opportunity for leadership roles within political, economic, and social institutions,

Re-emphasizing the aim of General Assembly resolution 70/219 of 15 February 2016, which endorses women as important in all aspects of development,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) initiative with the Barefoot College in India to train illiterate women in rural areas in engineering, which fosters the creation of alternative energy sources and builds a green economy,

Taking into consideration the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) which can provide rural women with practical skills to enter the job market in the green economy,

Recalling the efforts of programs such as UN Women’s Training Centre and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Women Leadership Programme in promoting in inclusion of women in the political sphere which is essential to the advocacy of gender equality,

Considering the effect that quality education and increased literacy for all individuals can help in ensuring female reproductive autonomy through informed contraceptive practices and sexual health with falls in accordance with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and SDG 5,

Emphasizing the importance of environmental stewardship in collecting resources for building sustainable cities and infrastructure as it is essential to economic development and well-being in accordance with SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure, and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities,

Recognizing the importance of incorporating SDG 17 on partnership for the goals in all Member States’ national development plans (NDPs) for engaging the public, private, and civil sectors in successfully accomplishing all other SDGs,

Reaffirming the sentiments of General Assembly resolution 71/245 of 3 February 2017, which states that sustainable agriculture mitigates the effects of climate change by improving food security along with eradicating hunger, thereby accomplishing SDG 2 on zero hunger,

Noting further the significance of the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR) in promoting food security through sustainable production of agricultural products using innovation in the agri-food system,

Recognizing the importance of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration program ‘Eyes on the Earth’ by developing a program that monitors the emergence of disasters and mitigates these disasters with preventative infrastructure to ensure that Member States preemptively gather information for the improvement of sustainable development,
1. Recommends the improvement of NDPs in accordance with SDG 5 by promoting anti-discrimination and the advancement of the status of women, focusing on:

   a. Increasing technical training for women in growing markets such as renewable energy, through the creation of parallel programs similar to UN Women’s initiative with the Barefoot College in India, which facilitates self-sufficiency and economic stability for women;

   b. Furthering access to decent jobs for women through programs like TVET;

   c. Expanding women’s participation in the politics through training programs like UN Women’s Training Centre which aim to increase the number of women in political positions and UNITAR’s Women Leadership Programme promoting the empowerment of women in politics;

2. Supports the implementation of sustainability requirements for infrastructure and transportation development focusing on the use of environmentally sustainable resources, through the aid of task force groups and government ministries supported by national development plans on infrastructure by:

   a. Creating a NDP that enforces utility usage standards for residential building on amenities, electricity, gas, and water usage to promote responsible consumption aligned with SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production;

   b. Requiring new building materials to be responsibly sourced based on the availability from local farms, refineries, and other outlets that allows states to stimulate local businesses and economies while forming stronger relationships between manufacturers and larger corporations;

   c. Creating disaster risk reduction standards to ensure that infrastructure meets building standards for evacuation routes and withstanding extreme weather and climate conditions;

   d. Continuing the monitoring of transportation routes and their effects on land degradation, deforestation, and pollution to ensure sustainable coexistence of transportation and environmental awareness;

3. Encourages the creation of the National Agency of Intersector Liaisons (NAIL) between the private and public sectors in all Member States for the purposes of encouraging mutually beneficial relationships between each sector to further strengthen the progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by:

   a. Including development of NAIL departments in Member States’ NDPs to address interrelated topics by working with local governments, businesses, and civil service organization to better suit regional needs and priorities;

   b. Offering subsidies to private institutions for aid to immediate and pressing economic issues, per the recommendation of NAIL, so if a national government is financially unable to provide such benefits, funding will come from voluntary contributions to the UNDP budget;

   c. Encouraging Member States to offer tax incentives to private institutions to follow sustainable development guidelines, developed and negotiated through NAIL and Member States;

4. Requests Member States enforce guidelines for multinational corporations to implement strategies and conduct operations regarding sustainable infrastructure by:

   a. Establishing nationally defined building code safety requirements before constructing new infrastructure, while keeping in mind the need for locally sourced resources in relation to SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure, including:

      i. Height regulations based on reliably evaluated earthquake risk as well as quality of foundation and ground soil;
ii. Foundation regulations, including but not limited to depth requirements based on presence of groundwater and type of soil and locally sourced material requirements;

iii. Structural material requirements based on what may be locally sourced in conjunction with the local likelihood of extreme weather events;

iv. Windows that are strong enough to withstand extreme weather events;

b. Developing flood-resilient infrastructure and flood-sensitive defense systems in accordance with SDG 13 on climate action, specifically objective 13.1 concerning the implementation of disaster risk reduction infrastructure in relation to the risks posed by climate change;

c. Advocating the expansion of the availability of seismographic technology in the least developed areas of the world;

d. Expanding nation-based studies of the frequency of earthquakes and other disturbances in all areas to better implement building codes sensitive to the likelihood of certain natural disasters;

e. Implementing earthquake-sensitive motion sensors that recognizes when land is unstable similar to Japan’s Home-Levitation System (HLS) that can raise homes, hospitals, schools, and other public buildings;

5. Proposes the development of sustainable agricultural practices in partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like CGIAR, that aim to provide assistance to least developed countries in funding, research, and implementation of these methods to promote:

a. Irrigation systems to mitigate flooding, as well as the other effects of climate change;

b. Food security in all Member States through the use of sustainable soil practices along with erosion control;

c. Environmentally conscientious pesticides along with the implementation of runoff prevention infrastructure;

d. Reforestation and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems which are susceptible to degradation due to land usage through processes, such as soil organic carbon, which helps to restore the health and fertility of soil;

e. Vertical farming development in cases of droughts and crop destruction;

6. Calls upon Member States to implement geographic information systems (GIS), contributing to the collection of geographic information on climate change and agriculture in effort to:

a. Prevent economic and social destruction created by disasters;

b. Upgrade current capabilities of GIS software, which currently only captures, stores, manipulates, analyzes, manages, and presents spatial and geographic data to include satellites launched into the exosphere, revealing agricultural and climate statuses to Member States and thereby building appropriate infrastructure;

c. Use GIS and database collection system on agriculture to isolate methods to mitigate soil erosion and degradation specific to regions;

d. Allocate interpersonal relations with Global Network Initiative to secure network communications and decrease the chances of possible network interruptions;
e. Encourage diverse groups of scholars, especially women, to study GIS to foster creative ideas and applications to the field of agriculture and climate control;

f. Increase human capital in the field of GIS to strengthen the workforce, stabilize Member States’ gross domestic product, and grow average per capita income.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the unmet monetary investments that are needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are estimated to be between 3-7 trillion USD a year alone for developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of investing in projects of specific need for national development programs by the private sector in alignment with policies listed in the Asia-Pacific Economic (APEC) Codes of Conduct, a cooperative, economic and trade forum that works towards reduced barriers to trade without legal binding agreements for Member States,

Acknowledging the success of the Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development, as part of the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) six Global Policy Centers, which encourages relationships between the private sector and civil society, collaborating with the Business Call to Action, an alliance amongst government donors that promotes businesses to adopt inclusive operating models involving individuals from the bottom of the economic pyramid, aligned with SDG Goal 8, along with a UNDP Global Policy Centre specializing in inclusive business, private sector engagement in skills development, impact investing, and resilience and crisis response,

Reaffirms the significance of the United Nations Global Compact, which implores companies to implement internationally-recognized standards of corporate social responsibility in order to fulfill SDG 12 by promoting private sector involvement in development, proposing innovative financial solutions, and promoting peace in high-risk areas,

Being fully conscious of the principles outlined in the United Nations Global Compact which emphasize the elimination of discrimination in respect to employment and operations, the creation of precautionary approaches to environmental challenges, the undertaking of initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility, and encouraging the development and diffusion of environmentally-friendly technologies to ensure that the private sector upholds corporate social responsibility,

1. **Calls upon** the private sector to aid in decreasing unmet investment needs of the SDGs through the financial support for national development programs by:

   a. Funding through voluntary contributions to UNDP that are directly used for the implementation and improvement of national development plans (NDPs) as specified by Member States individually based on the severity of the issues at hand;

   b. Donating to and dialoguing with national governmental organizations to set forth development programs in the sectors of economic inequality, educational reform, sustainable infrastructure, and clean energy aligned with SDG Goals 1, 4, 7 and 9, such as:

      i. Working towards equal pay across genders and nationalities;

      ii. Sharing of educational reform procedures and developments within Member States at yearly conferences;

      iii. Ensuring job protections for marginalized groups, such individuals with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and formerly incarcerated individuals, by encouraging inclusive business models and hiring processes;

   c. Meeting the cost-cutting and work-stream priorities set forth by the APEC Agenda on Economic and Technical Cooperation, focusing on developing human capital and inclusive growth amongst the sectors of health, economics, and education;
2. **Encourages** Member States to model the standards set Istanbul International Center for Private Sector in Development through the creation of parallel programs in Member States’ NDPs by:

   a. Focusing on the Business Call to Action, which emphasizes the creation of inclusive business models in the private sector that work to include economically vulnerable populations specifically by providing financial services, affordable healthcare, water, sanitation, and education to ensure that future citizens can provide an economic return to their Member State;

   b. Promoting skill-based development through a Certificate Technical and Educational Vocational and Training (TVET) program that encourages an alternative to formal academic education for the economically disadvantaged, providing credible certificates and promoted by the government, serving as an opportunity for first-time work experience by:

      i. Recognizing that educating populations within Member States is essential in creating a sufficient workforce for both the public and private sectors for future generations;

      ii. Understanding that by private corporations promoting vocational education the SDGs 1, 4, and 8 concerning poverty, quality education, and economic growth can all be addressed comprehensively;

3. **Expresses its hope** that Member States include the principles of the United Nations Global Compact within their respective NDPs that promote corporation and stakeholder transparency by:

   a. Giving national representatives and corporation representatives the space for meeting, such as the United Nations Global Compact Leaders Summit, to discuss common goals and achievements every year in different locations in order to raise awareness for other business cultures;

   b. Creating active partnerships through initiation, chairing, and making contributions that increase development impact, done by corporations who set an example or take a leading role to promote SDG 17;

   c. Coordinating the Global Compact Local Network representative with the objectives of grassroots groups to help corporations understand what responsible business means in the context of varying cultures, languages, religions, and abilities;

4. **Promotes** a corporate and social responsibility program that is in accordance with the rules suggested through the APEC Codes of Conduct by:

   a. Ensuring the ethical and transparent allocation of funds from the private sector to public institutions monitored by Member States;

   b. Enhancing the reputations and public perception of corporations in order to support ethical sustainable development programs that can provide to civil society by:

      i. Constructing work space in developing countries that employ women to meet quotas of specialized items;

      ii. Promoting transparency from the board of directors to the common workman;

   c. Promoting regional contracts to bolster the Asia-Pacific regions.
The United Nations Development Program,

Affirming that with the implementation of national development plans (NDPs) to promote the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on quality education and SDG 5 on gender equality, which state that obtaining a quality education across all gender lines, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations, is the foundation to improve people’s lives and progressing sustainable development,

Recalling Article 2.1 of the Paris Agreement that states its aim to strengthen and reiterate the vital importance of global awareness to the threat of climate change and facilitate at the national level public awareness and access to information on climate change, as well as the Global Education Monitoring Report, which explains the importance of global education on environmental issues, in reference to SDG 13 on climate action and SDG 4 on quality education,

Expecting that Member States will have a framework to build their own NDPs with the assistance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), while also noting that there is negligence in implementing NDPs to promote SDG 4 on quality education, with 57 million children remaining out of school and 103 million illiterate youth worldwide, 60% of them being women, causing harm to all Member States and the progress for world literacy,

Keeping in mind Article 13 of The Future We Want, that without the understanding of people’s needs, and without appropriate action being taken in regards to these needs, comes the deterioration of economic and social progress in the future, specifically in regards to collaboration on NDPs amongst Member States through the discussion of Member State’s histories to provide an exchange of strategies to be implemented into NDPs for harmonizing national development,

1. Recommends the creation of a Worldwide Education Development Conference (WEDC) that will aid UNDP Member States in implementing SDG 4, the location of which will be decided by UNDP Member States that wish to attend, to discuss the collaboration of Member States towards common NDPs as well as individual NDPs by:
   a. Conversing about the histories of Member States to find similarities in economic and social aspects so that Member States may grow in developing their NDPs for harmonizing national development with the SDGs;
   b. Encouraging the exchange of ideas between Member States to further their NDPs by:
      i. Corresponding previous strategies amongst Member States to combat social and financial difficulties;
      ii. Co-producing new strategies to further Member State NDPs towards harmonizing with the SDGs;

2. Urges all Member States to implement NDPs that align with SDG 4 and SDG 13 by encouraging Member States’ respective school systems to ensure equal access to quality education at all levels, leading to relevant eco-friendly learning outcomes by encouraging lesson plans regarding:
   a. The specific Member State and the world’s carbon emissions;
   b. All elements of teaching environmental ethics, such as the importance of corporate social responsibility in ensuring the success of SDG 13;
c. An educational system that is based on past and future climate change impacts within the immediate Member State and its respective regional bloc to ensure climate awareness amongst future generations;

3. **Recommends** that Member States work with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization and non-governmental organizations to develop a forum for the top environmental researchers and professors to develop an unbiased and factual environmental ethics curriculum to be incorporated into the respective Member States’ NDPs for their eco-conscious school system by:

   a. Establishing a syllabus to be available for all Member States to implement and educate students about their countries and the world’s carbon footprint and other in-depth facts about the climate change;

   b. Requiring the class for graduation, allowing equal access to the curriculum regardless of gender;

   c. Updating the syllabi according to the information provided by climate change experts at the end of every school year to keep information as recent as possible and issuing to national governments;

4. **Requests** the creation of the Teaching Abroad Program, a mechanism for Member States participating in the WEDC to:

   a. Escalate the participation of Member States in explaining their histories to further the harmonization of NDPs with the SDGs;

   b. Provide jobs to women to promote the success of SDG 5;

   c. Further the awareness of younger generations to cultural differences to promote harmony amongst Member States in the future.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Guided by the World Bank’s 2010 report on Employment in the Agricultural Sector, which states only 29.4% of the world’s population is employed in agricultural services and shows this is not a sufficient populous body to fulfill SDG target 2.3’s emphasis on doubling the incomes of small scale food producers for national development plans (NDPs) pursuing agricultural employment,

Cognizant of Cuba’s Foreign Investment Act No. 118, which stresses elements of SDG Target 2.A through the promotion of foreign direct investment for international capacity building in agricultural NDPs,

Expressing appreciation of Uzbekistan’s Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation Project, which promotes the introduction of energy efficient technologies towards agriculture in relevance to SDG target 2.4’s emphasis on ensuring sustainable food production and the conservation of ecosystems for resilient agricultural NDP practices,

Highlighting the New Rice for Africa program by the Africa Rice Center, which specializes the development of hybrid rice crops, complementing SDG target 2.1’s emphasis on providing food for those in vulnerable situations in the pursuit of NDPs for increasing food resources,

Endorsing the implementation of strategies for transboundary water diplomacy as demonstrated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s Building River Dialogue and Governance project, which highlights the objective of SDG target 6.5 to integrate multifaceted water resource management through such transboundary agreements,

Recognizing SDG target 6.5, which stresses the importance of international cooperation on improving water sanitation initiatives for benefitting the implementation of NDPs focusing on clean water,

Further recognizing SDG target 6.A, which emphasizes integrated water resource cooperation and development of capacity building for sustainable water solutions, which are imperative to foster effective NDP water policy in Member States,

Acknowledging the International Tanker Owner Pollution Federation’s 2016 Oil Spill Report, which indicates approximately 6,000 tons of oil spill pollution worldwide, and addresses concerns in SDG targets 14.1 and 14.2 by bringing attention to the dire need to significantly reduce land-based marine pollution and strengthen the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems,

Further recognizing the success of the Grameen Bank and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana Initiative, which complement SDG targets 1.4 and 1.1.B, by ensuring mobilization of a variety of resources in order to provide credit for the financially marginalized, thus mitigating the cycle of poverty for NDPs focusing on financial services,

Noting NDPs lacking gender inclusive policy and the United Nations Statistics Division’s World’s Women 2015 Education report, which states that 58 million children in primary education are out of school worldwide with more than half of this population being girls; in turn, these issues contain a focus on SDG target 4.5’s objective of eliminating gender barriers in education systems,

1. Suggests Member States pursuing NDPs for agricultural employment policies model after India’s Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, which distributes responsibilities between the municipal, regional and federal branches by:
a. Providing a minimum of one hundred days of guaranteed employment in a financial year to every household in rural areas according to the minimum wage rates applicable to the area;

b. Facilitating implementation of the program based on the demographics of the area;

c. Enhancing further development of working skills for the agricultural sector through educational and professionalizing measures;

d. Implementing more effective fiscal incentives in the agricultural job market;

2. **Encourages** Member States developing NDPs on financing for agriculture to promote foreign direct investment by working to mitigate constraints on international investment fronts to achieve improvement in agricultural production by:

   a. Using incentives for potential foreign investors through the practice of establishing free industrial trade zones;

   b. Including tax exemptions on labor and profit;

3. **Further suggests** the integration of NDPs through partnerships such as the collaboration between the United African Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to use alternatives to generic rice crops in drought-prone areas such as:

   a. Interspecific hybrid rice that is dependent on nitrogen for sustenance;

   b. Sorghum, which is drought and heat resistant crop that thrives in harsh conditions;

   c. Any other crop discovered to possess drought resistance and passes the international health standards;

4. **Invites** Member States interested in the development of NDPs incorporating energy and agriculture to model after initiatives similar to the Powering Agriculture: An Energy Grand Challenge for Development KickStart Initiative, which enables the transition from rain-fed subsistence farming to year-round commercial irrigated agriculture, which is:

   a. Implemented by Sub-Saharan African states through the purchase of KickStart’s best-selling human-powered irrigation pumps which has easy installation and with no tools required;

   b. Powered through solar panels;

5. **Recommends** Member States working on NDPs incorporating water sanitation to partner with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) similar to WaterAid, which are outfitted for establishing water wells and compost latrines, installing toilets, recycling water, and building fresh water access points above ground level to protect them from flooding;

6. **Further recommends** development of NDPs that incorporate sustainable, resilient water technologies to mitigate the adverse effects of agricultural malpractice such as keeping sulfate and nitrate pollutant levels in check and incorporating implementation of these technologies through:

   a. Monitoring and facilitating groundwater systems through protection measures such as well-constructed boreholes in place of less reliable hand dug wells, which are often susceptible to external contaminants;

   b. Incorporating adoption of standardized water quality measurement parameters (pH, alkalinity, viscosity, etc.) for NDPs developing parameters such as those outlined by the World Health Organization and other credible international institutions;
7. **Encourages** Member States’ NDPs promoting the tracking of pollutants in the oceans to collaborate on an international online oil advisory system to model after initiatives similar to the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services online platform, which uses Satellite Coastal and Oceanography Research (SATCORE), Chlorophyll Integrated Network and parameters of temperature and salinity profiles to track water pollutants such as gasoline in the Indian West Coast by:

   a. Measuring the pigmentation of chlorophyll-producing substances such as algae and phytoplankton to serve as ecological indicators of oceanic and atmospheric carbon dioxide levels;

   b. Expanding upon the methodology of SATCORE technology by processing ocean colour data analyses which include but are not limited to: chlorophyll concentration, sea surface temperature (SST), diffused organic matter, aerosol optical thickness, algae bloom indices, colour composite clusters, and anomalies observed within data regarding these variables;

   c. Using temperature profiles as the principal means of determining thermodynamic patterns. These profiles are directly impacted by jet stream patterns and humidity gradients, which together yield well-developed thermodynamic data;

8. **Endorses** Member States with NDPs implementing financial incentives to model financing efforts after programs similar to India’s Pradhan Mantri Dhan Yojana in order to provide for the financially disadvantaged by:

   a. Recognizing the importance of facilitating financing opportunities for economic stimulation;

   b. Suggesting the provision of monetary and fiscal incentives within the social entrepreneurship sector to include financially marginalized populations to the mainstream financial system;

   c. Supporting partnerships with micro-financing NGOs to provide better financing opportunities to low-income businesses;

9. **Calls for** collaboration between the private and public sectors for Member States’ NDPs initiatives on gender equality policies, as a means to improve and build educational infrastructure with the sharing of information through databases to allocate resources efficiency by:

   a. Urging NGOs similar to the Let Girls Learn Initiative, which helped build 25 schools within Jordan, to provide necessary materials to further education;

   b. Creating an information database encompassing areas such as gender inequality, social inequality, and education based on the United Nations Bibliographic Information Systems which enhances networking among countries;

10. **Further Encourages** Member States’ NDPs to harness biodiversity in order to promote the use of renewable energy by:

    a. Adopting the incorporation of Eco-Disaster Risk Reduction to prevent further damage by debris and flotsam through the use of trees as a blocking mechanism for such debris and in order to encourage carbon emission cuts to protect our oceans from the adverse effects of climate change, making the use of hydroelectricity as an accessible source of energy more possible;

    b. Utilizing ecosystems such as forests and water reservoirs to serve as carbon storage in consideration of SDG 13 on Climate Action, leading to green urbanism and promoting hydroelectricity.