The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging a state’s sovereign right to either consider, and if appropriate, implement initiatives and programs within its own borders,

Reiterating that comprehensive reports from all Member States receiving United Nations (UN) funds for previously implemented programs are required annually, in order to keep the allocation of monetary aid dispersed by UN organizations transparent, as stated by Article 64 within the UN Charter,

Recalls General Assembly resolution 60/288 “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,” which promotes the vocational training program for youth as higher rates of youth unemployment can be linked to engagement in terrorism,

Understands that there is variation in the socio-economic status of every Member State that needs to be addressed in order to improve their sustainability,

Affirming General Assembly Resolution 68/130 “Policies and programmes involving youth,” which urges Member States to address youth unemployment and integrate inclusive employment policies by including the recognition of the importance of youth participation and involvement in important decision-making and policies,

Acknowledging that youth lack access to technological resources that can empower them to have greater impacts on sustainable consumption and production practices within their nations,

Recognizing the impact of involving youth-led programs and their ability to improve the UN Development Programme’s (UNDP) Human Development Index scores and business climates,

Recalling the World Programme of Action for Youth, which provides a framework for improving young people’s quality of life by providing goals and fostering initiatives that aid the successful implementation and participation of youth-led programs and organizations,

1. Recommends an amendment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Youth Forum powers as currently specified in the mandate, in order to foster increased direct youth participation in policy building by:

   a. Providing a delegation appointed by the permanent youth forum to have consultative status within ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies;

   b. Providing the Youth Forum the authority to define youth-led and youth-focused NGOs;

   c. Empowering the Youth Forum to allocate funds from voluntary member contributions to youth-led and youth focused NGOs;

2. Recommends the integration of youth training programs, created by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research into the ECOSOC Youth Forum to impart key skills that will adequately prepare youth representatives to discuss policy issues, including:

   a. Political fluency and understanding;
b. Practical and intellectual skills;

c. Understanding of international public policy and its execution;

d. Soft skills such as public speaking, communication, decision-making, and compromising;

e. Cultural competency;

3. **Endorses** increased involvement of youth-led non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within ECOSOC in order to ensure that an appropriate portion of youth-led or focused organizations are represented as consulting bodies by:

   a. Instituting a minimum of 20 percent of youth-led NGO consultants for ECOSOC and recommending the same for all UN branches;

   b. Moving the ECOSOC Youth Forum to no more than one month before the opening of the United Nations General Assembly;

   c. Designating contributions by youth-led and youth-focused NGOs as formal contributions to ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies;

4. **Calling upon** NGOs, inter-governmental organizations, and other Member States to fund participation for underrepresented and/or impoverished youth to finance their attendance of the ECOSOC Youth Forum;

5. **Advocates** the use of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training program under the auspices of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNCCT) by:

   a. Expanding Sustainable Development Goal partnership projects to be used on an international scale as well as domestic cases;

   b. Prioritizing training in the areas of sustainable energy technologies to both provide youth with skills in a growing industry and encourage economic growth in member countries by promoting the growth of the sustainable energy industry;

   c. Providing for the sharing of technical knowledge between states to successfully implement programs;

   d. Increasing vocational training that focuses on sustainable agricultural output to prevent youth from entering a cycle of poverty, perpetuated by the practice of removing youth from school prematurely to work in the agricultural industry;

   e. Requiring that Member State delegations to report to the UNCCT on the progress made implementing these initiatives;

6. **Encourages** Member States to invest in skill development programs, including national vocational training such as the BRAC Institute of Skills Development, as well as establish online portal systems across nations such as World Programme of Action for Youth to help ease practical education process for young people regardless of their socioeconomic circumstances, which include but are not limited to students from rural areas or school drop-outs;

7. **Emphasizes** the need for increased UN inter-agency dialogue with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the UNDP, and other UN agencies in addressing digital education initiatives to inform and encourage active participation of youth in sustainably improving their communities both rural and urban, including topics such as:
a. Expanding already existing e-government programs;

b. Increasing access to university educational resources, academia, and internet connectivity;

c. Involving disenfranchised youth in inclusionary political practices;

d. Emphasize curriculum development in accordance with the cultural values of Member States and the shared values enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;

8. **Recommends** the strengthening of existing regional and international frameworks that focus on the vocational exchange of personnel and training programs between member states, such as the UN Habitat Youth Fund, in order to promote increased youth participation in the private sector;

9. **Strongly encourages** Member States to strengthen their collaboration through programs that guide youth who are seeking to actively participate in sustainable development efforts by expanding the Youth Leadership Programme to marginalized communities by forming a coalition with NGOs and business partnerships that provide the guidance and support that youth need to become actively involved in their communities;

10. **Encouraging** governments to utilize pre-existing national task forces to address the sustainability needs of every Member State by:

a. Reaffirming the importance of the annual ECOSOC Youth Forum, which serves as a platform for youth to share ideas on possible solutions on existing issues within their represented Member State;

b. Mobilizing experts in their respective fields to conduct research specific to Member States and their prioritized needs in order to achieve the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals;

  i. Providing guidance for state governments to implement and establish youth empowerment programs focusing on political activism;

  ii. Encouraging the inclusion of STEM, public policy, and teamwork building educational practices that are adapted to specific conditions within member states by member states;

  iii. Securing resources from non-profit organizations and voluntary funding;

11. **Calls for** furthering youth employment initiatives to bolster economic sectors of sustainable development through:

a. Advancing access to entrepreneurial mentoring and opportunities by encouraging youth involvement;

b. Increasing the use of outside funding from regional multilateral development banks as a supplementary means to improve access to entrepreneurship opportunities;

c. Creating jobs through assisting national youth entrepreneurs, following the example of the International Labor Organization;

12. **Emphasizes** the expansion of the *UN System-wide Action Plan on Youth* as a means to boost inter-agency collaboration on a regional basis, and to increase youth involvement through data collection in order to annually support the ECOSOC Youth Forum.
The Economic and Social Council,

In consideration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’s 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically the goals of quality education (4), decent work and economic growth (8), and partnerships for the goals (17),

Recalling that the World Youth Report refers to the 1.8 billion youth in today’s world as the “torchbearers” of sustainable development as they are both partners and beneficiaries in the 2030 Agenda,

Applauds the efforts of the World Health Organization with their program Engaging Young People for Health and Sustainable Development, which has been successful in providing youth the ability to engage in discourse and act as partners in the efforts of achieving health equity without discrimination,

Commending the United Nations Children’s Fund’s (UNICEF) efforts in rehabilitating and providing disaster relief for youth affected by natural disasters around the world and its efforts in responding to 285 humanitarian crises within 90 Member States in 2018,

Having considered the accomplishment of enrolling more than 86,000 students in the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) program, which works towards sustainable development through SDG 4, quality education, the principles of equity and inclusiveness, and the importance of lifelong learning in the hopes of an increase in the number of youth with relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship,

Further endorsing General Assembly resolution 73/225 (2018), “Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development,” which emphasizes entrepreneurship as one of the key ways to rapidly promote economic growth and development through the implementation of SDG 8, decent work and economic growth, in order to create economic opportunities through combating factors such as poverty, economic and social inequalities, and a lack of influence for youth, which hinders opportunity among the youth,

Noting Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 53/1 (2015), “Policies and Programmes Involving Youth,” which urges Member States to promote the full and effective participation of young people and youth organizations in relevant decision-making processes due to the vital roles they hold in promoting sustainable development practices,

Emphasizing the goals of strengthening dialogue and participation among youth, and furthering youth entrepreneurship as stated in ECOSOC Resolution 2018/5, “Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all,” which acknowledges the importance of creating inclusive institutions that contribute to training youth in skills that ready them for employment for a more educated, well-equipped adult populace,

Acknowledging the five regional bodies of ECOSOC, the United Nations Economic Commission of Africa, the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, and the knowledge they have of regionally specific beliefs and issues to build comprehensive regional initiatives involving the increasingly vulnerable youth populace,
Taking into account the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) Youth Global Programme for Sustainable Development and Peace (Youth-GPS), which sets aside guidelines to promote youth involvement in sustainable development issues such as healthcare systems and infrastructure,

1. **Encourages** Member States to engage with youth-led United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through actively involving students in SDG awareness programs and allocating sufficient resources to support regional and global youth summits, which provide platforms for negotiations between youth-led UN agencies and NGOs;

2. **Promotes** the creation or continuation of NGO and UN agency programs that offer vocational training for youth intended to allow them to assist with community-based initiatives and innovations directly related to SDGs 4 and 8, to promote youth education and employment opportunities;

3. **Commits** to increased bilateral cooperation between UNICEF and ECOSOC and those Member States affected by natural disasters to expand upon UNICEF’s disaster relief programs by:
   a. Ensuring the employment and utilization of youth-led organizations in order to establish partnerships between global youth leaders and UNICEF;
   b. Incorporating youth affected by natural disasters within the recovery and rehabilitation process in order to ensure that local youth are involved in the decision-making process;
   c. Consulting with UNICEF to expand upon existing programs intended to rebuild infrastructure in order to promote and design a sustainable future for those individuals within Member States struck by natural disasters;

4. **Endorses** the expansion of the implementation of TVET across participating Member States in order to better enable youth with the skills and resources necessary to engage in consultations and forums on the development and implementation of SDGs while also further assisting with preparing youth for a competitive labor market by:
   a. Supporting Member States in ensuring that TVET is accessible to all youth in rural areas;
   b. Developing TVET quality assurance, accreditation systems, and qualification frameworks;
   c. Standardizing TVET across all participating states by developing mutually recognized qualifications in areas of need of information technology due to the rapid change of technology and its importance to sustainability and competitiveness in the job market;

5. **Encourages** developing countries to invest in programs that benefit youth such as:
   a. Promoting organizations that endorse youth entrepreneurship and innovation to give further upward economic mobility for the youth of poverty-stricken states, provide economic incentives, and create equal opportunities in job creation, which result in the accumulation of capital in the coming generations;
   b. Creating educational programs that focus on teaching work-related skills and financial literacy implemented in school curriculums that boost youth involvement and innovation within their communities;
   c. Inviting Member States to assist those who do not have access to stable financial institutions to encourage youth involvement in entrepreneurship through professional programs and training;

6. **Advocates** for Member States to actively involve students and young professionals in SDG awareness projects and support the development and implementation of youth-created sustainable
solutions and collect and distribute these ideas using established methods of communication for youth, including the ECOSOC Youth Forum, the International Youth Forum, and the World Youth Forum by:

a. Encouraging Member States to facilitate and participate in global youth forums to enable young people to collaborate and share solutions and global concerns;

b. Presenting the opportunity for all youth to participate regardless of economic circumstances, such as facing extreme poverty, that may prevent them from normally engaging in discussion;

7. Promotes the international community to commit resources toward regional and global youth summits that showcase the active creation of entrepreneurial advancements and propositions from the world youth populace by:

a. Establishing annual regional youth summits held by willing Member States in partnership with existing regional ECOSOC bodies where young entrepreneurs can present and showcase their own sustainable development inventions, innovations, and technology;

b. Inviting international youth from ECOSOC’s multiple regions to engage in an international summit that meets every four years and is hosted by willing Member States;

c. Advocating for Member States to encourage youth to attend the summit in order to build connections with potential other youth entrepreneurs;

d. Advocating for the private sector’s participation with youth at these summits to foster connections between educated, unemployed youth and potential job and profitable investment opportunities;

8. Encourages the commitment of willing Member States to align national policy to the Youth-GPS in order to allow youth to become directly involved in sustainable development initiatives in order to:

a. Educate and train youth in political literacy within developing Member States to be able to effectively work within their domestic policy to promote sustainable development;

b. Encourage the cooperation of NGOs and youth within developing communities to expand employment opportunities for youth interested in working toward sustainable development;

c. Promote consultation between those Member States willing to adopt Youth-GPS, the UNDP, and ECOSOC in order to better align domestic policy within the framework set aside in Youth-GPS.
The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledges the importance of protecting youth as reflected both in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 and General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV) of 1960 “Measures Designed to Promote Among Youth the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding Between Peoples,”

Alarmed by the severity of climate change and its threat to various economies and international development, which is a change today’s youth will see in their lifetimes,

Aware that 90% of the world’s youth reside in developing nations, which often lack the adequate tools necessary to approach the effects of climate change with thorough solutions; because of this lack of resources, the youth of these developing nations, who are the majority of those populations, often resort to activism in an attempt to make their voices heard,

Bearing in mind the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), such as No Poverty (1), Zero Hunger (2), Climate Action, (13) and Partnerships for the Goals (17), which go in hand with combating climate change,

Appreciating the emerging presence of youth activists who are at the forefront of the fight against climate change,

Deeply concerned about the general disregard of indigenous youth climate activists and their efforts towards fighting climate change, which disproportionately impacts their communities that often reside in areas prone to devastation to disasters,

1. Decides to create an international bloc that would consist of youth climate activists seeking to raise awareness of their concerns and reach solutions regarding the issues that affect them the most where:
   a. This body will meet every six months under the administration of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in order to respond properly to urgent matters and to implement a consistent number of solutions;
   b. Each delegation will be appointed one climate scientist to work in collaboration so that each issue is approached in a factual and scientific matter;
   c. It will provide a report annually to ECOSOC to ensure accountability through a rotating board of volunteer Member States, which meet every six months to oversee resolution implementations and adoptions, and report annually on their progress, where meetings will conclude with one passed resolution;

2. Encourages each participating member to appoint four youth activists to this youth climate body where:
   a. Each youth activist or youth ambassador from each respective nation must represent a different area of the nation with a specific climate concern;
   b. Two out of four youth ambassadors from each nation will attend each meeting, where a rotation process will be implemented every two years for new youth ambassadors, who work
in conjunction with climate scientists, can ensure a diverse range of concerns are expressed
to reflect the frequently changing effects of climate change;

3. **Proclaims** that each meeting must conclude with at least one passed resolution to ensure that proper measures are being taken by which:
   
   a. Each resolution must consist of specific framework that outlines a process of thorough implementation for that specific resolution board to oversee;
   
   b. If a consensus is not reached on one or more resolutions, the body must conduct a follow-up meeting after a month to discuss possible courses of action, and will conduct monthly follow-up meetings until at least one resolution is reached;

4. **Urges** all Member States to nominate youth ambassadors to this bloc so that a diverse range of issues are addressed.
The Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing Articles 3 and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which give youth the right to freely prosper as people,

Acknowledging the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4: Quality Education, which emphasizes providing young people with the necessary political and economic resources in order to increase the education of youth in vocational and professional fields, providing a world with more equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels,

Recognizing the importance of SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals for the progress of the international community towards sustainability,

Applauding General Assembly resolution 1572 (XV) “Measures Designed to Promote Among Youth the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding Between Peoples,” which highlights the importance of mutual respect and understanding among individuals,

Acknowledging the General Assembly resolution 58/133 of 2003 “Policies and Programmes Involving Youth,” which addresses the importance of youth involvement in decision-making at all levels of governance, as well as implements the youth employment network for youth job opportunities, at the local, national, and international levels, in an effort to achieve the SDGs,

Affirming General Assembly resolution 70/209 “United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014),” and emphasizing appreciation for its positive effort over Education for Sustainable Development in regards to quality education, equitability, and inclusivity around the world,

Recognizing the importance of youth representation as a means of achieving the SDGs highlighted in Security Council resolution 2250 “Youth, Peace, and Security,” which emphasizes the incorporation of the youth in key decision-making positions by involving them in their local, regional, and national governments,

Taking into consideration studies such as the World Development Indicators (WDI), which compiles internationally comparable statistics on global development including the education and well-being of youth populations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/81 “World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,” and General Assembly resolution 62/126 “Promoting Youth Participation in Social and Economic Development,” which adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth and ensures the full enjoyment of human rights and freedoms for young people to prosper as citizens,

Affirming the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of The Child, which expresses that education is a vital human right,

Keeping in mind existing programs that grant education, specifically in rural areas, to help people build a variety of skills,

1. Encourages partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to establish better representation of youth in politics and policy-making on a local, regional, and global scale, which will:
a. Recommend Member States to implement youth forums and councils to give a platform for youth from diverse background in order to encourage a more active role in politics;

b. Ensure proper educational programs that bring equal opportunities in professional careers for all young individuals regardless of physical or mental disabilities;

c. Encourage Member States to work towards greater civil literacy through educating youth on their governmental processes and including the youth in policy-making on issues that pertain to them and their Member States;

d. Advance political representation with the use of advocacy groups and NGOs to empower youth and encourage civic participation as well as facilitate dialogue among governmental bodies;

2. Recommends providing youth a cross-ministerial status, which would maximize youth engagement in the policy-making process by expanding the scoping of potential youth policy;

3. Invites the further implementation of SDG 8 to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth and the full and productive employment and decent work for all in sustainable development by executing more environmental projects and motivating youth through the suggestion and avocation of:

   a. New eco-friendly methods for the extraction of natural resources;

   b. The installation of sustainable power plants for alternative energy sources such as solar panels, wind turbines, hydropower, and micro-grids;

   c. Cooperation with Member States to invest in training youth so they will be able to cope with the new sustainable energies to ensure they will not have to go abroad to find new employment opportunities;

4. Further recommends creating better transitions for youth entering the work environment by working with governments and NGOs to provide better vocational training, which will:

   a. Educate youth through specialized vocational training to seize employment opportunities growing in industries transitioning toward renewable energy and connecting unemployed youth with the private sector to target the growing concerns of youth unemployment;

   b. Recommends the allocation of resources towards developing human capital among youth through technical education and vocational training programs tailored towards industries transitioning toward renewable resources, allowing them to remain competitive against industrial veterans;

5. Expresses hope in expanding partnerships with NGOs that are not present in least developed countries (LDCs) focused on building resilience and better literacy skills among students by helping to raise awareness on the benefits of using technology and media, but more specifically, technology to improve knowledge retention, which encourages individual learning and collaboration;

6. Encourages the expansion of surveys, studies, and data collection on the educational frameworks for the youth of developing nations and their global progress in achieving the SDGs by:

   a. Facilitate data collection on global and sustainable development with a specific focus on youth engagement and education standards in these developing nations to work towards achieving SDG 17, Building Partnerships for the Goals;
b. Analyze where these nations may benefit from support from other nations in the implementation of education and vocational training programs in an effort to achieve the SDGs with a specific focus on SDG 4, Quality Education;

7. Stresses the importance of communicative media, primarily print and broadcast media, to raise awareness of issues in society such as education, unemployment, and healthcare by:

a. Ensuring that youth have access to reliable technology and have an adequate internet connection in the newly constructed educational institutions to help develop new skills and build new opportunities;

b. Using technology as a base to help further develop opportunities and ensure good health by:

i. Enhancing educational goals that can help youth further develop skills that can be used to bridge problems such as unemployment;

ii. Acknowledging unemployment amongst youth and try to provide vocational training that can help youth build some kind of income;

iii. Using technology to help improve healthcare services, encompassing physical health, mental health, and aiding youth with disabilities by introducing technologies such as blood pressure cuffs, MRI scanners, heart monitors, EKG machines, and more to necessary Member States;

iv. Helping youth connect across the world through networking to extend further opportunities that can be achieved through the internet and other forms of media communication;

v. Assisting in identifying unknown learning disabilities in youth;

vi. Bridging the gap between the Member States in times of crisis or promoting awareness through the use of communicative media;

8. Encourages Member States to uphold the efforts by the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, which advises Member States to be aware of the economic barriers faced by nations facing high unemployment rates, as well as developing nations, who might not have the means of implementing effective education programs by providing:

a. The development of an effective, transparent security body that addresses the cases of child traffickers in regards to labor effectively so that youth may prosper and be better engages in their communities and government without the concern of their safety on the line;

b. Methods of collecting and sharing data with Member States to build a stronger security system that protects the rights of children and students through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

c. Guidelines for an educational assembly in schools to involve youth activism in support against child trafficking and spreading awareness on its long-lasting effect in their educational careers;

9. Encourages Member States to mobilize their political and legislative resources to actively involve and engage the youth in an economy transitioning towards sustainability and renewable energy, which will:

a. Recommend government contributions to institution of higher learning to bolster education attainment rates in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields relating to employment on the transition toward renewable in energy, in compliance with SDG 4 and 7;

b. Invite the Member States to use the Pigovian system within their respective legislatures, placing the financial burden of youth-empowerment programs such as political engagement
forums on the parties that bring about negative externalities, which are economic costs brought about in a transaction by a third party;

c. Remind Member States to actively consider the role of private partnerships to bolster the participation of the youth in accordance with SDG 17, sustainable development through global partnerships, highlighting the importance of removing economic barriers which have proven to be a hindrance for the engagement of youth;

10. Encourages NGOs and Member States to increase investment in public educational institutions, such as vocational and secondary schools that provide a strong foundation for youth to acquire knowledge and lifelong learning by:

a. Ensuring equitable and environmentally friendly educational institutions suitable for youth between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four;

b. Developing financing requirements will be based on a scheme, developed by a selective humanitarian committee formed by a corporation with the United Nations General Assembly, stating that Member States must have an active status as a LDC, as defined by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) where:

i. Additional Member States not classified as LDCs may be eligible for funding, only if population rates in Member States fall below thirty percent;

ii. Member States who recently entered the category will also be considered for eligibility;

c. Designating the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to form an educational committee which will oversee the improvement of educational opportunities in various Member States;

d. Encouraging NGOs and international companies to train local medical professionals to be employed in the new vocational and secondary educational institutions;

e. Constructing new vocational and trade facilities sponsored by international institutions such as the World Bank to foster the creation of employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas, which establishes new employment markets within each Member State;

f. Collaborating with NGOs whose focus is mainly safety, to provide security training and a secure environment to the educational facilities, the youth, and the employees.
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” in which the Assembly recognized youth as agents of transformation,

Acknowledging Goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to strengthen the means of implementation and to revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, in which partnerships between youth and sustainable development are essential,

Highlighting the United Nations (UN) Youth Strategy Youth 2030: “Working With and For Young People” in promoting non-traditional education and fostering a just transition to a low-carbon and green economy,

Fulfilling General Assembly resolution 70/127 “Policies and Programs Involving the Youth” on quality employment and having nations recognize the necessity for giving a platform to youth, in order to develop innovative ideas on increasing the efficiency of current energy sources such as oil and natural gas,

Believing in the Youth Commission on Science, Engineering and Technology for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), launched by the UN Major Group for Children and Youth, which provides a platform for youth perspectives on the use of science, technology and innovation for the SDGs,

Guided by the utilization of science, technology and innovation from youth to identify barriers and provide solutions for sustainable development challenges, carbon sequestration is a technology that will reduce carbon emissions and protect future generations from climate change,

Having examined the 2015 Paris Agreement from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which provided a framework for collective action between all Member States towards a shared objective of mitigating global warming by reducing harmful greenhouse gases,

Acknowledging the necessity for a platform for youth to bring innovative ideas on efficiently and sustainably harnessing energy resources by mitigating sources of pollution, such as carbon emissions and greenhouse gases,

1. Encourages all Member States to educate young people worldwide through the use of technological processes, such as carbon sequestration, as a channel to instruct the youth on how science and technology contributes to sustainable development through collaborations with each Member State to develop science and technology curriculums that actively engages the youth in academia through workshops, conventions, and science fairs;

2. Recommends all Member States to fund educational training for curriculum at the regional, local and state level by focusing on science and technology and supporting reforms in science and technology courses which include Life Science, Physics, Biology, Environmental Science, and Chemistry;

3. Invites all Member States to build partnerships with the private energy sector in the region to educate youth on how local companies contribute to science, technology and sustainable development;

4. Endorses the need for further youth integration in innovative projects that encourage advancements to current fossil fuels technology and provide youth the visibility for private sector investments;
5. Supporting expansion in innovative technologies such as carbon sequestration to lower carbon emissions and promote social responsibility;

6. Advancing entrepreneurship mentoring and expanding The Youth Entrepreneurship for the South program worldwide and encouraging youth involvement by:
   a. Expanding the outreach program to make it more inclusive of all regions of the world and defined by the set regional blocs established by the UN;
   b. Specifically promoting entrepreneurship in the energy sector by allowing youth innovators to present sustainable projects and technological advancements in existing fuel technologies;

7. Draws attention to the deleterious effects climate change has on youth populations worldwide and the significance of pointed education to improve current energy sector technologies and create jobs in the fossil fuel sector via:
   a. Engaging youth indigenous populations in the development of technologies such as carbon sequestration;
   b. Youth training programs to increase forest protection awareness resulting in reforestation and promoting necessary emphasis on the importance of the ecosystem;
   c. Suggesting platforms for Member States youth leaders and organizations to discuss sustainable management regarding current energy needs advancing long-time employment opportunities while reducing the negative impacts of current fossil fuel usage;
   d. Creating employment opportunities in developing areas that have the fastest rate of growth for young people by de-stigmatizing fossil fuel technology, thereby providing economic stability and prosperity;

8. Emphasizes the use of science, technology and innovation to educate the youth regarding the use of fossil fuels and carbon sequestration through:
   a. The use of science, technology and innovation policies strengthens the linkage of knowledge between the youth and our ecosystem, identifying barriers and providing solutions for sustainable development challenges from the local to the global level;
   b. Inspiring future scientists, advocates, developmental action plans and programs through further educational practices, increasing evidence-based sustainable development by policy design, implementation, follow-up, and reviews.
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the 2015 General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which for the first time recognized children and youth as agents of change,

Noting with deep concern that many youth fail to graduate from traditional education due to personal economical concerns and lack of quality educational institutions, which demotivates students and results in increased dropouts,

Fully believing that there should always be the second option of vocational institutions for students that cannot make it through traditional education and should still have the option of pursuing a reputable career,

Emphasizing that education and training promote equity and social inclusion through the development of values such as peace, promotion of human rights and security,

Confident in the sense of needs to increase the number of youth and adults who have specialized skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship to ensure young people a stable future,

Acknowledging the importance of adopting science, technology, and innovation strategies as integral elements of national sustainable development strategies,

Affirms the usage of collaborative efforts of Member States through the utilization of technology with perspective United Nations (UN) organs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

Welcoming Member States to provide equal educational opportunities to everyone regardless of race, religion, or economic constraints,

1. Declares accordingly the Member States to provide equal opportunities of education to youth, reinforcing General Assembly resolution 70/209 “United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014),” on equal educational opportunity for women and education for all;

2. Reminding Member States to emphasize these opportunities and that educational resources should be equally distributed;

3. Concurring that the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development should be practically implemented;

4. Urges Member States to commit the necessary resources and promote accountability to fulfill the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically highlighting the importance of funding for SDG 4;

5. Encourages Member States to advocate for youth education through funding educational facilities;

6. Encourages youth population to matriculate in traditional or vocational educational by offering them the incentive of scholarships and offering them options that are flexible to their circumstances through coordination with NGOs and UN-based organizations, to help allocate funding for educational
facilities in countries or regions that are in desperate need of educational funding based on the UN poverty scale;

7. Invites the international community to provide inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary, including technical and vocational training so that all people may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities to participate fully in society and contribute to sustainable development;

8. Draws attention to the importance of exchange programs in regard to diversifying education and styles in which education can be acquired by:
   a. Creating UN-based forums to discuss exchange programs amongst the Member States;
   b. Developing exchange programs that consider the different cultural approaches surrounding the seventeen SDGs and utilize those as solutions;

9. Encourages Member States to work in contribute funds to NGOs and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide funding for future educational programs where:
   a. Members States will collaborate with UNESCO and NGOs to discuss the allocation of funding;
   b. NGOs, UNESCO, and Member States can work together to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs and how to optimize the effectiveness.
The Economic Social Council,

Desiring to promote the development of foundational infrastructure within the energy sectors of developing nations,

Emphasizing the importance of allowing access to domestic resources in order to construct a platform for youth engagement,

Fully believing in the promotion of global partnerships in collaboration with international organizations and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to urge an economic safety net for educational resources that would benefit youth,

Recognizing a diverse range of citizens which exists within the youth population,

Draws attention to the economic importance of non-governmental organization (NGO) involvement and implementing suggestions to broaden regional income and gender inequality issues,

Affirming the existent need to track the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure that limited resources are being adequately distributed to address their progression,

Noting further the need to track the SDGs to ensure that limited resources are being adequately distributed to address their progression,

Guided by the need for transparency and accountability in the implementation of programs and policies to ensure that limited resources are being allocated and used responsibly towards their intended goals,

Emphasizing Security Council resolution 2250 “Youth, Peace and Security,” and its main premise as the need for the youth to be part of the political process,

Taking into account regionally established partnerships and the necessity of global partnerships between Member States’ youth and NGOs and intergovernmental organizations within the international community,

1. Affirms the sustainable development of international alliances of developed and developing nations that asserts economic infrastructure which would attract foreign investors by:

   a. Allowing developing nations to be inclusive within economic partnerships and result in economic independence for those developing nations;

   b. Encouraging the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to cohesively work together with the United Nations to result in a global economic policy by ensuring consistent funding for educational programs and promoting aid for economic infrastructure to be built in developing nations;

   c. Urging international alliances to have a level playing field in monetary terms, allowing for all nations to focus on educational development for their youth;
d. Supporting educational programs that the WTO and the IMF would support, including skill set
training programs;

e. Establishing definitions to include, but not limited to, youth with disabilities, chronic illnesses,
those living in locations of social disruption, and those marginalized because of sexual
orientation, gender identity, and ethnicity;

2. Further requests coalitions between NGOs to encourage youth leadership to provide organizations
with the assistance and the necessary financial support to conduct fundraising events and
campaigns;

3. Calls upon Member States to setup a mechanism to track the sustainable development goals to
ensure limited resources are adequately distributed by:

a. Encouraging Member States to work with the private sector, academia, and any public sector
to create a mechanism that is functional and practical;

b. Promoting the need for said mechanism to have multiple indicators that are correlated to the
SDGs;

c. Suggesting the tracking of goals to allow for greater efficiency and coordination in the
implementation of policy;

d. Suggesting that said mechanism monitor the progression of the goals on a regional basis to:

   i. Ensure that each region gets the appropriate resources needed to address the issue
      affecting the region itself;

   ii. Allow for specialization and efficiency;

   iii. Assure that specific issues that are plaguing areas be adequately addressed;

4. Calls upon Member States to formulate a strategic and comprehensive plan to establish partnerships
in pursuit of engaging youth in inviting Member States to create a national strategy and implementing
said strategy through a council or body within their sovereign state, for the achievement of the 2030
Agenda for Sustainable Development which would:

a. Be composed of state leaders with the necessary power to create change;

b. Encompasses the legislature of Member States to ensure that funding is being appropriated
for programs;

c. Create a plan of coordination with the federal, state, and local governments of Member
States for efficiency purposes;

d. Set priorities targets, public policies, concrete action, and indicators in achieving the
sustainable development goals;

e. Work with civil society, academia, and the private sector actors and any other relevant actors
that could be help of help;

5. Further invites Member States to allow youth to be part of the political process by actively promoting
initiatives to invite their participation through:

a. Working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to establish affiliates of
the UNDP within their own borders to work on a cohesive strategy;
b. With the help of the UNDP, Member States have a reliable partner in implementing policies that would ensure that the youth are incorporated in political processes by:

   i. Encouraging youth to be part of the government, Member States could propose to youth that they seek out a problem within their own communities and propose a solution that is viable and practical;
   ii. Creating partnerships with Member States and the UNDP, the financial burden of implementing such policy could be shared;
   iii. Providing supplemental training and education to help the youth refine their solutions and make them actionable;
   iv. Addressing problem as they arise solutions can be geared towards sustainable development as well;

c. Encourage coalitions between NGOs in enabling youth leadership to provide organizations with the necessary financial allocation by:

   i. Conducting fundraising events and campaigns;
   ii. Assisting with networking efforts in bringing together local NGOs with their closest municipalities to increase community involvement;
   iii. Focusing on contributors such as United States Agency for International Development (USAID);
   iv. Legitimizing community leadership roles in further support of the management and oversight of seminars, team-building exercises, and developmental programs to increase general acceptance;

6. Further affirms the sustainable development of international alliances of developed and developing nations that asserts economic infrastructure to be built in order to attract foreign investors by:

a. Allowing developing nations to be inclusive within the economic partnership with goal of economic independence for those developing nations;

b. The WTO and the IMF can work cohesively together with the United Nations in pursuit of a global economic policy by encouraging consistent funding for educational programs and promoting aid for economic infrastructure to be built in developing nations;

c. International alliances a leveled plane field could be established, in monetary terms, promoting that all nations focus on educational development for their youth;

d. Encouraging various job opportunities as well;

7. Encourages the private sector and NGO involvement in educational research and technological development provided with the needed resources by:

a. Urging a proposal by ECOSOC for private companies to maximize educational program services by donating inclusive funds:

   i. Private sector would heavily benefit developing nations;
   ii. Donations would build their human capital and skill sets needed to thrive in an educational environment;

b. Allowing private sector education programming to provide students in underdeveloped countries to gain advanced educational and career-based skills as the programming focuses on building a bigger network by encouraging the private sector’s involvement in the technological development within the educational development of Member States;
c. Working with private sector businesses to boost economic development, which will lead to citizens to actively participate in domestic economies;

d. Encouraging alliances of aid agencies, private businesses, economic and humanitarian relief could be secured by furthering the ability for youth to attain and maintain a job after receiving their education;

8. **Encourages** Member States to contribute to the access of natural resources in underdeveloped nations by:

   a. Pushing for infrastructure to be built for the purpose of allowing nation states to access domestic resources by allowing underdeveloped nations to more easily contribute to their domestic economic growth;

   b. Mobilizing investors within the private sector to regions where there is a need for inventive jobs and economic opportunities;

   c. Recognizing the efforts of private financing for over 100,000 entrepreneurs around the world through partners such as USAID’s Development Credit Authority:

      i. Utilizing partial credit guarantees to mobilize domestic financing and back both private lenders and NGOs to extend financing into sectors that will best benefit essential platforms for youth development;

      ii. Offering the opportunity for nations access to have engagement within domestic markets and create the opportunity for youth populations to engage within a culminating economic system;

   d. Calling to attention SDG 9.2, which promotes the inclusive and sustainable industrialization by raising industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product:

   e. Acknowledging the need for investment within the technological sector as a means for achieving progress in a multitude of imperative sectors associated to youth engagement:

      i. Incorporating approaches of private sector enterprises such as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the World Bank, and equity funds;

      ii. Incorporating approaches of national governmental organizations such as United States Agency for International Development and Power Africa;

9. **Strongly encourages** governments to promote programs that empowers the Youth and their families which will, in effect, diminish global inequality by:

   a. Calling to attention SDG 10, which exclusively aims to diminish global inequality;

   b. Encouraging the promotion of a variety of human capital development components that would benefit the youth and their families by:

      i. Suggesting a conditional cash transfer program is a model of which Member States can exemplify to meet the needs of individual states;

      ii. Recognizing that similar programs are present in over 50 countries and have produced positive outcomes;

      iii. Evaluation systems are encouraged to manage data updates to identify real-time progression and areas of emphasis;

   c. Proposing allowing beneficiaries to receive access to social programs that promote labor inclusion, financial inclusion, and social inclusion;
10. Establishes definitions to include, but not limited to, individuals with disabilities, chronic illnesses, those living in locations of social disruption, and those marginalized because of sexual orientation, gender identity, and ethnicity by:

a. Being inclusive in respect to our marginalized youth in communities such as: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals, indigenous and minority populations, survivors of human trafficking, refugees, and the cognitively and physically impaired, to which these definitions would be established through the United Nations;

b. Calling the Secretary General in order to conduct a diversity report and a study commission to bring awareness of the isolation of these groups within our youth;

c. Encouraging ECOSOC to collaborate with the United Nations National Women Committee for an inclusive gender training;

11. Promotes coalitions between NGOs to encourage youth leadership to provide organizations with the assistance and the necessary financial support to conduct fundraising events and campaigns by:

a. Assisting with networking efforts in bringing together local NGOs with their closest municipalities to increase community involvement;

b. Calling upon contributors such as USAID;

c. Legitimizing community leadership roles in further support of the management and oversight of seminars, team-building exercises, and developmental programs to increase general acceptance.