



Summary Report for the Economic and Social Council

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

1. Fostering Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth
2. Addressing Economic Inequalities and Global Humanitarian Needs

The session was attended by representatives of 39 Member States.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1 beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Economic Inequalities and Global Humanitarian Needs.” By Sunday, the Dais received a total of 8 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including the rights of internally displaced persons, climate change, infrastructure reform, data-collection programs, and education campaigns.

Delegates worked cohesively on their working papers and engaged in constructive debates with one another. The committee worked very collaboratively, merging 8 working papers down to 6. On Sunday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 6 resolutions following voting procedure, 3 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including reducing the impact of climate change and reforming infrastructure to mitigate economic discrepancies



Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing Economic Inequalities and Global Humanitarian Needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Fully aware that current solutions to economic and humanitarian challenges faced by women and children worldwide would benefit greatly from the improved utilization of preexisting data to ensure that related initiatives are effective and contain minimal negative externalities while preserving human rights and promoting social mobility,

Acknowledging the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) facilitating the coordination of humanitarian responses across UN bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and not-for-profit organizations,

Guided by the 2021 joint report of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly (GA) to the Secretary-General titled *Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/76/74)*, which highlights key trends such as the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing numbers of refugees and displaced persons, violence, food insecurity, and vulnerability to climate change, all of which require the assessment of economic inequalities and global humanitarian needs,

Reminding Member States of the Gender Mainstreaming principle established by ECOSOC resolution 2019/2, specifically point two, "Mainstreaming gender equality in the humanitarian, peace and security pillar," underlining the importance of data analysis in terms of gender and demographic aspects to enhance humanitarian responses,

Understanding data analyzed by the UN Women organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) recognizing the reality that gender gaps cost the economy some 15 percent of gross domestic product (GDP),

Acknowledging the interconnectivity between gender and global economic inequalities, as shown by the 130 million girls that currently have restricted access to an education, who, if educated, would contribute an estimated \$30 trillion to the global economy,

Reaffirming the Addis Ababa Financing Development Agenda of 2015 implemented through General Assembly resolution 69/313, which states the ambition to increase the use of reliable data "disaggregated by sex and age,"

Acknowledging the remarkable efforts of various not-for-profit organizations, such as the Gates Foundation, to document social mobility outcomes and present the data as useable and accessible information designed to promote and encourage better outcomes for marginalized groups,

Emphasizing the importance of an inclusive banking system as modeled after successful development banks such as GrameenBank and BRAC, which utilize microfinance, especially for women and children stuck in the cyclic poverty trap,

Recognizing that Member States have approved GA Resolution 70/1, which established the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, No Poverty, SDG 5, Gender Equality, SDG 10, Reduced Inequalities, and SDG 17, Partnership for the Goals,



Supporting UN Women’s “Women Count” strategy for shifting how gender statistics are used, created, and promoted, specifically providing open access to the public for the betterment of political advocacy and policymaking,

Noting with concern that the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs: “The Gender Snapshot” report indicates that the international community is not on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goals due to a lack of equal scale of funding investment, data, and other issues hindering women’s and children’s empowerment and social mobility,

Recognizing the current successes of NGOs, UN bodies, and other related organizations, such as the Red Cross, Campaign for Female Education (CAMFED), World Health Partners, Data4SDGs, and many others, in providing aid and collecting data concerning women and children as CAMFED provides support to 7,018 government partner schools across 5 countries in the Eastern African region and Data4SDGs, a data collection NGO, has brokered more than 110 data partnerships across 35 countries,

Understanding the ECOSOC Funding Report of 2020 (71/243) recognizes one of the fundamental causes of humanitarian crises related to women and children in lesser developed countries (LDCs) is the lack of infrastructure needed to address upcoming problems,

Realizing that economic inequalities persist due to lack of access to affordable housing, healthcare, education, and energy, all of which are intersectional problems,

Acknowledging that women and young girls have faced heightened exploitation and abuse that has been revealed by the COVID-19 pandemic due to isolated living conditions and financial concerns, along with a disregard to education for young girls, specifically the disruption of education,

Recognizing that gender-based violence has put nearly 7.6 million girls at risk of not being able to continue their secondary education due to limits on transportation,

Deeply concerned by the state of women and children who compose the majority of the 270 million individuals requiring global humanitarian aid, leading to extreme poverty, which has increased by 35 million,

1. *Suggests* to the General Assembly an expansion of the responsibilities of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to better organize data from current NGOs and UN organizations such as United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in order to:
 - a. Develop a more effective funding system to encourage sustainable infrastructure development of all Member States;
 - b. Ensure ECOSOC efforts prioritize marginalized populations, especially women and children;
 - c. Draw conclusions from the effectiveness of humanitarian aid provision and further improve those services;
 - d. Provide insight to donating Member States about the projects their funding was allocated to;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to continuously differentiate data regarding gender and demographic aspects and to respect Gender Mainstreaming as a guiding principle in data utilization of those



focused on:

- a. Generating the data in a way that is presentable and useful to the general population and does not require formal training or education in order to be properly understood;
 - b. Recognizing the various ways in which the inequalities of women impact the general realities of economic inequality worldwide;
 - c. Protecting women from misinformation and inaccessible socioeconomic resources by making such data more accessible to the public eye and advocating against and limiting misinformation through fact-checking processes so that awareness and access are both improved to receive humanitarian aid;
 - d. Imploring the UN Convention Against Corruption to include similar discussions of corporate and financial data transparency and accessibility;
3. *Invites* Member States to partner with Country-Based Pool Funding Initiatives (CBPF) through the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to incorporate the Performance and Accountability Framework to ensure the accountability of humanitarian aid within NGOs;
4. *Suggests* the GA look into restructuring the funding for LDC development by:
- a. Encouraging reallocation of funding towards entities such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with a focus on establishing financial infrastructure for economic independence;
 - b. Urging increased investment in programs focused on building stronger workforce training and education systems required to sustain development;
 - c. Supporting the development of infrastructure, specifically in relation to housing;
5. *Further invites* Member States to develop public-private partnerships (PPPs) with domestic corporations to explore funding for resource mobilization and infrastructure projects, which will:
- a. Provide employment for those who are struggling with poverty and economic problems;
 - b. Encourage LDCs to develop self-sufficiency and economic independence;
6. *Suggests* oversight from Member States over the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development through mutual commitment to humanitarian aid through educational and financial development in all communities which promotes:
- a. Increasing strong political commitment to enable sustainable economic resources for national, regional, and local levels of government;
 - b. Establishing transparent guidelines for outputs of humanitarian aid and the conduction of annual allocation assessments;
7. *Urges* increased accessibility to financial discussions in order to empower vulnerable groups by:



- a. Including the business community and global finance officials in key roundtable discussions regarding the partnership of development banks, private actors, NGOs, and institutional stakeholders;
 - b. Promoting greater consistency and coherence among international monetary, trade, and financial systems and institutions as initiated by the Monetary Consensus on Financing for Development Conference of 2002;
8. *Encourages* the reimagining of development banking systems by implementing mobile banking and microfinance (through microlending and microcredit) to include a larger population in the formal banking system and increase their social mobility through:
- a. Sustainable monetary measures that can subsidize and incentivize resource distribution those being loans specifically focused on potential homeowners and entrepreneurs;
 - b. Prevention of human rights violations through empowering women and children and ensuring that women possess the skills through education to avoid human rights violations generated by economic inequality;
 - c. Empowerment of women to create sustainable lives through NGOs and Member States provided women-based entrepreneur micro-loans for women, specifically supporting children;
 - d. Focus on mobile banking for those without access to formal structures of banking in order to allow for a more inclusive, grassroots approach;
9. *Expresses* hope to elevate the status of vulnerable populations through NGOs with a focus on women and children.



Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing Economic Inequalities and Global Humanitarian Needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that early warning systems are immensely important to prevent loss of life in the event of a disaster, and such warning systems have saved many lives in countries already implementing them, such as the United States' early warning system which reduced flood mortality by 45% from 1986-1999, something a developed nation like the US can provide, but developing nations often still lack,

Aware that 80% of the planet is currently contaminated by light pollution, which is important as light pollution is a main contributor to global warming, which creates economic disparities,

Emphasizing the necessity to create alternative systems of transportation to ensure society functions properly with green innovations, developing sustainable and practical methods of transport among refugees would lessen the effect of economic inequality,

Considering that more accurate data on the migrant refugee population and action is required to adequately deal with refugee crises and that nations receiving refugees often do not have these persons in their national identification systems, which heightens the growing disparity in wealth,

Deeply disturbed that more than 20 million people that lack permanent residence are affected by climate-related disasters annually, which exacerbates the effect this has on rampant inequality,

Aware of the need for better communication for aid distribution networks to lessen the economic hardship on climate refugees,

1. *Encourages* Member States to research early warning systems for natural disasters so those potentially affected have ample time to prepare/evacuate from the endangered area(s):
 - a. Seismographs are both accurate predictors of earthquakes, cover wide areas of geography, and relatively cost effective to employ;
 - b. Cooperation and exchange of information regarding incoming natural disasters is critical to minimizing loss of life;
2. *Recommends* Member States invest in the following environment-friendly technology to combat light pollution:
 - a. Motion sensor technology to limit unnecessary light usage;
 - b. Street light dimmers to aim light down toward the street, instead of the atmosphere thus mitigating the impact of light pollution significantly without impacting light availability;
 - c. Implementation of LED lights, which are less toxic and polluting than the traditional artificial light systems;

3. *Welcomes* nations to consider alternatives to gas-powered automobiles as methods of transportation in an accessible manner to decrease the income gap, bolster upward mobility, create job opportunity, and lower the carbon footprint:
 - a. Improve infrastructure in areas that are less developed countries in order to provide opportunities where there was none previously;
 - b. Encouraging the investment of green alternatives for transportation;
4. *Emphasizes the need to* establish information collection sites in order to expedite the move to a permanent refugee destination:
 - a. Creating databases in intermediary countries for refugees to establish proof of citizenship;
 - b. Establishing agreements with intermediary countries to facilitate meshing of information and a larger pool of resources to provide proof of citizenship;
5. *Requests the* review and overhaul of technological processes of emergency aid agencies with regards to communication with victims in natural disasters and the distribution of emergency aid:
 - a. Emergency communication relay networks so that victims of natural disasters can quickly communicate with their respective national/international emergency agencies to report their situation and request aid;
 - b. Data hubs for the aforementioned agencies to see what victims need and what areas are most affected on the basis of the frequency of reports and contents of reports;
 - c. Efficient transportation and GPS systems so that aid can be effectively administered.



Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing Economic Inequalities and Global Humanitarian Needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the importance of integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies into international economic and social development programs, as recommended by the International Monetary Fund,

Highlighting that the United Nations (UN) High Commission on Refugees last updated its language defining refugees in the 1951 Refugee Convention and that since 1951, environmental catastrophes have become more frequent and severe in nature, disproportionately affecting those living in developing countries,

Recognizing that special refugee status affords significant economic support to displaced peoples, including the rights to education, public relief and assistance, protection of intellectual property, and equal treatment by taxing authorities, as granted by the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*,

Acknowledging the immense impact of both agricultural and industrial economies on global warming and investing in climate research to explore possible solutions,

Shining light on the *United Nations Climate Change 2022 Report* and its finding that shifting diets from meat-based to plant-based foods can reduce the carbon footprint,

Reaffirming the importance that the 2016 *Paris Climate Agreement* had on global cooperation to combat climate change by strengthening countries' accord to work on mitigation,

Highlighting recent research by Solar Electric Light Fund with the International Crops Research Institute showing increased market opportunities for solar energy and other sources for crop production,

Calling attention to regional diversity in energy needs, energy infrastructure, and renewable power options, given that such diversity requires region-specific and country-specific approaches to the renewable energy transition,

Recognizing that energy consumption accounts for around 60% of total greenhouse gas emissions worldwide, creating an abundance of global natural disasters and devastation of human populations, therefore creating economic instability,

Improving research and information sharing to improve responses to climate-related issues across Member States by drawing attention to the Global Climate Observing System by UN organizations and the International Council for Science to achieve the program's goal of improving physical, chemical, and biological changes to global climate observations,

Emphasizing the abundance of toxic pollutants as a result from the industrial workplace, which has been estimated to be an estimated 21 billion pounds each year and can have significant negative impacts on both the health of the planet and of industrial employees,

1. *Recognizes* that the UN High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) defines a "climate refugee" as "predominantly for reasons of progressive change in the environment that adversely affects their life or living conditions, and has a well-founded belief that returning to their state of origin would

threaten their life or living conditions due to environmental degradation and/or natural disasters, is obliged to leave their habitual nation-state”;

2. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization to conduct further research on climate-friendly food production strategies, including soil nutrient management, which prevents contamination of waterways, management of manure, and shift toward plant-based foods for the goal of conservation efforts;
3. *Encourages* increased collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to properly inform farmers of sustainable agriculture and irrigation methods in order to:
 - a. Promulgate environmental ministrations;
 - b. Educate farmers on affordable transition methods;
 - c. Increase profits from the agricultural industry;
 - d. Provide research to farmers to help them adapt to climate change;
4. *Suggests* each of the five ECOSOC Regional Commissions to prioritize international collaboration on research and discussion on diversifying regional energy sources to include more renewable options such as solar power, hydrothermal power, geothermal power, and wind power, which will encourage economic growth in the long term;
5. *Recommends* the collaboration of ECOSOC and the International Renewable Energy Agency on adopting renewable energy sources at local levels with input from national leaders, local advocates, and representatives of commercial industry to:
 - a. Accelerate the transitions to renewable energy internationally;
 - b. Educate officials on ways to more seamlessly create transitional policies on renewable energy;
 - c. Spread awareness that renewable energy is a more reliable source of energy than fossil fuels;
6. *Urges* the usage and prioritization of existing databases, such as the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, to share climate-related information that:
 - a. Compiles existing information from the International Science Council and Global Climate Observing System for use by policymakers and NGOs;
 - b. Further assures the accuracy of this data by further advancing the global statistical system;
 - c. Focuses on nations most vulnerable to climate change;
 - d. Empowers health-based agencies and NGOs to utilize this information to understand the connection between health issues and climate change;
 - e. Investigate the worst offenders of climate change and create strategies to improve the current status of the climate;
7. *Encourages* the introduction of a collaboration between ECOSOC and the Environmental Protection Agency in order to protect the well-being of working-class citizens and ensure economic equality.



Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing Economic Inequalities and Global Humanitarian Needs

The Economic and Social Council,

In accordance with Chapter 3 of Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which sets one of the purposes of the United Nations as to “achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character”,

Reaffirming the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 22/10 of 1 July 2022, which encourages the strengthening of resources for humanitarian assistance within UN bodies aimed at identifying priorities and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Acknowledging that according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 1 in 29 people today worldwide require humanitarian assistance which is a significant increase from 2020 when only stated 1 in 33 people needed aid,

Taking into account the policies created by the 1960 *Convention on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development* (OECD) organization to help build better lives,

Recognizing the General Assembly resolution A/76/L.23 (2021) “Letters from the President of the General Assembly”, which inquires on recent observations of the implementations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), which it addresses financial countermeasures and implications on the humanitarian concerns of disasters, food insecurity, displacement, and emergency humanitarian assistance,

Recognizing and emulating the immense success and progress of the Collaborating Centre Networks in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and in the World Health Organization (WHO) in producing quality information,

Noting with deep concern that 274 million individuals will require humanitarian aid in 2022 and that this number will grow because of the growing climate and economic inequalities crises,

Understanding that new and targeted solutions will become increasingly necessary as “global temperatures rise and sea levels warm”,

Aware that a negative correlation exists between a nation’s susceptibility to climate change and the volume of publication of climate-related data,

Stressing that 25,000 people die due to hunger every day and that this affects negatively local economies and standards of living,

Deeply concerned with the world's population lacking access and funds to food causing starvation,

Noting further that the main issue of hunger lies in less economically developed countries (LDCs) as well as rural areas of more economically developed countries where the majority of the population lives below the poverty line,

1. *Forms* a Collaborating Centre Network, similar to those already established by the IAEA and WHO, for facilitating the production of accurate and quality research to help promote the ideas of the ECOSOC, the network, and centers, would:
 - a. Consist of research centers that:
 - i. Are already funded by a source outside of the United Nations such as a local government, private donors, or an institution that funds research;
 - ii. Are located in varying Member States and regions;
 - iii. Are committed to improving the economic situation of the world and willing to share all information with other collaborating centers;
 - iv. Act as collaborating centers for a three-year term and could reapply to remain a collaborating center for another three-year term before or after the end of their term;
 - b. Assist ECOSOC in implementing selected programmatic activities in functions such as, but not limited to: internally displaced persons (IDPs), food insecurities, water insecurities, equality across all demographics, sustainable economic development, improving education, quality of life, climate change and its effects on economic, humanitarian, and social needs;
 - c. Each center would:
 - i. Be assigned one or two of the topics mentioned in Clause 1, Sub-clause B based on their application;
 - ii. Conduct the highest possible quality of research on the given topic;
 - iii. Share all research and data possible, without compromising the sovereignty nor security of their state, with all other collaborating centers when other centers request such data;
 - iv. Promote the research of all collaborating centers;
 - v. Share and explain the importance of conducted research with governments of Member States so that they may better attend to the economic and social needs of the people within their borders;
 - vi. Coordinate with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to allow NGOs to use their resources to the highest capacity possible;
 - d. Application processes for a center would include:
 - i. Apply to be a coordinating center through a work plan as well as an application, which would be developed by the ECOSOC Bureau, and which function of the Collaborating Centre Network the candidate would like to be assigned;
 - ii. Be reviewed as candidates for the Collaborating Centre Network by the ECOSOC Bureau which shall evaluate an interesting institution's ability, capacity, and readiness to directly contribute to specific ECOSOC projects and activities according;
 - e. Candidates that are in the application process show the following:
 - i. Verify the scientific and technical standing of an interesting institution at the national and international levels, with particular reference to its recent record of achievements and its ongoing activities in the field (e.g., number of staff and

- qualification of staff who would be involved in the implementation of the Work Plan, equipment needed, laboratory and teaching premises, as well as other relevant facilities, number of publications in the area of proposed Work Plan, etc.);
- ii. the technical relevance of an interesting institution and its activities to ECOSOC, programmatic priorities;
 - iii. an interesting institution's prospective stability in terms of personnel, activities, and funding;
 - iv. the working relationship developed with other institutions within the institutions' and as well as at the bilateral, regional, and international levels;
 - v. whether an interested institution's mandate, internal regulatory framework, its relationships (including participation in similar schemes organized by other UN organizations/agencies or other international bodies), and practices are fully compatible with ECOSOC, mandate;
- f. Initially recruit candidates from:
- i. African Center of Strategic Studies;
 - ii. High-performing research universities in the area of economics such as the Department of Economics at Harvard University, London School of Economics, and Barcelona of Economics;
 - iii. Children's Health Watch;
 - iv. National Bureau of Economic Research;
 - v. Banco de la República de Colombia;
 - vi. Other high-performing research institutions;
2. *Calls for* the use of data collected through these Collaborating Centre Networks for the purposes of addressing humanitarian needs, specifically food and water insecurity, displacement, and the proper allocation of resources relating to these demands;
 3. *Reaffirming* the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries that discusses the rising of inequalities and aid between countries through allocated data by experts to recount different areas of countries in need provided by:
 - a. Member States donating to those based on the report;
 - b. The office of the United Nations Human Rights Council;
 4. *Calls upon* the expansion of the 1960 Convention on the OECD:
 - a. The inequalities IDPs and refugees face based on diversity reported data;
 - b. Focus on the progress of the quality of life mentioned by both refugees and IDPs;
 5. *Advises* Member States to support in aiding in the placement of not-for-profit food banks by the International Committee of the Red Cross to address hunger across the globe:
 - a. Starting by implementing them in LDCs, specifically in areas where the majority of the population lives below the poverty line;

- b. These food banks would rely on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) funds such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for the development of the buildings as well as food donations from large corporations that have large amounts of food waste;
 - c. Creating a food bank rather than sending food in would allow those living in these areas to have a direct and permanent source of food rather than a temporary mission;
 - d. The food in this store would be free to those living in the area as it would come from either monetary donations from the already mentioned SDG funds or donations of food that would otherwise go to waste;
 - e. Governments that could afford to purchase excess foods from farmers to transfer into these food banks would continue to support local agriculture as well as the people of the nation in order to stimulate economic growth in their company, buying excess food would not only help those that are food insecure as well as supporting farmers in agricultural based economies;
6. *Encourages* the creation and improvement of websites and mobile apps for research access and exchange to connect better and improve the obtainability of information beneficial to proactive and effective responses to the crisis, by:
- a. Publishing Collaborating Centre Networks research through the UN library;
 - b. Advising policymakers and agencies to access and conduct the research necessary to expand capacities for responding to humanitarian disasters;
 - c. Ensuring that emphasis is placed on increasing accessibility of research relating to wealth and income inequality;
 - d. Encouraging funding through outside donors such as the Ford Foundation;
7. *Emphasizing* research and packaging methods on surplus food with the utilization of freeze-drying technologies, lowering costs in food packaging and storage by:
- a. Extending the shelf-life span of food;
 - b. Focusing funding from private agriculture corporations and Member States;
 - c. Increasing overall storage capacity with OCHA;
8. *Further requests* fundraisers where raised funds go towards supporting microloan programs helping the most impoverished 50 percent of the world's population, through organizations such as Grameen America, Inc., CDC Small Business Finance Corp., Pacific Community Ventures, and Microfinance for Schools.



Code: ECOSOC/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing Economic Inequalities and Global Humanitarian Needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the original *Charter of the United Nations* (UN) (1945) and the self-determination of all peoples to achieve international cooperation in solving global problems of a social, cultural, economic, educational deficiencies, and humanitarian nature to the promotion of a higher standard of living for all peoples, and to the prioritization of international cooperation,

Declaring that education is a fundamental human right following the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) and the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951),

Aware of the need for an educational campaign as only 1 in 6 countries are on track to meet Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 for fostering quality education to achieve universal access to quality education by 2030,

Noting with deep concern the lack of education, and the need to further inform citizens specifically on the economy as 258 million, that is 17% of youth around the world are not in school, which in turn sets up this generation for future failures, thus adding to inequalities in the economy in the long run,

Acknowledging the importance of SDG 5, gender equality, as the origins of economic inequality are variable, in particular the role of gender and educational level, and emphasizing the value of gender equality in education internationally,

Guided by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) World Social Report 2020, societies with low levels of inequalities grow at a faster rate and are more capable of sustaining economic growth,

Emphasizing Security Council (SC) resolution 2601 (2021), "Education under attack", which addresses the protection, facilitation, and continuation of armed conflict education, including comprehensive measures to prevent attacks against schools, children, teachers, and related civilians,

Encouraging Peace and Development Advisors (PDA) to utilize workshops in Member States to enhance public/private discussions within local governments, which will work to provide access to education to immigrants and refugees with a supervised system under SDG 16, peace, justice, and strong institutions, specifically target 16.6, developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, to combine private operators with public institutions, aiming to expand access to educational programs in regards to financial literacy in at-risk communities, following SDG 1, no poverty, target 1.4, to ensure that all men and women, in particular, the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights and access to economic resources, such as financial services,

Deeply concerned that 3.5 billion adults lack a basic educational understanding of topics of economics, financial literacy, and vocational training,

Keeping in mind the importance of working alongside the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, as they produce the data that fuels the educational standard that other countries are held to and monitor the educational progress of countries by gathering global data towards achieving SDG 4, as progress towards achieving inclusive and equitable

quality education and building financial literacy will create future generations that are aware of how to develop and support their nations' economy,

Deeply focused on the fact that by 2030, the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) estimates 3 billion people will require adequate housing, living in secure tenure where one has access to schools, employment, and appropriate services, preventing the projected outcomes of SDG target 11.1, which is focused on ensuring that "cities and human settlements" are "inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable",

Having considered the Third UN Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDCs), determined that official flows towards infrastructure have fallen by almost half in the last 10 years, which limits communities from accessing places with job and social networking opportunities, as well as quality basic needs, improving transportation infrastructure will foster humanitarian relief such as better accessibility to education, clean water, and energy while promoting diverse economies for equitable prosperity, following SDG 11,

Conscious that transportation is insufficient in rural areas for older persons who rely more on public transport as they age and elderly persons may continue to live in houses that they are unable to maintain by themselves,

Recognizing the lack of resources dedicated to successful farming practices and the global increase in food insecurity,

Bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which acknowledges housing as a human right,

Alarmed by the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in almost 20 million young women and men who could not benefit from Neither Education, Employment nor Training (NEET) today compared to 2019,

Considering Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 43/14, which recognizes adequate, non-discriminatory housing to be intrinsic to the human right of an acceptable standard of living, supporting the previously mentioned SDG target 11.1, and SDG target 10.2, the social, economic, and political inclusion of everyone,

Noting with concern the 37.1 million individuals that spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing and utilities due to high housing costs and the 17.6 million people that spend more than 50 percent of their income on housing and utilities,

Fully aware that the world's 1 billion people living in, or informal settlements are disproportionately affected by health hazards and natural and artificial disasters,

Conscious of the fact that nearly 1 billion people live in areas without paved roadways or inaccessible roadways,

Addressing the necessity to commit to inclusivity to achieve SDG 10, reduced inequalities, and eliminate discrimination regarding aid distribution and the design of humanitarian programs,

Conversant with the unique challenges faced by Internationally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in maintaining, developing, and constructing an adequate housing supply for their population as a result of their condition(s),

Cognizant that indigenous peoples and IDPs deserve fair, equitable, and equal treatment as seen by all other peoples, recognizing the right of all peoples to maintain their individual and collective culture and for culture to be respected as per UN General Assembly resolution 65/198,

Fully aware of the urgency for respecting the unique and universal rights of IDPs,

Taking into account the unique architectural needs of indigenous people and IDPs for traditional expression compared to the general population,

Underlining the efficiency, decreased necessary costs, easily reproducible structure, ease of modification when necessary, longevity, and sustainability of 3D printed housing, as seen in Citizen Robotics,

Further acknowledging the 27.1 million refugees out of the 89.3 million individuals forced to flee their homes are under the age of 18,

Draws attention to the Green Economy Joint Programme (GEJP) and the UN-Habitat's capacity to specifically help Least Developed Countries to foster Green economies and sustainable energy infrastructure that combats economic inequalities by providing employment opportunities for the initiatives' execution,

1. *Encourages* Member States to make a goodwill contribution, if willing and able, and help fund UN Humanitarian Operations promptly so that UN agencies can fulfill their mandate, given by:
 - a. Multilateral agencies such as the United Nations International Children's Education Fund and the United Nations Development Programme;
 - b. Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) provide financial assistance to developing countries to promote economic and social development;
2. *Affirms* that the number of financial resources required to support people in the aftermath of a humanitarian crisis may be reduced through preventive actions, such as Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) or the work of the Cognitive Behavior Institute (CBI);
3. *Calls for* an educational campaign called "Forward Focus" that aims to raise awareness on global GDP and SDGs to foster sustainable development and access to humanitarian aid:
 - a. Educate citizens on how to receive humanitarian aid as well as how to promote aspects of humanitarian aid, especially in more underdeveloped areas;
 - b. Possible funding by the Oak Foundation, as they are committed to addressing concerns of global, social, and environmental importance, this foundation also partners with Education First a specialized international education company in order to push educational strategies which are our hope for the campaign;
4. *Strongly encourages* a partnership between Member States to act and offer support to:
 - a. Implement programs like trade schools, such as the Career Technical Institute, to educate citizens in general as well as more specifically about the economy;
 - b. Teach citizens how to manage their money as well as build their businesses by receiving;
5. *Proposes* the establishment of a yearly conference that will allow for open dialogue between Member States regarding issues related to education:

- a. Enables Member States to educate one another in the following ways:
 - i. Drawing attention to the discrimination that prevents individuals from receiving an education due to their gender, age, or any other minority orientation;
 - ii. Emphasizing the significance of civic knowledge in countries, as it allows more people to be active citizens;
 - iii. Conferring upon Member States the importance of teaching agricultural methods to address food insecurity in Member States, with the goals of, Increasing agricultural knowledge, Improving crop yields, and advancing the use of sustainable agricultural practices;
 - iv. Educating Member States on the importance of teaching financial literacy for all people on subjects such as Investing, tax literacy, banking information, tax literacy, and basic financial skills;
 - b. Enables Member States to foster inclusivity between each other as Member States;
6. *Utilizing* PDAs to engage in multilateral mediation efforts within local communities in the LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States to strengthen national capacities on conflict resolution by:
- a. Supporting preventive diplomacy, domestic policies, and strategies for conflict prevention;
 - b. Supporting reconciliation and transitional justice while also working on climate-related security risks;
7. *Invites* Member States to further their efforts on housing development in areas lacking appropriate housing in accordance with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) by creating an initiative known as Housing for Internally Displaced People (HIDP) that focuses on:
- a. Increasing housing for the 46 LDCs and fellow Member States that are seeing an increasing number of IDPs in accordance with The UN's Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement calling for "stronger international solidarity" to address IDPs;
 - b. Funding this initiative through the World Bank Group, as they provide funds for development projects around the world through traditional loans, interest-free credits, and grants;
 - c. Supporting Member States in providing housing infrastructure to IDPs by offering examples of successful infrastructure implementation, educating Member States on cost-effective, sustainable housing initiatives, and providing access to relevant and effective Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs);
8. *Stresses* the need for Member States to sustain adequate housing infrastructure to combat natural disasters by:
- a. Seeking funds from the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), which supports humanitarian coordination and IDPs, in efforts to teach citizens about household upkeep and practices, such as considering different roofing materials, looking into rainwater harvesting, and updating windows frequently, which can be used to decrease climate change-related housing failures;

- b. Avoiding the formation of informal settlements by integrating new housing structures into a variety of communities;
9. *Strongly encourages* collaboration with the International Road Federation to create a UN initiative to improve the availability of efficient public transportation services in rural and urban areas to foster humanitarian needs:
 - a. Request aid through the World Bank Group and designated NGOs, which would help to provide funds for these development projects through revenue bonds, interest-free credits, and grants;
 - b. Emphasizes Foreign Direct Investment in local infrastructures, such as transportation, health, sanitation, and security, designed to support multigenerational communities;
 - c. Encourage the training and assessment of drivers, the design of safer roadways, and the development of new kinds of vehicles that cater to the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities;
 - d. Endorses transportation initiatives for rural agricultural areas to guarantee food security for the rest of the region and promote self-sustainability;
10. *Expresses* its hope for Member States to cooperate and collaborate against corruption in education:
 - a. Condemns bribery and links to SDG 16 in the promoting of peace and sustainable development;
 - b. Invites Member States to acknowledge the necessity of combining their public institutions with private agents, such as The International Rescue Committee (IRC), which recognizes education in conflict-prone regions;
11. *Recommends* educational initiatives between Member States to increase the outcomes of refugees and immigrants getting access to education by:
 - a. Inviting Member States to a yearly rotating conference to discuss how to improve and optimize access to education for refugees and immigrants;
 - b. Inviting Member States to discuss a system of quotas that would be applied to every grade from primary school to the end of the secondary cycle to admit a percentage of immigrant and refugee students;
12. *Reaffirms* that the spread of economic education will create future generations that are financially literate and aware of how to build and support a working economy:
 - a. Receiving potential funding from the International Finance Facility for Education (IFFEd) to amend gaps in education funding as it works directly with education disparities in lower-middle-income countries which are home to 80% of the world's children;
 - b. Possible funding from the World Bank, as they are the most prominent external financier of education in developing countries, providing more than USD 17 billion to the International Development Association (IDA), funding classroom construction and increased access and quality of training and qualifications for teachers;

- c. Possible funding from Global Partnership for Education as 60% of the organization's funding goes to countries affected by fragility and conflict;
- 13. *Invites* the collaboration of the UN-Habitat and the GEJP to train officials of Member States about green economy technologies and guide Member States to test and carry out new initiatives such as but not limited to:
 - a. Sustainable energy infrastructures such as windmills, solar power plants, and biogas chambers;
 - b. economic alternatives and opportunities;
- 14. *Welcomes* international cooperation on the housing of IDPs and indigenous people through the implementation of a 3D printed housing program headed by Citizens Robotics and between the UN Economic and Social Council, NGOs, and various governmental organizations:
 - a. Funding provided by IGOs and NGOs such as the World Bank Group, which is promoted to providing development projects around the world, and Habitats for Humanity, which is dedicated to providing stability and reliance through shelter;
 - b. Providing the option to have indigenous groups submit a comprehensive list containing desired areas of aid that would be approved by their governing state, such as 3D printed housing as provided by Citizens Robotics;
 - c. Research and Development to lower costs, improve overall functionality, and affect a wider cohort by implementing a method for modification to the program to help acclimate to the indigenous peoples;
 - d. Emphasizing the need for IDPs to adapt to a wide range of climates and adhere to social, traditional, and cultural requirements;
- 15. *Noting further* the need to highlight trade schools as educational programs that aid a country's economic needs:
 - a. Calls for transportation infrastructure as an agent for economic development and improving its development impact in developing countries;
 - b. Possibly funded by World Bank because 1/3 is devoted to infrastructure;
 - c. Additional funder to be the UN Road Safety Fund of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to ensure sustainability and transport infrastructure.



Code: ECOSOC 1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing Economic Inequality and Global Humanitarian Needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the Economic and Social Council mandate, which includes promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress,

Supporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 regarding good health and well-being, 8 regarding decent work and economic growth, 9 regarding industry, innovation, and infrastructure, 10 regarding reduced inequalities, and 17 regarding partnership towards the SDGs,

Acknowledging the lack of quantitative data regarding the individual factors disproportionately affecting specific communities and creating conditions of economic disadvantages that perpetuate existing economic inequalities and barriers to social mobility,

Aware of shortcomings in using Gross National Income (GNI) per capita as the primary criterion considered in the determination of Official Development Assistance allocation, and emphasizes the importance of General Assembly resolution 76/211: Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in addressing these shortcomings by way of greater consideration of exogenous factors independent of Member State policy in small nations' abilities to respond to asymmetric shocks, as well as accounting for the ever-changing levels of economic and social stability in SIDS,

Recognizing the importance of the World Health Organization's (WHO) medical information systems in the mitigation and management of public health hazards,

Realizing the importance of weather forecasting and the prevention and handling of natural disasters, services such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Climate Center, the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, and the International Tsunamis Information Center, which are all agencies that base their data on weather forecasting and monitoring weather conditions, in order to prevent natural disasters,

Alarmed with the inconsistencies in Country Based Pooled Funding (CBPFs), including funding gaps, lack of equitable resource allocation, and lack of long-term solutions,

Expressing concern regarding the lack of housing as well as the well-being (SDG 3) of the 89.1 million refugees and internally displaced peoples that were spread across the globe in 2021,

Deeply concerned with the lack of sustainable infrastructure in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as a result of struggling economies, in support of SDG 9, focusing on innovation of infrastructure,

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/INF/2/Add.4, which stresses that the affected State has the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination, and implementation of humanitarian assistance in striving to yards respect for international humanitarian law, innovation, and partnerships,

Highlighting the role of the *2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development* (2015), emphasizing climate action (SDG 13), which promotes actions like managing climate change, which affects all populations,

Acknowledging the importance and recognizes the Human Rights Council resolution 47/24 “Human Rights and climate change,” which highlights the adverse effects of climate change on people in vulnerable situations,

Fully aware of the inequitable effects of climate change on smaller nations that has contributed to “over the last 50 years, 69% of worldwide deaths caused by climate-related disasters [occurring] in LDCs”, primarily those who have geographical disadvantages as well as socioeconomic disadvantages,

Expressing grave concern regarding the humanitarian aid necessary for LDCs in their efforts of alleviating famine and food insecurity, as advocated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), with the main focus on respecting Member States autonomy and a route to self-sufficiency on this matter,

Emphasizing the need for new economic policies between the Member States, as COVID-19’s effects illustrated that the previous policies were neither sufficient nor well prepared for a worldwide sanitarian emergency,

1. *Recommends* an expansion of the Global Humanitarian Overview to be conducted by the United Nations Development Programme, to assess specific metrics, including:
 - a. Common conditions across Member States with more than 50% of their population below the poverty line;
 - b. The efficacy of existing humanitarian investments in improving domestic conditions;
2. *Expresses its hope* for Member States to consider the implementation of new eligibility criteria for concessional finance in the form of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index that takes into account:
 - a. Specific structural vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) such as:
 - i. Size, geographic location, market volume, exposure to natural disasters, and import/tourism dependence;
 - ii. The disproportionate effect of climate change on SIDS;
 - b. Concrete population demographic data from augmented data collection systems;
 - c. Advisory from Member State-owned organizations on fund allocation;
 - d. The possibility of index data in debt restructuring eligibility;
3. *Encourages* the organization of temporary housing for refugees and internally displaced people by:
 - a. Constructing new housing settlements with adequate access to water and plumbing, thus creating job openings and allowing opportunities for social mobility;
 - b. Incorporating existing homes in the rental market, ultimately benefiting the economy;
 - c. Placing constructed homes into both rural and urban communities;
4. *Further encourages* the expansion of national and international health information systems by:

- a. Collecting and analyzing data regarding medical conditions or diseases disproportionately affecting particular parts of a nation or region as done by the Global Health Observatory;
 - b. Proactively tracking cases of communicable diseases in an effort to manage outbreaks, such as the World Health Organization and The Global Fund's efforts in tracking Tuberculosis cases worldwide using mobile technology;
 - c. Regulating routine vaccination programs such as that of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative;
 - d. Raising awareness regarding the importance of health and sanitation as done by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for;
5. *Kindly suggests* that Member States increase support in both the public and private sector towards international infrastructure development programs pursuant to SDG 9, vulnerable individuals such as the European Fund for Strategic Investments to provide aid to businesses and other East Asian infrastructure programs;
6. *Draws attention* to the fact that many LDCs cannot improve their infrastructure independently, but that investments in infrastructure, specifically transportation, can provide the following benefits:
 - a. Stimulates the local economy in support of SDG 8, which supports decent work and economic growth;
 - b. Lowers the unemployment rate and offers citizens a chance to make a living in support of SDG 9;
 - c. Facilitates the movement of goods and aid organizations' access to citizens; makes it easier for people to receive medical care; and expedites aid organizations' access to people:
 - i. Accomplished through public train systems;
 - ii. Accomplished further by bus systems and the building of a network of roads;
7. *Suggests* that all Member States combat climate change, especially in regions affecting vulnerable populations, through:
 - a. Implementing watershed management in order to ensure resources are sustainably distributed;
 - b. Education and development of vocational skills pursuant to SDG 4, in relation to climate-related research, early warning systems to moderate water shortages and droughts, the use of NGOs in educational platforms to provide countries with guidance and support for decreasing educational deficiencies and improve access to quality education;
8. *Invites* Member States to provide physical and monetary aid towards supporting regional and domestic programs that allows nations to dictate where aid is most needed and helpful while maintaining transparency:
 - a. The Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund;

- b. Provided support for aid workers currently staying in different nations;
9. *Supports* stronger actions from Member States in the sensibilization, transparency, and communication between natural disaster prediction centers and populations:
- a. Stronger and more accurate prediction systems, such as the Truaa also known as the Trumpet blast, which is an earthquake warly warning system that detects the need for an alert up to 48 hours before a disaster;
 - b. Provided real-time communication with all elements of the population involved;
 - c. Deepen the research on Ground Motion Prediction Equation (GMPE) based equipment;
10. *Welcomes* the United Nations to adjust the requirements surrounding CBPF:
- a. Increased transparency in the allocation of funds through thorough and lucid budgets made public;
 - b. Increased responsibility in spending and budgeting to countries most in need by utilizing World Bank and United Nations statistics and implementing an annual conference, the Humanitarian Economic Responsibility Conference (HERC), hosted annually from the People' Republic of China, where delegates and nominees from Member States can receiving accounting and business training in pursuit of successful leadership and budgeting in United Nations subsidiary bodies towards the progress of all 17 SDGs;
 - c. Increased accountability for programs and initiatives that lack transparency through the discipline of the United Nations, including restricted pooled funding for Member States not adhering to proper monetary spending or allocation;
 - d. Creation of multi-year CBPFs in place of strictly annual initiatives through the Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) to properly address long-term crises like the Syrian Refugee crisis and the environmental crisis in Uganda by extending the donation window for contributing bodies;
11. *Invites* Member States to collaborate on the OCHA's initiative of annual formative programs to share their knowledge and teaching resources on Humanitarian aid assistance on matters such as famine, poverty, and natural catastrophes:
- a. Share knowledge and experience in the field;
 - b. Push for the self-sufficiency of less developed countries regarding the matter;
 - c. Work together to improve the quality of the Humanitarian aid services in LDCs;
 - d. Introduction of programmes such as the International Diploma in Humanitarian Assistance (IDA) to other countries;
 - e. Natural disaster/catastrophe safety procedure awareness campaigns and risk mitigation measures in LDCs and especially vulnerable Member States, including, but not limited to, the installation of visual aids depicting procedures for tsunamis and earthquakes in coastal regions and regions of high tectonic activity and high-speed wind system radar warning technology in at-risk areas;

12. *Emphasizes* the implementation of new market regulations based on international banking systems:

- a. Valorize and invest in the primary sector, where 40% of the global population works in it, and the secondary sector;
- b. Establish favorable interest rates for the purpose of facilitating the construction of social welfare.