



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Building Resilience to Crises and Shocks

The United Nations Development Programme,

Acknowledges the importance of a collective and inclusive multi-dimensional fund,

Bearing in mind that there has been a lack of transparency and follow-through pertaining to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Recognizing that past injustices such as colonialism and exploitation of natural resources have led to severe economic imbalances among Member States,

Seeking to protect vulnerable communities from potential disasters by which they might be disproportionately affected,

Emphasizing the importance of healthcare and infrastructure to human development,

Taking note of the mismanagement and lack of transparency in regard to the use and allocation of funds,

Noting with concern the damaging effects of Structural Adjustment Programs (SAP) in the late 20th century and the impediments they placed on human development in multiple nations,

Deeply concerned by the lack of food security and access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food during crises and shocks,

Concerned by the lack of funds allocated to under-developed and developing countries,

Recognizing that along with major positive effects, unregulated foreign investment can lead to environmental difficulties within Member States,

Convinced that a unified approach among delegations will be the solution to the socioeconomic disparities, economic stagnancy, and loss of biodiversity,

Appreciating the key role of regional unions and their role in maintaining the stability of the global economy,

Recommends that developed nations aid developing nations in building resilient economies in the global south,

Expressing concern over the antiquated information surrounding poverty,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to adopt resilient frameworks regarding environmental sustainability, and:
 - a. Suggests green taxonomy programs and calls upon nations to create regional and national programs to decide what investments are environmentally resilient, preventing future ecological crises;

- b. Remains concerned by the fragile ecology of developing countries, making them prone to crises, and:
 - i. Encourages developed nations supplying aid in environmental crises in developing nations;
 - ii. Further suggests maintaining ecological aid even in times of no apparent crisis in order to promote resilience, not recovery;
- 2. *Recommends* the implementation of the theoretical Sendai (PLUS) Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2023-2040, which will expand on the Sendai Framework by placing increased focus on:
 - a. The prioritization of minority groups and other marginalized communities;
 - b. The importance of accessibility and transparency, focusing on the oversight of fund allocation for refugees internationally, as to:
 - i. Create a series of safeguards for contributing delegations which will allow for open communication for concern in contribution;
 - ii. Aid in the preservation of established cultural society;
 - iii. Recommend that each nation that receives Official Development Assistance (ODA) publish an annual report summarizing their allocation of those funds;
- 3. *Encourages* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to develop and oversee a “transparency commission”, which will operate as follows:
 - a. Mandate transparency and oversight with equal input from ECOSOC-designated global regions;
 - b. The commission will operate in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the United Nations Watch, a Geneva-based NGO, to explore if the aid is being used for its intended purpose;
 - c. Multiple breaches of the terms set by the commissions will result in the following:
 - i. Falling short of the goal of transparency for the first time will result in a written warning along with a six-month grace period in order to correct course;
 - ii. The inability to change after the initial warning will result in the implementation of the following optional guidance program for correction. This will include but not be limited to:
 - 1. Supplementation of information on accountable governance and transparency;
 - 2. A United Nations liaison on accountable governance to be assigned to the country with the assignment will only happen upon the request of the Member State;

4. *Suggests* the need for ECOSOC to create a board of representatives to oversee a protective audit system which safeguards against the mismanagement of misappropriation of funding and expenditures by the Member States per regional block, with:
 - a. Regional blocs should be defined, as the United Nations has defined regional blocs in the past, to be split into areas that share similar interests and obstacles, as well as culture: Europe, Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Southern Asia, Arab states, and Sub-Saharan Africa;
 - b. Each regional bloc will consist of 1 delegate per Member State appointed by ECOSOC, and arranged by regions within proximity to each other; delegates will be chosen based upon regionality, ensuring each region is governed by representatives of the region which they inhabit;
 - c. Each committee will have a term of 3 years, unless recalled by its own nation, and subsequently reappointed after recall;
5. *Urging* the international community to reinvest time and effort into aiding the research of the Oxford Poverty & Human Development initiative, in partnership with UNDP, to discover the root causes of, and probable antidotes to the crisis of poverty in a multi-dimensional fashion, with a focus on including but not limited to:
 - a. Health as it pertains to providing nutritious and sustainable food growth and development, as well as health care to help prevent child mortality;
 - b. Education, specifically by creating structures that provide access and encourage attendance up to secondary schooling with plans to safeguard their future;
 - c. Living standards, focusing on clean and sustainable water sources, universal access to electricity, housing, and sanitation;
6. *Requests* Member States work with UNDP and ECOSOC to develop funds to encourage the strengthening of global economies, through the advancement of science and technology by building more sustainable energy sources and developing more resilient and bountiful crops that will be resistant to climate change and encourage sustainable usage of resources;
7. *Further recommends* adopting social protection programs that are attuned to nutritional needs, as to:
 - a. Enhance households' capacity to withstand reduced or inconsistent income while assisting them in consistently obtaining an ample supply of nutritious food;
 - b. Sustainably facilitate access to adequate nutritious foods, particularly for marginalized groups such as pregnant women, children, and the elderly;
 - c. Connect with local governments will provide politicians with an understanding of the issues that plague minority communities and the actions stated in clause 7 will only happen upon the request of the member state;
8. *Advises that*, in the spirit of global cooperation, there be increased lenience on exemptions of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) during times of crises that include but are not limited to natural disasters, pandemics, war, and debilitating poverty, specifically

focusing on the areas of infrastructure, healthcare, and other topics of importance related to the domain of intellectual property;

9. *Recommends* the prioritization of development assistance to least developed and small-island countries by:
 - a. Implementing risk assessment/management programs to better allocate funds for the countries who need it most through 3rd party organizations;
 - b. Diversifying funds through several individual development projects to better address the problem;
10. *Reiterates* its calls for Member States' collaboration on an established international fund that aids those who are displaced, where:
 - a. Member States can contribute how much they can to the fund;
 - b. Will ensure a safety net in case of a shock or crisis;
 - c. Member States can ensure that individuals' basic human rights are not infringed upon;
 - d. Refugees and other individuals who are severely impacted by crisis and shocks will be able to gain access to the fund.



Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Building Resilience to Crises and Shocks

The United Nations Development Programme,

Affirming the need of promoting better conditions of economic and social progress and development, embodied in Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

Guided by the principles of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, including the “Build Back Better” recovery and rehab priority following the three principle areas, the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing impediments of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, including the lack of attention to the service of marginalized groups such as women, children, girls, and those of lower socio-economic status after a crisis or disaster,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 76/300, “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,” which emphasize the importance of global health of both Member States citizens through the expansion of healthcare systems and safeguarding the environment by establishing legal frameworks,

Acknowledging the utility of digital applications that aim to increase preventative measures against severe climate concerns,

Expressing Appreciation for the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) existing Data Futures Programme and the progress it has created by bringing data together from around the United Nations system and other partners, which includes raw data and potential insights as to what will occur in the future,

Noting the success of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, which aims to reduce the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities,

Concerned by the lack of infrastructure across developing areas,

Alarmed by the finding of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction that women and children are fourteen times more likely than men to die as a result of a disaster,

Acknowledging the United Nations Office for Project Services’ *Infrastructure for Peacebuilding* (2020) with the ramifications of war and risks of lack of energy, non consumable water, and unhealthy levels of pollution,

Bearing in mind the recent statement from the World Bank stating that the overlapping of crisis is a pressing danger for at-risk Member States, the increase of education by a supportive curriculum is necessary for their sustainability,

1. *Urges* Member States to increase communication and collaboration between Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations, integrating scientific knowledge with public and private institutions as well as regional communities to enhance disaster preparedness and response, through measures including but not limited to:

- a. Encouraging public and private organizations on a global level to establish data collection and analysis of public information released by scientific institutes to predict the likelihood of extreme weather events, food insecurity, international conflicts and pandemics;
 - b. Collecting data through expanding the exposure of Member States to initiatives such as the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as well as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
 - c. Using global data analytics by identifying and analyzing patterns and trends that might not be recognizable using focus groups or interviews;
 - d. Creating regional risk assessments identifying and prioritizing the risks of crises and shocks including regular monitoring and reviewing the current data analysis and collection approach to ensure the most contemporary process and both private and public organizations to respond effectively to crises and shocks:
 - i. Create an accessible digital application for the purpose of informing the general public of life-threatening weather events with risk-mitigation resources such as guides in the case of disasters and emergencies;
 - ii. Implementing risk mitigation strategies on the basis of analyzed data to foster a more granular approach;
 - iii. Further utilize regional communication platforms to relieve communication friction;
 - e. The implementation of early warning systems to increase disaster preparedness, mitigate the risks of future disasters and to warn the public in a timely manner by disseminating information about crises and shocks quickly and effectively;
 - f. Data will be encrypted and stored according to United Nations principles on Personal Data Protection and Privacy as well as the Secretary-General's Data Strategy fostering transparency, integrity, and accountable stewardship of data;
2. *Calls* for the overall increase of supportive education for developing Member States on how to build resilience against economic, climate, and conflict crises and help weaken the effects of shocks by:
- a. Creating a set curriculum from developed Member States including in detail steps of how these Member States will exactly react and prepare for detrimental crisis and shocks;
 - b. Including in the curriculum is a board of crisis and shocks educators from those developed Member States to review and or update that curriculum to the current global standards;
 - c. This curriculum will set ways on how developing Member States will build resources and have their states standards to stand strong without dependency on developed Member States;

3. *Recommends* the creation of a capacity-building mentorship program supported by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, pairing an experienced Member State with a Member State voluntarily requesting assistance for the purpose of:
 - a. Creating individualized action plans for each Member State in order to prepare them for possible crises with the assistance of mentor Member States who are knowledgeable and prepared for disasters;
 - b. Sharing knowledge multilaterally on how to reduce the risks of environmental and other disasters by:
 - i. Encouraging the sending of local representatives to each Member State with the goal of educating the public on current disasters and how to respond to them;
 - ii. Holding regular meetings between the partnered Member States to ensure that accurate and timely information is shared;
 - iii. Collaborating with experienced healthcare professionals to develop Member State's healthcare systems;
 - c. Providing recommendations on how to recover resiliently from crises and shocks, including how to coordinate and implement action plans;
 - d. Sharing comprehensive, yearly reports discussing the Member State's progress made towards resiliency and setting goals for the further reduction of disaster risks;
 - e. Promoting resource sharing among Member State governments through programmes such as the UNDP's existing Data Futures Programme;
 - f. Constructing collaborative legal frameworks that address reducing risks to humanitarian and environmental crises and shocks that affect vulnerable communities;
4. *Recommends* Member States to organize with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, and UNDP to recognize the obstacles that vulnerable communities face, including women, children, the differently abled, the indigenous, and rural or isolated groups by:
 - a. Fostering inclusion and dialogue between existing United Nations bodies that address the needs of underserved groups;
 - b. Addressing communication gaps that exist between the general population and vulnerable groups following crises and shock;
5. *Promotes* the expansion of infrastructure for crisis intervention and societal needs by:
 - a. Creating new transportation infrastructure pathways across underdeveloped regions to expand the ability to respond to crises;
 - b. Encouraging the sustainable building and development of new railways, roads, and buses for transport to said communities;
 - c. Building more healthcare infrastructure to allow for the easier treatment of those affected by disasters or disease;

- d. Gaining funding from the United Nations' Peace and Development fund;
6. *Emphasizes* the further utilization of the Build Back Better priority with the intention of helping Member States better prepare for and respond to crises and shocks by specifically:
- a. Assisting in coordinating the dissemination of information from needs assessments collected by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR);
 - b. Enabling a place in which national governments may convene in order to request Member States' help regarding aid and properly disperse any acquired goods;
 - c. Refining livelihoods, economies, and the environment by incorporating measures to mitigate disaster risks;
7. *Endorsing* the need for new, sustainable infrastructure as a human right through a multilateral collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and by:
- a. Focusing on agricultural growth for food reserves to mitigate crisis with food scarcity and damaged agricultural regions from natural disasters to war in a peacekeeping accord;
 - b. Promoting expansion of wind, small scale hydro energy, and solar grids as energy sources in order to preserve heat, food, sustain homes, and keep the people informed;
 - c. Urging the development of new sustainable homes, encouraging displaced families suffering from natural disasters or war to return to regrow the economy of a nation and return families to their homes;
 - d. Appreciates the success of existing green taxonomy programs in Member States and encourages the advancement and implementation of such programs;
 - e. Emphasizing the need for legal frameworks to support the expansion of sustainable infrastructure projects;
8. *Urges* further and stronger cooperation between national governments as well as with pre-existing non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations, and Multinational Corporations (MNCs) by means of frequent and open communication in order to:
- a. Strengthen existing and broker new relationships and partnerships so that responses to crises and shocks are more efficient and effective;
 - b. Aid the aforementioned actors in gaining meaningful experience, insight, and training pertaining to more fluidly and cohesively responding to crises and shocks through:
 - i. Offering preparedness training in communities across the globe, especially in high risk areas such as war zones or areas prone to natural and manmade disasters;
 - ii. Utilizing skilled personnel given voluntarily by Member States and NGOs that are capable of training local emergency services and communities in disaster response and crisis mitigation strategies;
 - iii. Respecting the sovereignty of states and their native populations by

- c. Pool resources and collective power in order to circumvent supply chain issues in the response to crises and shocks.



Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Building Resilience to Crises and Shocks

The United Nations Development Programme,

Affirming Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) on promoting better conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Acknowledging the need for annual reports among communities most vulnerable to disasters in order to track progress similar to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Confident that with the creation of an information-sharing database, Member States will be able to develop solutions for safeguarding against crises and shocks,

Recognizing the importance of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015-2030) that assists Member States in minimizing the consequences of crises and how to effectively respond,

Endorsing the adoption of a green taxonomy to provide stakeholders with information regarding the sustainability of economic activities, especially in the case of building resilient infrastructure that is withstanding shocks and crises,

Taking note of the specialization it takes to navigate regional crises and further encouraging United Nations cooperation with scientists to address situations as already seen in meetings with the International Science Council,

Fully aware that isolated communities have limited access to medical services and require an integrated approach to effectively provide support to create a healthcare system that is relevant to their community,

Acknowledging the need for climate-resilient infrastructure across the globe as natural disasters begin to worsen, as highlighted by the passage of General Assembly resolution 77/282, "Building global resilience and promoting sustainable development through regional and interregional infrastructure connectivity" (2023),

Stressing the devastation of war in terms of economic damage and loss of life and its impacts on current and future infrastructure projects,

Stressing the need for sustainable and robust infrastructure to prevent the consequences caused by crises and shocks,

Considering that United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) resolution 5/9, "Sustainable and resilient infrastructure," calls for the development of strategic national and regional infrastructure planning, which presents an innovative way to approach development from an inclusive standpoint that emphasizes every Member States' sovereignty,

Deeply regretting that people are being forcibly replaced due to unstable infrastructure and urban planning as a result of the climate crisis,

Concern at the rising cost of climate crisis disasters in recent years, with disasters causing \$223.8 billion in damages in the year 2022 alone, which is much higher than the average damages cost of \$187.7 billion from 2000 to 2001 according to the UN OCHA report *Disasters in Numbers 2022*,

Dismayed that clean water access has only improved by 1% since 2015 with the UN Convention to Combat Desertification report *Drought in Numbers 2022* exposing that climate change is causing an increase in droughts and reducing water access worldwide,

Concerned that 2 billion people continue to lack clean water access as the World Health Organization (WHO) report *Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene 2000-2020* warns that this number will increase without resilient water infrastructure,

Recognizing the disproportionate effect that crises have on vulnerable populations in terms of amount of people affected and the level of devastation, with WHO reporting that 28% of children under five deaths were caused by environmental risks in 2016 in its *Compendium of WHO and Other UN Guidance on Health and Environment 2022*,

Firmly convinced of the importance of representing vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples in the development and implementation of policies for building resilience against crises and shocks,

Emphasizing the importance of sovereignty in the creation and implementation of plans to build resilience within each Member State,

Commending the efforts of the Community-based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA) Framework within the Horn of Africa to assess resilience characteristics on a multidimensional level among the UNDP, NGOs, and regional actors,

Alarmed by the lack of humanitarian personnel in conflicted areas due to political challenges and the ongoing climate crisis,

Taking into account the importance of humanitarian assistance that is needed in territories that are being affected by conflict and looking to be able to protect populations,

Reaffirming the importance of providing medical resources to developing countries, as these are the nations that are generally most heavily affected by crises and shocks, particularly by strengthening the existing structures created by the WHO, UNDP, other United Nations and regional bodies and assisting the activities of private stakeholders in this realm,

Bearing in mind that access to medical resources, expertise, and information is required to effectively respond to crises of all kinds,

Recognizing that a healthy environment is required to ensure stable and sustainable development of new and betterment of existing infrastructure,

Highlights the idea that countries should not fully depend on outside aid resources,

1. *Recommends* the expansion and sharing of digital tools, data collection platforms, and information-sharing systems for identifying key traits of resilience to shocks and crises by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to work with NGOs, such as the BRAC Humanitarian Programme, to enhance access to digital platforms that increase community preparedness and effective response times;
 - b. Considering the expansion of the Community-Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA) framework on a larger scale to work on a multidimensional level between the UNDP,

- NGOs, regional and local actors, as well as other interested actors, building resilience to crises;
- c. Reaffirming the facilitation and expansion of public-private partnerships in alignment with our commitment to SDG 17 (Partnership for the goals) through measures such as the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Climate Bonds Initiative;
 - d. Inviting the voluntary contributions of Member States devoted to the transfer of technology;
2. *Promotes* the sharing of technological-based information across Member States to improve crisis response and prevention while maintaining autonomy by:
 - a. Providing resources, not requirements, in order to foster the spirit of unity and sovereignty of each Member State;
 - b. Stressing that it is essential that the education process is not conditional or require restrictive oversight in return;
 - c. Supporting the goal of a free flow of information between Member States when said Member States approve the transfer;
 3. *Supports* Member States in adopting annual disaster risk assessments, as well as infrastructure sustainability reports, that provide recommendations and information sharing for a resilient policy that minimizes the effects of crises;
 4. *Seeking* to establish a green taxonomy in information exchange networks to classify economic activities and assets based on their sustainability to boost transparency and share best practices for enhancing resilience;
 5. *Recognizes* the need for the sharing of relevant technologies between Member States and policy guidance through the apparatus of the UNDP to mitigate the challenges Member States face from crises;
 6. *Further invites* Member States to aid in the effort of information sharing with other countries through a global database system with states of their choice by:
 - a. Understanding that actors may choose to share information directly with a given government, without releasing it to the public;
 - b. Encouraging all Member States to contribute to the shared database in order to receive the benefits of global cooperation;
 - c. Contributing in the form of resource contributions, monetary contributions or new information;
 - d. Containing the following information in the database:
 - i. Information allowing developing Member States to create solutions for crises and shocks;
 - ii. Reflecting on past crises management by researching on preventing measures ranging from economic problems to environmental disasters;

- iii. Working on voluntary contributions; Member States will have the option of whom they wish to share personal information with;
 - e. Recommending that Member States that use the database utilize annual and biannual data research as a means to evaluate the effect of the database program and reflect on how to improve;
- 7. *Encourages* the building of crisis prevention facilities and infrastructures for crisis-prone nations expanding on the details of said facilities by:
 - a. Inviting NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders, Red Cross, and Red Crescent to distribute information on resilient to work on resilient responses to decrease casualties during crises;
 - b. Connecting Member States with other UN bodies such as the UN Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to educate local communities on crisis preparation, planning, and prevention;
- 8. *Urges* Member States for education promotion on mitigation of the climate crisis and response to aftershocks by:
 - a. Creating action plans that educate future generations on how to respond in times of urgency will better equip societies for fast and local responses;
 - b. Providing digitized educational platforms in low-income countries;
- 9. *Creates* a program of an international network of information to better facilitate the sharing of critical information between government and academia, and:
 - a. Commending voluntary cooperation between academia and Member States to work on projects:
 - i. Including those in academia who volunteer on a list which will consist of their name, nationality, subject they specialize in, and their professional contact information;
 - ii. Including academia experts alongside regional experts with practical experience nominated by a Member State, those nominated will go through a vetting process, done by the sending state, to ensure the accuracy of their advice;
 - b. Urges that this network would be capable of quickly deploying experts to prevent dire situations in countries before they occur by:
 - i. Taking prompt actions prior to a crisis occurring are necessary to build strong resilience within countries typically incapable of accessing the expertise necessary;
 - ii. Reflecting on data from academic experts will help prevent further disasters from occurring through research gained through assisting the affected and provide information on how to improve response times with the releasing of academic papers on prevention will incentivize academic experts to volunteer and

members who continuously do not provide access to their academics will have their access to the network reduced;

10. *Calls on* Member States to collaborate with the UNDP and NGOs, such as Global Humanitarian Assistance or VillageReach, to develop an integrated approach to provide key medical services in rural and isolated communities with a focus on:
 - a. Incorporating existing medical practices from local peoples in the healthcare services;
 - b. Utilizing drone technology to transport vaccines and medical supplies from urban to rural areas;
 - c. Providing local medical staff with innovative medical knowledge on issues pertaining to their region;
 - d. Incentivizing professional development opportunities in medicine and medical practice to prevent brain drain;
 - e. Encouraging sanitation awareness and practices in isolated areas in order to prevent disease;
11. *Directs* the United Nations Development Programme Executive Board to assess the UNDP's efforts to encourage the development of robust medical infrastructure and services with the goal of identifying areas where least developed countries and Small Island Nations need further assistance;
12. *Further encourage* the UNDP to develop and encourage the multilateral utilization of a system of information sharing across medical professions, governments, and private stakeholders, particularly to spread awareness of developing medical crises and the dissemination of effective treatments to emergent pathogens and diseases;
13. *Recommends* that Member States begin creating or reinforcing sustainable infrastructure planning and development at both the national and regional levels to:
 - a. Promote investment through both public and private channels towards implementation of these infrastructure plans;
 - b. Respect the sovereignty of all Member States to develop their own solutions and plans to the crises they may be facing;
14. *Emphasizes* that future infrastructure projects prioritize the reduction of the carbon footprint of areas that are being affected by:
 - a. Focusing on the arrangement of different areas of the region to develop a more inclusive plan for decarbonization;
 - b. Strongly encouraging to find a more effective strategic plan to implement green technologies among Member States;
15. *Welcomes* further efforts by Member States, conditioned on their needs and in seeking to build capacities to respond to crises, to bridge technological gaps between their urban, rural, isolated, and vulnerable communities towards building resilience against future crises and:

- a. Encourages the expansion of this technology to be green and sustainable through solar panels in order to not disrupt the more natural, untouched, non-urbanized areas;
 - b. Acknowledges that each region can disperse and dictate these technology bridges will be placed according to what is most beneficial to the isolated people they will be aiding and being careful as not to urbanize or invade the natural and untouched spaces of the isolated groups;
 - c. Further emphasizes the necessity of multilateral and regional efforts towards development in this field and encourages members to collaborate across all sectors both public and private towards these technological bridges;
 - d. Urges Member States to expand public transportation infrastructure to better connect different regions of Member States in order to expand connection and communication to achieve SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure);
16. *Encourages* regional frameworks for humanitarian aid to territories that are vulnerable to crises and shocks by:
 - a. Requesting the collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to coordinate responses to emergencies and to provide emergency relief;
 - b. Implementing General Assembly resolution 46/182 to establish better preparation for rapid response in conflicts;
17. *Emphasizes* the inclusion of vulnerable communities in the development of new programs, as well as the expansion of existing programs, in alignment with the UNDP commitment to achieving SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) by:
 - a. Drawing attention to existing social and economic disparities faced by women and the need for their inclusion capacity-building processes;
 - b. Focusing on policy creation at the local level, particularly within indigenous communities, applying resilience measures in key sectors to meet the particular needs of communities within a framework aimed at building capacity and improving local infrastructure, as to integrate indigenous knowledge of land maintenance for use in the mitigation of shocks and crises to an international information exchange network;
18. *Fully believes* that the increase of humanitarian aid will help to support vulnerable populations that reside in conflict areas at all levels as outlined in UNDP's "The Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus: From Theory to Practice with the Compass Towards 2030";
19. *Requests* that the General Assembly adopts an issuance of financial reserve from the United Nations Development Capital Fund (UNDCF) for the purposes of any necessary funding to:
 - a. Ensure that the funding will only be used for the purposes of the above directly referenced programs and reiterate that these funds cannot be used for the economic benefit of any contributor;
 - b. Encourage inflow that has a higher proportion of investment, rather than debt-based as it becomes a debt-burden to low-income countries, with stress the need for these funds to

be contributed to technological innovation, education, infrastructure, health services, and humanitarian aid.