

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



**National Model United Nations
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8 – 10 November 2024**

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Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Director | Mariana G. Marañón Laguna |
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Agenda

1. Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development
2. Promoting Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships to Achieve the 2030 Agenda

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| Code | Topic | Vote (For-Against-Abstain) |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| ECOSOC/1/1 | Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development | Adopted without a recorded vote |
| ECOSOC/1/2 | Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development | Adopted without a recorded vote |
| ECOSOC/1/3 | Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development | Adopted without a recorded vote |
| ECOSOC/1/4 | Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development | Adopted without a recorded vote |
| ECOSOC/1/5 | Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development | 31 in favor, 6 against, 0 abstentions |
| ECOSOC/1/6 | Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development | Adopted without a recorded vote |

Summary Report

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

1. Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development
2. Promoting Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships to Achieve the 2030 Agenda

The session was attended by representatives of 38 Member States and 0 Observer States.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of topics 1 then 2, beginning discussion on the topic, "Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development." By Saturday, the Dias received a total of 6 proposals that discussed implementing education measures, addressing inequality gaps, renewable energy, and internally displaced persons to address the transition from direct relief to development. Throughout the day on Saturday, the delegates kept positive energy throughout the committee and worked tirelessly towards finding solutions.

By Sunday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dias, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 6 resolutions following voting procedure, 5 of which received unanimous support from the body. One resolution was adopted through a recorded vote, with 31 in favor, and 6 against, with no members abstaining. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including promoting a conference to discuss opposing relief to development, addressing inequality gaps, implementing stronger education in rural communities, working on strengthening infrastructure in rural communities, and securing employment opportunities for individually displaced persons. Overall, the committee kept positive energy over the few days, where they delivered powerful speeches about the topic, and negotiated strong solutions.



Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the inclusion of representatives from all parts, classes, and ages of society in the executive decision-making processes allows for more thorough and relevant solutions and plans for relief and development,

Acknowledging the sovereignty and autonomy of developing Member States and their peoples and the need for Member States to acquire funding that does not perpetuate dependency on global financial institutions,

Inspired by international funding programs from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), such as the 'Cash for Education' project in Lebanon and national funding programs such as Brazil's 'Bolsa Familia', which provides money for educational supplies and financial incentives for families in poor regions to send their children to school, which promotes economic development by ensuring the most vulnerable children receive the education required to effectively join the workforce,

Aware that there is a correlation between the disproportionate influence between the crisis on women and girls and the lower rates of girls receiving an education, and that this gender disparity detracts \$6-10 billion USD in revenue from Côte d'Ivoire alone, *acknowledging* that there is a need to achieve gender equality in educational opportunities for Member States to develop beyond relief,

Noting with deep concern the flaws of the humanitarian relief system, which disproportionately leaves school-age girls vulnerable, with the Global Women's Institute (GWI) estimating that 60 million girls have been sexually assaulted on the way to school since 2012,

Acknowledging the imperative need for rapidly accessible education for all that promotes initiatives, which target vulnerable and emerging economies hindered by stunted socio economic instability and natural disasters, while fostering innovative academic mechanisms to smoothly transition from relief to developmental efforts,

Encouraged by the "New Way of Working", based on the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDPNx) to strengthen the connections between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts to help displaced communities find solace through empathetic initiatives in light of partnerships playing a crucial role to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Deeply conscious of the lack of academic education in developing Member States and the utmost importance of guaranteeing equal access to educational institutions to achieve a better future for the young generation, as according to the United Nations Education, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 263 million children and youth worldwide are out of school, with 78 million residing in low-income Member States,

Recognizing the key factors of transitioning development aid such as planning, coordination, and collaboration as the center of sustainable and long-lasting development,

Stressing that, according to the World Bank (WB), 80% of children living in extreme poverty come from rural areas,

Aware that proper education is essential to the the transition from the relief to development and is part of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), and that Member States receiving aid may not be able to provide such services,

Profoundly concerned with the fact that, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), an estimated 700 million people have no access to electricity every year, which perpetuates electric poverty and is an essential aspect of economic development and growth,

Considering that, given animal agriculture's huge water consumption, renewable technologies could reduce carbon dioxide emissions and water waste, which is a hindrance towards transitioning from relief to development,

Acknowledging that renewable energy like solar and wind power are more cost-effective on a long-term basis, as according to the United Nations, the cost of electricity from solar power fell by 85% between 2010 and 2020 and the costs of onshore and offshore wind energy fell by 56% and 48% respectively,

Noting that despite renewable resources gaining popularity, fossil fuels still account for more than 80% of global energy production, and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) estimates that 90% of the world's electricity can and should come from renewable energy by 2050,

Considering the catastrophic impacts that unsustainable agriculture can have on soil as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations Global Symposium on Soil Erosion (GSER16) and its ability to create disasters that require relief, as reported by the United Nations Global Symposium on Soil Erosion United Nations according to 2022 UN Convention to Combat Desertification,

1. *Encourages* in the executive decision-making process for initiatives regarding the transition from relief to development, the inclusion of an advisory group consisting of representatives of all aspects of the society of the affected Member States, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Businesses and industries;
 - b. Trade and worker's unions;
 - c. Educators and academics;
 - d. Minority groups and populations;
 - e. Elderly;
 - f. Youth;
 - g. All genders;
 - h. Various socioeconomic classes;
2. *Emphasizes* the ability of referendums, polls, town halls, and other similar methods of collecting public opinions to inform decision-making processes regarding long-term development efforts of transitioning out of relief initiatives to reflect the desires of the affected persons;

3. *Suggests* the implementation of dynamic investment policies to sustain an exponential developmental financing program after transitioning from relief;
4. *Recommends* the implementation of an international forgiving micro-loan system targeted towards specific Member-State needs and financial health to transition from disaster relief to the promotion of long-term infrastructure investment and equity finance in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF);
5. *Appeals* developed Member States for financial support for research or educational programs on sustainable practices, especially in conflict-prone and impoverished areas, while recognizing what is already being done is championed by United Nations agencies UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WB, and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA);
6. *Suggests* Member States provide a Girls and Women's Education grant to incentivize families to enroll their daughters in school, promoting:
 - a. Equality in education;
 - b. Equality in economic development, as it would bring more revenue into developing economies as they transition from relief;
 - c. Long-term national economic growth through the incorporation of the entire population into the economy;
7. *Requests* UN Women develop a report that tracks sexual violence against young women and girls seeking to attend school in relief-reliant areas, by collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) to track sexual violence locally, which can directly prevent them from continuing educational plans;
8. *Recommends* Member States take inspiration from Spain's 'La Ley de Educación de 2020' (LOMLOE) program, which promotes childhood education for children 0-3 years old who are at risk of poverty and social exclusion, and removing pressure from families as they work to move from relief-based assistance to development, and looking to allow mothers more freedom to navigate their family and their careers by:
 - a. Encouraging workplaces to establish free or affordable daycare to parents;
 - b. Suggesting that Member States provide a Local Child Care grant and basic educational materials to members of communities who volunteer to watch the children of parents seeking to return to work;
 - c. Providing age-appropriate and thorough education to young children and promoting curiosity;
 - d. Working with UNICEF to develop nursery schools in relief-required regions, thus allowing parents, especially mothers who experience disproportionate pressures to care for children, to dedicate more time to regional developmental work;
9. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with Member States to form teacher exchange programs in order to provide aid-receiving nations with a strong educational foundation to promote development by:
 - a. Allowing aspiring teachers from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to receive training in nations that have more developed institutions, giving time to LDCs to develop their own institutions;

- b. Providing opportunities to aspiring teachers and volunteers from Most Developed Countries (MDCs) to learn firsthand about the needs of LDCs, informing their states' aid decisions moving forward;
10. *Invites* Member States to promote information-sharing to allow the spread of knowledge regarding industrial technology, occupational knowledge, and modern, sustainable agricultural practices to aid the transition from relief to development by providing unrestricted internet access to all citizens through cooperation with Starlink, utilizing satellite technology to supply internet to rural parts of the world;
11. *Suggests* that several key solutions be explored by increasing financial investments that are socially responsible in an effort to minimize negative environmental and social consequences of development, driving Member States towards a sustainable future whilst developing from relief, such as:
 - a. Enhancing the shared funding in LDCs and frail contexts;
 - b. Increasing multilateral organization involvement in education, for instance the International Development Association (IDA), which works with the WB on allocating funding and expanding the range of developing activities;
 - c. Promoting inclusive education programs, focusing on gender equality and also access for marginalized groups;
 - d. Supporting the development of educational infrastructure and teacher training in partner Member States;
 - e. Investing in educational technologies and digital access to improve the quality of education;
 - f. Promoting exchange and scholarship programs;
 - g. Creating green bonds in collaboration with the Climate Bond Initiative in which yield can be reinvested back into the economy of developing Member States;
12. *Supports* initiatives like the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and Qatar's Education Above All Foundations on keeping a strong focus on educating the population as a whole by:
 - a. Providing educational opportunities not only for the younger generation but also for the older generation;
 - b. Further bestowing not only the possibility to attend educational institutes in person but also online for the most flexibility;
 - c. Investing in sustainable development promotion regarding education through governmental projects that work side by side with non-governmental organizations (NGO) and local civil society;
 - d. Prioritizing the construction of public schools through the collaboration with the local government and non-governmental organizations, such as the Malala Fund and Save The Children in rural areas to provide low-income families with the opportunity to be educated;
 - e. Recommending UNESCO and the international community increase financial support for educational initiatives in low-income, conflict-affected Member States, with the aim

of reducing the number of out-of-school children and youth by implementing targeted aid packages;

13. *Encourages* engagement in the development of global strategies to respond to humanitarian crises and protect development goals by:
 - a. Monitoring the education of citizens in underdeveloped nations through the adaptation of global development monitoring systems such as the Sustainable Development Goals Reporting Toolkit designed to create a hub for Member-States to track development progress;
 - b. Implementing comprehensive and timely Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to encourage and improve development data collection and reporting capacity to act as an information-sharing hub for development indicators;
 - c. Establishing stringent monitoring mechanisms at regular intervals through mediation with the Green Climate Fund, that ensure transparency, effectiveness, and accountability of all disbursements and uses regarding energy-related financial support through resourceful management of resources;
14. *Asks* Member States to integrate innovative mechanisms to allow free information from elementary to trade and graduate level schools propelled by the incentive to create a smooth transition from relief to development guided by the imperative of an educated, sustainably aware community, driving initiatives to provide adequate education and academic guidance to combat unemployment, cultivate environmental stewardship, tackle environmental and socio-economic threats, and address global challenges to build a sustainably developed world collectively through:
 - a. Calling upon developed Member States to grant funding towards academic research and development to propel the development of innovative educational mechanisms and create awareness for the critical need for optimal learning and retaining of information, especially in conflict-prone and poverty-driven regions;
 - b. Encouraging the incorporation of the topic of a Sustainable Tomorrow across elementary to graduate level courses, evoking passion and the ability to envision a sustainable world by the future generations;
15. *Requests* help from the Renewable Energy Innovation Fund (REIF) to:
 - a. Allocate funding for women in new developing nations and emerging renewable energy technologies and ventures;
 - b. Support developing nations in emerging renewable energy technologies and infrastructure projects;
16. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate and use the Global Energy Efficient Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF) to improve access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy in regions by developing and implementing renewable energy projects, such as solar microgrids, wind turbines, and energy storage systems, particularly in rural and underserved areas;
17. *Facilitating* the provision of grants for the future generations of the beneficiaries and subsidization for local businesses, particularly those in regions recently affected by a situation which requires relief, who invest in renewable technologies and carbon footprint-reducing solutions to conduct commerce;

18. *Proposes* technical capacity-building workshops and training programs for professionals in developing Member States energy sectors, thereby enhancing expertise in renewable energy management and maintenance;
19. *Calls upon* all developed Member States to commit to integrating renewable energy policies and pool funding to propel emerging Member States to similarly take initiative towards building a resilient clean energy restoration plan, consciously transitioning towards reducing over-dependence on fossil fuels and building energy resilience to the impacts of climate change;
20. *Recommends* that FAO develop sustainable agricultural practices that will prevent disasters and reduce long-term relief by:
 - a. Reducing pesticide use, which impoverishes the soil and negatively affect the community of organisms living in the soil;
 - b. Creating a global training package and cooperation with ECOSOC aimed at assisting local agricultural communities to establish sustainable developmental agricultural practices especially when given the chance to rebuild in relief-required environments;
 - c. Improving lab grown meat technology to adopt another innovative method to produce animal products, in order to reduce water waste and increase equitable water access for all.



Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Affirms that a vital next step for Member States to transition from relief to development is infrastructure,

Committing to a timeframe and location for convening a conference regarding these values,

Working to encourage proper infrastructure investment in developing nations,

Bearing in mind the need to expand local job markets to match the influx of population caused by Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs),

Understanding the importance of protecting the rights of IDPs who will be employed to build this infrastructure,

Recognizing the vital perspectives of experts within fields pertaining to the impact of IDPs on the economy and the impact of increased infrastructure on targeted areas,

Acknowledging the necessity to extend human rights protections to migrants and refugees, including the right to fair and equitable working conditions as established in the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

Fully aware of the importance of stabilizing the job market in nations reliant on aid,

Recognizing the need for multi-sourced funding to implement such needs,

1. *Recommends* convening a conference focused on the improvement of infrastructure in Member States that:
 - a. Are reliant on aid in order to expand the capability of IDPs to increase the economy of their respective spaces, producing a more self-sustaining environment in prospective meeting places such as:
 - i. The Republic of Poland;
 - i. The Federative Republic of Brazil;
 - ii. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
 - b. Would contain a timeframe for discussion including:
 - i. Within a period of one to three weeks;
 - ii. With a daily schedule of 9:00 am-5:00 pm;
 - iii. Frequent break periods for discussion and nourishment;
2. *Suggests* Member States deliberate on a series of infrastructure-related topics to aid the transition from relief to development including but not limited to:

- a. Building paved roads in areas with high population density to encourage urban development, this would increase economic growth and foreign investment, which would both help to bring an economy into self-reliance and off of receiving relief;
 - b. Establishing sustainable mass transit infrastructure between major population centers to encourage efficient travel, enhance domestic and international trade, and expand job opportunities for IDPs within local communities to strengthen the economy;
 - c. Creating water filtration systems to ensure nations have access to clean drinking water and water for agriculture, decreasing dependence on imports for foodstuffs, allowing nations to become independent when it comes to feeding their populations, and making them more resilient to crisis, which would put them back on international relief;
 - d. Allowing discussion or forming, altering novel and/or pre-existing trade agreements to better tailor to the needs of Member States;
 - e. Securing sustainable funding and multifaceted investments to achieve these and other goals discussed at the conference;
3. *Strongly encourages* local governments to work with IDP representatives to offer leadership positions in infrastructural development by:
- a. Establishing and offering employment opportunities to IDPs constructing infrastructure aimed at facilitating travel, trade, and sanitation to expand job markets within local communities in order to match the rate of immigration;
 - b. Promoting IDP education to further their integration into local job markets through:
 - i. Partnerships between institutions of higher education between Member States to expand educational opportunities, as seen in with the U.S.-Egypt Higher Education Initiative;
 - ii. Previous evaluations conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), such as the Labor Market of Resettled Refugees (2013), which would promote the adoption of vocational training in their respective host states;
 - iii. The creation of public works projects;
4. *Suggests* the inclusion of multiple stakeholders in related fields and civil society to allow complex and on-topic discussion, such as:
- a. Experts in fields relating to the development of infrastructure;
 - b. Experts in fields relating to the impact of IDPs on local economies;
 - c. Members of local governments;
 - d. Professionals from UNHCR;
 - e. Members of the IDP Protection Expert Group;
5. *Calls upon* all participating Member States to refer to the UNHCR's *Principles and Guidelines, Supported by Practical Guidance, on the Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations* (2018) by implementing:

- a. Principle 1 (Primacy of Human Rights), which protects the rights of IDPs by granting them the same rights and freedoms as all other people in the Member State;
- b. Principle 3 (Access to Justice), through giving IDPs the right to request and to receive protection and humanitarian assistance, and ensuring that they will not be punished as a result;
- c. Principle 7 (Protection From Violence and Exploitation), by ensuring families stay together, and having access to proper nutrition, hygiene, and and health services;
- d. Principle 14 (Right to Work), which guarantees that IDPs will not be discriminated against when it comes to finding employment in their new region.



Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), the commitment to implementing the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), *the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), and *General Assembly resolution 70/1* (2015), specifically the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships to Achieve the Goals),

Inspired by the Samridhi Fund, which seeks to develop technical and physical infrastructure for sustainable environmental development,

Understanding the positive role of interactions between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governmental organizations in providing humanitarian aid and relief in times of crisis, such as Oxfam International, which works to create solutions for eliminating poverty using sustainable development programs and public education,

Acknowledging economic concerns of Member States who are dependent on fossil fuels will have when transitioning into green energy, and the financial strain that this change will have on states that are not yet ready for a transition into green energy, as briefed in United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) policy brief no. 141 (2022),

Observing the effectiveness of adaptable infrastructure to combat the severity of natural disasters on vulnerable communities as mentioned in "Global Good Practices for Infrastructure Resilience to Natural Disasters" studied by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

Recognizing the additional support, monetary or otherwise, that is required for an NGO to effectively offer their services in a community requiring relief or humanitarian aid, as seen by the growing decline of service of the World Medical Fund in Malawi,

Appreciating the South-South and Triangular Cooperation Program, under the International Labor Organization (ILO), as a tool used by governments, international organizations, stakeholders, civil society groups, and the private sector to collaborate and promote good practices in decent work, with the intention to motivate innovation, increase productivity, and attract overall economic growth,

Noting the importance of a competitive and high-skilled workforce to meet the demands of labor markets, which are foundational to economic stability and sustainability, as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goal Report (2023),

Having examined the efficiency of NGOs when involved in dialogue with Member States, as seen with Freedom House and Amnesty International,

Referencing the ECOSOC Committee of NGOs, which provides a space for dialogue between Member States and their NGOs to maximize the capabilities of each organization,

1. *Encourages* the Committee of NGOs to launch a cooperative study conducted by ECOSOC and the World Bank to monitor which Member States are contributing to NGOs dedicated to humanitarian and relief aid, increasing availability to basic human resources, youth advocacy, and adaptable infrastructure, and how much each Member State is contributing in order to:

- a. Determine if NGOs are fulfilling their role to the Member States that contribute to their development and maintenance;
 - b. Improve capacity-building efforts for NGOs by indicating the utilization of each organization;
2. *Requests* membership expansion of the Committee of NGOs to include more Member States in order to maximize the capability of NGOs to address humanitarian concerns and provide developmental aid by:
 - a. Allowing Member States to request services from NGOs and NGOs to request funding or resources from Member States;
 - b. Allowing NGOs to report on their previous actions and implementations, specifically the effectiveness and cost in order to be transparent with Member States;
 - c. Planning initiatives and effectively collaborating on actions towards the creation and preservation of sustainable development;
 - d. Collaborating with all parties involved on policy and strategic recommendations;
 - e. Reciprocating accountability regarding the conduct of both NGOs and Member States during the period in which relief and humanitarian aid services were granted by way of:
 - i. Ethical allocation of funding;
 - ii. Actions being taken that are in accordance with the agreements set by the Committee;
3. *Calls for* best practice-sharing among Member States regarding the promotion of youth-led initiatives to empower future generations for long-term development practices through:
 - a. Partnering with organizations such as the World Youth Alliance to expand on youth advocacy on global development;
 - b. Reporting regional and local methodologies for youth engagement to implement on the global level;
 - c. Expanding on youth forums to promote capacity building efforts through youth empowerment;
4. *Intends* to empower local youth members in sustainable development by expanding ECOSOC's Youth Forum to include NGOs representatives and further mentorship by:
 - a. Focusing on a collaboration effort that ensures streamlined pathways to a sustainable workforce in the Youth Employment sectors in order to continue development past the current workforce;
 - b. Supporting Member States in practicing ethical employment opportunities;
5. *Encourages* ILO to expand its South-South Triangular Cooperation programme to include high-road workforce development where unemployed populations are offered training for vocational and hard skills as part of a direct pathway to employment with private companies, with the intention of building a competitive workforce for sustainable economic growth;

6. *Further requests* that jobs created by the United Nations in pursuit of SDG 7 fall within the parameters created in the 20230 Agenda along with encouraging a consistent report of findings to the World Bank Group and the United Nations Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by:
 - a. Being based in renewable energy with the intention of refocusing the economic benefits back into domestic institutions and manufacturing;
 - b. Fostering job opportunities through the transition into developed sustainable energy plants due the labor intensive management for maintaining previously mentioned infrastructure;
 - c. Encouraging a review of jobs created in pursuit of SDG 7;
7. *Fully supports* the maintenance of jobs that support renewable energy with the intention of refocusing the economic benefits back into domestic institutions and manufacturing in order to stimulate the economy of developing states, additionally:
 - a. Requesting the aid of United Nations Committee on NGOs to monitor the effectiveness of job longevity through renewable development, through the continuation of projected plans of SDG 7, and green energy resources that allow for consistent job opportunities for individuals within Member States;
 - b. Enacting the UN's plan for the creation of jobs in renewable energy and achieving a carbon-neutral world by 2050 through the base projections of the 2030 agenda;
 - c. Providing consistent reports to the World Bank of the economic development fostered by the respective NGOs;
8. *Suggests* Member States eliminate trade barriers and subsidies to allow developing states to more easily transition from relief to development goals by:
 - a. Lobbying developed Member States to contribute 0.05% of Gross National Profit (GNP) to NGOs dedicated to building infrastructure in developing states;
 - b. Calling upon developed Member States to provide trade subsidiaries to states with a Human Development Index (HDI) of .550 or lower;
9. *Endorses* a conference organized by the Committee of Development, to establish a Global Digital Compact to enable Member States and NGOs to share real-time data, enhance disaster response and coordination, as funding will come from voluntary contributions by Member States, development agencies, and private partners, with the conference scheduled in the next fiscal year with the goal of:
 - a. Encouraging the integration of data on resource availability, local infrastructure conditions, and population needs, ensuring immediate access to vital information for all stakeholders involved in relief and development efforts and;
 - b. Facilitating continuous communication and collaboration between Member States and NGOs to optimize resource allocation and minimize redundancy in relief and development operations.



Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Understanding the deep and urgent need for international action to address the transition from relief to development,

Remembering the 2022 United Nations General Assembly resolution 76/300 “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment”,

Affirming development as a human right, as recognized by the Declaration on the Right to Development, according to the General Assembly 41/128 (1986),

Keeping in mind the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Declaration of Philadelphia (1944), which affirms workers’ rights,

Recognizing General Assembly Resolution 75/290 (2021) “Review of the Implementation of General Assembly resolution 72/305 on the Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council”, focusing on the transition from short-term to long-term development,

Mindful that the transition to renewable energy and low-carbon models are shared responsibilities of producing and consuming Member States,

Affirming the profound impact of disaster and community-wide trauma on psychological and social health and recalling the World Health Organisation’s (WHO) Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013–2030, which sets clear actions for Member States to promote mental health and well-being,

Reiterating the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (2007), which aims to address the absence of an interagency framework addressing mental health in crises,

Recalling the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*, which recognizes that stakeholders should share responsibility to reduce disaster risk,

Recognizing the work of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit and the Economic Co-operation and Development in 2019 in developing the Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Nexus (HDP Nexus) by decreasing risks and vulnerabilities of crisis-affected populations,

Bearing in mind capital funding and providing labor resources for relief should be grounded in advancing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that concern security, governance, and human livelihoods,

Supporting infrastructures such as the Official Development Assistance framework developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that is recognized as the “Gold Standard” in foreign aid to help implement crisis resolution,

Recognizing the importance of technological advancements to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the potential they hold for development,

Addressing the need for sustainable energy in the transition from relief to development, given the adverse effects of the climate crises have on vulnerable communities,

Knowing the significance of a strong economy in the transition from relief to development, regardless of a nation's current status or prospects,

Bearing in mind the necessity of bolstering civil society in advocacy of reforms with assurance of peace and security in developing nations,

Stressing the need of humanitarian aid initiatives for the development of Member States through sustainability and partnership,

Recognizing Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), which maintains that sustainable energy be available for all, and reiterating the necessity of sustainable energy to reduce climate-related crises,

Emphasizing the desire to reach Sustainable Development Goals 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) to accomplish financial stability for all,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 66/223 (2011), "Towards Global Partnerships," and the importance that the private sector plays in development through partnerships, facilitating the development of new technologies to promote a more attractive environment for private sector investment,

Acknowledging that climate change is a global issue with severe consequences that must be rectified to strengthen security and development, while bearing in mind the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) efforts to combat climate change, which established both the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015) to limit greenhouse gas emissions,

Taking into account Law No. 19,580 in the Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI) on Gender-Based Violence, ensuring that women and vulnerable populations are protected and empowered in the workforce and recognizing that gender equality is necessary for development as outlined in SDG 5 (Gender Equality),

Acknowledging the responsibility of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as outlined in Article 62, paragraph 1 of the United Nations Charter, to address the situation of humanitarian relief and potential long-term developmental impacts through multi-stakeholder partnership research,

Supporting the efforts of African Member States that are working towards sustainable development through the security of burgeoning democracies and strong infrastructure as seen in the Ministerial Declaration of the Economic and Social Council resolution (2001) (E/DCL/2001),

Highlighting various Member State partnerships, such as Nigeria's NGYouthSDGs, where young people can receive relevant information through various workshops and outreach opportunities,

Acknowledging the success of programs such as Italy's Youth4Climate program to scale up youth-led climate breakthrough and involvement,

Acknowledging that transitioning to sustainable energy reassures that no Member States will be left behind in the global green energy movement to provide better-developed care in relief situations,

Recognizing health initiatives reinstates relief programs that provide support will further Member States resilience towards development in long term and short-term goals,

Encouraging economic revenues and outlooks to support initiatives to further Member States financially in allocating tools for relief to development initiatives,

Enhancing the need for humanitarian aid and infrastructure further supports countries in immediate and long-term impacts in response to crisis situations,

Acknowledging that technology and agriculture innovations are a part of relief and development programs in response to crisis situations,

Caring about the climate crisis is essential to finding solutions to relief and development, as a large portion of disaster relief is contributed by climate change and is a root cause of crisis in Member States,

Having adopted the acronym SHEETC: S; sustainable energy initiatives, H; health organizations, E; enhancement to humanitarian aid and innovation, E; economic initiatives, T; technological and agricultural advances, and C; climate crisis initiatives, to empower Member States in the transition from relief to development as a result of crises,

1. *Affirms* that sustainable energy contributes to energy security, drives economic growth, and fosters environmental and relief efforts through the Sustainable Development Knowledge Program (SDKP) and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), resulting in the prevention of further climate destruction;
2. *Directs attention to* the necessity of clean energy programs to combat economic and governmental instability in developing Member States that:
 - a. Engage in Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) collaboration, such as through the SOS Children's Villages, the Haiti Crisis Relief Fund, and Hope for Haiti to mitigate instability exacerbated by natural disasters amplified by the current climate crisis through tackling affected economic and livelihood circumstances;
 - b. Pursue identification of accessible renewable energy sources that can be adapted to regions;
 - c. Initiate a research program to study the trends of violence in disaster-prone States;
3. *Reaffirms* the importance of transitioning from energy consumption to renewable energy sources:
 - a. Through reducing greenhouse gas emissions by using solar and wind power, while also combating climate change and promoting sustainability;
 - b. Recognizing the conversion of 70% of Chile's total energy consumption and becoming carbon neutral by 2050;
 - c. Noting the potential of Chile's natural resources, such as solar and wind, to facilitate regional and international renewable energy production and export capacity in climate relief situations;
4. *Stresses* the importance of green energy carbon emission reduction action to end the climate crisis from causing more damages in the long term through infrastructure such as the carbon capture plan, which includes:
 - a. Initiatives to remove carbon from the atmosphere in which governments and private investors in the pursuit of green technology advancements;
 - b. Aid to nations struggling with the transition from relief to development due to disasters related to the climate crisis in a way that they can be invested into job resources such as the carbon capture initiative which would create over 100 million job opportunities and meet the carbon reduction targets in 2050;

5. *Advises* that Member States focus on the employment shortage arising from the transition from non-renewable into renewable energy by:
 - a. Employing affected communities to develop infrastructure that will diversify economic portfolios;
 - b. Developing a strategy to maintain employment for those who encompass the labor force of such non-renewable industries;

6. *Calls* for the hosting of an international conference to address the Sustainable Energy and Equal Development (SEED) Initiative, which aids the long-term development transition from crude energy forces to clean energy sources that exacerbate the climate crisis causing the continual need for immediate relief from environmental disasters, and:
 - a. Moves towards the transition from economic support for climate disaster relief to sustainable economic practices and infrastructure adjustments that reflect the worsening climate;
 - b. Aids in the transition from relying on oil, lumber, and other environmentally dangerous energy sources to clean energy by equipping LDCs with education, resources, and aid to:
 - i. Slow the transition for Member States reliant on the exports and imports of crude energy sources so their economies do not suffer;
 - ii. Provide alternative solutions for Member States who will suffer the most from moving to clean energy in the short term;
 - c. Works to move to wind and solar energy in developing nations to combat the use of lumber, coal, and other fossil fuels:
 - i. With the reduction of wildfires, using non-combustible material between the panels and the roof;
 - ii. To aid in long-term development through the implementation of longer-lasting energy sources and relieve the reliance on limited sources and ruins the environment;
 - d. Aims to provide the infrastructure for these technological sources to ensure success through:
 - i. Finding viable land and resources and;
 - ii. Working alongside local communities to best implement infrastructure safely and efficiently;
 - e. Emphasizes funding and resources to develop these clean energy sources through private and public groups;
 - f. Encourages Member States of ECOSOC to provide funding for a smooth transition through:
 - i. The United Nations fund;
 - ii. Voluntary contributions;

- g. Training people in local areas on how to implement energy sources to carry out the transition in their communities by speaking in local meetings by:
 - i. Bringing in volunteers and professionals from states that know the technology to train others;
 - ii. Creating programs to train the youth on how to use and create the technology so that it sustains itself for future generations;
- h. Works with local and state governments to implement policy and peaceful negotiations to change to clean energy by:
 - i. Creating peace between local groups to remove the threat of government interference;
 - ii. Facilitating the partnership between civil society and the government;
- 7. *Encourages* the prioritization of mental health treatment within existing general disaster health response frameworks for communities in trauma by:
 - a. Strengthening trauma-focused mental health programs for those impacted by disaster, including immediate and long-term care through:
 - i. Recommending the implementation of programs at the local level, ensuring local professionals can provide psychological first-aid within cultural contexts;
 - ii. Partnering with research institutions and universities to ensure these programs use the best practices and evidence-based interventions;
 - b. Supporting collaboration with existing Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as the International Association for Suicide Prevention (IASP) and the World Federation for Mental Health;
- 8. *Expresses hope for* cooperation between stakeholders to strengthen emergency health response infrastructure, including trauma care and infectious disease management, by:
 - a. Promoting partnerships between the private sector and civil society stakeholders to improve local development;
 - b. Encouraging joint training and capacity building for a strengthened emergency response, such as the joint United Nations Environment Programme and the Office for Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs;
 - c. Seeking governmental contributions and bilateral aid between developed economies and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), leaning into the examples of:
 - i. The United States Malaria Initiative and;
 - ii. Existing international support measures for LDCs;
- 9. *Acknowledges* food scarcity and malnutrition due to drought and environmental degradation and plans to work with groups in conflict-affected communities to provide access to food and clean water; this can be successful by:
 - a. Collaborating with local groups like the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), which combats malnutrition and relieves starvation and dehydration;

- b. Improving access to clean water and sanitation in LDCs, to aid in combating the adverse effects of drought through:
 - i. Working with government agencies, private sectors, multi-stakeholders, and investors in crisis-impacted areas will contribute to funding and economic development in nations needing aid;
 - ii. Providing access to infrastructure that allows for cleaner water and facilitates access to water sources to aid the transition to clean water and oxygen sanitation;
10. *Highlights* existing programs that provide life-saving humanitarian assistance in disaster scenarios, which may include the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), RET International, or local government programs to provide resources that support the transition to development, such as:
- a. Educational workshops, human service initiatives, emergency disaster response, and human health aid;
 - b. Climate crisis relief programs, like the Foreign Assistance Act of 1968;
11. *Encourages* multilateral collaboration between United Nations Volunteers, RET International, and local governments to provide targeted humanitarian aid in conflict-affected areas by leveraging local and regional volunteers into organized local relief initiatives under a set of guidelines provided by ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment (HAS) that:
- a. Provide immediate emergency assistance, coordinate the emergency response to disasters, aid with disaster recovery efforts, and lay the groundwork for developing sustainable infrastructure;
 - b. Are to be reviewed in the annual meeting of ECOSOC HAS to assess their efficiency and recommend improvements in order to make relief initiatives more effective;
12. *Highlights the value* of volunteer initiatives, such as the United State's PEACE CORPS, to model government voluntary agency programs to resolve crises in affected Member States under agriculture, community, economy, education, environment, health, and youth development to:
- a. Promote further collaboration between developed and developing states on the transition from relief to development;
 - b. Enhance local government agency programs and implementations with trained individuals to create timely changes in response to crises;
 - c. Promote mobility between individuals in all Member States to collaborate on ideas, innovations, infrastructure and aid in response to disasters in vulnerable communities;
13. *Noting deep concern* with the current state of gender inequality that is worsening due to climate disaster and displacement in developing Member States could be counteracted by:
- a. Recommending distribution of resources to combat gender inequality through the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), which dedicates its time to ensure that action is taken for women in order for them to feel empowered;

- b. Amplifying existing educational programs like the United Nations Second Chance Education (SCE) Programme that focus on providing practical support and life skills for young women experiencing discrimination and displacement alongside advocating for the removal of structural constraints that prevent families from resettlement;
14. *Reiterates* the importance of transitioning from high-carbon emissions to low-carbon emissions to be shared by both the importers and exporters of natural resources such as oil, gas, and minerals through public and private partnerships between nations;
15. *Encourages* the usage of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which promotes the development of infrastructure that takes into account worsening global climate to advance resilience and preparedness in Member States that are severely affected by climate crisis exacerbated natural disasters;
16. *Calls* for Member States to work alongside the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to provide capital financing and labor resources for grassroots organizations to implement locally-focused solutions that:
 - a. Provide a strengthened presence of welfare for low-income households in the Global South;
 - b. Affirm the financial gap of the SDGs by promoting partnerships with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);
17. *Emphasizes* the positive outcome of private sector engagement in development and therefore calls upon the open implementation of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) on crisis-affected Member States to aid the transition from relief to development through:
 - a. Providing guidelines for local governments to navigate PPPs, based but not limited to the policies of the Policy Framework for Government-Civil Society partnerships and the Strategy for Private Sector Engagement;
 - b. Supporting increased regional data-sharing between public and private partners and the inclusion of geospatial technologies to facilitate development strategies in Member States;
18. *Suggests* strengthening regional partnerships between developed and developing Member States, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC), Organization of American States (OAM), and Western European and Other States Group (WEOG), and recommends they adopt a framework to provide their local communities with the skill set necessary to transition to long-term development after having received humanitarian aid through:
 - a. Capacity building for civil society actors;
 - b. Vocational skill-building programs;
19. *Calls for* the coordination of alliances such as the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) inspired by the agreement and goals of the G7 and private stakeholders such as Microsoft to invest to give funding to developing states' infrastructure promotion and development via technological energy innovations and transportation such as railways and is exemplifying in the Interuniversity MEC implementation and Lobito Corridor;
20. *Endorses* agricultural research of the farming systems in the Three Sisters Act, which implements sustainable farming techniques in an effort to preserve the environment and

transition to a more nutritious diet via the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) with an emphasis on:

- a. Recognizing the uncertain access to adequate food reduces stress and values the well-being of the citizens;
 - b. Creating healthy behavior plans to decrease the risk of non-communicable diseases like cancer, heart disease, and diabetes;
 - c. Becoming interactive with families through an educational welfare program (Gardening 101);
 - d. Enhancing environmental research to preserve the climate and prevent issues such as over-farming;
 - e. Preventing malnutrition in developing nations by promoting research and benefits on technological agriculture-manufactured tools such as tractors, fertilizers, and remote censoring devices;
 - f. Efforts to promote agriculture research are aimed to help the transition from relief that can result in unstable food sources to development in which food supplies is consistent;
21. *Encourages* the establishment of a working group housed under ECOSOC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Seoul Policy Centre that would seat partners like the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Digital Impact Alliance (DIAL), and three rotating seats for volunteer Member States that want to contribute their digital expertise, with the purpose of:
- a. Leveraging best practice-sharing to support technological innovation for developing Member States to serve as prepared and informed guides for transitioning sustainable relief to development and promoting foreign direct investment as a result of digital literacy's impact on entrepreneurship;
 - b. Accelerate the development of and use of digital tools and services for social impact in order to bridge the gap of public participation in relief, such as through humanitarian-focused efficient communication;
22. *Suggests* working alongside the United Nations Commission and Science and Technology (UNCST) to develop an Artificial Intelligence (AI) program that analyzes various natural disaster patterns and features to:
- a. Develop strategies by utilizing remote sensing technology to provide geographical information and grievance resolutions, as seen in Nigeria's efforts through remote sensing;
 - b. Encourage the exchange of technical proficiency and resources between Member States to support AI-driven disaster prediction, preparedness, and response efforts around the globe;
23. *Encourages* wind protection networks throughout Member States where agriculture suffers due to rough climate that:
- a. Provide funding for local farmers who need this technology through:
 - i. Voluntary contributions from Member States;

- ii. Suggesting reaching out to private sector companies such as Foodsply, CropX Technology, and BrightFarms to help fund the acquisition of these nets;
 - b. Member States can utilize remote sensing technology to further enhance their transition into development:
 - i. Making technological advancements such as tractors, fertilizers, and more;
 - ii. Utilizing this technology in order to predict and prevent natural disasters leading to the preparation taken against various environmental degradation events;
 - c. Ensures that financial systems evolve in tandem with environmental needs to aid Member States needing them more;
- 24. *Stresses* the importance of rights to climate crisis refugees defined as the protection for people displaced across borders from climate-related disasters need for rights and representation based on protections from the 1951 refugee convention, international human rights law, and regional institutions such as the African Unity Convention;
- 25. *Highlights* existing governmental programs that address international development goals, such as USAID or the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), to achieve global development goals, such as:
 - a. Mitigation: Reducing, avoiding, or sequestering carbon emissions;
 - b. Natural and managed ecosystems: Encourage the conservation and restoration or management of natural and managed ecosystems;
 - c. Adaptation: Improving climate resilience in Member States affected by crisis through relief and development initiatives;
 - d. Finance: Supporting governmental agency investment initiatives to mobilize funds in public and private sectors for climate and human-related crisis;
 - e. Community support: Encouraging communication between Member States on individual development portfolios on climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies;
 - f. Critical populations: Emphasizing meaningful participation and leadership in the transition from relief to development within local groups and civil society through existing education, training, and resources;
- 26. *Focusing* on relieving the burden of humanitarian and environmental crises in the nations that are in critical need by partnering with pre-existing groups to replant forests lost to unsafe logging practices such as:
 - a. One tree planted, trees for the future, the arbor foundation, and the tree trust fund;
 - b. Facilitate peaceful negotiations between the government and these groups to make it safe to plant trees and rebuild forests and;
 - c. Work with local farmers in Africa to teach safe agriculture practices;
- 27. *Collaborating* with civil society in teaching citizens how to continue these safe practices can lead to long-term sustainability by:

- a. Funding groups that teach the next generation safe and effective practices and;
- b. Providing help with research and new methods of practice while;
- c. Equipping them with the technology to be successful;

28. *Considering* the importance of the critical points addressed within the SHEETC structure supports the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to assess its success every five years.



Code: ECOSOC/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging that, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency, over 21 million individuals are displaced annually due to climate disasters,

Noting the need for funds to provide relief and drive social development programs,

Cognizant that disaster-resilient education infrastructure shall be needed, serving not only emergency needs but also durable solutions in pursuit of continued learning and community engagement,

Recognizing the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in fostering development, by increasing employment and thereby societal stability, by equipping young individuals with skills needed for success in their future,

Emphasizing the need to improve global collaboration through information sharing on emergency response tactics and preparedness for immediate relief action,

Affirming the importance of achieving sustainable development to deliver quality education to all,

Aware of the Global Partnership for Education statement that 251 million children, adolescents and youth are out of school or uneducated,

Noting with concern the increasing challenges, particularly in developing Member States, caused by the lack of equitable educational resources in times of conflict,

Stressing that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reported that one quarter of adolescents worldwide do not have access to vocational skill training, which prevents adolescents from developing the work-force ready skills necessary to recover from crises,

Taking note that education plays an important role in sustainable development and poverty reduction, particularly after disasters,

Observing that the transition from relief to development requires engagement with state institutions and local communities that have their own needs, insights, and traditional knowledge that structure their society,

1. *Advises* Member States to protect and fortify local vulnerable ecosystems from disasters by implementing international and regional frameworks that provide local stakeholders with specific methods to establish systems and programs necessary for equipping local communities with skills to remain resilient to disasters, such as the:
 - a. Programme for Infrastructural Development in Africa (PIDA);
 - b. Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP);
2. *Supports* a portion of the United Nations' regular budget being used for relief and development initiatives, to drive economic and social development and improve the standard of living;

3. *Suggests* Member States to prioritize and build crisis-resilient structures to ensure that educational institutions can withstand disasters and provide a safe learning environment, especially in times of conflict by:
 - a. Applying universal design standards in education infrastructure, considering the risk and vulnerability of the region of which it is located;
 - b. Stressing the use of sustainable materials and methods in the construction of educational facilities to ensure resilience such as:
 - i. Using the Life Cycle Cost to analyze the total cost of disaster damage;
 - ii. Selecting the most cost-effective design;
 - c. Allocating petroleum and natural gas revenue to both governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that develop infrastructure for residents, including:
 - i. Agriculture areas;
 - ii. Hospitals;
 - iii. Educational institutions;
4. *Invites* Member States to lead development efforts by collaborating with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and grassroots organizations to aid the transition from relief to development, to better understand the needs of the people in those communities and avoid distrust of international help by:
 - a. Assisting in adolescent education;
 - b. Improving overall living conditions for families, resulting in stability and proactive members in communities;
5. *Calls* for the continuation of education in times of crisis by:
 - a. Suggesting that Member States establish temporary schools in impacted areas;
 - b. Inviting NGOs, such as Save the Children and Oxfam, to work with local community school districts to implement educational strategies and formulating informative curriculums in times of crises;
6. *Seeks* to improve international relief response and information sharing across Member States through holding a conference where:
 - a. Willing Member States meet to bridge the gaps in international response times through methods such as:
 - i. Open and frequent communication on events that can evolve into a crisis;
 - ii. Improving upon technology in crisis-prone zones to quicken communication;
 - iii. Improving systems that allow for immediate dispatch of humanitarian aid;
 - b. Willing Member States contribute to information sharing on tactics to:
 - i. Actively combat crisis before it occurs;

- ii. Actively recover and move towards development during and after a crisis;
 - iii. Immediate relief efforts;
 - c. Willing Member States contribute to information sharing on education and global curriculums about:
 - i. Job availability and preparedness;
 - ii. Climate challenges and solutions;
 - iii. Agricultural practices, challenges, and solutions;
 - iv. Constructing sustainable and crisis-resilient infrastructure;
7. *Stresses* the need to bridge the gap in resources to address the educational divide affecting rural areas by:
- a. Increasing internet access by using mobile broadbands, satellites, and cell towers;
 - b. Commending software corporations, like Microsoft and Viasat, that create partnerships that extend high-speed internet access to people living in underdeveloped areas;
 - c. Endorsing the Digital Inclusion Navigator, the online platform that increases digital access, lowers the costs of internet services, and makes technology more affordable;
 - d. Emphasizing the need for children to have internet access to have educational materials at home;
 - e. Expressing hope for financial support in forms of humanitarian aid that target education and rights for minorities;
 - f. Encouraging voluntary aid contributions from fellow Member States in the form of:
 - i. Textbooks;
 - ii. Technology;
 - iii. Educational supplies;
8. *Encourages* Member States to foster educational programs through the use of ECOS (Eco-Schools) global initiative programs aiming to empower students to become more environmentally conscious, implementing vocational skills training into the curriculum, to inform children on the importance of vocational skills and ways to utilize them to create a positive foundation for children and society while also finding sustainable solutions by:
- a. Utilizing fields like farming, construction, and agriculture as hands-on learning experiences that foster practical skill sets which not only increases job opportunities but also supports sustainable developments:
 - i. So that all people in vulnerable situations may have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them;
 - ii. Concurrently filling necessary jobs in fields like healthcare, construction, and education in their communities that allow for the continued survival and thriving in the face of crisis;

- iii. Supported by international partnerships such as Young Reporters for the Environment;
 - iv. By having students share ideas with peers on a national level through Young Reporters for the Environment (YRE) through twinning programs assisting students;
 - v. To gain a global perspective on environmental issues while developing leadership skills;
9. *Suggests* a partnership with organizations, such as the Global Crisis Response Platform, to help manage and direct resources to crisis-affected regions including:
- a. Reconstruction in crisis areas;
 - b. Implementation of education systems;
 - c. Implementation of technologies to bridge gaps;
 - d. Encouraging programs that combat the inequality experienced by women and marginalized communities;
10. *Further requests* the continuation of transparency from NGOs, such as Direct Relief, when working with governments and local communities, thereby providing aid focused on fostering development and sustainability;
11. *Encourages* that Member States develop a national fund to help develop systems and responses that would aid in times of crisis;
12. *Calls for* the initiation of a study utilizing Member States experiences and best practices concerning disaster-resistant strategies and design for education infrastructure, including:
- a. National technical committees who would work together to review and disseminate successful case studies coming from various jurisdictions, while providing critical guidance on best practices for disaster resilience education;
 - b. Research work regarding the development of new technologies and methodologies that might be used to enhance resilience in educational facilities located within countries prone to different hazards;
13. *Advises* partnerships with NGOs and non-profit organizations, such as SOS Children's Villages, that work to engage communities in crisis by:
- a. Helping to implement community involvement programs that assist in:
 - i. Disaster preparedness training;
 - ii. Understanding and building crisis-resistant infrastructure;
 - iii. Developing methods and tactics in crisis recovery;
 - b. Helping to facilitate partnerships with groups like the UN body UNICEF and educational institutions like Professors Without Borders to develop context-specific curriculum that integrates:
 - i. Relief response;

- ii. Disaster risk reduction;
- iii. Management to foster a culture of resiliency among the students and the teaching profession alike;

14. *Proposes* NGOs, such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), to work to promote domestic economies by:

- a. Incentivizing initiatives for business creations such as:
 - i. Tax cuts/economic support for opening a business;
 - ii. Making benefits for the workers, such as bonuses and insurance;
- b. Providing education based on finance and business management.



Code: ECOSOC/1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Addressing the Transition from Relief to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Appalled that over 363 million people currently require humanitarian aid due to conflicts, climate-related disasters, disease outbreaks, and economic disparity according to the United Nations (UN),

Recognizes the ongoing crises of war and climate change that have left 76 million people displaced, according to the Internally Displaced Monitoring Center (IDMC),

Deeply concerned that disasters disrupted the provision of over 363,184 basic services in 44 reporting Member States in 2022, according to the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR),

Alarmed that half of the international community lacks access to essential health services according to the World Health Organization (WHO),

Affirming our commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and SDG 13 (Climate Change),

Acknowledges marginalized communities' priorities, risks, capacities, and aspirations,

Cognizant that natural disasters and climate change cause average losses of \$732 billion-\$845 billion each year to infrastructure worldwide,

Mindful that investing in comprehensive infrastructure reform such as retrofitting and natural disaster prevention will lead to greater prosperity and public safety in the future,

Firmly Convinced free trade allows developing nations to gain funding for massive infrastructure projects without the overreach of developed nations imposing their will on them,

Distressed that climate change has disproportionately affected the global south, specifically in Africa, with agricultural productivity decreasing by 34% since 1961 due to climate change,

Emphasizing that the implementation of modified farming methods is proven to improve disaster resilience, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

Noting the lack of collaboration between Member States on technology, particularly the absence of shared databases for tracking environmental issues and solutions,

Appalled that 700 million individuals require \$48 billion to provide adequate aid as a result of poor economic development, according to the World Bank,

Reaffirms the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development which states that development is a human right,

Further affirming the Copenhagen Declaration of 1995 and the subsequent mission of both the Millennium Goals and the SDGs for 2030 in creating sustainable equal development crucial in development goals 1 (No Poverty) and 3 (Good Health and Well Being),

Taking into consideration that, according to the World Bank, an estimated 300 million children will still lack basic literacy skills by 2030, and 70% of 10-year-olds in developing nations are unable to understand a simple written text,

Acknowledges unemployment as a prohibiting factor to the establishment of a strong and sustainable economy,

1. *Advocating* for the implementation of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA's) flagship program and Triple Nexus Approach to establish a concise and unified method of humanitarian action through:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to redesign humanitarian action by applying OCHA's flagship program by:
 - i. *Systematically* engaging with communities to understand their priorities, risks, capacities, and aspirations;
 - ii. *Coordinating* planning and programming around these priorities at a decentralized, subnational level;
 - iii. *Financing* a coalition of partners and packages of humanitarian assistance that contribute to delivering community priorities both in terms of emergency response and strengthening resilience;
 - b. Inviting multilateral collaboration from all actors engaging with Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), local leadership, and relevant governmental departments;
 - c. Suggesting partnerships with the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, African Development Bank, and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for necessary funding;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure Internally Displaced Peoples (IDP) are thought of when addressing the transition of relief to development by way of:
 - a. Advocating for Member States to be more transparent regarding the needs and status of IDPs via reporting to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
 - b. Recommending using satellites to ensure and track aid that is delivered to rural areas using the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT);
 - c. Ensuring that the correct development aid is reaching its intended recipients under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
3. *Reminds* Member States and NGOs to engage with South-South cooperation and post-disaster transportation development by:
 - a. Promoting initiatives such as the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa to establish integrated transport systems such as railroads, paved roads, and telecommunication networks between Member States;
 - b. Maintaining roads, particularly in rural areas, for the safe and efficient transportation of food, medicine, and other supplies;
 - c. Asserting the importance of mass transit systems to help post-disaster relief arrive faster and more consistently;
 - d. Cooperating with other Member States to promote knowledge sharing and assistance with post-disaster transportation development;

- e. Encouraging Member States to donate to the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation;
4. *Advocates* for the strengthening of existing universal healthcare systems and suggests a conference and survey to address healthcare reform with universal healthcare as a possible policy option through:
- a. Recognizing the existing framework for this system and the metrics in terms of dealing with addressing healthcare development;
 - b. Advocating for improving coordination among global humanitarian aid donors for organizations such as the World Health Organization as outlined by the France Humanitarian strategy (2023-2027);
 - c. Engaging with UN organizations such as the WHO to collaborate in preventing the spread of disease while fostering internal capacity;
 - d. Directing funds to establish training programs for the local populace on prevention techniques and early diagnosis;
 - e. Reviewing pre-existing national health policies and adapting where necessary to meet current conditions based on WHO recommendations;
5. *Encourages* all Member States to prioritize building infrastructure that is climate resilient from natural and man-made disasters to ensure projects prioritize sustainability by:
- a. Approving infrastructure development under China's Belt and Road Initiative, to build ports, highways, schools, and hospitals;
 - b. Cooperating with the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to strengthen infrastructure and minimize damages in Member States facing frequent earthquakes;
 - c. Addressing flood issues, the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) can offer training for local responders, to strengthen their preparedness for future flood occurrences, ensure faster evacuation, and better communication during crises, minimizing the loss of lives and damage;
 - d. Promoting the adoption of technologies in renewable energy, low-carbon buildings, and smart grid Member States to help them achieve SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) 9 (Industry Innovation and Infrastructure) 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action);
6. *Recommends* Member States initiate programs similar to the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) to effectively eliminate food insecurity and transition to development by:
- a. Fostering safe investment of state revenue into agricultural development;
 - b. Addressing long-term initiatives intended to create a diversified economy, protect agriculture, and address the ongoing climate crisis;
 - c. Investing in comprehensive drought prevention initiatives such as improved soil, water irrigation, and water storage;

- d. Engendering the development of disaster preparedness policies and strategies, early warning response systems, and social safety nets;
7. *Recommends* Member States conduct Voluntary National Reviews to collect and share data to enable Member States to strengthen existing databases and promote transparency, including OCHA's 345W System, which has tracked the achievements of local actors thus far;
8. *Highlights* the effectiveness of intellectual collaboration between developing and developed Member States to create strong economies needed for the translation from relief to development and tackling unemployment along the way by:
 - a. Creating an environment that fosters free trade between nations by engaging with organizations such as the Central African Monetary Union to further cement collaboration between Member States and their neighbors;
 - b. Engaging in multilateral partnerships such as Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa, Boosting Intra African Trades, and Accelerated Development for Africa and Latin and Caribbean states through bodies such as the Organization of American States and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in coordination with regional development banks including the Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank, and ad hoc experts;
 - c. Prioritizing entrepreneurship especially among youth by providing government microloans, to create opportunities for self-employment, and create new jobs;
 - d. Collaborating with the UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to develop more effective foreign investment policies that will attract more foreign investors;
 - e. Promoting inclusive economics such as microfinancing and banking to bridge the disconnect between traditionally marginalized communities;
 - f. Encouraging Member States to increase public work projects on a state level to decrease unemployment and supplement the private sector job market;
 - g. Promoting knowledge and technology transfer to enhance economic competitiveness, such as technical assistance and vocational training;
 - h. Installing broadband internet so that developing Member States can gain access to the internet;
 - i. Promoting cooperation between the private sector and small and medium enterprises;
 - j. Recommends collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Think Tank to further analysis of economic, social, and environmental data in order to inform policy and decision-making in Member States;
9. *Advocates* for streamlining of education on a Member State to Member State basis to reduce illiteracy which poses a hindrance to development by:
 - a. Bridging the divide between rural and urban communities through the creation of facilities within rural areas and increasing funding for teaching programs to raise the teacher-to-student ratio;
 - b. Recommending incentivizing school attendance, particularly within communities affected by poverty, through cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP).