



Summary Report for the Commission for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Addressing the Global Housing Crisis
2. Leveraging Sport for Social Development

The session was attended by representatives of 38 Member States.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, 2 beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing the Global Housing Crisis.” By Saturday afternoon, the body had consolidated two comprehensive working papers which tackled a top-down and bottom-up approach respectively to solving the pressing issue of global housing inequality and homelessness. The former included issues such as slum redevelopment, nationally subsidized housing, and a global database for accessing housing. The latter focused on access to health care and other vital resources for displaced individuals, climate resilient housing, and the value of fostering community-level participation in alleviating housing inequality and homelessness. Each working group supported the proposals of the other and embraced the divergent approaches to tackling the topic. On Saturday evening, the committee passed two resolutions.

Following voting on Saturday evening, the body embarked on agenda item II, “Leveraging Sport for Social Development.” The committee fervently moved into discussion of the second matter and brought exceptional energy to the table. By Sunday morning, five initial working groups had emerged which discussed ideas such as gender equality in sport, leveraging global sports media to promote social development initiatives, climate-neutrality standards for sports infrastructure and events, and much more. In the committee’s final session on Sunday afternoon, the body voted on four Draft Resolutions and passed them all as Resolutions.



Code: CSocD/1/1

Committee: The Commission for Social Development

Topic: Addressing the Global Housing Crisis

The Commission for Social Development,

Guided by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Article 11.1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which defines and identifies the right to an adequate standard of living with peace, security, and dignity,

Reviewing with concern the report on the fifty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development (E/2020/26-E/CN.5/2020/7) which shows that 1.6 billion individuals worldwide currently live in inadequate housing conditions and moreover, the rate of global homelessness increases every year,

Deeply concerned with the worsened effects of housing evictions due to natural hazards and prolonged unemployment from the COVID-19 pandemic,

Cognizant of displacement from informal housing due to economic strain, lack of land ownership rights, and overpopulation,

Recognizing the opportunity to integrate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into solutions which address the current global housing crisis,

Acknowledging the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)'s 2021 report on informal settlements estimating that around 28 million children are homeless,

Further acknowledging the need for Member States to use all available resources concerning the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Drawing attention to the rights asserted in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, such as decent living, rest and leisure, protection of families, and equitable food production and distribution,

Noting with appreciation the 58th session of the United Nations (UN) Commission for Social Development which passed the first resolution on homelessness, as well as the work done by UN-habitat and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as many regional organizations (IGOs) on addressing homelessness,

Affirming current plans and resolutions working towards the mitigation of the housing crisis per all United Nations bodies,

Seeking more information concerning statistics of the present and future homeless populations of all Member States,

Welcoming Member States to implement affordable housing measures to assist those in need of sustainable and safe housing as per SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities),

Noting with deep concern the number of people displaced, both internally and externally, due to the effects of climate change, including the role that infrastructure construction plays in carbon manufacturing,

Further concerned with the lack of energy-saving measures within housing structures in rural areas,

Dedicated to the use of data analysis in any actions set forth, utilizing data provided by various NGOs,

Emphasizing the significance of cohesive and comprehensive aid packages from Member States to communities struggling with housing instability,

Reaffirming the successes of mass public housing projects throughout the world as a means of mitigating homelessness,

Concerned by the inability of those displaced from their homes to gain access to proper health care,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to fully consider the human right to adequate housing when forming policy, while implementing the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which include but are not limited to addressing poverty, ensuring the right to housing based on values of enabling independent lives, respect of choice, rehabilitation, integration into the community and society, and providing good public health;
2. *Recommends* the institution of policies that would secure dwellings for unhoused communities, which:
 - a. At a domestic level, would include:
 - i. Governments assisting with granting property and land ownership to those residing in informal settlements to combat forced evictions and violent raids;
 - ii. Educating those living in informal settlements about the rights granted to them by government policy;
 - iii. Comprehensive infrastructure for housing the homeless and ensuring fair access to assistance with housing;
 - b. At a global level would include:
 - i. The use of international NGOs to champion land ownership rights and economic empowerment, such as UN-Habitat, and NGOs that are unaffiliated with the United Nations;
 - ii. Advocating for cooperation among organizations, including NGOs, regional organizations, as well as the governments of other Member States;
3. *Proposes* a “bottom-up” approach involving local community members in housing development and urbanization by:
 - a. Locating experienced community members and aid workers who can move towards building, improving, and developing their communities through the creation of stable housing;

- b. Creating a foundation for the development of housing and community through active and in-person involvement in apprenticeship programs by:
 - i. Compensating community members already skilled in trades for leading apprenticeship programs consisting primarily of shadowing trade workers over a period of 1-3 years, depending on the ability level of the student and hosting consistent community meetings to compare experiences and share knowledge;
 - ii. Providing a clear path to future employment for those participating in said apprenticeships through the use of funding and aid to create employment opportunities in the housing infrastructure sector through simple, streamlined employment application processes to provide a more inclusive recruitment system;
 - c. Laying the groundwork for community members with prior trade experience to find stable employment in the creation and maintenance of housing by:
 - i. Compensating community members for leading the aforementioned apprenticeship programs;
 - ii. Creating urbanization and housing projects through pre-existing initiatives and funds provided by aid as well as national budgets;
 - iii. Employing community members in local housing projects to create stable and affordable housing that will benefit the community as a whole;
 - d. Encouraging positive associations towards urbanization and housing development through consistent and constructive community involvement;
 - e. Promoting the inclusion of local governments and native grassroots organizations already present in these communities;
4. *Further recommends* the creation of a housing and job counseling program, titled the “Individual Initiative for a Successful Home” (IISH), that would aid individuals seeking jobs close to affordable housing by:
- a. Determining where areas of affordable housing are in relation to open long-term jobs;
 - b. Providing assistance with acquiring such jobs, including interviewing simulations and resume review;
5. *Hopes* for the cooperation between Member States and UN-Habitat on the “The Strategic Plan,” which will:
- a. Allow for climate action and sustained urban living;
 - b. Reduce geographical poverty and inequality in urban and rural areas;
 - c. Improve Member State relations with liaison offices, regional offices, country offices, and Member State headquarters;

6. *Encourages* the implementation of affordable housing to ensure that all people have access to the fundamental human right to safe and habitable housing, which:
 - a. Invites fellow Member States to set forth monetary aid through:
 - i. Organizations such as the UN-Habitat foundation;
 - ii. Provisions supporting technical cooperation for project executions in individual nations;
 - b. Welcomes plans to continue the growth of environmentally and socially sustainable living;
7. *Invites* the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for a collaboration with Member States to ensure that migrant populations have access to programs and services that assist with housing by working towards no discrimination based on race, nationality, or gender;
8. *Suggests* the implementation of climate-resilient housing improvements within rural areas through:
 - a. Endorsing future housing developments that abide by meeting air quality standards established by the World Health Organization (WHO);
 - b. Supporting future energy-saving infrastructure plans with respect to waste management guidelines in addition to working towards Sustainable Development Goal 11.6, emphasizing per capita environmental impact of cities;
9. *Encourages* the implementation of measures to mitigate the effects of damage and destruction to pre-existent housing by natural disasters and armed conflict, including:
 - a. Encouraging the allocation of a portion of the housing budget on a national level to repairs and recovery after natural disasters and armed conflict;
 - b. Adapting for environmental destruction in high-risk areas through:
 - i. Adding structures and bolstering pre-existing housing using climate-resilient materials;
 - ii. Avoiding high-risk construction projects in areas with frequent natural disasters;
 - c. Requesting foreign assistance to Member States affected by natural disasters and armed-conflict by creating quick-response measures to aid those affected including:
 - i. Creating temporary structures to house those displaced;
 - ii. Requesting the assistance and aid of NGOs;
 - iii. Bolstering bilateral and multilateral aid efforts in order to encourage re-building, recovery, and prevention of further destruction;
10. *Calls for* the observation and statistical analysis of the present and future homeless and housing crisis-affected populations using the OECD, Our World in Data Homelessness database, and the Humanitarian Data Exchange;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to provide aid in a more cohesive manner by:
 - a. Combining aid that would be provided over a period of 5 years into one large-scale contribution that will promote the development of Member States in a more concentrated and rapid manner;
 - b. Encouraging Member States receiving aid to designate a large portion of their newly expanded budget towards improving the housing conditions of their people by:
 - i. Creating new infrastructure projects which will expand the housing market and create safe and sustainable housing;
 - ii. Providing funding for educating and equipping workers in order to build their communities through their trades;
12. *Strongly suggests* the creation of a yearly conference funded by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to support homeless people by:
 - a. Introducing new guidelines and policies to manage future pandemics that are considered threats to the public in collaboration with the WHO;
 - b. Creating and overseeing a common fund to aid the homeless by:
 - i. Directing funds to infrastructure projects;
 - ii. Encouraging health care and food security projects;
13. *Urges* Member States to adopt affordable health care for those in poverty through the WHO by:
 - a. Working to see the introduction of field hospitals to marginalized neighborhoods by:
 - i. Improving deepening inequalities across urban and rural areas in health care;
 - ii. Calling for care to be centered towards those who need immediate assistance;
 - b. Working to place field hospitals at the center of urban development, by:
 - i. Supporting Member States in the development of sustainable urban planning systems to foster healthy living standards;
 - ii. Promoting eco-friendly urban living;
 - c. Noting that the current spread of infectious diseases, such as COVID-19, has caused a halt in current urban projects through:
 - i. Advising the distribution of free or subsidized vaccinations for those in poverty and those living in inadequate housing conditions;
 - ii. Recommending the continued immunization of children, to eradicate infectious diseases;
 - d. Drawing attention to the need to provide assistance for workers when developing self-sustainable living.



Code: CSocD/1/2

Committee: The Commission for Social Development

Topic: Addressing the Global Housing Crisis

The Commission for Social Development,

Affirming that access to adequate housing is a basic human right as put forward by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR),

Deeply distressed that 1.6 billion people will be subject to the global housing crisis by 2025, as estimated by the World Bank,

Recognizing the issues that can arise from an imprecise universal definition of adequate housing,

Noting that many impoverished countries require improved infrastructure to access or receive needed humanitarian aid,

Aware of the housing issues found within impoverished communities such as a lack of sanitized floor space, lack of plumbing, lack of adequate insulation, and potable water,

Fully aware of the fact that impoverished housing settlements, hereafter referred to as slums, foster a sense of community amongst the residents,

Conscious of the need to provide sustainable redevelopment of existing infrastructure in impoverished communities in respect to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities),

Observing the need for better developed financial action plans with developing Member States for slum upgrading and redevelopment,

Bearing in mind the sensitivity towards cultural differences needed when redeveloping slums and impoverished neighborhoods,

Declaring the need for national governments to subsidize sustainable housing and utilities to alleviate housing insecurities on individual citizen and establish international support from exemplary countries for least developed countries (LDCs),

Further recognizing the need for Member States to adopt and extend the goals of the UN-Habitat Strategic Action Plan 2020-2023,

Acknowledging the disparate treatment towards marginalized groups and their access to adequate housing under the realm of housing discrimination,

Recalling the efforts to protect tenant's rights for marginalized groups as stated in the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (1969), the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (1979), the *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, and the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (2007),

Reminding that there are root causes to homelessness and remedies that exist to solve these root causes,

Reaffirming the need to provide support for people facing forceful evictions,

1. *Reaffirms* Article I Section III of the United Nations Charter, “To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion” through:
 - a. Introducing a universal definition of adequate housing to bridge cultural differences between the Member States that demonstrates one’s right to:
 - i. Security of tenure, protections from forced evictions, the arbitrary and demolition of one’s house, and restitution of housing and property;
 - ii. Sufficient living area that grants privacy and physical safety to individuals, protecting them from harassment and other threats of housing insecurity;
 - iii. Access basic services including education, employment opportunities, clean water, sanitation, healthcare services, and social services;
 - iv. Affordable housing accommodating different income levels;
 - v. Resilient and sustainable housing that absorbs and adapts to future shocks such as natural disasters and other emergencies;
 - b. Acknowledging that this definition will allow for more effective communication in the pursuit of implementing equitable solutions for the global housing crisis;
2. *Requests* the creation of a subsidiary body of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to establish a global survey of housing data which would:
 - a. Invite every Member State to participate on a voluntary basis with funding provided by Member States of ECOSOC based on the GDP per capita of each Member States;
 - b. Fuel research on homelessness and housing precarity causes and understanding of possible policies that could be implemented on a larger scale;
 - c. Aid in providing solutions with longevity and transparency that will fulfill Sustainable Development Goal 11 of sustainable communities and cities;
3. *Recommends* that Member States consider infrastructure investments that promote the development of renewable energy, economic growth, and poverty reduction in underdeveloped areas, especially to aid Member States in rural areas in risk of experiencing degrading infrastructure;
4. *Encourages* increased sensitivity to slum redevelopment to ensure the existing sense of community within these slums is not harmed by foreign cultural ideals through:
 - a. Establishing partnerships with local governments, firms, and NGOs;
 - b. Underlining the needs and desires of the local population in the development;
 - c. Fostering increased collaboration involving local agencies and talent;
5. *Urges* the domestic implementation of programs to develop and preserve housing, and to reassess infrastructural inadequacies in existing infrastructure of impoverished communities by:
 - a. Encouraging the usage of renewable energy through funding and other incentives provided by willing Member States;

- b. Addressing poverty alleviation through the implementation of transportation, construction of schools, and provision of jobs closer to slums;
 - c. Promoting economic development through collaborations with private institutions to effectively finance the building and implementation of sustainable and humanitarian housing units by working with the manufacturing and construction sectors to provide funding and housing to invest in the community surrounding their facilities, encouraging the usage of new materials such as glass fiber reinforced gypsum created from recycled materials through negotiations between governments and the private sector, facilitating partnerships between developed firms and developing firms to ensure mutual growth; furthermore, ensuring equitable growth between the two firms to ensure no unequal dealings;
 - d. Ensuring employment quotas for the domestic population, with preferential treatment to those living in inadequate conditions by foreign firms;
 - e. Ensuring organizations equitably provide opportunities to all religious and disadvantaged groups by:
 - i. Ensuring that private firms do not discriminate in their hiring process as well as their choice of location for these projects, given the ethnic and religious differences within;
 - ii. Working in partnership with the International Organization for Migration to provide settlement and opportunities for migrants and refugees from regions across the globe;
6. *Strongly encourages* the creation of a committee under ECOSOC called the “Slum Redevelopment Program”, aligning with minimum housing quality standards outlined by the Millennium Development Goals, International Residential Building Codes, UN-HABITAT and Sphere guidelines to:
- a. Develop a fund to specifically target slum redevelopment through financing action plans and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Member States by:
 - i. Urging Member States to meet annually to discuss financing action plans for developing national slum redevelopment;
 - ii. Requesting Member States pledge annual FDI specifically for slum redevelopment through voluntary, financial incentive created through both internal and external partnerships facilitated by the ECOSOC;
 - iii. Calling upon NGOs to take part in this annual conference to provide a more grassroots perspective on slum redevelopment by working in partnership with UN-Habitat to fund housing through micro financing for Member States who need assistance; the initial meeting will be hosted in Shanghai, with the following year’s meeting location being determined two years ahead, with a focus on regional rotation;
7. *Requests* that Member States implement subsidy and deduction housing programs through access to funds that:

- a. Increase government subsidies towards public housing to develop, preserve, and fund affordable private housing, while increasing the cultivation of private-public relations in all Member States;
 - b. Provide households with utility coverage if they pay high housing costs that exceed 30 percent of their total monthly income, according to set definitions of affordability;
 - c. Supply grants and vouchers for those who lack collateral or steady employment, such as individual families within LDCs and other vulnerable communities to acquire and afford housing that covers a wide range of families who suffers from housing insecurities;
 - d. Provide access to funds that account for the disparities in the financial resources among Member States;
 - e. Account for the varying financial classification of Member States such as developed countries or less developed countries (LDCs) and the need for LDCs to access an international fund to implement the suggested programs which will address the difficulty for financially dependent Member States to produce funds for subsidization programs which would be addressed through an international fund;
8. *Adopts* and extends the UN-HABITAT Strategic 4 point plan to combat the housing crisis through:
- a. Integrating national housing policies which aim to facilitate access to housing that are inclusive of everyone while reducing spatial inequalities and poverty in urban and rural communities;
 - b. Striving for more shared prosperity in cities and regions by promoting an environment in which local communities work with experts to design and facilitate a transition into more livable housing conditions;
 - c. Strengthening climate actions as well as improve the urban environment;
 - d. Wants Member States to have and maintain an effective urban crisis prevention and response plan that facilitates access to social services and health care for people who live in a homeless situation;
 - e. Calling for the implementation of stricter guidelines to push local governments to enact more inclusive laws and national housing policies addressing housing discrimination;
9. *Urges* Member States to implement protective policies for victims of forced evictions to prevent increasing the global homelessness rate through:
- a. Establishing evictions as a final option for conflicts regarding housing and prioritizing other options such as debt rescheduling, emergency housing benefits that serve as a safety net, and relocation to more affordable, yet adequate housing;
 - b. Implementing policies regarding rent stabilization and control adjusted for inflation;
 - c. Preventing relocation of indigenous peoples without concrete, informed consent;
10. *Further suggests* that UN-HABITAT create frameworks for programs and knowledge on preventive measures against homelessness that guide willing nations on both the effort of other

Member States to prevent and reduce homelessness, and to further understand how to obtain funds for the implementation of such programs which:

- a. Integrate national housing policies at the local level that include but are not limited to victims of domestic violence, victims of conflict, children, elderly, disabled, indigenous groups, and women; and to provide support for people in precarious housing situations caused by climate change, poverty, or other while respecting the demographics, culture, religion and identity diversity of Member States that address and include social services and health care concerns;
- b. Facilitate access to social services, health care, postal services, technology, public transport, health facilities, and education for people who live in a homeless situation implementing local housing policies to ensure adequate living conditions that guarantee human dignity through the right of free autonomous mobility, the use of public spaces, and political rights by respecting the cultural differences among regions and states, and strongly discourages Members States to build anti-homeless architecture;
- c. Work with NGOs such as USAID, UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO and UN bodies to train service workers who work with homeless and vulnerable populations with an inclusive approach to diversity, equity, and inclusions to encourage education and training programs.



Code: CSocD/2/1

Committee: The Commission for Social Development

Topic: Leveraging Sport for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 59/10 on “Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace”, which recognizes the role of sports as a tool to promote health, education, development, and peace,

Deeply distressed by the diminishing health effects due to lack of proper physical education and that nearly two million people pass away due to the lack of proper physical activity annually, as estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO),

Recalling the 2016 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)’s report “*Leaving no one Behind*,” highlighting the importance of inclusivity in the face of discrimination,

Emphasizing the importance of sport as a tool for “development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect” as written in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

Applauding the accomplishments of the 1995 *Sports for Generation Equality Framework* recognizing women’s participation in sports reduces gender-based stereotypes,

Expressing concern about the effects that climate change has on the continued tradition of sports and the financial strain,

Concerned that only 4% of all sports coverage is comprised of women, as stated by the United National Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

Further recalling the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) for promoting peace, justice, and welfare in sports,

Recognizing the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and grassroots community groups that support and promote sporting events,

Taking into account the importance of sports-based programs in sharing resources, creating a sense of solidarity, and fostering educational opportunities for youth within rural areas,

Highlighting the interconnection between the practice of sports and the overall well-being of children and adults alike,

Alarmed by the production at the 2016 Rio Olympics of an estimated 3.6 million tons of carbon dioxide,

Noting that the UN Environment Programme has stated that an estimated 10 to 15% reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions could be achieved through landfill mitigation and diversion, energy from waste, recycling, and other types of improved solid waste management,

Aware of the substantial effects of sports development on the environment’s improvement or degeneration,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 76/13 titled “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal” on using sport and “Olympic Ideal” and to further the missions of world peace and sustainable development,

Cognizant of the difficulties faced by developing countries when looking towards international competition and the professional development of athletes,

Desiring programs within youth communities that educate the importance of sports and mental health for the youth of the world,

Emphasizing the importance of combining focus to improve the well-being and education of our youth, allowing for more unison within communities and better living standards, further promoting global participation in sports,

Further recognizing the power of using sport as a tool to negate the social effects of conflict,

Noting with deep concern that youth in conflict zones are especially vulnerable to the respective negative impacts,

Recognizing the *International Convention Against Doping in Sports* which helps to harmonize anti-doping legislation, guideline, regulations, and rules internationally in order to provide a fair and equitable playing environment for all athletes,

Fully alarmed by the recurring use of doping in international sports events, contrary to the International Convention Against Doping in Sports under the Economic and Social Council,

Encouraging Member States to adopt an action plan to mitigate their addition to climate change,

Seeking the implementation of a data reach and statistical analysis program to allow for Member States to follow theirs and other Member States' advancement in the improvement of climate change,

Observing the necessity of implementing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being) and 13 (climate action) for the creation of a healthy society,

1. *Suggests* an annually held conference where sporting standards and frameworks are evaluated and improved by:
 - a. Changing location on a rotational basis determined two years in advance;
 - b. Falling under the Commission for Social Development jurisdiction and titled Sports Development Platform;
 - c. Voluntary participation by Member States to provide information on working facets of sport in their respective nations;
2. *Recommends* the promotion of sporting events in local communities around the world, which will:
 - a. Foster peace by endorsing the creation of a committee that specializes in supporting Sports in Conflict Zones (CPZ), which will:
 - i. Inspire ideals of unity, inclusion, good-natured competition, and non-violent conflict resolution;
 - ii. Ensure that members of communities that are in conflict or at risk have equitable access to the necessary resources required to participate;

- iii. Secure funding from voluntary benefactors from Member States, various NGOs, and non-agency actors;
 - iv. Work in collaboration with NGOs and grassroots organizations, who can provide a variety of sporting equipment and help organize and oversee such events;
 - b. Serve as an opportunity for children to develop essential teamwork and collaboration skills;
 - c. Allow for the integration of minorities in sports;
 - d. Incentivize healthy habits and improve the overall well-being of the population;
 - e. Offer a solution to improve the increasing rates of heart disease, obesity, high blood pressure, and others due to lack of physical exercise;
- 3. *Encourages* the implementation of civic and leadership engagement training for citizens in rural areas through:
 - a. A focus on children developing necessary skills promoted by sports initiatives which:
 - i. Foster open communication, strategic thinking, flexibility, and positivity;
 - ii. Promote the alleviation of gender-based stereotypes;
 - b. Provision of local public spaces for youth to convene on a local level;
 - c. Collaborative efforts with local governments and NGOs and maximize grant funding by:
 - i. Having leaders come together to run sports programs to create unity in the community;
 - ii. Support local awareness campaigns through sports promoting healthy lifestyles;
- 4. *Recommends* the inclusion of children and adolescents in sporting programs worldwide in order to improve their mental health and quality of life through:
 - a. Global distribution of non-physical resources and information on youth physical and mental health free of charge, encouraging the use of sports to promote health and well-being by:
 - i. Providing a safe and healthy outlet for aggression, emotion, and excess energy;
 - ii. Creating a safe space for youth outside of hostile and conflict-prone environments;
 - b. Circulating information on healthy coping mechanisms focused on physical activity, particularly in groups, in order to improve mental health and foster community;
 - c. Initiate a voluntary data collection initiative, which would:
 - i. Report on the mental and physical health advantages of physical activity, particularly sports over time;

- ii. Compare and contrast data across the globe in order to determine the advantages and disadvantages of individual programs and initiatives;
 - iii. Allow Member States to track and manage funding based on the efficacy of various programs;
 - d. Pursuing and exploring new exercise methods to raise awareness of the benefits of physical activity for mental health, including mental disorders and illnesses;
 - e. Encouraging the creation of organizations such as local clubs or committees for youth in order to foster unity and community;
5. *Requests* a set of international standards, agreed upon by Member States, pertaining to climate change and the necessary action to reduce emissions within the sport community with the goal to reach carbon neutrality;
6. *Reaffirms* the goals of the UN Climate Conference regarding waste management, particularly in Member States that host sports mega-events such as the Olympic Games;
7. *Urges* states to use sports related platforms to draw awareness to climate change, as sports can substantially affect the improvement or degeneration of the environment by:
- a. Consciously acknowledging that sports contribute significantly to the total carbon dioxide emissions that impact the purity of air, waterways, ecosystems, and human health;
 - b. Further urging fellow Member States to use sustainable materials, reuse waste, explore renewable energy, and build carbon free venues;
 - c. Using the sports platform to educate and urge the public to reduce personal carbon dioxide emissions and the dangers climate change poses both personally and worldwide;
8. *Calls for* the creation of an international initiative, hereafter referred to as the Initiative for Global Inclusion in Sports (IGIS), in order to:
- a. Ensure that developing countries, Member States with smaller populations, and those who cannot devote a large portion of their budget to sports are included in global sporting events by:
 - i. Creating a fund, contributed to on a voluntary basis by Member States, which will build greater opportunities for nations to locate, recruit, train, and transport their athletes and foster greater interest and participation by the international community in national and global sporting events by creating more opportunity worldwide;
 - ii. Providing and distributing non-material resources such as online training and instruction programs to all nations, free of charge;
 - b. Securing the ability of teams to compete in international sporting events at the necessary skill level by:

- i. Providing guidelines for optional standardized training programs in order to give every nation an equal starting point in preparing their athletes for competition;
 - ii. Creating equitable standards/ requirements for participation including but not limited to amending standards for timed events in competitions such as the Olympics by taking into account each nations resources and training abilities in order to prevent unintentional exclusion and maintaining the spirit and substance of said events by retaining the general international standards for nations able to meet them;
 - c. Supplying opportunities for all Member States to host international competitions without the involvement of monetary influence;
- 9. *Highlights* the effect that climate change has on sport, and financial repercussions, in hopes of educating Member States on the present and continued negative impact of the climate crisis:
 - a. An estimated 20 billion plus dollars are lost in the sporting industry due to climate change, some of these include the:
 - i. Continuing damage to playing surfaces due to drought, flooding, and extreme temperatures;
 - ii. Unfortunate damage to buildings and foundations due to violent storms that include hurricanes, tornados, and more;
 - iii. Ongoing erosion of coastlines and the continued rising of sea level directly affect seaside sports properties;
 - iv. Warm winters that directly affect ski resorts;
 - v. Heat waves that directly affect players when it comes to heat exhaustion;
 - vi. The continued bloom of harmful algae directly affecting water sports;
 - b. Looking towards fellow Member States to educate their citizens on the harmful effects of climate change and the direct impact it presents on sports, specifically towards the winter Olympic games;
 - c. Suggesting the creation of an educating task force;
- 10. *Expresses* support of the International Convention Against Doping in Sports and:
 - a. Urges Member States to reaffirm their commitments to the convention;
 - b. Reminds Member States of the flexibility as to how governments can give effect to the convention through legislation, regulation, policies, or administrative practices;
- 11. Urges Member States to adapt the following action plan when it comes to the planning and development of sporting events:
 - a. Including the avoidance of Greenhouse gas emissions;
 - b. Reducing of current events that contribute to climate change:
 - i. Including, but not limited to, using current resources in a more efficient way;

- ii. Eliminating the associated cost with non-eco friendly mediums;
 - c. Substituting current resources with more environmentally friendly or 'cleaner' materials;
 - d. Reporting Member States' existing carbon footprint in non-eco-friendly termite-specific areas for improvement;
- 12. Invites Member States to participate in a data dump of their respective nations' carbon footprint through the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts (NFAs), Our World Data, and the Footprints Database:
 - a. Allowing for the continued monitoring of the effect that climate change has in individual Member States;
 - b. Promoting a positive view of the continued improvement of Climate Change.



Code: CSocD/2/2

Committee: The Commission for Social Development

Topic: Leveraging Sport for Social Development

The Committee for Social Development,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 73/24 of “Sport as an enabler of sustainable development”, in which sport is proclaimed as an enabler of sustainable development,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which places sport in a light of importance as a means of peacebuilding and development,

Remembering the importance of community integration in sport activities, and how inclusivity in sport fosters peace,

Believing that the inclusion of members of marginalized groups fosters understanding of such groups and social acceptance,

Emphasizing the need to gain more long-term investments from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private donors, and national governments to build, maintain, and support infrastructure for sports in both local and national communities,

Reiterating the goals set by the Sports for Climate Action framework, such as cutting global emissions in half by 2030 and aiming to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2040,

Alarmed that the upcoming Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup is predicted to generate an estimated 3.6 million metric tons of carbon emissions,

Mindful that the World Health Organization (WHO) has noted that more than 80% of the world's adolescent population is not sufficiently active,

Emphasizing the need for infrastructure plans preceding and following international sporting events,

Realizing the importance of understanding that sports for social development and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero hunger) are dependent upon each other for success,

Convinced of the importance of further cooperation between national entities to foster a more peaceful world of coexistence and mutual prosperity,

1. *Encourages* Member States to support sport as an enabler of sustainable development as a result of its beneficial impacts on education, health, and social inclusion, in addition to its role of tolerance progression and peacebuilding within and beyond communities, especially with promoting the equality of women and youth in society;
2. *Invites* Member States to integrate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into domestic projects and policies recommended to leverage sport as a means of social development;
3. *Expresses its desire* for the creation of regional and communal adolescent sport programs by Member States, that are geared toward social integration, by:

- a. Associating with NGOs such as Generations for Peace, the Organization for Peace and Sport, and Tibu Africa;
 - b. Asking for support from the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), and financing from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
4. *Further encourages* the establishment of regional leagues of sport meant to foster cultural and political relations between nations with contentious and conflictual historical relations by:
 - a. Creating tournaments within regional boundaries for national teams to play in;
 - b. Further creating teams comprised of players from across said region to play against other regional teams;
 - c. Fostering understanding between regional cultures and beliefs through cooperation;
 - d. Using sport and sports-related advocacy organizations in regional contexts to foster and encourage the cooperation of states on matters concerning the restriction of essential resources—in particular, water;
5. *Urges* Member States to work towards the implementation of food distribution programs within sports centers to work towards the goal of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) in cooperation with international programs by:
 - a. Drawing upon national resources, as well as those international in the allocation of food aid to these centers;
 - b. Feeding populations and further drawing communities to sports centers to engage together in physical activities;
6. *Strongly suggests* the construction of sports centers equitably and sustainably across cultural and ethnic boundaries utilizing resources from national and international partners by:
 - a. Urging these constructions to prevent discrimination on the basis of socio-economic condition, ethnic, or religious background in location;
 - b. Further urging these constructions and their workers do not discriminate in hiring practices;
7. *Recommends* the creation of a program to increase accessibility to sports, with a special focus on marginalized communities, in order to effectively enhance participation among groups who previously had limited access through:
 - a. Curating a donation campaign of equipment from professional sports organizations that no longer need such resources;
 - b. Connecting professionals in the sports industries with youth in order to promote adolescent activity in sports and to increase the retention of those involved at a young age;

- c. Organization of the program led by the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace alongside the CIGEPS;
8. *Welcomes* all Member States to build environmentally friendly and sustainable infrastructure projects for sports and to channel funds through:
 - a. Forums to discuss more environmentally friendly practices in sports on national and local levels;
 - b. Cooperation between Member States, the private sector, as well as international sports organizations;
 - c. Incorporation of a leasing model to fund green infrastructure with lower down payment and collateralizing requirements;
 - d. Negotiations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations like the Green Sports Alliance in exchange for Member States' efforts to reach climate neutrality;
9. *Strongly suggests* the creation of co-ed clinics to enhance youth activity in sports in order to establish a healthier lifestyle within communities by:
 - a. Volunteerism and working with local coaches in collaboration with United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF);
 - b. Possible brand deals with private companies to oversee clinics and practice;
10. *Calls for* Member States to have a thorough infrastructure plan for sporting venues in order to avoid urban decay through:
 - a. Reclamation of building materials to be reused elsewhere;
 - b. Publicizing proposals for such materials prior to construction of venues;
 - c. Usage of sustainable materials that can be refitted to be used for local structures such as schools;
 - d. Accessible urban planning of local sporting clubs for members of local communities.



Code: CSocD/2/3

Committee: The Commission for Social Development

Topic: Leveraging Sport for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development,

Noting with deep concern that, while 40% of all sports participants globally are women, women's sports only receive 4% of all sports coverage worldwide,

Conscious of the need for data in regards to how the leveraging of sport impacts social development,

Affirming the importance of sport in public spaces, often in natural or recreational areas, as it provides direct access to most popular sports and leisure activities that are otherwise commodified by sports clubs,

Expressing the need to promote more infrastructure to house sporting events in rural and local communities with the assistance of transnational NGOs, public funding, and private donors,

Aware of the lack of comprehensive data collection on carbon emissions regarding international sports events,

Deeply concerned with the desire to establish organized steps to quell the growing global temperature,

Recognizing the negative impact that sporting organizations and major sporting events have on the environment,

Deeply appreciative of the need for equal representation in the governing of international and domestic sporting competition to further the use of sports as a vehicle of global equality,

Fully alarmed by the 2017 Court of Arbitration for sport decision to ban national symbols of the Russian Federation as well as the 2022 decision by the international sporting community led by the International Olympic Committee to exclude Russian athletes from global sporting competition,

Calling attention to the need for an international body under the United Nations purview to govern global sporting competition,

Noting the importance of promoting equality and social integration through sport as expressed by the *1995 Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development*,

1. *Suggests* the creation of an annual conference, overseen by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, called The CSocD Sport Development Platform, to track gender, ability, socioeconomic, and climate statistics in sports globally by:
 - a. Collecting reports from Member States regarding their own gender equality statistics in their own nations;
 - b. Working to help countries take a systems-based approach to the implementation of sports programs that focus on gender, ability, and socioeconomic equity;
 - c. Hosting the initial meeting of this conference in Seoul with subsequent meeting taking place at a different location based on region;
 - d. Proposing the ratification of sports gender rules to foster inclusion by inviting states to foster gender inclusion and acceptance within their sport programs and organizations;

- e. Working in collaboration with the International Inspiration Programme to advance inclusion in sports by educating students on the issue at hand;
 - f. Helping to establish a coach and athlete exchange program with fellow Member States to increase social cohesion and understand amongst participatory Member States;
 - g. Collects a comprehensive data set that allows for Member States to properly plan for and implement policies that will allow for eco-friendly international sporting events in the future:
 - i. The data referenced will be used to resolve carbon emissions as a result of external factors such as transportation infrastructure of teams and fans to and from sporting venues;
 - ii. Holds nations who host international sporting events accountable for failure to meet promises related to combating climate change through sport;
2. *Advises* the creation of a sports monitoring council under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to ensure the proper leverage of sports for social development by:
- a. Analyzing levels of poverty and inequality within Member States;
 - b. Creating employment opportunities on international and local levels within the council;
 - c. Working to create and implement advances in technology to create net zero emissions in sports infrastructure;
 - d. Measuring other common measures of social development;
3. *Recommends* Member States to contribute to environmental and personal health benefits in their communities by increasing the essential service that is parks and recreation through collaboration with local and regional partners committed to sustainable practices around climate resilient parks;
4. *Urges* Member States to set national standards and guidelines on climate-friendly construction that is both environmentally sustainable and energy efficient for sporting organizations to:
- a. Use when constructing new stadiums, facilities, or other infrastructure for local and national areas in need;
 - b. Include minimums on renewable energy and electric or hydrogen-powered vehicle usage when using construction equipment on facilities and other structures;
 - c. Collaborate with NGOs and other international actors to create action plans for renewable energy technology usage and environmentally friendly infrastructure through allying with athletes to create awareness campaigns for climate change and renewable energy;
5. *Encourages* Member States to draw inspiration from the bodywork of Chadian Vision 2030 and encourage implementation of a greater framework advocating for:
- a. Strengthening national unity to promote national cohesion;
 - b. Developing a diversified and competitive economy to promote infrastructure as a lever for sustainable development;

- c. Improving quality of life by nurturing an environment conducive to the flourishing and well-being of all people;
6. *Recommends* the creation of a specialized agency under Article 58 of the Charter of the United Nations and in partnership with ECOSOC that shall:
 - a. Be named the United Nations Organization on the Safety and Security of Global Sport;
 - b. Have a scope that should only include protecting and promoting the inclusion of all Member States in the global sporting community and to securing the future of global sport;
 - c. Invite all Member States to be members of this organization;
 - d. Meet annually to discuss the necessary protections needed for global sport:
 - i. This body recommends this commission take measures to ensure that in any competition purporting to be a world, continental, or regional championship, or a multi-sport games for the world, a continent, or a region includes all Member States that would like to be included in such an event;
 - ii. This body also recommends this commission take action in order to promote equitable governance of global sport and ensure that politics do not affect the inclusion of nations in global sport;
 - iii. That encourages Member States hosting international sporting events to keep in mind the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in regard to climate change;
 - iv. Recommends ECOSOC engage in discussions with the Security Council to bring this specialized agency under the purview of Security Council;
 - e. Receive funding derived from all Member States who participate in its sessions with respect to each Member State's Gross Domestic Product per capita;
7. *Suggests* the creation of multi-leveled awareness programs targeting inclusion in sports through discussion sessions.



Code: CSocD/2/4

Committee: The Commission for Social Development

Topic: Leveraging Sport for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development,

Concerned by the increasing tribalist mentality of the modern world,

Aligning with the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sports to use sports as a tool to benefit physical, intellectual, emotional and social health,

Acknowledging the difficulty of maintaining a healthy lifestyle and healthy habits, in particular for underprivileged communities,

Acknowledging that mental and physical health issues are caused by sedentism of modern societies,

Reminding Member States engagement to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's goals and the *International Charter for Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport*,

Recalling the General Assembly Resolution 76/13 titled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" on using sport and "Olympic ideal" to further the missions of world peace and sustainable development,

1. *Calls upon* the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to collaborate with Member States and inter-agencies like UN Women, UNICEF, and UNESCO to create a framework for sustainable sport development programs in underprivileged communities that:
 - a. Respects the cultural differences of Member States and is inclusive of ethnic differences as a form of conflict prevention and peace building in communities prompt to ethnic, religious, and class-based conflicts;
 - b. Tutors local communities and existing sport clubs on the structure of sustainable sport organizations where:
 - i. New and existing sport clubs can become financially stable through self reliant and sustainable funds, by becoming independent companies which will create job opportunities;
 - ii. Local leagues can be created to encourage participants among diverse communities;
 - c. Promotes education among local populations by:
 - i. Coordinating with Climate Change organizations and local authorities on developing programs, methods, and forms to educate on the topic of climate change and local base solutions in a way that is inclusive of the limited opportunities in poor neighborhoods;
 - ii. Promoting proper nutrition and diets that reflect the biodiversity of the regions;
 - iii. Incentivizing youth and children to participate in community building activities and teaching the importance of collaboration;

- iv. Discouraging youth participation in harmful activities such as but not limited to substance abuse, crime, discrimination, as well as physical and psychological violence;
 - v. Promoting and teaching the importance of inclusion of everyone including women, disabled, the elderly and vulnerable groups on sport organization and clubs;
 - d. Collaborates with locals in the serving communities on the structure of the programs, methods and goals in order to encourage broad participation;
- 2. *Requests* Members States to implement SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), through the promotion of active lifestyles in the workplace by:
 - a. Enhancing competitiveness and production for the company by insuring the well-being of employees and to contribute to improve global national health;
 - b. Encouraging Members states to conceive a national plan for physical activity inspired by the European Union's plan Fit@Work European Commission;
 - c. Educating adults on the importance of physical activity as a method to prevent non-communicable diseases and healthy lifestyles in a way that reflects their living conditions and opportunities for development;
- 3. *Calls for* the establishment of domestic and regional bodies, in collaboration with United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace to:
 - a. *Promote* socio-economic unison between different ethnic and cultural groups at a national and regional level;
 - b. *Ensure* that sports teams are comprised of players and staff who are diverse in a range of aspects including but not limited to culture, ethnicity, and physical ability;
 - c. *Create* facilities in different regions that cater to the dietary and physiological needs of local athletes which creates jobs for locals and a platform for individuals to work together under a united front;
 - a. Emphasize the need for Member States to come together and establish an international fund that would finance the creation of said initiative;
- 4. *Recommends* local and international sport organizations and sporting events to capitalize on their existing media coverage to advocate sport for social and sustainable development by publicly addressing relevant issues including, but not limited to climate change, discrimination, inclusion, poverty, disabilities.