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

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**Conference B**

6 April - 10 April 2026

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# Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Johannes Schmidl
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Eli Sepulveda
<b>Chair</b>	Ayça Akçakoca

## Agenda

1. Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems
2. Addressing Challenges to Economic Participation to Reduce Global Inequalities

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)</b>
ECOSOC/1/1	Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC/1/2	Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC/1/3	Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC/2/1	Addressing Challenges to Economic Participation to Reduce Global Inequalities	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report for the Economic and Social Council

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

1. Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems
2. Addressing Challenges to Economic Participation to Reduce Global Inequalities

The session was attended by representatives of 34 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, then 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics: “public-private cooperation in terms of funding, reform of development banks, funding of green energy and blue economy programs.” The committee sessions unfolded in a highly collaborative way. The delegates of the different Member States debated diplomatically. On Wednesday, during sessions five and six, working papers addressing similar topics were successfully merged, leaving us with three.

On Thursday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted three resolutions following the voting procedure, three of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions addressed a wide range of issues, including monitoring (tracking systems), public-private cooperation, climate disaster funding, financial reforms, blended finance, data scarcity, and the inclusion of marginalized member states in decision-making processes. The body worked efficiently throughout the week, engaging in constructive debate and maintaining a commitment to consensus-building. Overall, the committee demonstrated a high level of productivity and responsiveness to global challenges. The delegations developed strong diplomatic skills during the sessions and further refined them on Thursday as the committee gradually transitioned to topic 2, “Addressing Challenges to Economic Participation to Reduce Global Inequalities.” By the end of session eight, the committee adopted resolution 2/1 addressing issues such as infrastructure, including digitalization, housing, poverty, and gender equality.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* the combined \$39 Billion committed and dispersed between the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF), as well as their mandate as primary financing vehicles for United Nations climate conventions,

*Reaffirming* the Human Rights Council resolution 59/23 “Enhancing international cooperation, technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen national frameworks for the protection and empowerment of children in the digital space,” which recognizes the urgent threat of climate change upon humans, biodiversity, and ecosystems throughout the world,

*Recognizing* that the aforementioned resolution by the Human Rights Council calls upon all developed Member States to engage in supportive measures for developing Member States that are unable to fund necessary changes to their energy reliance systems,

*Recognizing also* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s (UNFCCC) Standing Committee of Finance’s (SCF) work on climate finance, oversight, and reporting, including its overview of climate finance flows, and recognizing its role in enhancing transparency,

*Deeply concerned* by the estimated \$700 billion annual biodiversity financing gap as highlighted in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as the insufficient funding that is available for climate mitigation and adaptation,

*Further concerned* by the fragmented international climate architecture and inconsistent eligibility criteria that limit developing countries’ access to concessional funding, as identified in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development’s (UNCTAD) report All Roads Lead Reform,

*Taking into account* that, under Article 9.1 of the *Paris Agreement* (2015), and the principle of *Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities* (CBDR-RC), developed nations bear a legal and ethical responsibility to provide financial resources to developing countries in support of a sustainable future,

*Recognizing* that marginalized communities, including indigenous peoples and communities of African descendants, are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation and climate change, as affirmed in resolution 76/300 “The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment” (2022), and resolution 78/189 “Rights of Indigenous Peoples” (2023) by the General Assembly, and emphasizing the importance of ensuring their meaningful participation in environmental decision-making,

*Acknowledging* that cross-border environmental volunteer programs can contribute to ecosystem conservation and restoration efforts in developing countries, consistent with the resolution 73/284, the “United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration” (2019), and the principle of national sovereignty over natural resources, while respecting nationally determined environmental priorities,

*Noting* the value of sharing best practices on government-initiated environmental volunteer frameworks through existing international coordination mechanisms such as the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) and the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF),

*Calling attention to* the people facing severe resource insecurity as a result of climate change and the need to ensure vulnerable communities are protected through partnerships between Member States, the private sector, civil society, and governments, as acknowledged by Sustainable Development Goals, SDG 13 (Climate Change), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities),

1. *Encourages* the development and harmonization of result-based monitoring frameworks for climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem finance, building upon existing systems, such as the ETF under the *Paris Agreement*, by establishing standardized, outcome-oriented indicators that measure environmental and social impact rather than only tracking financial disbursement, developed in partnership with recipient countries to ensure relevance to local context;
2. *Further commends* the continued leveraging of existing tools, such as BIOFIN and nationally determined contribution tracking systems, in order to build monitoring capacity within national institutions rather than relying on external evaluation;
3. *Recommends* the expansion of results-based payment mechanisms within existing climate finance channels by ensuring that all climate finance data is made publicly accessible through a centralized, open-access digital platform coordinated by relevant United Nations agencies, enabling real-time tracking by Member States, civil society, and affected communities;
4. *Calls upon* major funding systems, including GCF, GEF, and AF, to adopt simplified application procedures, accelerate access to Member State-led and supported investment strategies, and strengthen national climate financing, with particular attention to least developed countries and small island developing states, by reducing processing timelines for adaptation and mitigation project proposals through streamlined approval procedures developed in consultation with recipient country institutions;
5. *Encourages* Member States to integrate preexisting environmental efforts with locally led initiatives in countries disproportionately affected by climate change through adequate financing to aid them in supporting environmentally-friendly initiatives as well as climate mitigation efforts;
6. *Further recommends* the alignment, strengthening, and implementation of existing state-led, long-term climate investment strategies to ensure consistency within national development priorities with climate finance eligibility requirements, facilitating meaningful consultation with local communities, indigenous peoples, and other historically vulnerable stakeholders throughout the planning process, thereby reducing dependency on external consultancies for proposal preparation;
7. *Calls for* the introduction of a central United Nations task force that analyzes the path of climate financing money bottom up, collaborates with regional stakeholders, and builds transparency around the results by compiling a report that is given sufficient time to present at the ECOSOC

Forum on Financing for Development (FfD) with the goal of establishing a fundamental basis for further development;

8. *Strongly supports* standardizing climate financing transparency, through common accounting standards, standardized templates, and specific metrics, as a core recommendation aimed at restoring trust in climate finance, improving comparability, and reducing double-counting, particularly through the ETF and the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs);
9. *Requests* that the SCF, in coordination with the FfD, follow up with relevant United Nations agencies, establish an inter-agency Climate Finance Transparency Task Force mandated to analyze regional paths of climate financing, corroborate with regional stakeholders, and report findings publicly;
10. *Recommends* the modification of existing FfD to include addressing concerns of financing prevention of climate change and loss of biodiversity and ecosystems by connecting public and private sector actors and civil society;
11. *Encourages* structured and continuous information-sharing of scientific and technical knowledge between governments, private companies, and research institutions as a part of the modified FfD to ensure that climate policies are data-driven, inclusive, and aligned with economic and social needs;
12. *Urges* all Member States to participate in the above adjustments to the FfD while respecting the individual sovereignty of every Member State, providing that effective reformative measures and success metrics may vary by individual circumstance;
13. *Suggests* the SCF biennial report be presented both in-person to the FfD and be published digitally, detailing annual progress evaluating financial flows and environmental outcomes to ensure accountability and effectiveness;
14. *Supports* a potential partnership between the World Bank and the European Investment Bank to establish the Climate-Nature Finance Accelerator (CNFA) to coordinate financing efforts for climate and biodiversity projects, by facilitating connections between approved projects and available funding sources, improving efficiency in funding allocation and project approval processes, and ensuring equitable access to financing for developing countries;
15. *Welcomes* the expansion of capacity-building support for Member States that are particularly vulnerable to climate change, primarily via the mobilization and exchange of resources between the Global South, Global North, and domestic institutions, to allow Member States to more effectively collect funding, furthering the prevention of climate change.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Committed to meeting the *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land),*

*Further committed to the ideals set forth by the 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA),*

*Aware of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment report, *Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* (2022), which stated that the window to secure a sustainable future for all is “rapidly closing,”*

*Concerned by the 2024 *Financing for Sustainable Development* report, which found a \$4 trillion gap between current funding and the level needed to meet the SDGs,*

*Recognizing that, according to the *Trade and Development Report 2025* from the United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD), developing countries are negatively affected by high government debt levels,*

*Cognizant of a finding in the 2024 *Financing for Sustainable Development* report that there is data scarcity regarding the demand for financing,*

*Acknowledging that there is a \$310 billion annual requirement by 2035 for the prevention and mitigation of climate change-related threats, as reported by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in the *Adaptation Gap Report 2025*, particularly regarding developing countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which experience these threats disproportionately frequently,*

*Reaffirming its commitment to the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (1992) Conference of the Parties’ (COP16) \$200 billion per annum biodiversity target,*

*Noting the 2024 *Boosting MDB’s Investing Capacity* report, which found that hundreds of billions of dollars can be unlocked through Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) capital adequacy framework reforms,*

*Further noting a report from credit rating agency Fitch, which found that MDBs can lend \$480 billion more before experiencing rating downgrades,*

*Accentuates the importance of leveraging digital tools and innovation as key instruments to address climate change and advance sustainable development initiatives, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the *Paris Agreement* (2015),*

*Emphasizing* that the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) provides a more accurate measure than using gross domestic product alone and would remove limits on access to critical financial support,

*Noting* that regionally tailored approaches are often more effective in addressing the specific vulnerabilities of SIDS, particularly in the Indo-Pacific,

*Further noting* the establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Loss and Damage Fund and the urgent need for its operationalization to support vulnerable nations in the Indo-Pacific region,

*Acknowledging* the growing frequency and severity of natural disasters driven by climate, especially in vulnerable urban and peri-urban areas, as emphasized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR's) most recent report, *No Escape II: The Way Forward* (2025),

*Reiterating* the significance of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015–2030) and its alignment with the objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda, regarding resilience of human settlements to natural catastrophes,

*Reaffirming* its belief in the international structure of climate finance by simplifying and accelerating access to funding through existing climate and biodiversity funds under AAAA,

*Noting with gratitude* for the adoption of the *Climate Change Act* (2024) by the Parliament of South Africa and its national framework on climate governance and the decrease in climate pollutants for carbon neutrality by 2035, demonstrates how strong domestic frameworks, scientific advice, and annual climate reporting can guide effective climate finance and policy implementation,

*Emphasizing* the importance of multistate collaboration related to issues of climate change and providing nations with financial resources to educate their citizens and support economies during the transition period of implementation of green technologies,

1. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNEP to co-develop standardized baseline templates of finance reports to close the climate finance gap, which is estimated to be \$310-\$365 billion annually for developing nations, according to the *Adaptation Gap Report 2025* by UNEP;
2. *Suggests* the UNFCCC and Conference of the Parties (COP) to integrate standardized baseline templates into the Global Stocktake update cycles;
3. *Encourages* the QUAD countries (Australia, India, Japan, and the United States), in partnership with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum, to create a practical Regional Blue-Green Investment Hub for the Indo-Pacific to:
  - a. Share technical knowledge on indigenous-led land management, such as traditional fire practices;
  - b. Standardize biodiversity credits so that private investments deliver clear, measurable benefits for nature and ecosystems;

- c. Provide straightforward financial literacy training for local governments to help them better access and use international climate funds;
4. *Invites* Member States to participate in the UNDP and UNEP technical coordination forum to share methodologies and risk data for mobilizing climate finance;
5. *Recommends* the collaboration of Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with local community leaders to provide education and financial assistance on the importance of preserving ecosystems and the methods to do so relative to their environment, and implementation of green technologies, on how to best introduce the changes;
6. *Encourages* MDBs to reform financing, including through:
  - a. Reevaluating existing capital adequacy frameworks used to determine the funding available within the MDBs;
  - b. Further coordination between MDBs and Member States to ensure funding efficiently reaches the communities in need;
  - c. Increasing MDB integration into Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), especially with respect to financial guarantees on private investment in climate and biodiversity initiatives;
7. *Suggests* to UNDP and UNEP to re-evaluate concurrent existing frameworks to provide clear critical financing information regarding Member States' access to climate disaster-related funds;
8. *Endorses* the integration of the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index by International Financial Institutions (IFIs) like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund into decisions made on lending and grants by:
  - a. Prioritizing the 25% of Member States that are most vulnerable;
  - b. Implementing a flexible system to evaluate the eligibility of Member States to receive financing so as to better reflect their real economic situation;
9. *Recommends* the collaboration and partnership of private companies and Member States for addressing the ongoing climate crisis by:
  - a. Creating projects between private companies and Member States that will be focused on the improvement and conservation of the climate and biodiversity, including:
    - i. Clean energy production;
    - ii. Carbon capture technologies;
    - iii. Sustainable practice initiatives;
    - iv. Conservation technologies;
    - v. Other positive technologies for the environment;

- b. Creating projects between private companies and Member States that reward participating private companies, including tax cuts or grants;
  - c. Creating projects between private companies and Member States governments that have a measurable positive impact on the environment, including reducing carbon emissions or increasing biodiversity;
  - d. Creating projects between private companies and Member States that are quick in their implementation due to the imminent danger of increasing climate instability;
10. *Further recommends* that public and private donor funds prioritize, within their existing mandates, financial assistance to developing countries implementing policies to transition away from environmentally harmful practices, through stronger partnerships with IFIs and the development of accessible funding options that support sustainable developmental initiatives;
11. *Urges* Member States and relevant stakeholders to develop and support sustainable programs for the collection and conversion of excess marine algae into biofuels and renewable energy sources, to mitigate environmental degradation, promote economic diversification, and contribute to climate change solutions;
12. *Encourages* the exploration and implementation of technological pathways to transform algal biomass into natural fertilizers as an alternative to synthetic nitrogen-based fertilizers, thereby reducing nitrogen-driven greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing soil health;
13. *Invites* the Board of the Green Climate Fund to consider the establishment of a Local Action Window aimed at streamlining the provision of direct micro-grants to grassroots actors for local adaptation projects, working in synergy with national frameworks, further suggesting that this mechanism operates by:
- a. Requesting that funded projects submit simplified, periodic reports focusing on tangible performance indicators, such as the generation of sustainable local employment and the measurable regeneration of the targeted ecosystems;
  - b. The promotion of simplified and expedited application and review processes to facilitate efficient access to funds;
  - c. The use of appropriate monitoring and evaluation tools, including digital platforms where applicable, to enhance transparency, accountability, and knowledge-sharing among Member States;
  - d. The fostering of collaboration with regional technical experts and relevant international financial institutions to ensure alignment with broader climate financing efforts while respecting local priorities and traditional knowledge;
14. *Urges* the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to serve as an observer of investment by:
- a. Overseeing development and the sustainability of the project for the following:
    - i. Monetary overseeing;

- ii. Tracking environmental impact;
  - b. Conducting peer reviews of the usage of finance with other Member States:
    - i. Other Member States peer review progress and finances;
    - ii. Submit financial progress reports;
    - iii. Assure impartial reporting;
- 15. *Calls for* broader usage of debt-for-nature swaps that motivate developing Member States to prioritize the environment by:
  - a. Recommending International banks, development firms, other NGOs, and willing Member States to form partnerships with developing countries that issue bonds with improved credit backing, which makes them less risky to investors and lowers interest rates;
  - b. Advising the creation of guidelines for the effective and fair spread of debt-for-nature swaps in cooperation with the World Bank and OECD;
  - c. Encouraging the MDBs to include the swaps in their portfolios;
  - d. Instructing state officials on the relevant use of the swaps;
  - e. The money saved on debt repayments is immediately and exclusively redirected toward specific proposals that address local climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem concerns;
- 16. *Encourages* the creation of Environmental Trust Funds (ETFs) for the developing countries by drafting legislation that defines the ETF's purpose, governance structure, and fiduciary responsibilities, and:
  - a. Ensuring independence from political interference while maintaining accountability to public institutions;
  - b. Combining international donor grants, multilateral funding, and domestic contributions;
  - c. Linking the ETFs' funding strategies to national plans;
  - d. Publishing regular financial and impact reports;
- 17. *Establishes* the Digital Climate Innovation Platform in cooperation with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, with the objective of:
  - a. Encouraging the use of new technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), big data, and digital monitoring systems to improve strategies for adapting to and fighting climate change;
  - b. Making it easier for developed and developing Member States to share knowledge and work together on technical issues, and making sure that digital climate solutions are open to everyone;

- c. Helping capacity-building programs by offering online training modules on green technology, sustainable innovation, and digital governance;
  - d. Promoting public-private partnerships to encourage investment in tech solutions that protect biodiversity and restore ecosystems;
  - e. Making a central digital hub to keep track of progress, share best practices, and make sure that climate-related projects are open and honest;
18. *Welcomes* international financial institutions, regional development banks, and public-private blended finance facilities to expand reforms of financial institutions for easier climate grants for climate-vulnerable countries and to better support climate stability, biodiversity conservation, and healthy ecosystems;
19. *Endorses* the call for funding mechanisms under a unified coordination structure of ECOSOC, which prioritizes existing climate and biodiversity funds under AAAA on financing for development in developing countries, closing the SDG financing gap;
20. *Emphasizes* the improvement of information sharing through requesting that the UNFCCC and other shared United Nations entities reinforce transparency and information framework under the Paris Agreement;
21. *Insists* on streamlining investments in developing Member States, particularly in projects that protect oceans, biodiversity, and vulnerable communities through the alignment of *Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2020)*, which focuses on finances, protections, and restoration;
22. *Considers* increasing investment in resilient infrastructure, such as flood and earthquake-resistant structures, green buffer zones, and robust emergency service networks, particularly in high-risk areas;
23. *Encourages* the expansion of the Finance for Development follow-up Forum to allow Member States and IFIs to review these financial reform measures annually, and achieve implementation of the data presented by encouraging subsequent specific dialogues between the above parties wanting to address narrower innovative solutions;
24. *Further recommends* the expansion of follow-up so that countries that are most vulnerable to climate change, meet with other countries to partner in refinancing a country's existing debt to create new funding for climate and conservation efforts, with:
- a. International banks, development firms, other NGOs, and willing Member States form partnerships with developing countries that issue bonds with improved credit backing, which makes them less risky to investors and lowers interest rates;
  - b. The money saved on debt repayments is immediately and exclusively redirected toward specific proposals that address local climate, biodiversity, and ecosystem concerns.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Financing for Climate, Biodiversity, and Ecosystems

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Emphasizing* the potential of blue carbon ecosystems as a sustainable source of climate financing, while pushing for initiatives such as the Blue Carbon Financing Program (BCFP) and the critical role of international frameworks, including the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), the United Nations Development Programme Biodiversity Finance Initiative (UNDP BIOFIN), and BIOFIN's National Biodiversity Finance Plans (BIOFIN NBFP) in supporting transparent, community-centered environmental restoration and financial accountability,

*Reaffirming* the commitments in General Assembly resolution 79/283 "United Nations Decade for Afforestation and Reforestation in line with Sustainable Forest Management (2027–2036)" (2025), to promote afforestation and reforestation sustainably and through international cooperation,

*Alarmed* by the slow process to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 (reduced inequalities) and encouraging official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular least developed Member States, the African region, small island developing states (SIDS), and landlocked developing Member States, in accordance with their national plans and programmes,

*Welcoming* developing countries to implement the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) framework in efforts to attract private investments into renewable industries and sustainable infrastructure,

*Regretting* the 832,000 lives that have been lost in the last 30 years due to climate-related disasters, as according to the *Climate Risk Index of 2026*, which highlights the non-governmental organization (NGO), the Climate Action Network Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia (CAN EECCA) which has built a network of 57 NGOs in 11 Member States and has devised an outline for the region on how to redirect harmful fossil fuel subsidies towards clean energy and reduce climate effects,

*Acknowledging* the need for more financially stable forms and reforms of fund gathering, particularly through Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), to mobilize and scale up funding for climate action and biodiversity within global and local economic systems in order to unlock funding and increase lending capacity, and improve efficiency,

*Further believing* in the importance of localization of aid through capacity building at the regional and local levels, such subnational authorities have both access to funding and the institutional capacity to plan, monitor, and implement climate solutions that reflect local and regional priorities,

*Conscious of the* cooperation between the public sector and the private sector to increase corporate investment in green energy and work towards the goals of the *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* of the United Nations,

*Confident* in the effectiveness and change that can come from strong public-private partnerships like Initiative 20x20, in order to ensure the sanctity of our climate and biodiversity through these robust financing programs that will accelerate decarbonization and deliver sustainable outcomes,

*Concerned* about climate-related and natural disaster loan-based financing from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Lending program and the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program, which, in the long term, places receiving Member States in more public service debts, restricting developing countries' overall contributions to climate financing,

*Bearing in mind* the World Bank's *World Development Report* in 2025 that climate solutions are directly linked to economic restructuring and poverty reduction,

*Noting* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change prediction that massive, destabilizing climate events could begin impacting global society by 2040, and the recent United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) study "Infrastructure for climate action" finding that 79% of all greenhouse gas emissions originate from current infrastructure,

*Taking into account* the notion that developed Member States bear a responsibility in financing these programs to work towards a more sustainable future,

*Acknowledges with deep gratitude* the vital importance of the Forum on Financing for Development Follow-Up (FfD Forum) and its role in stimulating domestic and international financing for economic and social issues,

*Calling attention to* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC's) functional commissions, such as the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), which are vital for collecting targeted and specialized research on investment and analysis processes, and the technical implementation of conservation and preservation policy for specific biomes, using reliable data,

*Recalling* the frameworks and initiatives established by the UNFF and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which aims to restore 350 million hectares of degraded land by 2030,

*Concerned about* the citation in the World Health Organization's "Climate Change" fact sheet that 3.6 billion people live in areas already susceptible to the effects of climate change, and how this contributes to the debts and vulnerabilities of developing Member States,

*Having devoted attention* to the need for robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems to ensure the credibility and transparency of environmental markets, particularly in guaranteeing that the climate funds at the national, regional, and local level are directed towards their intended purpose in line with the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),

*Appreciating* the studies of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on the potential of small-scale misting wind turbines to generate renewable energy, reduce local temperature, and harmonize energy priorities, contributing to lower energy costs and climate resilience,

*Realizing* the Green Climate Fund (GCF) can be useful for financial support to assist developing Member States, increasing accessibility and efficiency to help accelerate the implementation of water management systems,

*Fully alarmed* by the growing global threat of water scarcity, which the World Bank estimates could reduce regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by up to 6% by 2050 if left unaddressed,

*Emphasizing* that insufficient data transparency and monitoring systems hinder accountability and evidence-based policymaking, as emphasized by the World Bank, which identifies data gaps as a major barrier to efficient water allocation and investment,

*Noting with concern* the inequitable water distribution and limited access, with over 2 billion people lacking safely managed drinking water services according to the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), reflecting systemic governance and infrastructure failures,

1. *Urges the* creation and establishment of a proposed BCFP in developing countries by monetizing blue carbon via blue credits, which will be reinvested into ecosystem restoration through:
  - a. Referencing and expanding the scope of work from Vlinder Sri Lanka Blue Carbon Project and other similar blue carbon projects that are designed to restore degraded wetland areas and improve the lives of vulnerable communities;
  - b. Working with organizations such as the UNFCCC, the UNDP BIOFIN, and local NGOs;
  - c. Navigating a collectively agreed-upon pilot program, followed by a longer full-scale credit issuance and reinvestment cycle enforcement;
  - d. Making access to the fund and the fund allocations transparent for Member States to make sure the money is reinvested adequately;
2. *Requests* the United Nations, in collaboration with MDBs and Member States, to expand the deployment of blended finance mechanisms, utilizing strategic public capital to de-risk and create private sector investments, while integrating comprehensive debt sustainability frameworks into all lending decisions, including those generated from nature-based solutions by:
  - a. Conducting regular debt sustainability analyses and aligning lending practices with the joint Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) frameworks established by the IMF and the World Bank;
  - b. Mitigating risks and catalyzing private sector investment in:
    - i. Practicing Sustainable Blue Economy initiatives, with a priority focus on regenerative aquaculture and the restoration of blue carbon sinks;
    - ii. Decentralizing renewable energy projects are designed to curtail fossil fuel dependency and enhance energy sovereignty in SIDS;
3. *Encourages* the development of strong capacity-building, climate education, and monitoring and evaluation programmes aimed at representatives from local and regional levels in both developed and developing countries by:
  - a. Drawing upon existing regional frameworks, such as the European Union Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change and elements of the European Green Deal, to promote knowledge sharing, technical training, and implementation of locally-driven climate

solutions by supporting efforts at the regional and local level to better understand climate risks, including assessing current and future climate-related issues specific to each region;

- b. Calling for direct access to climate grants for regional and local bodies, enabling them to identify and prioritize needs on the ground and develop context-specific solutions to climate challenges;
4. *Encourages* developing Member States to collaborate with the private sector to reduce the disparity in funding inequalities by supporting local taxation subsidies that attract corporate investment towards renewable industries and sustainable infrastructure, using recommendations by BIOFIN through the methods of:
  - a. Inviting Member States to reference BIOFIN's in their economic policies;
  - b. Allocating subsidies towards infrastructure and sustainable energy projects that follow the individual suggestions established by BIOFIN;
5. *Urging* Member States to express their support for the Climate Finance Action Fund to promote clean energy technologies and strengthen climate resilience, as well as provide grant-based aid to Member States most affected by climate change, in line with the commitments made in General Assembly resolution 79/283;
6. *Encourages* the UNEP to model an initiative after CAN EECCA's work, which would create region-specific plans on a global scale on how the specific regions could promote nature-based solutions and reduce overall climate change effects;
7. *Advises* grant-based financing from the World Bank and fundraising efforts and country pledges for climate, and, as opposed to the usual high-interest loan-based financing from the IMF lending program and the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance program through:
  - a. Collaborating with existing United Nations organizations such as the UNFCCC and the United Nations Environment Assembly to obtain financing through optional issue-specific fundraising in the GCF;
  - b. Obtaining grants through funds made from optional fundraising efforts at summits such as the recently held 2025 United Nations Climate Conference;
  - c. Organizing a database of climate problems with existing technical and research aid from the UNEP and UNFCCC's World Adaptation Science Program as it relates to common regional climate plagues to enable targeted problem solving with funds generated;
8. *Invites* Member States as well as private sector partners to collaborate through public-private partnerships, including programs such as Initiative 20x20, to expand financing mechanisms that support decarbonization efforts and the preservation of biodiversity; these efforts between public sector and private sector partners can be replicated and applied between different countries as a fast way to allocate resources to lower carbon emissions;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen transparency and integrity in the allocation of and use of climate funds and environmental markets at all levels of governance through:
  - a. Enhancing budget and finance transparency by establishing or improving open data systems, public reporting, and accessible monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for climate-related expenditures;
  - b. Encouraging all Member States to voluntarily implement relevant transparency tools and guidelines, such as those developed by the OECD, to promote openness, accountability, and transparency in climate financing;
  - c. Establishing a centralized, publicly accessible global registry for carbon and biodiversity credits that incorporates standardized pricing mechanisms and mandatory disclosure requirements to ensure enhanced price transparency and reduce the risk of market manipulation;
  - d. Implementing rigorous, independent MRV and enforcement systems, undertaken by accredited third-party auditors and placed under the oversight of an appropriate international high-integrity nature markets body, making use of technologies such as satellite remote sensing, blockchain-enabled traceability, and artificial intelligence-driven analytics to prevent greenwashing, double-counting, and other forms of misrepresentation of environmental benefits;
  - e. Recommends Member States establish classification mechanisms for green bond allocations that align with international standards and regulate what qualifies as a “green project” to better incentivize increased funding participation to ensure real, tangible progress is made;
10. *Encourages* Member States to implement small-scale misting wind turbines in urban and suburban areas to generate renewable energy, reduce local temperature, and lower energy costs, while enhancing climate resilience;
11. *Urges* Member States to prioritize legitimacy by including civil society and local youth leaders in the design of climate policies, further supporting the inclusion of youth perspectives in climate and environmental discussions, ensuring that top-down financial solutions meet bottom-up community needs;
12. *Suggests* Member States assess corporations and organizations that are both the highest emitters and highest earners, and to impose stricter regulatory frameworks that incentivize the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies, enabling the strategic realignment and redirection of global finance mechanisms and de-risking instruments that mobilize private investment while ensuring such funding remains additive, predictable, and aligned with long-term international ecological objectives;
13. *Designates* ECOSOC’s Functional Commissions, including the CSTD and UNFF, to develop regional studies with goals such as:

- a. Completing annual studies into the regions of the world, as recognized by the SDGs, and presenting the findings to ECOSOC, with a deadline to present before the annual FfD Forum;
  - b. Consolidating credible qualitative and quantitative data on effects related to climate, biodiversity, and ecosystems to identify areas of vulnerability and clear areas of financial need, thus encouraging financial participation from Member States, the public, and private donors;
  - c. Establishing the pertinent climate issues, struggling biodiversity, and at-risk ecosystems to create a platform of indisputable facts and targets to better inform action from intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental organizations;
14. *Recommends* Member States and NGOs to establish large-scale restoration and forest sustainability programs, particularly in the Congo Basin and the Amazon Rainforest, to mitigate climate change through carbon sequestration, restoring biodiversity, and preventing soil erosion, and to meet goals established by the UNFF and United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration by 2030;
15. *Supports* Member States to adopt and promote sustainable agriculture practices, including efficient irrigation systems, drought-resistant crops, and soil conservation techniques to reduce water usage;
16. *Invites* Member States to expand financial support for developing countries by improving accessibility and efficiency of funding mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of sustainable water resource management systems, including Green Storm Water infrastructure development, ecosystem restoration, and climate-resilient water solutions, while taking inspiration from practices in developed countries;
17. *Stresses for* Member States to address governance gaps in water resource management, including fragmented institutions, weak enforcement, limited transboundary coordination, and insufficient data transparency, by strengthening regulatory frameworks, enhancing basin-level cooperation, and expanding monitoring systems, as highlighted by the World Bank and the WWAP.



**Code:** ECOSOC/2/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Addressing Challenges to Economic Participation to Reduce Global Inequalities

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* the commitment to addressing the digital divide between and within countries found in General Assembly resolution 70/125, “Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society” (2015),

*Emphasizing* the *Global Digital Compact* (2024), on shared principles for an open, safe, and human-centered digital future,

*Recalling* the *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reducing inequalities), and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production),

*Taking note* of the statistics from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) that internet use remains closely linked to the level of development,

*Acknowledging* that high-income countries are nearing universal internet use, with 94% of the population using the Internet, while, in contrast, only 23% of the populations of low-income countries are using the Internet,

*Concerned* by a 2025 finding by the ITU that 2.2 billion people worldwide lack internet access,

*Recognizing* the circular digital economy as a dual opportunity to expand access and reduce e-waste, as mentioned in the United Nations’ *Global E-Waste Monitor* report in 2024,

*Bearing in mind* that 64.9 million youth are unemployed and therefore are disproportionately excluded from digital participation, as reported by the United Nations Social Development Network,

*Emphasizing* the importance of South-South cooperation and technology transfer as demonstrated by the activities of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation,

*Convinced* that Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SMEs) led device renewal programs, repair cooperatives, and youth training are the most equitable pathway to digital inclusion,

*Recalling* SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 9 as guiding frameworks for advancing educational and technological access,

*Considering* the success of Italy’s National Strategy for Digital Skills (Repubblica Digitale) in spreading access to computer education, artificial intelligence (AI), and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) competencies for the youth and marginalized groups, fostering collaboration between schools, universities, and the private sector to strengthen e-skills, and giving students opportunities to experience active entrepreneurship,

*Emphasizing* the importance of Member States promoting the proportionate regulation of enterprises to lessen the earnings gap between social classes, as well as acknowledging the work done by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in setting standardized statistical goals and measurements outlined in SDG 8 and SDG 10,

*Appreciating* the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's (UNECA) effort in developing a national data governance framework, emphasizing data sovereignty,

*Conscious* of the fact that the ITU has found that only 65% of women were online compared to 70% of men, with this gap subsequently costing more than \$1 trillion over the past 10 years, contradicting the goals and purpose of SDG 8 and SDG 10, and significantly hampering progress towards global equality and institutional efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

*Fully alarmed* by the fact that women make up only about 29% of the global tech workforce and just 14% of tech leaders, and that nearly 28% of women's jobs are at risk from AI compared to 21% of men's,

*Deeply concerned* by the continued impact of racial discrimination, gender inequality, and unequal economic participation on global stability and development,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to enhance parental education in underdeveloped countries, where targeted interventions can empower families with greater awareness of schooling from ages 2 to 6, child welfare, and sustainable livelihoods, thereby breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty,

*Affirming* that systematic barriers to reducing poverty are not just an individual's access to a high salary or the wealth of their country, but their access to housing, healthcare, nutrition, and education, and further recognizing that developing countries, face disproportionately high trade costs and unequal trade relations that limit their access to global markets and contribute to their underrepresentation in global trade, thereby hindering progress toward SDG 8, SDG 9, and SDG 10,

*Recognizing* the need for a stable source of funding for the United Nations through leveraging voluntary grants and annual contributions while drawing from frameworks pre-established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Development Association under the World Bank Group,

*Emphasizing* the effectiveness of housing approaches and emphasizing the vital support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Labour Organization, and the World Health Organization in providing housing, social services, and employment support for vulnerable populations,

*Acknowledging* the work done by the UNSC in setting statistical standard goals and measurements outlined in the SDG 8 and SDG 10,

*Recommending* that, through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), rural communities must not be limited to the role of raw material suppliers, but should instead benefit from equitable participation, value creation, and revenue-sharing mechanisms across a wide range of sectors, unlocking diverse and scalable opportunities for sustainable development,

1. *Encourages* relevant United Nations bodies such as the UNEP or UNDP to develop initiatives modeled after the International Strategy for Digital Development to bridge the digital gender gap, providing internet access and digital skills development, and education;

2. *Suggests* improvements for Member States for the creation of infrastructure, including the road network, the public transport system, and optical cable networks, to improve access to employment opportunities and workplaces, educational institutions, as well as online opportunities, and healthcare facilities in rural areas;
3. *Urges* developed nations to acknowledge and address these structural disadvantages by promoting fairer trade terms, reducing barriers to market access, and supporting inclusive international trade systems;
4. *Further recommends* that tracking poverty levels within Member States be addressed through a multilateral approach, tracking housing, healthcare, nutrition, and education accessibility to assist the best distribution of aid for NGOs;
5. *Recommends* that the International Monetary Fund and World Bank improve funding efforts with a Global Investment Fund for Economic Restructuring, which will be set up with consistent contributions allowed to compound, providing capital without the burden of heavy interest rate payments;
6. *Suggests* Member States engage in further implementation of transitional housing and skills centers to provide safe accommodation, counseling, and job training for homeless youth and adults;
7. *Calls upon the* United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to utilize its resources to invest in anti-misogyny education by giving grants based on need and registration to schools in underdeveloped Member States, teaching children ages 10 to 14;
8. *Advises* that Member States experiencing low primary school enrollment implement public relations campaigns that educate parents on the benefits of postponing introduction to the labor market in exchange for education;
9. *Further suggests* Member States to implement regional exchange and skills development programs for the youth, particularly those from vulnerable backgrounds, by:
  - a. Establishing safe residential learning spaces for education and skill-building;
  - b. Providing language training, communication, and networking skills;
  - c. Promoting critical thinking and participation in community development;
10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Children's Fund and ITU to expand their Giga project to reach more schools in rural areas, advising collaboration with grassroots initiatives within those communities for the training of teachers to ensure proper use of the ICT resources for learning, and online safety;
11. *Suggests* the creation of an annual summit hosted by the Economic and Social Council and divided by regional blocs, which addresses the progress on individual digital access initiatives and provides an opportunity for discussion for more effective implementation going forward;
12. *Further recommends* all the Member States to create their own National Digital Plan, ensuring all member countries can focus on developing digital skills within domestic policy, and encourages

Member States that already have implemented effective digital access policies to collaborate with the official development assistance to support least developed countries with this specific target;

13. *Appeals* to all Member States to establish regional refurbishment hubs in partnership with UNDP and regional development banks, ensuring equitable distribution across developing regions to maximize digital access and reduce reliance on external supply chains;
14. *Encourages* Public-Private Partnerships for investment in digital infrastructure and diversification of access in underserved and rural communities;
15. *Recommends* the integration of youth digital training centers within refurbishment hubs ecosystems, linking vocational education to green employment pathways and equipping young people with certified repair and refurbishment skills;
16. *Recommends* that the UNECA expand its existing database capacity, supplementing missing information on economic and labor;
17. *Establishing* a transparent accountability mechanism for AI and ICT investments that prioritizes human rights and local capacity-building, ensuring that the digital frontier remains a space for shared human prosperity, such that:
  - a. The United Nations Statistical Commission and the International Labour Organization work together for simplification of data entry to the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Survey (2016);
  - b. The UNECA expands its existing database capacity, supplementing missing information on economic and labor;
18. *Suggests* that the United Nations Statistical Commission and the International Labour Organization co-work with the goal of simplification of data entry and with information regarding sex, age, and disability discrimination to the International Classification Activities for Time-Use Survey (2016);
19. *Requests* that Member States establish modern technological regulations and strategies to both guide the development of SME impact assessments in legislation and to utilize increased economic means to connect underrepresented peoples to the formal sector and to implement digital tools and measurements.