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Documentation of the Simulation of the

## **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)\***

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**Conference B**

6-10 April 2026

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# United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Chizulu Uwolloh
<b>Chair</b>	Zainab Shaikh

## Agenda

1. Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda
2. Unlocking Potentials for Community-Based Tourism

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)</b>
UNDP/1/1	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	21 in favor, 0 against, 5 abstentions
UNDP/1/2	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	20 in favor, 0 against, 6 abstentions
UNDP/1/3	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	18 in favor, 2 against, 6 abstentions
UNDP/1/4	Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda	19 in favor, 0 against, 7 abstentions

## **Summary Report for the United Nations Development Programme**

The United Nations Development Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda
2. Unlocking Potentials for Community-Based Tourism

The session was attended by representatives of 26 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, then 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda.” By Wednesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including infrastructure, youth employment, gender inequality, education, food security, technology, climate change, and community-based actions. The atmosphere in the committee was collaborative, and delegates were having multiple conversations and open dialogues. By the end of Wednesday, delegates decided to merge 2 submitted proposals.

On Thursday, 4 draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, 1 of which had an unfriendly amendment that passed and was incorporated into the proposal. The committee adopted 4 resolutions by recorded vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, addressing the reduction of poverty to achieve the 2030 Agenda by providing support for conflict-affected people, social protection systems, inclusive education, economic opportunities, agricultural and transportation infrastructure, amongst others. The delegates were highly cooperative and diplomatic throughout the entire conference. Their efforts to ensure the inclusion of the views of different member states in addressing poverty and leaving no one behind were evident in their informal and formal discussions and, ultimately, in the resolutions passed by the committee.



**Code:** UNDP/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda

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*The United Nations Development Programme,*

*Acknowledging* the importance of addressing poverty in rural and urban areas through working towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as outlined in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)*,

*Recognizing* the importance of implementing youth engagement in sustainable agricultural practices and welcoming partnerships with local businesses and stakeholders,

*Alarmed by* the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report on *The State of the World's Children (2025)*, which affirms that 20% of youth are currently living in extreme poverty,

*Acknowledging* the concept of human security, introduced in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Human Development Report (1994)*, and defined as a human-centered approach to protect the survival, livelihood, and dignity of every individual,

*Understanding* the recent overlapping shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic, persistent climate-induced droughts, and cycles of conflict, as they have reversed the efforts of past poverty alleviation initiatives,

*Taking into consideration* the *UNDP Strategic Plan, 2026-2029 (2025)*, as well as the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* established in 2015 to implement digital transformation and sustainable finance initiatives for poverty reduction,

*Recognizing* the importance of holistic education, defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as a pedagogical approach that fosters emotional, social, physical, and cognitive growth while acting as a driver for poverty eradication,

*Conscious of* the exacerbated economic vulnerability faced by youth and Indigenous people, as well as underrepresented groups, as outlined by the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

*Guided by* the data collection precedents set by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and applying it for global poverty alleviation initiatives,

*Recalling* the impact of past programs such as the Skills for Youth Employability and Social Inclusion Project (2021-2023) in improving vocational and technical education for youth in poverty,

*Taking into consideration* the success of the Youth Co: Lab initiative for the Asia-Pacific region, which has scaled entrepreneurship support for over 300,000 youth through training, mentorship, and policy advocacy,

*Acknowledging* the significance of the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDP-NEXUS) established by the United Nations during the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, as an approach for action that encompasses development and peacebuilding as mutually reinforcing parts of a response in post-conflict contexts,

*Taking into account* sub-paragraph 66(d) of the African Union's *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want Declaration* (2015), which emphasizes the importance of learning from previous development efforts of Member States in the interest of the eradication of poverty,

*Aware of* issues with inclusivity of all social groups, namely, underrepresented, economically vulnerable, and indigenous groups in poverty alleviation initiatives,

*Taking note* of the need for safeguards in anti-corruption, technology, and agriculture, so as not to disenfranchise impoverished regions,

*Seeking* to expand big data adoption and support strict governance data frameworks as a way of protecting and strengthening social protection systems, such as the Open Source Social Protection Platform,

*Considering* the impact of multidimensional poverty on the mental preparedness of youth to join the workforce,

1. *Encourages* the expansion of pre-existing knowledge-sharing databases by Member States to address youth unemployment rates in rural and urban areas by:
  - a. Utilizing data analytics based on UNECE's guide to data disaggregation to curate a profile on global poverty hotspots;
  - b. Suggesting the contribution of their statistical data biannually to the UNDP to create a database that monitors the progress or setbacks observed in areas of interest;
  - c. Utilizing knowledge-sharing platforms to create curated solutions for poverty alleviation and curb the youth unemployment rates;
2. *Suggests* the expansion of the UNDP Youth Co: Lab Summit in collaboration with private actors, to different regions to alleviate poverty by increasing accessibility and participation from underrepresented communities, by:
  - a. Bringing in local youth leaders to share their knowledge, train members from their own communities, and impart knowledge on the topic of self-improvement;
  - b. Expanding the Summit to include the needs of local communities through focusing on areas including digital skills, business registration, and market linkages for young entrepreneurs;
3. *Further recommends* that Member States strengthen partnerships within local and international labour and technical training programs for underrepresented youth in poverty by:
  - a. Improving already existing Scientific Technology Engineering and Maths (STEM) programs, such as the UNDP and UNICEF STEM4ALL, which work towards bridging the

gap of women and youth in STEM programs across Europe and Asia by fostering proficiency in digital and technological skills through;

- i. Suggesting the increase of funding from international organizations to facilitate its goals with Member States;
    - ii. Revamping previously established goals set by Member States by reevaluating each of the Member States' progress towards bridging gaps with women and youth within STEM;
  - b. Supporting the facilitation of partnerships between international organizations and local communities while expanding current regional vocational programs such as the UNICEF UPSHIFT Program, focused on skills-based education for conflict-affected youth, and the Agricultural Technical Vocational Education and Training Program, which provides agricultural skills training beyond their current areas of operations to target more communities through:
    - i. Conducting outreach in Member States where they are not currently operating;
    - ii. The launch of pilot projects in new Member States to see how their initiatives can be adapted to the needs of the youth within different local communities;
4. *Encourages* the collaboration between local, national, and international organizations in alignment with the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)* to fund training and development programs for the reduction of poverty by:
  - a. Encouraging funding from Member States until 2030, when the agricultural industries and initiatives in targeted regions reach a point of self-sustainability;
  - b. Utilizing financial mechanisms such as microloans and grants to foster and promote youth entrepreneurship;
  - c. Utilizing blended finance and encouraging private-public partnerships to increase access to technologies and support economic growth after;
  - d. Ensuring programs cover basic skills and agricultural training to grow and preserve rural and protected areas, thus encouraging the facilitation of knowledge-sharing and apprenticeship programs between locals, farmers, and youth;
  - e. Implementing and developing new vocational and agricultural educational programs amongst local organizations to ensure the demand of youth seeking to join the skilled workforce is met;
  - f. Further requesting the implementation of anti-corruption safeguards within funding frameworks;
5. *Suggests* the integration of mental health mechanisms within vocational training programs in Member States to improve productivity amongst underrepresented, impoverished youth by:

- a. Encouraging the implementation of training modules for developing interpersonal skills such as leadership, communication, and teamwork cohesion, amongst youth to increase opportunities for future employment;
  - b. Recommending the facilitation of direct integration mechanisms of conflict-affected youth into the labor force through the use of the HDP-Nexus to ensure that they can become productive participants in their respective economies;
  - c. Suggesting the implementation of psychological counseling and professional development resources to address the unique trauma and vulnerabilities faced by refugee youth;
6. *Supports* the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous communities and marginalized social groups facing poverty in poverty reduction initiatives by:
  - a. Encouraging cooperation between Indigenous organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations to promote participatory mapping as a tool for documenting land usage and property rights;
  - b. Supporting partnerships between the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNDP to promote Diversity, Equality, and Inclusion initiatives within youth employment programs, including through the expansion of existing programs such as the InterGen Project (2024-2026);
7. *Reminds* Member States of the United Nations-led Moonshot initiative of 2030, specifically the Greening Moonshot initiative, which seeks to reduce carbon footprints by 50% through creating a clean, poverty-free future for Agenda 2030 by:
  - a. Promoting the distribution of green economic processes such as circular economies, the creation of green jobs, and the implementation of sustainable business models as tools for the alleviation of poverty by:
    - i. Supporting long-term management partnerships with governments and local communities, for one or more protected areas, making it responsible for the execution of all management functions related to that area;
    - ii. Encouraging the redirection of generated revenue from national parks to the countries of origin where they are located;
  - b. Inviting local and international actors to raise awareness on green initiatives to empower underrepresented youth through climate-resilience programs;
  - c. Supporting global development projects that address poverty alleviation through the creation of climate-resilient infrastructure.



**Code:** UNDP/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda

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*The United Nations Development Programme,*

*Recalling* the importance of eradicating poverty in achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 15 (life on land) as established by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)* (2015),

*Recognizing* the importance of social protections for all persons in accordance with the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* by General Assembly resolution A/RES/61/106 (2006),

*Recognizing* the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* by General Assembly resolution 44/25 (1989),

*Recognizing* the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women* by General Assembly resolution 34/180 (1979),

*Recognizing* Article 7 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) (1966),

*Acknowledging* the disproportionate harm and loss of life experienced by communities and nations as a result of poverty and inequality,

*Affirming* the urgent and sustained need for capital investment and coordinated support from United Nations bodies such as the United Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) strategic plan to eradicate poverty and accelerate human development,

*Reaffirming also* the need for comprehensive social frameworks to integrate and strengthen social protections consistent with the objective of prosperity for all of the *UNDP Strategic Plan, 2026-2029 (2025)*,

*Keeping in mind* that, to achieve poverty reduction, the World Bank's *The State of Global Learning Poverty: 2022 Update* (2022) concludes that we must first address learning poverty, as this affects 7 out of 10 children worldwide, and we look to generate the necessary conditions for the long-term and sustainable success of broader poverty reduction initiatives,

*Recalls* the sustained collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to support decent work, sustainable development, and social protection systems that reduce poverty by expanding safe economic opportunities and fostering sustainable incomes,

*Re-emphasizing* that persons with disabilities are fully included in poverty reduction strategies, through ensuring equal access to education, employment opportunities, healthcare services, and social protection systems,

*Noting* the importance of equitable access to technical and vocational education and training for equal employment opportunities and workforce development in economic empowerment and poverty reduction,

*Reconfirming* that poverty acts as a form of deprivation that often results in poorer or non-existent access to healthcare and can result in devastating long-lasting consequences, with maternal mortality persisting in Sub-Saharan Africa, reaching numbers of 203,000 maternal deaths in 2021, according to the World Bank,

*Taking into consideration* that, according to the World Bank and World Health Organization (WHO) *Tracking Universal Health Coverage: 2017 Global Monitoring Report*, currently, around 800 million people worldwide spend at least 10% of their annual household income on health expenses for themselves or a family member, and for around 100 million people worldwide, with these expenses being high enough to push them into extreme poverty,

*Strongly* supporting the role of sustainable investment and micro-financing in the expansion of resilient sanitation systems and infrastructure that can withstand climate impacts in remote areas and least developed countries,

*Emphasizing* the need for climate-resilient solutions to ensure reliable access to secure reliable access to clean drinking water in vulnerable regions, as secure water access is fundamental to reducing poverty and supporting sustainable economic participation,

1. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UNCDF, UNICEF, and UNIDO to allocate funding to support comprehensive and innovative social protection programs targeting poverty eradication and reducing inequality, such as universal family benefits, graduation programs, and inclusive disability support initiatives;
2. *Reiterates its call* upon the need for education initiatives that generate conditions for the long-term and sustainable success of job creation and poverty reduction through:
  - a. The implementation of UNICEF's RAPID framework into Member States national educational standards;
  - b. Private and public international partnerships to facilitate access to education, to advance efforts in rural, remote, and underserved communities;
  - c. Concurrent partnerships with private industry in the satellite internet provider sector to facilitate remote education initiatives;
  - d. Partnerships in the technological sector making hardware for remote learning available to those who face significant needs in rural and underserved communities;
3. *Supports* mobilizing additional funding from core donors and Member States to the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection;

4. *Suggests* the integration of the ILO *Responsible Business Conduct* into Member States legislation and practices;
5. *Suggests* Member States support the ratification of ILO *Convention No.138 on the Minimum Age* (1973) and the ILO *Convention No.182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour* (1999);
6. *Further recommends* Member States to integrate a comprehensive core labor standard to uphold and promote the fundamental principles established by the ILO, specifically abolishing child labor and eliminating all forms of force or compulsory labor;
7. *Urges* Member States to integrate a comprehensive intersectional framework, guided by the principles outlined in the *Leave No One Behind: Equality and Non-Discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development* (2016), by:
  - a. Utilizing a gender-based analysis to create equitable and data-driven legislation;
  - b. Allocating a percentage of capital investments towards women, youth, rural populations, refugees, and persons with disabilities;
  - c. Strengthening social protection systems, including disability benefits, unemployment support, and disaster response plans for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children; (seniors, persons with disabilities, children, etc);
8. *Supports* Member States in expanding access to technology training and vocational education in disproportionately affected communities as a means of reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic opportunities through:
  - a. Vocational training centers that provide digital and technical skills relevant to local labor markets;
  - b. Vocational and local labor market-focused efforts and microfinance initiatives, which encourage and entice local business creation;
9. *Supports* Member States to develop healthcare facilities, establish programs for maternal care, provide more support for doctors, and create infrastructure to readily access healthcare facilities, calling upon:
  - a. Further funding from the WHO and OCHA to support the introduction or continuation of remote healthcare via Telehealth with programs such as the UN Peacekeeping Telemedicine Project and Doctors For Everyone national program to expand access to healthcare professionals in the least developed countries and humanitarian crises;
  - b. Significant investments in rural medical infrastructure;
  - c. Further funding for nationwide training that offers education for healthcare professionals in rural and underserved areas in the least developed countries;
10. *Strongly encourages* strengthened cooperation among Member States to advance sustainable development and poverty reduction initiatives through:

- a. The development of international partnerships that support infrastructure and community development;
  - b. The facilitation of knowledge-sharing and technical assistance between Member States to improve development strategies;
  - c. Coordination of joint initiatives to expand access to essential services, including clean drinking water and sanitation;
11. *Affirms* that Member States should prioritize program investments in the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, established at COP27 in 2022 and facilitated by the World Bank, that support communities disproportionately affected by climate shock and change;
12. *Expresses* its hope that Member States and multilateral development banks will increase funding for households more vulnerable to financial hardship by:
- a. Supporting universal health coverage initiatives in cooperation with the WHO;
  - b. Increasing contributions to global health financing mechanisms such as the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, or the Vaccine Alliance;
  - c. Strengthening healthcare infrastructure, workforce training, and digital health systems in underserved regions;
  - d. Promoting equitable access to affordable medicines through support of generic drug production and healthcare transfer.



**Code:** UNDP/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda

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*The United Nations Development Programme,*

*Alarmed* that 808 million people live in extreme poverty, as estimated by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), especially in rural areas and fragile contexts where access to services is still significantly limited,

*Having studied* the report from the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), which states that women account for over 33% of the agricultural labor force globally, but less than 15% of landholders are women, which increases their chances of facing poverty,

*Acknowledging* that, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), 1 in every 10 women in the world lives in extreme poverty, and women face systemic barriers, both culturally and economically, that limit their full participation in the global economy,

*Conscious* that, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, women perform 2.5 times more unpaid care work than men, and in over 100 countries, women are legally excluded from some jobs because of their gender, according to the UN Women, which limits their ability to pursue education, leadership, and participate in the economy,

*Recalling* that the United Nations formally recognizes women and girls as a marginalized group, and that poverty remains a multidimensional challenge limiting access to quality education, healthcare, decent work, and social protection, particularly among vulnerable groups such as youth and women,

*Further considering* the inequality of access to education and opportunities between rural and urban areas has led to the difficulty of meeting the needs of the economy and solving poverty worldwide, where 71 percent of the world's population lives in countries where inequality has grown, as shown by the World Inequality Database,

*Deeply concerned* that, according to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), nearly 60% of low-income countries that face poverty allocate significant resources to debt servicing, limiting investment in essential sectors such as healthcare, education, and social protection,

*Taking into consideration* the growing digital divide that impacts the crisis of community deprivation, inequality, and the decline in social trust, especially in isolated communities and minorities, as shown by the World Social Report of 2025: A New Policy Consensus to Accelerate Social Progress,

*Acknowledging* that resilience should be at the core of eradicating hunger, which is the cornerstone of fighting poverty, as stated in the The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report of 2025,

1. *Encouraging* the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), in cooperation with Member States, to implement targeted economic interventions to enhance women's participation in rural economies by:
  - a. Increasing access from IFAD, whose main objective is to reduce poverty in rural and fragile areas;
  - b. Implementing access to social protection with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and proposing low-interest investments for women-led small businesses to allow for steady production;
  - c. Supplying microcredit for agriculture and micro businesses to be facilitated by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), supporting female and youth cooperation as well as importing farming technologies resilient to climate;
2. *Suggests* the expansion of the UNDP Saemaul National Initiative to other Member States, aiming towards Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities to strengthen collaboration diligence by:
  - a. Fostering community-based development through active participation in community decision-making in rural areas;
  - b. Ensuring a sustainable and fair manner to tackle poverty in multiple countries;
  - c. Empowering women through promoting women's leadership, employment in rural areas through the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), led by UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the UN World Food program;
  - d. Implementing the Triangular Cooperation, which ensures collaboration between Member States and multilateral organizations and the transfer of expertise in sustainable development and green energy;
  - e. Recommending the expertise of the UN Women to implement this policy in the smoothest way possible, and benefit from the guidance of already experienced leaders;
3. *Supports* collaboration between the UN Women and Member States in attempts to tackle women's employment by:
  - a. Encouraging the provision of vocational training and computer skills for young and adult women in partnership with the United Nations Women Second Chance Education and Vocational Learning (SCE) Programme and UNICEF;
  - b. Promoting the development of a joint program focused on inclusive growth, reducing unpaid care burdens, and strengthening skills for women from Member States' countries through a partnership with the UN Women and the International Labor Organization (ILO);
4. *Further encourages* Member States to expand the Women Entrepreneurship Support Programme (WESP) to support women's entrepreneurship and expand economic opportunities for women by:

- a. Providing training for women entrepreneurs on business planning, marketing, financial literacy, access to loans, and networking opportunities to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in collaboration with the Senior Women Talent Pipeline (SWTP);
  - b. Improving the performance and growth of Women-owned Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (WSMEs) through targeted support and gender-sensitive capacity-building programs;
  - c. Establishing mentorship programs that connect women entrepreneurs with experienced mentors;
5. *Invites* Member States to enhance social inclusion and long-term resilience for women and marginalized populations by:
  - a. Supporting local populations in generating sustainable sources of income through sustainable development, integrating the Small Grants Programme (SGP), which provides grants to community-based organizations;
  - b. Encouraging collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support women's economic empowerment initiative, which provides economic empowerment through income-generating activities, skills training, and micro-credit, with a primary focus on women;
6. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement the United Nations-Habitat's Urban-Rural Linkages project and the Food and Agriculture Organization's FAO Green Cities Initiative to enhance connectivity between rural and urban areas by introducing blended finance mechanisms through enhanced private and public partnerships to derisk infrastructure investment in rural connectivity;
7. *Supports* Member States to implement programs, such as the Community Economic Development (CED) Program, focused on solving limited economic opportunities that create low economic productivity by:
  - a. Recommending the creation and expansion of businesses and job opportunities through CED;
  - b. Suggesting the implementation of the CED in Member States that show low growth from Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
  - c. Making use of the finance infrastructure from the World Bank and strengthening the partnership to uphold skills upgrading programs for women and youth;
  - d. Implementing the World Bank-led programs focused on expanding enterprises to stimulate inclusive economic growth;
  - e. Enhancing collaboration with CED and through integrating gender mainstreaming in every project, as well as coordinating social protection policies;
8. *Invites* Member States to integrate community-based development approaches modeled by successful rural revitalization models through the promotion of local agricultural modernization

and digital technology adoption, further aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Action Campaign by:

- a. Expanding Farming and Precision Agriculture Smart Farming, like forecasting, to secure food production and efficiency, as well as improving agricultural productivity and farmer incomes, while enhancing efficiency in resource use and aiming for sustainable agriculture;
- b. Utilizing methods to provide food security to entire communities, fulfilling some of the fundamental human needs sustainably, securing the revenue and sustenance, thus building the foundation of eradicating hunger.



**Code:** UNDP/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** Reducing Poverty to Accelerate Efforts towards the 2030 Agenda

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*The United Nations Development Programme,*

*Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its commitment to leaving no one behind, particularly in the eradication of poverty in all its dimensions by 2030,*

*Alarmed by the World Bank Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet Report (2024), which states that approximately 700 million people live in extreme poverty and that over 1.1 billion people globally are affected by acute multidimensional poverty,*

*Understanding the complexity of achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty) and its direct impact on SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 13 (climate action),*

*Recalling General Assembly resolution 72/233 (2018) and General Assembly resolution 69/313 (2015) on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development related to the eradication of poverty,*

*Reasserting the importance of strong social security systems as crucial for mitigating the effects of poverty and preventing people from falling into it, as stated in SDG 1 (no poverty),*

*Acknowledging the significant setbacks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which reversed years of progress in poverty reduction globally, according to the United Nations' Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response to the COVID-19 Case (2020),*

*Underlining that public transit remains out of easy reach for 40% of urban residents worldwide, according to the study from The Sustainable Development Goals Report (2024), thereby exacerbating poverty by causing missed health appointments, limited economic mobility, and social exclusion,*

*Recalling the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Climate Promise is the world's largest offer of support to developing countries for enhancing Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement (2015),*

*Alarmed that, according to the World Bank report, Revised Estimates of the Impact of Climate Change on Extreme Poverty by 2030 (2020), between 32 million and 132 million people could be pushed into extreme poverty by 2030,*

*Further alarmed by the possible aggravation of extreme poverty rates due to climate change-related impacts that reduce access to essential services, such as food and health care,*

*Reiterating that the reduction of pollution is essential for sustainable poverty reduction, as environmental degradation disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, as stated by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),*

*Appreciating that the awareness for multi-hazard early warning systems has increased by 39% as stated by the United Nations-led Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, and recognizing their critical role in*

reducing vulnerability, protecting livelihoods, and preventing climate-induced poverty, particularly among populations most at risk,

*Welcoming* the establishment of mentorship frameworks in climate-resilient farming, technological innovation centered on local perspectives, such as the Agricultural Innovation for Climate Resilience Programme, a partnership between the United Nations World Food Programme Innovation Accelerator and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH,

*Emphasizing* the importance of initiatives led by the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries in expanding access to scientific knowledge and building innovation capacity,

*Acknowledging* that approximately 675 million people lack access to electricity according to the International Energy Agency, and that, according to the World Bank, over 1 billion people live more than 2 kilometers from all-season roads as a result of the persistent infrastructure deficit in many Member States,

*Recognizing* that rural communities are disproportionately affected by a lack of infrastructure, leading to economic isolation and limited access to technological opportunities,

*Recognizing* that inadequate infrastructure and vulnerability to climate change, highlighted by the Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, remain a major barrier, keeping over half a billion people in landlocked and developing states at an economic disadvantage,

*Emphasizing* that equal access to job opportunities is a fundamental right recognized internationally by Article 23 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

*Observing* that youth unemployment persists, with young people constituting approximately 17% of the global population but nearly 40% of the global unemployment rate, as highlighted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), thus negatively affects the welfare of young people and their potential to undermine economic performance and social stability,

*Further observing* that, according to the ILO, high levels of youth unemployment create a dual fiscal burden by reducing lifetime tax contributions and increasing public expenditure on income support,

*Recognizing* Member States' efforts to promote apprenticeship opportunities and career guidance programs with the long-term strategic goal of having an active and prepared youth workforce,

*Calling attention* to the gender wage gap, which persists, with women earning approximately 20% less than men on average, according to the ILO,

*Further observing* that, according to the ILO, high levels of youth unemployment create a dual fiscal burden by reducing lifetime tax contributions and increasing public expenditure on income support,

*Noting* that women's economic exclusion, food insecurity, and climate vulnerability undermine sustainable poverty reduction in developing and climate-affected regions, necessitating coordinated action through the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Green Climate Fund

(GCF) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to strengthen livelihoods and resilience,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to develop modern agricultural technology for rural communities by:
  - a. Expanding existing structures to support local economies and alleviate government-targeted relief for a more economically stable self;
  - b. Promoting partnerships with international financial and research institutions, including the UNDP program Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, to potentially fund sustainable agricultural infrastructure, innovation, and access to modern farming technologies in Member States;
  - c. Supporting organizations and delegations who are focused on developing technology to improve agricultural efficiency and sustainability including food engineering and crop innovation, soil improvement technology, agricultural productivity and yield, environmentally sustainable and eco-friendly pesticides;
2. *Supporting* the development of storage and processing infrastructure, including warehouses, cooling facilities, and local food processing plants to:
  - a. Reduce post-harvest losses, preserve the quality of produce, and allow farmers to sell surplus crops at higher market value in efforts to increase rural agricultural productivity efficiency;
  - b. Support construction efforts through the use of credit schemes, agricultural insurance, and low-interest loans to enable farmers;
  - c. Encourage the investment profits to invest in seeds, equipment, and sustainable technologies, and overcome poverty;
3. *Strengthening* the promotion of the Green Commodities Programme (GCP) on the international stage in efforts to promote an increased focus on sustainable agricultural production, diversification of products, guidance on policies, access to technology, expansion of workforce, and expanding rural market economic opportunities with:
  - a. The formulation of the Clean Crop Campaign under GCP in efforts to tailor agricultural discussions towards regional problems, such as drought, deforestation, and degradation of soil, while rotating global regions every year to provide promotional focus directed towards the needs of the region in company;
  - b. The expansion of digital advocacy in rural areas on GCP initiatives, programming and related fields;
  - c. Expanding educational and vocational opportunities, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), amongst other preexisting bodies focused on sustainable agriculture;

4. *Expresses its support* for the publication of the United Nations Sustainable Farming Initiative (UNSFII), with a focus on the transfer of agricultural knowledge, capacity-building initiatives, and mentorship programs on agricultural diversification, sustainable farming techniques, and vocational opportunities, while:
  - a. Fostering the creation of a primary school agricultural program for youth and women;
  - b. Directing family-oriented farming plans to help rural families build financial independence in the agricultural field;
  - c. Targeting communities that are suffering from a lack of agricultural infrastructure, reassuring rural communities to accept mentorship program materials and personnel, where:
    - i. Active mentorship duties include service towards communities in educational manners, budget proposal for materials, consultation of local agricultural needs, education program designs, and vocational placement for families;
    - ii. Mentor(s) are to have accredited degrees in related fields and receive accreditation from the Sustainable Farming Initiative Board;
  - d. Promoting sustainable agricultural practices such as crop rotation, soil management, and water-efficient irrigation methods, including micro-sprinkler systems, drip irrigation, and subsurface irrigation technologies;
  - e. Directing of an advisory board, referred to as the United Nations Development Program Sustainable Farming Initiative Board, to oversee the farming initiative with:
    - i. Assessment and certification of mentors, delegation of mentors into various regions;
    - ii. Host elections to be held on a three-year basis for the board, terms of three years, with potential board funding by the UNDP of \$725,000 USD annually;
5. *Considers* the sharing of best practices in pollution reduction, including clean technologies and sustainable urban planning, between Member States and integrating environmental protection measures into poverty reduction strategies through national development agencies;
6. *Supports* the adaptation of microfinance models by Member States designed to empower primarily vulnerable populations, particularly in rural areas, by providing small loans that generate income and enable entrepreneurship and shape the capacity to build long-term financial inclusion, while strengthening local economies and being flexible across different national contexts to reduce poverty;
7. *Encourages* the expansion of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) with global technology companies to deploy satellite-based connectivity solutions, particularly in regions facing limitations on affordable and accessible internet infrastructure to provide additional and alternative employment and economic opportunities;

8. *Recommends* Member States collaborate with and strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries by;
9. *Increasing* financial contributions through partnerships with international financial institutions to support the expansion of technological programs in rural areas:
  - a. Enhancing knowledge-sharing initiatives and exchanging research through workshops, digital platforms, and training programs;
  - b. Providing technology assistance by deploying advisors, trainers, and experts to assist in building sustainable and self-sufficient technological infrastructure;
  - c. Promoting partnerships between academic institutions and private sector organizations to foster long-term development;
10. *Welcomes* expanding women's access to technology-driven employment opportunities in rural and underserved regions by integrating digital skills development, remote employment pathways, and access to digital financial services into national poverty reduction strategies, with implementation supported by UN Women through gender-responsive training programmes and labour market integration initiatives to enhance sustainable income generation, labour market inclusion, and long-term economic resilience;
11. *Fully supports* partnerships between Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Member States, and UN Women to expand and tailor existing job training programs that will help women from rural and urban areas develop digital skills, financial literacy, and vocational training, and connect women with employers and potential jobs with assistance from Member States;
12. *Strongly supports* Member States' continued efforts to expand on poverty reduction initiatives, with a focus on targeting the mismatch between employment opportunities for women and youth by:
  - a. Introducing Apprenticeship Training as a compulsory subject in schools, colleges, and vocational centers;
  - b. Cooperating with local and regional business partners and NGOs to build and strengthen networks for Apprenticeship Opportunities;
  - c. Creating Community Outreach campaigns to spread awareness to communities;
13. *Supports* Member States, in collaboration with the UN Women, FAO, and the GCF, to implement integrated, climate-resilient, and gender-responsive livelihood systems to reduce poverty and economic vulnerability through:
  - a. Expanding women-led micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in rural and climate-affected regions by facilitating access to targeted financial services, including microcredit, grant-based funding, and blended finance mechanisms supported by multilateral development banks and public-private partnerships to increase sustainable income generation;

- b. Implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices, including drought-resistant crops, sustainable irrigation infrastructure, and climate-smart land management, with technical assistance from FAO to stabilize food production and strengthen rural economic resilience;
  - c. Establishing community-based food security systems that enhance local supply chains, improve storage and distribution infrastructure, and expand market access for smallholder farmers to reduce food insecurity and income instability;
  - d. Expanding access to climate-linked microinsurance and risk management tools, supported through financing partnerships with the GCF and international financial institutions, including the World Bank Group (WBG), to protect vulnerable populations from income loss caused by climate-related shocks;
  - e. Strengthening women's participation in formal labour markets by providing vocational training, business development support, and access to employment pathways aligned with national labour market demands, in coordination with relevant national institutions and development partners;
14. *Advocates* for Member States to continue strengthening their efforts towards achieving the internationally agreed target of allocating 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) to Official Development Assistance (ODA) for targeting to reduce poverty;
15. *Encourages* Member States, in a position to do so, to adopt a balanced and flexible allocation of their ODA to focus on economic development to fight poverty, including:
- a. Allocating approximately 25-40% to sustainable infrastructure development;
  - b. Allocating approximately 25-35% to education and capacity-building initiatives;
  - c. Ensuring the remaining share supports governance, humanitarian assistance, and other priority sectors, based on national contexts;
16. *Advises* Member States to integrate climate adaptation and resilience strategies into national poverty reduction frameworks, recognizing climate change as a primary driver of poverty;
17. *Emphasizes* the integration of sustainability-related skills and training programs into national poverty reduction strategies by 2028, to be implemented by Member States, aiming to provide 50 million people in fragile states with access to shock-responsive social safety nets through:
- a. Implementing environmental management and climate adaptation training to empower local communities with the legal and technical capacity to manage their natural resources and build long-term resilience against global climate emergencies;
  - b. Promoting sustainable infrastructure development through skills training in zero-waste and energy-efficient practices, facilitated by regional pilot projects to support small and medium enterprises in transitioning toward a circular economy and ensuring industrial productivity;

18. *Welcomes* capacity-building models based on knowledge transfer mechanisms, with reference to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and Member States' ministries of education to approach poverty reduction in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including:
  - a. Deploying qualified experts and educators via UN-coordinated short-term missions aimed at training local professionals in order to prioritize the development of local teaching capacities and certification programs to foster self-sufficiency;
  - b. Coordinating capacity-building initiatives and educational partnerships that prioritize vulnerable groups, such as women and youth, with a focus on technical, digital, and entrepreneurial skills development;
  - c. Supporting the development of inclusive digital and in-person training platforms, available in multiple languages and adaptable to low-connectivity areas, in order to close the digital gap between rural and urban communities, especially in LDCs;
  - d. Expanding international academic partnerships between universities, vocational training centers, and research institutions through structured exchange programs, joint degrees, and funded collaborative research initiatives supported by UNDP coordination mechanisms;
  - e. Promoting applied and locally relevant research, particularly in sectors contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development, through targeted funding schemes and public-private partnerships involving local stakeholders;
  
19. *Suggests* the expansion of the UN-led decent Jobs for Youth Initiative with financial support by the World Bank, multilateral funding, and public-private partnerships to promote decent employment opportunities, reduce youth unemployment, promote skills development and employability, and facilitate school-to-work transitions by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to aim for a time-bound commitment – ideally a period of six months after applying to the program – which ensures that young people get access to education, employment, or training promptly to mitigate the possibility of long-term unemployment and loss of skills;
  - b. Establishing incentives for companies to offer internships and apprenticeships to empower young people to extend their set of technical skills;
  - c. Developing training programs and regional hubs, particularly in remote and fragmented areas, in cooperation with ILO, UNESCO, and regional organizations to promote vocational, technical, and soft skills as well as digital literacy, thereby encouraging Member States to adapt delivery methods to local contexts – such as mobile outreach, community-based workshops, and blended approaches – to ensure that all young people get to realize their full potential;

- d. Defining clear and measurable indicators and implementing systematic data collection and tracking tools that ensure an effective, accountable approach with measurable results;
20. *Advocates for* the expansion of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) by creating a specialized engineering and infrastructure initiative to start in 2027, to address multifaceted deprivation and poverty by:
- a. Developing a track within the existing United Nations Engineering Volunteer Corps (UNEVC) Framework under the advisory of the UNDP by nominating UNEVC to have an elected board of diverse officials representing professionalism in engineering;
  - b. Designating volunteer assignments based on the severity of need in rural areas with increased emphasis on accrediting professionals with volunteer certificates as a measure of accountability, professionalism, and security for UNEVC integrity;
  - c. Building the UNEVC track with an emphasis on delegating professional and accredited engineers across rural communities in need of emerging technology by welcoming engineering professionals from diverse backgrounds;
  - d. Expanding climate shock-resistant all-season roadways to prevent isolation of communities during climate disasters;
  - e. Fabricating the expansion of climate disaster warning systems in rural communities to prepare communities for potential climate disasters;
  - f. Constructing internet connectivity in partnership with satellite programs, such as Starlink, to assist digital connectivity in rural communities;
  - g. Structuring the foundation of renewable energy technology, such as solar panels, wind turbines, and recycling programs, in efforts to reduce resource consumption and increase sustainable practices;
  - h. Capitalizing on the funding allocated by the UNDP Volunteer Programme, decentralized donors and independent organizations with delegated funding increase or decrease based on the subjectivity of the UNDP body and the UNEVC board;
21. *Encourages* Member States to update national infrastructure strategies and technological best practices via a centralized UNDP database on GeoHub, Digital Public Infrastructure and Small Island Developing States Data Platform, serving as a technical repository for Member States to facilitate knowledge transfer and minimize the “visibility gap” in rural development by:
- a. Expanding transportation networks, particularly climate-resilient railways, to connect rural and urban areas by 2030, with the specific purpose of providing populations in fragile areas with reliable access to schools, hospitals, and economic centers;

- b. Promoting the development of affordable and sustainable public transportation systems by national governments to reduce environmental pollution and lower daily transportation costs for individuals, thereby supporting inclusive economic growth;
  - c. Supporting the upgrading of airports and the construction of logistics hubs through UNDP-facilitated public-private partnerships to facilitate international trade, efficient cargo movement, and regional economic integration in Least Developed Countries;
  - d. Applying AI and emerging technologies to transform airport and logistics hub upgrades by integrating predictive technologies to accelerate cargo processing and enhance passenger travel, fostering technological leapfrogging in developing economies;
22. *Encourages* the Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (ODRR) to temporarily extend beyond 2027 and expand the EW4All initiative, led by the ODRR, to strengthen current preventive and reactive climate risk assessments in all climate-affected Member States, particularly impoverished ones to prevent climate-related losses, support faster recovery, and protect livelihoods by:
- a. Inviting Member States with limited early warning capabilities to become adherents of EW4All and expanding regional cooperation;
  - b. Promoting a people-centered approach which considers vulnerable groups, especially women, youth, disabled, and indigenous people, to improve people's well-being while using resources in poverty alleviation more efficiently;
  - c. Deepening international knowledge sharing by collaborating with the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) to promote data-sharing, digital innovation, and the strengthening of national statistical systems to ensure accurate, disaggregated, and accessible risk information in climate-related poverty reduction;
  - d. Strengthening local capacity building with the support of national disaster risk management authorities and universities to empower communities to efficiently manage climate risks and protect livelihoods through:
    - i. Establishing training programs for emergency staff and local meteorologists to strengthen local expertise and enable faster reactive measures when climate disasters arise;
    - ii. Introducing educational disaster preparedness workshops on the community-level to enhance local resilience;
23. *Recommends* extending observation and monitoring infrastructure in collaboration with national meteorological services, the World Meteorological Organization, the Green Climate Fund, and the World Bank to facilitate real-time climate data, enabling early action to protect vulnerable communities' livelihoods through:
- a. Enlarging the network of weather stations in remote areas;

- b. Requesting the Data Buoy Cooperation Panel (DBCP) to increase the number of ocean buoys for real-time sea-level and storm surge monitoring, thereby encouraging the Member States to contribute financial aid;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to develop and strengthen their partnership with the United Nations Satellite Center to improve satellite data analysis;
24. *Encourages* increased investment in rural infrastructure through cooperation with regional development banks and local governments to:
- a. Expand climate-resilient transportation and trade routes to bridge the gap between all Member States, providing greater access to rural markets, while strengthening regional economic cooperation;
  - b. Increase education and improvement in managing infrastructures to improve the job market and create sustainable employment opportunities.