Committee: The Committee for Development Policy
Topic: Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Signatories: Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burundi, China, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) put forth in the Millennium Declaration signed by United Nations (UN) Member States in September, 2000,

Noting with satisfaction the general success in achieving the first MDG target, 1.A, 5 years ahead of the 2015 deadline,

Noting further the failures in achieving other MDG targets, and the impact this has on eradicating extreme poverty,

Emphasizing that the post-2015 development agenda provides a unique opportunity for the world to reach consensus on common challenges, priorities and aspirations to actively participate in the global debate on how to provide a fresh impetus to the first (MDG) and to examine and devise strategies to address key emerging development issues in developing countries in the coming years,

Noting the importance and success of the participatory approach to the MDG's and post-2015 Development Agenda involving stakeholders at the national, regional and multinational levels among the public and private sectors, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, including women and youth associations and academia,

Recognizing the intrinsic differences between states, in both current issues surrounding development and each states individual approach to addressing development issues,

Viewing with appreciation the $40 billion pledged by both governments and NGOs at the 2010 summit on the MDGs,

Recognizing that to address the unique development issues in each Member State, they should utilize approaches specified to their individual development situation,

Noting the various initiatives established to articulate the post-2015 development agenda including the United Nations Task Team, the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons and the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals,

Noting further the United Nations Secretary-General's report "A Life of Dignity for All" (A/68/202), and the outcome of the United Nations General Assembly at its September 2013 Special Event on the MDGs (A/RES/68/6),

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, "The Future We Want", which agreed to a coherent and integrated global post-2015 development agenda
Alarmed by the rising trends of population growth, urbanization, climate change and inequalities,

Acknowledging extreme poverty as an unacceptable standard of living in which a household does not have income or personal property that provides basic human rights, nutritional food, safe drinking water, clothing, sanitation, shelter, health care and opportunities for education which leads to social exclusion,

Definition:

1. <u>Accepts</u> the definition of extreme poverty as a hybrid poverty line with specifications on the regional needs of the people, in the following way:
   a. That when one is living on $1.25 (PPP) a day or less, then there is a qualification of extreme poverty
   b. But when people are living above this standard and they are still unable of providing themselves with the minimal levels of food, water, shelter, sanitation and basic education to live, based on a Purchasing power parity (PPP) measured on a 'basket of goods', they also will be qualified as extremely poor;
   c. Include the (i) power of acquisition of the basket of goods and (ii) the amount of calories a person needs to be considered well nourished, the number of calories a person needs in order to be well nourished depends on the national government and it would be divided between what people in rural and urban areas need;

Hunger

2. <u>Adopts</u> "The Dungarpur Initiative" which works with the UNDP in order to achieve agricultural development and is based on a sub- national capacity development regarding local solutions through national strengths that would work as following:
   a. Governments will provide the regulatory environment and policy support,
   b. Communities will offer their skills and human resources,
   c. Private sector will deliver technology, skills, efficiency, investments and modern methods in order to have better trained population and increased agricultural yield;

3. <u>Proposes</u> the implementation of the "Mid-Day Meal Scheme", focused on enhancing enrollment, retention, attendance and increasing nutritional levels, consisting on the delivery of a cooked Mid-Day Meal to every child attending school of a minimum amount of 300 calories per day during the school year, by providing:
   a. **Safety Nets** because school meals will support families to educate their children and protect their food security, but will also support development and our goal to have healthy and productive adults in the future and in doing so breaking the cycle of hunger and poverty,
   b. **Nutrition**, since school meals are often the only regular and nutritious meal children receive,
   c. **Education**, because school meals are a strong incentive to send children to school and keep them there, furthermore there can be made specific programmes to target girls in regions where a gender gap exist,
   d. **Local agriculture**, since we encourage that the food will be produced locally with the result that local farmers as well as the whole community will benefit of it, while enhancing the sustainability of the programme;

4. <u>Supports</u> the "Ready to use food" (RUF) programme that consists on providing essential vitamins to kids from 0-5 years old;

5. <u>Reminds</u> Member States to provide female farmers access to tools and resources so they can cultivate their own lands as a form of entrepreneurship;

6. <u>Emphasizes</u> the establishment of food security as both a short and long-term solution in our fight against extreme poverty, by ensuring that every individual has physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets the dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life at all times and therefore
   a. Stresses the four pillars of food security as listed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), namely:
      i. Availability,
      ii. Access,
      iii. Utilization,

    iv.   Stability,
  b. Reckons food supplies are often endangered by but not limited to climate changes, natural disasters and environmental factors;
  c. Reaffirms that food security qualifies as a regional problem that needs a regional approach here the international community can possibly assist by but not limited to:
    i. Agricultural investments,
    ii. Scientific innovations,
    iii. Conducting nutritional service,
    iv.   Establishment of local surveillance systems,
    v.   Development of national nutrition plans and policies;

7. <u>Recommends</u> the promotion of agricultural technology from experienced countries to Least Developed Countries (LDC), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and landlocked countries in the form of
  a. land irrigation technology,
  b. information systems for farmers to help balancing current food demands and requests,
  c. transportation of crops from rural to urban areas;

8. <u>Further encourages</u> developed countries to support LDCs, SIDS and landlocked countries in the endeavor to improve agricultural technology through financial and technological support;

Infrastructure

9. <u>Encourages</u> the expansion of the "Slum Networking Programme", that seeks to upgrade the urban environment through a unique partnership between local governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in order to upgrade the living conditions in the slums, by developing:
  a. Household connections for water supply and sanitation systems,
  b. Pavement of internal roads and expansion of power supplies,
  c. Farm to market roads connecting urban and rural areas;

10. <u>Further encourages</u> all Member States to use agricultural and industrial policies as well as active social policies to focus on employment and structural transformation while taking into account the specific capabilities of countries;

11. <u>Reminds</u> Member States that structural changes can have multiple paths including the primary <u>sector</u> involving different types of industrialization and considering service led development;

12. <u>Acknowledges</u> the important work of United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in <u>providing</u> infrastructure and economic development in Less Developed Countries and encouraging further collaboration between governments and UNOPS;

13. <u>Recommends</u> to build up sustainable infrastructure and measure to ensure its proper conservation;

Good governance

14. <u>Encourages</u> cooperation programs between the United Nations Development Program and national governments in order to help nations develop comprehensive reforms of government institutional structure under the principle of Good Governance, surrounding the principle of protective freedoms such as:
  a. Strengthening resilience among marginalised communities with initiatives such as the Red Cross voluntarily skills training initiatives,

b. Initiate youth led organisations that focus on governance accountability, and awareness programmes,
c. Strengthening the access to civil society from marginalised individuals such as women, children, unattached youth and refugees through specific government bodies that represent their interest;

15. <u>Recognizes</u> good governance at the international level should be more responsive, legitimate, democratic and inclusive by strengthening the voice and participation of Member States, including those heading corporations must be held accountable in order to foster good governance;

Education

16. <u>Further recommends</u> the expansion of the Operation Blackboard that will work as a partnership between local governments and NGO's such as UNICEF in order to provide:
a. Institutional equipment and instructional material to facilitate education in primary schools,
b. Monetary incentives to primary schools that have an enrollment of more than 100 students or for a consecutive period of two years,
c. Training teachers in using the materials provided by the scheme under a particularly designed teacher preparation programme;

17. <u>Invites</u> UNESCO to extend and expand the "Education for All" programme which comes to an end in 2015 and addresses adaptability, monitoring, dialogue and capacity development;

18. <u>Recommends</u> NGOs and governments to sponsor local population driven programmes and <u>media</u> campaigns that teach about the rights and manners of how to hold the government accountable;

19. <u>Endorses</u> the establishment of international teacher exchanges from developed countries to <u>least</u> developed countries for the purpose of improving quality of education in LDC while maintaining respect for local traditions and customs;

20. <u>Encourages</u> partnerships with business communities and research institutes to streamline employment opportunities using optimized curricula;

21. <u>Advocates</u> the integration of gender equality courses into primary and secondary education; the manner in which shall be determined collaboratively by national governments, UNDP and UN-SOCHUM;

22. <u>Encourages</u> member states to work towards equal access to education for women in primary and secondary school;

23. <u>Further proposes</u> the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA – that aims to empower adolescent girls to take charge of their lives as well as an accurate nutrition programme by improving their:
a.a. Nutritional health and status,

a.b.   Awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health and family and child care,

a.c. Home-based, life and vocational skills,

a.d.   Information about existing public services;

Health

24. Further promotes universal health coverage as a unifying concept in health issues by contributing to inclusive equitable accessibility for health services with a focus on non communicable diseases and communicable diseases;

25. <u>Promotes</u> an expansion of the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) which focuses on prevention of several diseases by vaccinating children, which will work as following:
    a.a. Human resources will be provided by the communitary services program "Time investment" in which university studentaids can choose to invest their time of communitary services on volunteer work,
    a.b. Vaccines will be provided by NGO's such as The Melinda and Bill Gates Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation and several health partnerships;

26. <u>Urges</u> the implementation of a Newborn Programme as well as a Maternal Health Programme which consists in a multidimensional approach for newborn care, financed by Member States and the World Health Organization, that will focus on:
    a.a. Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance,

    a.b. Strengthening facilities for newborn and maternal care, in hospitals and medical centers, such as:

i. Newborn care units,

ii. Newborn stabilization units,

iii. Newborn baby care corners,

    a.c. Improving newborn and maternal care practices at community level focusing mainly on early detection of diseases;

27. <u>Encourages</u> the adoption of the Anganwadi Project that consists on the establishment of Anganwadi centres where basic health-care is provided including contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition, education and supplementation as well as pre-school activities;

28. <u>Further encourages</u> the enhanced use of both existing international databases, like the Population and Development Database, and redundancy and consolidation measures in national statistics agencies through consultation of third party agencies such as but not limited to the UNDP, Universities and their students;

29. <u>Considers</u> <u>that</u> the fifteen years experience of data collection on the purpose of the achievement of MDG1 is a useful basis for debate on and improvement of existing indicators by the UN Statistical Division and other International Organisations such as but not limited to the World Bank with regards to the following conclusions:
    a. The poverty rate of 1.25$ (parity of purchasing power) is of paramount importance and has proven itself very useful to track progress, yet improvement could be done in the following way:
        a.i. a homogenisation of the local ways to measure money, focusing preferably on spending patterns rather than on income levels,
        a.ii. the measurement of the parity of purchasing power used for the moment does not take into consideration tariff speculation, capital, the rate of exchange and ignores governmental control over prices and other political factors,
    b. The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption has proven itself useful to track inequalities within specific countries and should therefore be enhanced to address poverty eradication in developing countries, so as to:
        b.i. Take into account differences in the costs of living in specific geographic areas,
        b.ii. Disaggregate in decile to be more precise

c. Growth rate of GDP per person employed does not reflect dynamic economic sectors and their evolution within countries and therefore:
   c.i. Should be disaggregated by economic sector by countries for them to assess the productivity of each sector to be able to monitor the effects of their policies,
   c.ii. Should be homogenised by all countries, who should agree on a common definition of "employment" that includes unpaid family workers who work at least an hour and self-employment,
d. Employment to population ratio is useful in its current measurement yet it does not consider the complexity of poverty and it should therefore be remembered that:
   d.i. Willingness to have a work is bound to an enabling environment,
   d.ii. The ratio does not specify if work provided is decent;

Data revolution

30. Considers international development as a mutually beneficial process and encourages all States to enable and invite international bodies, NGOs and local communities to collect data related to development bearing in mind the sovereign right of each Nation to choose its own path to development and poverty eradication and thus to decide of its cooperation to data collection and global partnership for development;

31. Invites college students specialized on data collection systems to participate in the gathering of data related to development;

Global partnerships

32. Requests developed countries to provide non-financial aid through the transfer of skills, knowledge and technology;

33. Encourages the implementation of regional solutions through the collaboration between countries with similar situations through the creation of an accurate and comprehensive database with information such as vulnerability to poverty and access to basic amenities under the jurisdiction of the UNDP;

34. Welcomes foreign investments in the form of MNCs to collaborate with national governments in order to support educational and technological transfers as well as supporting local business to flourish by opening access to markets, credit, and technology;

35. *Notes* with interest the achievements made by microcredit NGOs and other microfinance programs developed by the public sector as well as the benefits from adopting a bottom-up approach, and also notes the possible conflict of interest when profit-directed companies deliver such services whose only goal should be development and sustainable economic growth;

36. Promotes peace campaigns inside countries that are under threaten of political revolution and lead people to focus on economic development;

37. Draws attention to the process of finding a post 2015 agreement on the Hyogo framework for action on disaster risk reduction, which will focus on prevention and mitigation and thus entails:
   a. Transfer of knowledge and technology for the development of disaster risk reduction methods, especially in terms of agricultural produce protection,
   b. Public-private partnerships in improving infrastructure and collection of data on related aspects of disaster,
   c. Collaboration on national level disaster mitigation programs and Red Cross for disaster

management practices, specially on management of the aid provided by donors

    d. Implementation of warning systems supported by developed countries and international organizations,

    e. Implementation of awareness campaigns in order to know how to proceed during or in case of a disaster,

    f. In the management of post disaster, states should take into consideration the residual material which can be used to make ecological Technologies,

    g. Recommends to build up sustainable infrastructure and measure to ensure its proper conservation which would target rural areas to make energy resources available through workshops to teach the population how to make solar panels with the waste material, made by volunteers and the MDG Found,

    h. Enabling states to identify existing vulnerabilities and hazards through measures such as hazard maps, damage and loss databases efforts,

    i. Develop contingency plans and support systems in hazardous countries,

    j. Encouraging states to implement mechanisms from UNSCD's The Future We Want report to achieve sustainable development;

38. Reaffirms the objective of the MDG 8A according to which improvements need to be done to ensure the fairness of the trading and financial system, and calls for an increased attention to countries highly dependent on foreign trade and highly indebted countries;

39. *Stresses* that the eradication of poverty must be achieved through the development of transparent, inclusive, sustainable and equitable economic system at the national level to ensure economic growth and to bolster investments, which in return requires national commitments to and efforts towards good governance;

40. Recommends a multilateral aid review improved by transparency and information stream for the committed donor countries in order to systematically examine the strengths and weaknesses across multilateral organizations in order to create a fully comprehensive overview of the international stream of development aid;

International Trade

41. Emphasizes that global trade can promote development, as it leads to economic growth and employment, and therefore recommends;

    a. The removal of illegal trade barriers and the implementation of trade subsidies for LDCs in order to support the local economy in the light of increasing trading relations between countries of the developed world, taking into account issues of safety and human rights,

    b. The creation of a multilateral trading system as a long-term perspective,

    c. The exemption of debts according to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) from LDCs by developed countries in order to give these countries a perspective for economic growth and an ability to conduct domestic investment,

    d. Technical and financial assistance from the international community,

    e. Promotion of the "Aid for Trade" initiative from the World Trade Organisation (WTO), that helps developing countries improve their productive capacities and strengthen their trade related infrastructure and capacity building,

    f. Supporting companies that are interested in investing in LDCs,

    g. Member States to uphold their obligations under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Methods;

Sustainable development

42. <u>Strongly recommends</u> the General Assembly to adopt the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) shaped by the Open Working Group during the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

43. <u>Encourages</u> member states to adopt measures to endorse sustainable development through programs and initiative such as education for sustainable development; that is educating local communities about the benefits of sustainable development by encouraging local and national climate awareness campaigns, in order to:
    a. Educate policy makers, government planners, NGOs and citizens as whole to the issues linked with climate change,
    b. Influence the social norms and the perception of climate change they vehicle
    c. Promote sustainable patterns of consumption such as but not limited to:
        i. Small scale recycling initiatives in rural and urban areas that emphasize the importance of waste management,
        ii. Offering tax breaks and subsidies for private sector companies that promote sustainable production methods;

44. <u>Further recommends</u> a comprehensive plan to address population dynamics in a holistic way including investments, human capital, assessing the developmental benefits of migration, creating livable sustainable and green cities for growing in order to reduce poverty;

45. <u>Proposes</u> the expansion of Women Organizations focusing on women entrepreneurships and equality in the workforce, which concentrates on organizing women workers for full employment that allows them to obtain the following:
    a. Work security,
    b. Income security,
    c. Food security and
    d. Social security;

46. <u>Promotes</u> anti-discrimination work place policies to ensure that women are empowered and free to pursue their career goals in a safe environment by:
    a. Working together with the employers to create a better and safer work environment,
    b. Giving support for youth movements in gender equality through providing the space to discuss these issues and media exposure,
    c. Encouraging gender balance in work place;

47. <u>Recognizes</u> the existence of the REDD+ program in order to decrease the emission of carbon dioxide in more polluted countries;

48. <u>Invites</u> developed countries to pioneer and expand the use of green technologies founded on three hallmarks that spur economic growth:
    a. Cheaper adaptation and mass use,
    b. Increased research and development,
    c. Knowledge and technology transfer;

49. <u>Calls upon</u> all Member States to implement sustainable, equitable and inclusive growth, which is sensitive to the needs of the poor in order to generate substantial development by adopting a bottom-up approach by but not limited to:
    a.a. Creating more local community centers,
    a.b. Collaborating with independent organizations,
    a.c. Give aid to local authorities, preferably directly to the people involved,
    a.d. Supporting local initiatives and projects such as but not limited to.