



American Model United Nations
Economic and Social Council

ECOSOC/I/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

SUBMITTED TO: The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

1 *Recognizing* the issue of extreme poverty, which affects 780 million people across the world, as one of the
2 most significant obstacles to achieving sustainable development for all,

3 *Noting with approval* the objectives of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 1 of
4 the eradication of poverty and SDG 9 of building a resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization
5 and fostering innovation,

6 *Affirming* the successful cooperation between Member States of the Global South in addressing the need
7 for sustainable agricultural practices, drought resilience, and sustainable infrastructure, most notably through the
8 Adaptation Fund and United Nations Development Programme,

9 *Deeply conscious* of the need to address the growing economic and social divide between urban and rural
10 areas and the negative impact that inadequate infrastructure has on rural and impoverished communities ability to
11 access basic resources and services such as clean water, education, and health services,

12 *Having considered* the limitations on funding avenues for the Adaptation Fund, which aids developing coun-
13 tries in adapting and building resilience to climate change,

14 *Alarmed* by the threat that climate-driven disasters and irregular weather patterns pose to developing
15 countries and to agriculturally-dependent populations,

16 *Observing* SDG 7 of access to clean and reliable energy and that the cost of infrastructure for renewable
17 energy systems, including solar, wind, and hydroelectric power has fallen in recent years,

18 *Reaffirming* the sovereignty of all Member States and their right to share or withhold information regarding
19 sustainable agriculture technologies as their government sees fit,

20 1. *Recommends* the creation of further avenues in the context of the Adaptation Fund that would allow for
21 willing and able Member States to contribute funds in the form of direct monetary donations rather than through
22 the use of only two percent shares from proceeds of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) that have been issued
23 under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism projects;

24 2. *Suggests* the use of micro-credits and loans in the effort of sustainable development in order to increase
25 access to loans for the impoverished:

26 (a) Using the Grameen bank model of microloans (\$10 to \$1,000) for low-income individuals with
27 no collateral as a way to finance workers, entrepreneurs, and businesses that may not have access to the tools or
28 markets that they need;

29 (b) Promoting the use of credit life microinsurance programs, which protect both agricultural and
30 industrial enterprises from natural disasters;

31 (c) Providing workshops, counseling sessions, and support for borrowers who seek money to start
32 businesses, in partnership with both private organizations and public bodies increasing financial literacy and knowl-
33 edge of predatory lending in developing communities;

34 (d) Encouraging microfinance institutions to accurately and transparently portray themselves in
35 their promotions such as explaining their interest rates and their expectations of the borrowers;

36 (e) Reminds participating financial institutions that the goal of these loans is to assist small busi-
37 nesses in developing countries and that the financial institutions are encouraged to be patient and understanding of
38 these recipients;

39 3. *Calls* for the creation of basic infrastructure in areas where it does not already exist and continued
40 improvement where it does, especially within impoverished communities, paying particular attention to:

41 (a) Roads and transportation services in cooperation with the United Nations Development Pro-
42 gramme (UNDP);

43 (i) The creation or rehabilitation of paved roads to facilitate easy and reliable travel;

44 (ii) Regular maintenance of secondary and tertiary roads to ensure consistent and reliable access;

45 (iii) Improvement of road system connectivity;

46 (b) Sanitation services, working with the International Labour Office (ILO);

47 (i) The creation or improvement of sewer facilities to mitigate the risk of waterborne and hygiene
48 related health concern risk of water to avoid hygiene-related health complications;

49 (ii) Providing weekly waste disposal services;

50 (c) Health facilities working through the World Health Organization (WHO);

51 (i) Improving existing hospitals and medical centers;

52 (ii) Setting up medical camps in local villages that provide basic health services such as check-ups
53 and vaccinations;

54 (d) Working alongside the Broadband Commission for Digital Development to allow for the presence
55 of comprehensive broadband internet services in under-served rural areas, keeping in mind Member States' right to
56 choose their degree of cooperation with the Commission;

57 4. *Promotes* the development of local and regional infrastructure projects specifically in the context of
58 benefitting climate-threatened communities living in poverty through the Adaptation Fund and United Nations
59 Development Programme, including:

60 (a) Putting adaptive Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), a concept designed to
61 promote the sustainable coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to
62 maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner, at the center of planning and investment
63 for climate change adaptation;

64 (b) Combining watershed management, sustainable infrastructure, empowerment and learning through
65 adaptive institutions;

66 (c) Employing Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS), a sequence of water management practices
67 and facilities, designed to provide a more sustainable approach than the conventional practice of routing run-off
68 through a pipe to a watercourse;

69 (d) Implementing structural adaptation measures designed to withstand rising temperatures and sea
70 levels as well as ecosystem-based approaches using natural infrastructure to design adaptation measures;

71 5. *Stresses* the need for renewed and increased commitments to the Paris Climate Agreement to strengthen
72 the ability of countries to mitigate the impacts of climate change by encouraging regular reporting on carbon emissions
73 and on efforts to increase clean energy usage utilizing:

74 (a) Microgrids and energy storage systems where traditional energy production facilities are too
75 expensive or remote to create;

76 (b) Tidal, solar, and wind harnessing systems;

77 6. *Recommends* the creation of a mechanism for the depoliticized and non-discriminatory sharing of sus-
78 tainable agricultural technology and practices between Member States, to be overseen by the Food and Agriculture
79 Organization of the UN and using this information to educate agriculturally-dependent communities on how they
80 can implement these practices, especially with regards to:

81 (a) Reducing carbon emissions, minimizing air pollutants, avoiding fertilizer runoff from farming,
82 preventing soil erosion, and reducing the use of slash and burn practices.

Passed by consensus, with 5 abstentions