



German Model United Nations

Code: Resolution 1/2

Committee: The United Nations General Assembly

Topic: Continued Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)

The United Nations General Assembly,

Recalling its RES 43/47 (1988); its RES 55/146 (2001) and its RES 65/119 (2010), establishing the United Nations Decades for the Eradication of Poverty,

Affirming the UN Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 13 (SDG), addressing the multiple dimensions of poverty in light of climate change for the UN 2030 Agenda,

Acknowledging the impact of colonialism on the rise of poverty in former colonized countries,

Emphasizing the Paris Agreement (2015), establishing the international framework to limit global temperature rising to 1.5 °C,

Viewing with appreciation the Global Shield against Climate Risks (2022), aiming at climate justice to provide loss and damage protection due to climate change,

Acknowledging its RES 75/215 (2020), its RES 75/213 (2020) and its RES 75/230 (2020), stressing the deeply connected global challenges of poverty and climate change and raising concerns over the still ongoing consequences,

Calling attention to the Sendai Declaration and Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2015), confronting action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks by enhancing resilient infrastructure for effective disaster responses,

Guided by the DOHA Program of Action (2022) of the Least Developed Countries,

Realizing SDG 1.5's objectives to reduce the vulnerability of the poor against climate-related extreme events,

Alarmed by the threat of the consequences of climate change on poverty around the world,

Aware of the fact, that the SDGs have to be approached comprehensively since all measures against poverty are ineffective unless climate action is taken at the same time,

Further acknowledging recent international conflicts for their outcomes worsening poverty all around the globe,

Recalling the rights of refugees laid out in the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1966),

Further recalling also RES 69/313 (2015) on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,



Recognizing that child-poverty is a cross-cutting issue that needs to be addressed in order to overcome global poverty long-term,

Deeply concerned by the findings of the Global Annual Results Report (GARR) of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which projects an increase of children experiencing multidimensional poverty by 100 million and an additional 60 million falling into financial-poverty,

1. *Requests* the establishment of a global awareness campaign coordinated through the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) called the *We Are Sinking Awareness Campaign (WASAC)* to raise consciousness on the issue of natural disasters and their impact on poverty in high risk countries;
2. *Calls for* the implementation of a global working group to evaluate current financial aid programmes to assure the efficiency and effectiveness of funds so far;
3. *Condemns* especially multidimensional poverty, which consists not only of financial needs, but also the lack of access to health, services, quality education and living standards, by establishing this five pillar action plan:
 - a. *Declares accordingly* to promote sustainable economic development to:
 - i. *Further encourage* all countries to form a climate solidarity pact;
 - ii. *Call* Member States listed as high greenhouse gas emitters in Annex I to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) (UNFCC) to provide more technical and financial assistance to emerging economies in accordance with their obligations under the UNFCC and the Paris Agreement, in order to facilitate countries of the Global South more impact in decision-making;
 - iii. *Endorse* that global finance and development organizations, particularly the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), increase and expedite their contributions in innovative programs to generate economic growth towards sustainable eradication of poverty;
 - iv. *Suggest* to Member States to expand the Lemonade Crypto Climate Coalition (LCCC) to Asia:
 - a. by teaming up with tech companies in the affected countries to access agricultural insurance in order to achieve food security all over the world;
 - b. by informing more farmers about this project who qualify for it by advertising the program;
 - v. *Support* the supply of sustainable energy for all by deepening research efforts and diversifying production capacities in that sector;
 - vi. *Encourage* to expand the Sustainable Food System Program (SFS) to raise awareness on the importance to reduce food waste and loss;
 - b. *Recommends* to enhance social protection, fight poverty related to armed conflicts and establish the following measures:



- i. *Endorses* the establishment of social protection programs such as food assistance, health insurance and cash transfers to provide a safety net for peoples affected by poverty;
 - ii. *Further requests* to recognize climate change consequences affecting living conditions as a reason to be considered a refugee legally within the Framework of the 1951 Refugee-Convention, since people living in regions frequented by situations of such natural disasters are more likely to be or become poor;
 - iii. *Suggests* the introduction of national emergency strategies and disaster risk reduction policies in order to reduce the impact of climate change on internal displacement;
 - iv. *Takes note of* the need for long-term adaptation strategies for countries with a high risk to natural disaster and the dangerous consequences of climate change;
 - v. *Encourages* all Member States that have not yet ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees to access this international treaty as soon as possible;
 - vi. *Recommends* that educational qualifications, vocational training, academic degrees and other qualifications of migrants are recognised by the host-states that take care of displaced persons;
 - vii. *Invites* all Member States to participate in Post-Conflict Economic Reconstruction and Recovery by:
 - a. Reconstructing the agricultural sector to prevent hunger and allow many refugees to return to work in their profession;
 - b. Asking the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to assist small companies by granting them concessional loans to guarantee a sustainable rebuilding process after wartime;
 - c. Ensuring that school education is continued during war, conflict, and in the reconstruction period to avoid impoverishment in the long term and provide equal opportunities for all;
- c. *Trusts in* the following measures to establish adequate education and empowerment programs for children and young adults:
- i. *Access to Information and Communication Technology* by investing into infrastructure and cooperating with private companies;
 - ii. *Further recommends* additional support for small businesses through training and offering microloans;
 - iii. *Calls for* further investment in schools to ensure a standardized level of primary education as well as providing scholarships and financial assistance to enable young people to pursue an education;



- iv. *Stresses* the importance of educating the public on the history and severe effects of colonialism through a global awareness campaign coordinated through the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly;
 - v. *Suggests* the United Nations Statistical Commission to take charge of coordinating the development of international statistical standards, methods, and guidelines, as needed to ensure the complete implementation of the global indicator framework for monitoring and reviewing the SDGs and their targets, especially in achieving SDG 1, with a special emphasis on underrepresented groups and regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion;
- d. *Draws the attention* on advancing healthcare globally and thus proposes the following measures:
- i. Highlights the role of medical patents in the hindrance of immediate medical help being instantly provided to those in need and therefore *asks* member states to consider lowering legal barriers to patent-protected medicines and technologies with respect to all stakeholders;
 - ii. Demands a just distribution of medicines, including vaccines, especially to countries and regions unable to provide sufficient supply, and access to medical products and services;
 - iii. Calls to secure the human right to clean water and sanitation effectively by guaranteeing public sources of water and investments in needed infrastructure;
 - iv. Expresses its belief that healthcare providers and the pharma industry, appealing to the commitment within their society, realize their responsibility to help least developed countries and regions to establish a reliable healthcare system for its citizens by offering services at adequate prices;
 - v. Further reminds the special need for enhancing medical logistics and infrastructure to address the lack thereof in rural regions;
- e. *Encourages* the following measures to tackle the pressing issue of child-poverty:
- i. Dedicating the final year, the year of 2027, of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty to the eradication of child poverty specifically and accordingly aim to end severe child-poverty by the end of 2027;
 - ii. Calling on every Member State to develop a concrete action plan to tackle the issue of child-poverty on their territory to eradicate child poverty by 2027;
 - iii. Calling on all Member States to increase their payments to UNICEF by 25% over the next 3 years;
 - iv. Encouraging wealthier countries to create a fund to help countries with younger populations finance a global child benefit that will lift millions of children out of poverty at once;



4. *Calls for* transparent and subsidy free bidding-processes for aid-related contracts on the donor side;
5. *Strongly suggests* the usage of financial aid instruments in a way that does not let accrue recipient countries unsustainable amounts of debt or makes them dependent on donor countries;
6. *Recommends* cooperation with local research institutions and stakeholders in areas affected by poverty to identify projects with the largest potential impact to reduce poverty;
7. *Instructs* the UNCDF to:
 - a. expand activities in developing countries, especially in the countries of the Global South, towards strengthening local economies and businesses;
 - b. implement a system of continuous oversight to constantly reevaluate the effectiveness of current programmes and ensure the funds reach the people most affected by poverty;
8. *Invites* Member States to work together setting up an emergency fund in the UN System to provide financial assistance to those pushed into poverty as a result of climate change, war, and famine, especially children, which can be accessed if concrete criteria are met and can additionally be supported by private donors and foundations;
9. *Calls* upon the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to set up an international working group to define the criteria mentioned in Paragraph 8;
10. *Requests* the adoption of multi-stakeholder approaches for tackling poverty-related issues;
11. *Urges* multilateral financial and development institutions to intensify and accelerate their investments in poverty eradication programmes, especially the UNCDF.