Economic & Social Plenary Resolutions
Economic & Social

1. Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals
2. Human Settlements Program
3. Digital Divide
4. Addressing Global Economic Inequality
RECONGNIZING that when the United Nations was founded in 1945, two thirds of the world’s population lived in rural setting, and that by 2000, the population balance had shifted with half of the population living in cities, and

CONSICIOUS that the United Nations is expecting that by 2050, two thirds of the world’s population, about 6 billion, will be living in cities that have economic and social processes that generate wealth and opportunity, but

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN that in cities, especially in developing countries, more than half of the population have little or no access to shelter, water and sanitation, and,

ENCOURAGED by the United Nations Human Settlements Program, UN-HABITAT, which was established in 1978, was created to improve these situations, and

MINDFUL that the UN-HABITAT works to achieve the Millennium Development Goal, which is to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, which is 10 percent of the global slum population, by the year of 2020, and

AWARE UN-HABITAT’s goal of creating land and housing for all, creating environmentally sound infrastructure and services, and innovating housing and urban finance, and

WELCOMING the UN-HABITAT supporting the development of a Sustainable Urban development Network 9 SUD-NET), which at a local level to help build the capacities of national governments, and also promote the inclusion of the community in the decision-making process;

1) ENCOURAGES increased cooperation between nations in order to provide financial support that will provide training programs and oversight of aid workers intention building and improving houses of slum dwellers as well as for human settlement management and planning professionals;

2) IMPLORES developed countries with lower poverty rats to help developing countries who need financial support to help support human settlements’
   a) Through the 0.7% (or an increase percent) of foreign aid
   b) and defines underdeveloped nations as not having the capabilities or possibilities of advantage of a stable rate
3) **URGES** all member nations to implement the building of safe living structures in urban areas in order to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020;

4) **INVITES** all nations to direct financial aid and monetary donations to a newly formed NGO for the purpose of providing aid;

5) **INVITES** the creation of an annual conference of developed nations in order to determine how best to share resources, apply aid, and further contribute towards eliminating the international lower-class housing problem in areas determined by the Human Settlements Program;

6) **DEFINES** that an underdeveloped country is one as a nation with people who have a lower life expectancy, people with less education, people with a lower monetary income, and is not a huge impact on the global economic scale;

7) **PROMOTES** integrated and innovated infrastructure design and service delivery that will improve access to basic services and lowering their cost, increase efficiency, a decrease per capita consumptions, as well as decrease pollution;

8) **INVITES** the UN-HABITAT Program to continue its efforts and to implement more documents and programs such as the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, Habitat Agenda, Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, the Declaration on Cities and other human settlements in the New Millennium, and Resolution 5b/206;

9) **URGES** that all nations us Urban Les, a collection of urban laws that have emphasis on planning for city densification and extension, land management, and innovation in urban development financing, in order to further urbanize their nation.
RECOGNIZING that economic inequality refers to how different economic factors are
distributed among individual people within groups and different groups within a population, but
that global economic inequality expands the distribution ratios from within a single country, to
the entire world, and

AWARE that economic inequality is an issue that affects many nations all over the world, from
the poor and developing countries, to the wealthier and developed, and

MINDFUL the level of development, employment and wage rates, wealth concentration,
education, and culture are all factors of economic inequality, and

TAKING NOTE that wealth concentration is an issue which means a small minority of a
nation’s population possesses a majority of that nation’s wealth, and said minority only continues
to grow wealthier and wealthier due to investments and offspring which then pick up where their
progenitor left off, and

ALARMED by the statistic that as of 2014, the bottom half of the world’s income earners own
less than 1% hold 48.2% of global wealth, and

RECOGNIZING that children from the wealthiest 20% of the world are up to four times more
likely to be in school and get an education than the poorest 20%, and

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that education is a vital means of decreasing global economic
inequality because it helps nations develop, spreads technological advances, and create more
opportunities for the middle and lower class to achieve higher paying jobs and better wages;

1) RECOMMENDS actions that are taken are to help the poorest in the world, rather
than the middle to lower income people of the wealthier OECD countries because
these actions will do more to deduce global inequality;

2) SUGGESTS that certain nations adapt a more open and inclusive migration policy
regarding immigrants from impoverished conditions, taking to better their lives and
contribute to the rate of deduction of global inequality, and that other nations should
provide more opportunities for their own citizens;

3) SUGGESTS an increase from 0.7% of GNT to foreign aid to a more reasonable and
modern percent set by the United Nations as this is an outdated percentage;
4) **STRESSES** that economic inequality is a multi-stakeholder responsibility; therefore, global cooperation is crucial, as well as concentrated action on all levels, local to national, regional to global, to focus on improving economic prosperity and opportunity;

5) **ENCOURAGES** nations to increase funding and innovation towards providing equal opportunities through education for all their citizens, because as more workers have higher skill levels, inequality wages decline;

6) **SUGGESTS** creating a program built off a small, optional but greatly encouraged payment from wealthy first world nations willing to participate that offers funds for infrastructure for housing and business in order to create shelter and jobs in third world nations;

7) **REQUESTS** that actions take place to ensure the economic growth and financial stability of a nation by providing sufficient food and drinkable water for those in need.
AFFIRMING that since the United Nations Conference in 1972 on Human Environment Sustainable Development has grown and expanded on national and international levels, and

AWARE that the United Nations had recently, in 2012 at the Rio+20 established a Higher-level forum on Sustainable Development that replaced the 1993 Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD, and

RECOGNIZING that the Division of Sustainable Development translates into five core functions of (1) support of Intergovernmental process on sustainable development, (2) Analysis and Policy Development, (3) capacity development at the country level, (4) Inter-agency coordination, and (5) Knowledge management, communication and outreach, and

REALIZING that the Sustainable development knowledge platform works to help in all fields of sustainable development including the growth of governmental infrastructure with business and economics, education, technology, and employment levels, and

WELCOMING that United Nations Sustainable Development has set goals to help the organization work to take action in order to help all countries around the world, and

ENDORsing the goals set by sustainable development work to (1) ending poverty, (2) ending hunger, (3) providing health benefits for all ages, (4) promoting education, (5) promoting the use of energy resources, (6) providing employment opportunity for everyone, and (7) achieve equality for everyone including gender and financial backgrounds, and

TAKING NOTE of the current actions undertaken by the sustainable development for basic goals and initiatives as well as the current Green Economic Policies to get “The Future We Want” in a time bound manner, and

ENDORSing the widespread growth of the sustainable development program in many countries around the world and the constant growth in development everywhere from the many organizations chartered by the United Nations to help the sustainable development goals;

1) EMPHASIZES the need to strengthen international cooperation, as well as provide an opportunity for all member nations to actively participate in decision-making processes and voice their concerns, both of which are fundamental in attaining sustainable development;
2) **RECOMMENDS** that the program should continue to receive financial support from member notions as well as non-governmental organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank;

3) **SUGGESTS** that pre-existing NGO’s, as well as UN committees to redirect their focus to all aspects of the sustainable development goals, that will also provide expertise and resources to faster green growth, adaptation, and improved resource management, including facilities that will clean, recycle, and better manage water resources in developing nations;

4) **INSTRUCTS** that organizations dedicated to improve sustainable development follow the goals and core functions of the program by chartering businesses in countries in need of development that would provide for the citizens;

5) **STRONGLY SUGGESTS** the creation and funding of a non-government organization (NGO) to supply and educate impoverished countries with the tools they require to begin their sustainable development;

6) **APPLAUDS** organizations such as the ESD of the UNOSD and their efforts to achieve sustainable development in all areas.
Science & Technology

1. Effects of Atomic Radiation
2. Cyber Security
3. Global Economic Viability and Green Energy
4. International Pollution and Global Climate Change