RESOLUTION 6.9

SPONSORS: Vietnam, UK, Ukraine

SIGNATORIES: USA, China, Russia, France, Somalia, Argentina, South Korea, DPRK, Spain, Portugal, India, Pakistan, Germany, Brazil, Chile, Peru

Pre-Ambulatory Clauses:

1. Recognizing the fact that there is a need for a better and much more precise definition of poverty;
2. Recognizes the UNSDG’s formulated by the UNDP in 2015;
3. Recognizes the Johannesburg Plan of Action of 2002;
4. Recognizing the fact that each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development;

Operative Clauses:

1. Recommends the further implementation of the Highly Indebted poor countries initiative to combat poverty in nations unable to do so at this point in time, with the following points to be included to the already existing ones under the HIPC initiative:
   1. Establishing a track record of reform in the countries potentially eligible for HIPC and a record to this to be submitted to the ECOSOC to be deliberated upon by the World community,
   2. Ensuring the complete participation of creditors,
   3. Strengthening management of debt and public finances in those countries in which the HIPC has been implemented,
2. Recommends for long-term debt sustainability, efforts must be made by borrowers, lenders, and donors to promote prudent borrowing, suitably concessional finance, sustained economic growth, diversified exports, and greater access to markets in developed countries;
3. Recommends under the Poverty Reduction Strategy of the United Nations(PRS) that nations in a state of poverty must submit PRSP’s(Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers) to the World Bank and the IMF so that efforts may be made globally to eradicate poverty in that/those particular country/countries;
4. Recommends that the PRS of members of the UN must work in accordance with the following principles in addition to the ones already in place:
   1. Maintenance of a clear link between the member’s PRS and policies under IMF-supported programs, with streamlined PRS documentation,
   2. Preservation of the National Ownership of the PRS so that further documents need not have to be submitted for fund purposes,
   3. Provision of flexibility in the scope and coverage of the PRS to reflect different country circumstances in different situations,
   4. Submission of an EDD(Economic Development Draft) by countries benefitted by the PRS initiative with the following contents supported under an ECF(Extended Credit Facility) arrangement or PSI(Policy Support Instrument):
      1. Inclusion of a strategy or plan, describing how poverty reduction and growth objectives are to be achieved,
      2. Articulation of specific policies, including macroeconomic and financial policies that would be pursued in the implementation of the strategy,
      3. Specifying the launch date and timeframe for implementation, to ensure consistency with the strategy of underlying IMF-supported programs,
      4. Existing poverty situation and trends,
      5. Factors influencing poverty, including bottlenecks to poverty reduction, so that they may be tackled in specific,
      6. A fiscal and debt framework, with the view of prioritizing development spending needs based on a realistic assessment of fiscal space,
5. Recommends that in order to complement the EDD, as stated under Clause-4, sub-clause ‘d’, that the World Bank staff could be asked to provide an assessment letter to the board of the IMF, as in order to realize the strengths and risks of the member’s PRS and that the results of this review process would include consultations and dialog with the country authorities, IMF and relevant stakeholders such as the World Bank;
6. Recommends the development of national programmes for sustainable development and local and community development, where appropriate within country -owned poverty reduction strategies, to promote the empowerment of people living in poverty and their organizations, which would reflect their priorities and enable them to increase access to productive resources, public services and institutions, in particular land, water, employment opportunities, credit, education and health;
7. Reminds the International community to promote women’s equal access to and full participation in, on the basis of equality with men, decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives in all policies and strategies, eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and improving the status, health and economic welfare of women and girls through full and equal access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health-care services;
8. Recommends building basic rural infrastructure, diversifying the economy and improving transportation and access to markets, market information and credit for the rural poor to support sustainable agriculture and rural development;
9. Encourages the international community to put their faith in the fact that the dual problem of energy and poverty must be dealt with simultaneously as energy is a means to generate services that could possibly mitigate poverty and so could be done in accordance with the following points:
   1. Improve access to modern biomass technologies and fuel-wood sources and supplies and commercialize biomass operations, including the use of agricultural residues, in rural areas and where such practices are sustainable;
   2. Promote a sustainable use of biomass and, as appropriate , other renewable energies through improvement of current patterns of use, such as management of resources, more efficient use of fuel-wood and new or improved products and technologies;
   3. Support the transition to the cleaner use of liquid and gaseous fossil fuels, where considered more environmentally sound, socially acceptable and cost- effective;
   4. Enhance international and regional cooperation to improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services, as an integral part of poverty reduction programmes, by facilitating the creation of enabling environments and addressing capacity-building needs, with special attention to rural and isolated areas, as appropriate,
   5. Assist and facilitate on an accelerated basis, with the financial and technical assistance of developed countries, including through public -private partnerships, the access of the poor to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services, taking into account the instrumental role of developing national policies on energy for sustainable development;
10. Recommends that the following measures could be adopted in connection to the important of development of industries and eradication of poverty:
    1. Promoting the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education and skill enhancement, with a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities, with the help of the IMF and World Bank, the method of which must be stated in the EDD of the country in accordance with the policies mentioned under Clause-4, sub-clause ’d’ ;
    2. Provision financial and technological support, as appropriate, to rural communities of developing countries to enable them to benefit from safe and sustainable livelihood opportunities in small-scale mining ventures;
11. Further recommends the world community to take immediate and effective measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in International Labour Organization Convention No. 182, and elaborate and implement strategies for the elimination of child labour that is contrary to accepted international standards defined by the ILO;
12. Draws the attention of the world community to the problem of unsustainable patterns of consumption and proposes the following solutions/recommendations:
    1. Adoption and implementation of policies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable patterns of production and consumption, applying, the polluter-pays principle described in principle 16 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
    2. Developing awareness-raising programmes on the importance of sustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly among youth and the relevant segments in all countries,
    3. Develop and adopt, where appropriate, on a voluntary basis, effective, transparent, verifiable, non-misleading and non-discriminatory consumer information tools to provide information relating to sustainable consumption and production, including human health and safety aspects,
    4. Provision of training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises on the use of information and communication technologies and sustainable consumption,
13. Calls upon, in particular the Global Environment Facility(GEF), within its mandate, to provide financial resources to developing countries, in particular least developed countries and SIDS(Small island developing States), to meet their capacity needs for training, technical know-how and strengthening national institutions in reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy, including promoting energy efficiency and conservation, renewable energy and advanced energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies along with sustainable consumption of resources which thus would lead to a decrease in poverty;
14. Recommends the development and implementation of integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials and strengthen the capacity of Governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of land and water resources to foster sustainable development in line with poverty eradication;
15. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, including through informal collaborative efforts, to further promote system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination on sustainable development, to take appropriate measures to facilitate exchange of information, and to continue to keep the Economic and Social Council informed of actions being taken to implement the PRS across various nations;
16. Recommends those nations whose majority population is below the poverty line to adopt the policy of CCT’s(Conditional Cash Transfers) for which money would only be provided by the World Bank and the IMF if the country has submitted its EDD and the use of these funds by the poor which would be mainly be sending their children to school would be regulated by organizations such as the UNICEF;
17. Requests that in a region adversely affected by poverty, the representatives of the region(Eg: Representatives of the ECOWAS) could be included by the approval of the UNGA and the Secretary General as observers in the UNECOSOC so as to enlighten the world community about the Economic conditions in those regions;
18. Recommends the Implementation of a new Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy(CRPGS) in collaboration with the IMF and the International Development association(IDA) to reduce poverty in certain countries with the following points to be kept in mind:
    1. Enhanced integration with the world economy through actions on tariff and trade liberalization in order to meet requirements for possible accession to the World Trade Organization
    2. Putting state-owned enterprises on reasonable financial footing, making them more competitive
    3. Financial sector reforms for sounder banking practices, including greater transparency and steps to- ward equitization of state-owned commercial banks
    4. Development of the private-sector in regard to taxation and protection of intellectual property rights
    5. Infrastructure development in energy, transportation, power, communications and large-scale infra- structure,
    6. Improvement in education, health care, and land reform;