

RESOLUTION



#ROMUN2015

THE OFFICIAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS IN ROME

October 16th – 20th, 2015

"THE YOUTH ROAD MAP"

SIGNED BY 500 DELEGATES FROM 50 COUNTRIES

AND TO BE DELIVERED TO THE

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS



UNITED STATES
DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

COMMITMENT

We the delegates of the ROMUN 2015 youth conference, held in Rome, Italy, from 16th to 19th 2015, submit this document called “**ROMUN2015 Youth Roadmap**” to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, via the Secretary General of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Amb. Michele Valensise.

Taking into account what the UN agreed upon during the UN Summit for the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, held at the UN Headquarters in New York City from 25th to 27th September, the ROMUN2015 Youth Roadmap declares the commitment of young people from all over the world to actively participate in addressing the UN Sustainable Development Goals by leading change.

This document was co-drafted by 500 youth representatives coming from the following 50 countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Morocco, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Palau, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela.

Signed at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in Rome, Italy, on 19th October 2015.

Rome, October 19th 2015

Edoardo Morgante

Secretary General
ROMUN2015



General Assembly Draft Resolution 1/1
ROMUN 2015 Conference

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) outlining the Millennium Development Goals,

Emphasizing the continued relevance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which have raised awareness and generated progress and development,

Reaffirming that “sustainability” refers meeting the demands of today without compromising the resources available in the future,

Further reaffirming the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect, for all human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, gender inequality, and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development,

Encouraging the integration of youth as a means to furthering progress on all goals,

Recognizing performance and the procedure of realization of the goals can be evaluated according to equity, because resources owned by the states are different,

1. Decides to adopt the “Youth Roadmap to the Sustainable Development Goals,” annexed to the present resolution.

Annex I Youth Roadmap to the Sustainable Development Goals

I. Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

This goal can be considered as the primary link between all goals and targets that the United Nations established in the post-2015 agenda. Goal 1 targets are a combination of socioeconomic, macroeconomic and environmental strategies that should eradicate poverty by coordinating between both the international community and individual countries. International actors through the United Nations are working collaboratively with NGOs and country governments to treat each issue individually. To ensure good achievements worldwide by 2030, the international community should respect each country's demographic, PPP, GDP per capita, history, level of security, culture, and internal politics. The major bottleneck for ending poverty continues to be corruption. The main challenge is to make sure that all the help provided by non-governmental organizations and international actors is well received by the poor people. Since Goal 1 focuses on socio-economic prosperity, it is a must to have a long term vision to eliminate poverty. This Roundtable proposes the following:

- 1.1. The adoption of a global development plan to fight against and eradicate poverty. Poverty is an issue that should be tackled at a multilevel. A global international strategy should be designed, but measures at the national and local level should be emphasized, as they can address the issue in a specific manner adapted to the social, economic and cultural specificities. It will be financially supported by a fund, managed primarily by regional committees of the UN agencies.
- 1.2. The creation of "Regional Committees of the UN Agencies":
 - a. With as first mandate the improvement the definition of poverty, taking into account that poverty has a multidimensional essence and not confining the definition by the amount of money earned per day. To elaborate this definition, the observations of the Multidimensional Poverty Index, defined by UNDP should be considered.
 - b. Poverty should be monitored by the systematic collection of data in every region according to this new definition,
 - c. The elaboration of a 5-year plan, setting concrete global objectives for every target, renegotiated at the end of each period.
 - d. This group have a summit every two months to share expertise and design measures addressing the Targets of SDG1, based on the data analysis, and supervise the use of money from the provider to the receiver.
 - e. This group would manage the "International Fund for Development" coordinating all international funds already existing, created during its first summit.
 - f. In extreme cases, countries can appeal to donate or not donate to specific types of recipients or subjects.
- 1.3. Member States benefiting from a fund or another form of financial aid, agree to the following guidelines:
 - a. Transparency on allocation of the funds;
 - b. Commit and adapt its national Human Rights standards in accordance to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 - c. Accept the following statements:
 - i. Commit to the eradication of poverty on its territory;
 - ii. Extreme poverty is set at 1.25\$ per day, after having taken into account a Member State's Purchasing Power Parity;
 - iii. The facilitation of international investment and trade with other countries;

- iv. The reform of the taxation system based on different level of economic standing.

II. Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security, and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The core target of Goal 2, enhances the importance of food security and poverty reduction in developing countries, where agricultural growth plays a critical role. There is ample evidence that combating hunger and extreme poverty requires a renewed and expanded commitment to agriculture and rural development in developing countries. Goal 2 should focus on the growing complexity of food loss and waste, where 1.3 billion tonnes of food produced is lost or wasted globally throughout the supply chain, every year. Collaboration and coordination of worldwide initiatives of Global partnership of public and private sector organizations and companies that are active in the fight against food loss and waste is needed. The challenges for guiding a strategic development programme with new approaches for the transition to sustainability: Goal 2 should focus, in sustainable agriculture, by improving efficiency in the use of resources. Sustainability requires direct action to conserve, protect and enhance natural resources in order to strengthen the resilience of the people, communities and ecosystems, especially to climate change and market volatility. Goal 2 needs an efficient governance for setting global, national and subnational targets on all levels to take action for sustainability of both the natural and human systems. This Roundtable proposes the following:

- 2.1. Encourage developed countries to supply technologic and economic aid applications to increase agricultural productivity as a main contributor to the GDP.
- 2.2. Provide epistemic communities (experts) to gather and accumulate data set in order to find cause of problem and promote solutions.
- 2.3. Obtain financial aid through BRICS banks IFAD (International Fund of Agricultural Development).
- 2.4. Promote exports of food products with equitable arrangements.
- 2.5. Adopt global principles that guarantee remunerative prices that can help to increase productivity of developing countries.
- 2.6. Create a program to ensure the transparency and efficient use of funds promoted by UNDP to solve the problem of corruption.
- 2.7. Create information platform system to provide understandable information to consumers about exact composition of every food product and possible diseases that food product provoke.
- 2.8. Further invites states to create an international capacity-building program within the states to provide the exchange of information and technologies that will improve low conditions of rural areas and will promote new sustainable agricultural production techniques, on seed development, and machinery.
- 2.9. Ensure food security through education programs on food production techniques that will guarantee the availability of correct information about nature of products.
- 2.10. Promotes the exchange of technical knowledge among member states to address the issue of desertification in order to foster the spread of agricultural activities.
- 2.11. Develop a balance between agricultural production and environmental protection to ensure biodiversity, land nutrition and avoid multinationals exploitation of natural resources.
- 2.12. Encourage the development of domestic laws on food loss and food waste within member states including norms resembling the EU ‘ ‘ Food Taxes ‘ ‘system.
- 2.13. Promote international cooperation efforts also involving non-state actors such as non-governmental organizations food tank in order to foster innovative ideas for a fairer cooperation with the goal of reduction food lost and waste.

III. **Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

The third Goal reiterates a desire that every person, irrespective of the region, gender, caste and creed that they're born into, have access to the best mental and physical health facilities possible throughout their lives. This Goal, with regard to achieving universal healthcare and dignity, seem promising because they recognise primarily that both developing and developed nations have unmet health needs and require adequate infrastructural efforts to bridge the prevalent gap. It also recognises the need for collaboration between governmental, non-governmental (including non-profit organisations) and individual entities across sectors regarding healthcare, technology, financing, etc. to sustainably and substantially achieve universal health equity. Moving toward universal health care entails a long-term process of progressive realization that requires advancing on several fronts: increasing the proportion of the population that enjoys health protection and access to health services, particularly the population groups that do not have access; improving the available range of health services provided to address people's health needs effectively; and increasing the proportion of the costs covered through government funding. Many countries will require a fundamental reform of their health system and changes in government policies in order to pursue a universal health care programme. This Roundtable proposes this following plan:

- 3.1. The elaboration of a programme to improve access to local medical infrastructures. This programme should be implemented in cooperation with NGOs. It should contain a series of response mechanism applicable in crisis areas.
- 3.2. The creation of an online platform disposing health information, data and statistics on every Member States.
- 3.3. The launch of Tobacco prevention programs targeting young generations organized in schools. Broader programs should target region most affected by tobacco consumption, adapted on each region's specific situation. Member States are encouraged to create a Tax on cigarettes and tobacco based products, accompanied by a campaign emphasizing the responsibility of smokers towards their non-smokers peers as well as towards the environment. This tax should serve to finance prevention and program helping smokers quit.
- 3.4. The launch of formation programs to increase health force in areas where there is an existing scarcity or a risk of scarcity.
- 3.5. There is a need for an international agreement on regulation of the volatility or medicine prices.
- 3.6. Member States agree to increase support the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS , Tuberculosis and Malaria in any means.
- 3.7. The launch of the "2030 Vaccination for All" process design to ensure access to vaccination and increase awareness on its necessity.
- 3.8. Member States call upon International financial institutions to coordinate assistance to Ebola- affected countries, noting that the crisis highlights the need to address the issue of effective response mechanisms.
- 3.9. The organisation of an international conference aiming to rebalance the system established by the TRIPS agreements, enabling the developing countries to have a stronger control on the price of the pharmaceutical products.
- 3.10. Education exchange programs in health fields should be redesigned to ensure that students stay working in their country of origin.
- 3.11. The organisation of a conference aiming at providing guidelines for the implementation of sustaining and enabling health care systems needed in every Member States by 2030.

- 3.12. The launch of a series of multilateral agreements facilitating the sharing of technology and knowledge between all Member States.
- 3.13. One of the “Regional Committees of the UN Agencies” –created under Goal 1 – mandates should be the evaluation of regional priorities regarding health and the elaboration of plans addressing specifically each region, taking into account the social, economical and cultural context.
- 3.14. Member State agree to promote and support family planning.

IV. Goal 4: Ensure inclusive, and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Following the principles whose bases were set with the Summit of the World Education Forum held in Incheon in 2015, we recognize education to be ‘a public good, a fundamental human right and a basis for guaranteeing the realization of other rights’ and also a ‘key to achieving full employment and poverty eradication’. We believe that the following concrete actions should be carried out in order to fulfill the tasks related to the field of the empowerment of education both in the context of developed and of developing countries:

- 4.1. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to hold a High-Level Meeting within the framework of the World Education Forum with the following objectives:
 - a. The exchange of visions and experiences related to educational systems;
 - b. Creation of a Roadmap to be submitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations consisting of a set of guidelines in the respect of best practices for national educational standards.
- 4.2. Creating International Centres for Education in:
 - a. Areas that have facilitated access to education: achieving lifelong education and training opportunities for adults to increase their basic skills and in turn, teach educated youth vocational skills;
 - b. Areas that do not have facilitated access to education, stressing the need to create educational programs in the technological field to help adults fit in the society, providing them with equal opportunities for personal fulfillment.
- 4.3. Encouraging the provision of quality training and education by:
 - a. Directing national and international policies to increase the grant of scholarships and internships;
 - b. Establishing in rural areas a training program service for teachers during their career with the National Governments providing logistical support.
- 4.4. Identifying four ways of funding national efforts to achieve SDG 4:
 - a. Establishing a steady dialogue and cooperation between donors and recipients, addressing the public aid in order to enable the education and training of the population, resulting in the beneficiaries having acquired useful skills and knowledge, enabling them to independently continue the process of implementing the principles of sustainable development, consistent with the resolution adopted during the International Conference on Financing held in Addis Ababa in July 2015,
 - b. Urging countries with immigrants and refugees to actively contribute to their personal development providing them meaningful learning opportunities and training, in order to facilitate the following integration process, thus being granted the rights due to them according to the definition of social dignity.

V. Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

When addressing the topic of Gender Equality and Empowerment, we must first acknowledge that up until this year there has never been a platform to fruitfully and

effectively reach a substantial solution such as the one created by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While these partly failed to address the issue, and although their main aim was gender equality in the primary education sector, there is still much left to be achieved. The world's governments plan to launch the most ambitious global effort since the United Nation's Declaration of Human Rights in 1948: the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SDG 5 comprises six different sections regarding the issue of gender inequality. Firstly, it aims to end all forms of discrimination; eradicate and eliminate all shapes of violence in the public and private sectors, including trafficking, violence and other types of exploitation; to eliminate all harmful practices, such as early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation; and recognizes the existence of unpaid care work. Moreover, Goal 5 reaffirms the need to ensure women's full and effective opportunity of participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making, notably in political, economic and public life; while also calling for universal access to sexual and reproductive health rights.

The following recommendations are essential in the process of achieving SDG5:

- 5.1. Gender equality is not just an ethical issue, but also a matter that, when addressed, will affect and stabilize the global economy. The Booz researchers have estimated that nearly one billion women could enter the global economy in the coming decade, which would benefit the United Nations' Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of every single nation. The dependency ratio worldwide is currently on 52%, meaning that statistically only 48% of the world population is presently in the labour force, and thereby providing for the rest. Including the women in the labour force will therefore lead to a positive change in the statistics, thus easing the pressure on the population.
- 5.2. Many children don't have the chance to access primary education. This is often due to economical obstacles, which make it impossible for children to attend school. A strong presence of women in the workforce would create financial stability for their families, which would subsequently ease the economic pressure and make it viable for these families to afford education for future generations.
- 5.3. Men and women should receive fair and equitable treatment in their workplace, with regards to their basic human rights. Efficient ways of ensuring such a treatment are: inspection of workplaces reported for violating laws on gender based equal working rights; effective usage of the help provided by NGOs such as Women of Vision, Womenkind Worldwide, Women Without Borders, etc. Moreover, in order to offer equal career opportunities, gender must be completely disregarded in the employment system and laws that already exist must be enforced.
- 5.4. We recognise a need to introduce laws that prevent gender based pay gap and urge nations to ask companies for transparent accountability proofs that must be checked by an auditing government body. Additionally, we urge nations to offer tax reductions to companies that have succeeded in reducing the pay gap and encourage both governmental and non-governmental employment agencies to organize and conduct meetings with unemployed women in order to place them in vacant positions for which they are qualified.
- 5.5. Education is an essential right, and the most sustainable investment a country can make seeing as it is fundamental both in breaking the cycle of poverty and achieving gender equality, while it allows individuals to take action for themselves, encouraging bottom-up led development, resulting in a more equal and fair societal system. Educated women are less likely to marry early and against their will; have better chances of having healthy children; and are more inclined to send them to school. This is a large problem, and it is aggravated when it comes to women, many having inadequate literacy skills, reflecting in the ability to access decent healthcare and employment: if all girls had secondary education

in sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia, for example, child marriage would fall by 64%, from almost 2.9 million to just over 1 million.

- 5.6. In addition to that, among the obstacles women and girls face, we must recognise geographical isolation, minority status, disability, early marriage, pregnancy, gender-based violence, and traditional ideas on the status and role of women.
- 5.7. A lack of education is the main obstacle that stands in the way of achieving gender equality. We firmly stress the importance of the introduction of free primary education and affordable secondary and higher education, that will lead to a consistent increase in the enrollment rate of female students. Additionally, a gender neutral public education framework is fundamental in tackling the issue at hand. Ultimately, an effective way of breaking the cycle of poverty is basic sexual education and access to effective methods of contraception.
- 5.8. Education, training and professional development for women should be promoted by providing practical solutions such as making safe transportation available for students to get to schools, with a special regard to the less secure parts of the world. Additional measures that can be taken on the matter are: the encouragement of students to pursue the subjects of their choice disregarding gender bias; campaigns that aim at reaching women's awareness and control of their bodies. Finally, it is necessary to address the actions that can be taken on the topic of education of adult women, such as encouraging Adult Education Centers to engage women constructively with short term education which will result in official certifications essential to become an active part of the workforce.
- 5.9. Physical health in any society is a primary need and also pivotal in fostering economic growth. In many developing countries, the lack of infrastructure in accessing clean drinking water poses a significant problem, especially for women, as traditional methods are neither time efficient nor are able to respond to society's needs. Investments that address this need will eventually lead to a better usage of women's potential in the economic sector. Women are also exposed to huge amounts of smoke from burning solid fuels; mainly resulting from cooking on open fires in households. These conditions lead to increased chances of diseases such as, but not limited to, developing respiratory infections and lung cancer.
- 5.10. We recognise the urgency to develop efficient infrastructures in order to improve access and ensure better living conditions for women and their families, while also creating a joint stock to help developing countries. This will hopefully lead to an important improvement in health care.
- 5.11. Fertility has been declining over time but remains high amongst the poorest in the World. Moreover, adolescent fertility not only adversely affects young women's health, educational and employment prospects, but also that of their children. Without reproductive freedom, women's rights to legal and social equality cannot be guaranteed. The right of everyone to enjoy the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health is an inherent human right, as recognised by international conventions, such as the UDHR. One of the main ways to address this issue is by having an inclusive national family program, which would be arranged according to Member States' requirements. Furthermore, pre and postnatal support should be guaranteed, ensuring appropriate and skilled care by doctors, nurses, and other personnel. In regions where the necessary means are inexistent, the training and reallocation of midwives could be a practical, cost effective, and efficient solution. We propose the introduction of parental leave, as opposed to the traditional maternal leave, and suggest offering a minimum state-required parental leave period, paid by the employing organizations. We also strongly condemn any case of forceful termination of employment due to parental leave. Moreover, we call upon States to provide natal care for those who are not employed.
- 5.12. Gender equality involves all spheres of society, therefore addressing it as a "women's issue" limits the effectiveness of the measures taken. However, there still is a wide gap between the number of men who support gender equality and those who are actively engaged in its achievement. We consequently encourage awareness campaigns and

initiatives that involve influential men such as internationally recognized politicians, footballers etc.

- 5.13. It is strongly recommended that governments and civil society organizations engage in awareness programs aimed towards the implementation of social values that reject gender-based discrimination, such as the recently launched movement HeforShe.
- 5.14. The issue at hand requires an exponential number of law reforms to eradicate the discriminatory legislations that exist, as well as the implementation of the laws that are already in force. Even though many countries are trying to achieve this goal, this will only be possible if comparative studies and reliable data are provided.
- 5.15. Leading to 2030, we call upon member States to pay significant attention to the infrastructure required in supporting women's empowerment.
- 5.16. Violence against women is one of the most pressing matters in today's society. Thus, member states are strongly encouraged to take measures both to prevent it and to make sure that the victims receive all the help and rehabilitation they need, including legal and psychological counsel to help the victims in their recovery, as well as shelter for victims in need. Moreover, member states are called upon to ensure that the perpetrators of such appalling crimes are persecuted. Regarding harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation and breast ironing, we encourage the leaders of local communities to enforce existing laws and promote new, efficient solutions. We do not wish to interfere with people's traditions or religion, yet we call upon all member states and local leaders to acknowledge that the girls on which FGM is performed do not wish, in most cases, to go through the procedure, but they are forced to do so by the fear of disgracing their families in the eyes of their communities.
- 5.17. One of the most effective ways of achieving gender equality is to have equal female and male representation in decision-making positions. Member states should implement initiatives to encourage schools to invite female politicians and activists to career days, provide training for young women that have the interest and desire to be political candidates, and operate a quota system in the placements in political science programs in universities to encourage more female applicants. These changes will lead to a raise in awareness and participation of women in the decision-making process.
- 5.18. Sustainable solutions must address every member of today's society, which can be most easily reached through media. Therefore, media should promote gender equality as a social value by creating social platforms for action and awareness campaigns, reducing the current distortion of women's image, and implementing the debate on gender equality in order to permanently keep the issue on the public agenda.

VI. Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Drinking water and sanitation is fundamental for every human being. To ensure the availability and management of water and sanitation, the General Assembly:

- 6.1 Affirms the problem of sanitation faced by 2.6 billion people around the world.
- 6.2 Encourages Member States suffering from problems in water availability, to implement water collection facilities for the collection of excess water.
- 6.3 Proposes investments in technology and research, with the support of private-public investments, in order to prevent water scarcity and climate-related migration.
- 6.4 Further requests these member states previously involved to facilitate water processes involving the collection of fresh water and the recycling of already available water.
- 6.5 Requests the Member States bordered by oceans to use this as an advantage and install wave energy converters to take advantage of tidal power.
- 6.6 Encourages nations to participate in desalination of water to increase the availability of clean and drinkable water.

- 6.7 Further reminds Member States to increase access to all available water sources, and promote hygienic and sanitation practices.
- 6.8 Considers the development of global regulations over the management and responsibility of water supply in individual countries and among regions.
- 6.9 Strongly encourages all Member States to come together to provide, manage, and facilitate water availability so that it is easily accessible to everyone in order to prevent possible dramatic consequences in the future.

VII. Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Access to modern energy, for all daily needs, must form a part of the sustainable development agenda. This includes reducing the amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs) released into the atmosphere by energy systems to prevent the escalation of climate change. To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all, the General Assembly:

- 7.1. Deeply concerned about the uneven distribution of energy resources among city centers, slums and rural areas.
- 7.2. Calls upon the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to oversee the allocation of voluntary contributions of Member States totaling 1% of total global GDP for the increase of energy efficiency and expanding the use of renewable energy among those countries which lack the financial resources to meet the 2030 SDGs targets.
- 7.3. Affirms to set a target goal of 25% of energy production for each country, according to the national circumstances and realities, to come from sustainable sources by 2030.
- 7.4. Affirms to set progress-monitoring controls that will determine if, and to which extent the SDGs are being achieved in cities worldwide.
- 7.5. Encourages Member States in prioritizing the provision of renewable energy technologies and supportive energy policies to the 1.6 billion people who currently lack electricity.
- 7.6. Recommends the creation of a technical committee to oversee the process towards new national energy plans, following the European model of the National Renewable Action plan.
- 7.7. Endorses the implementation of microcredit regional banks with the aim of providing soft credits through financial packages to make solar home systems available and affordable areas with high levels of pollution and rural areas in order to improve living standard conditions.
- 7.8. Urges the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNDP and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to create multiple panels of experts with the participation of both developed and developing countries and as well as “south-to-south” cooperation to collect information on environmental technologies and investments.
- 7.9. Trusts governments to prioritize investments on the research on clean energy production, starting from ocean currents, algae and biomass CO₂ and recycling and waste heat utilization for the horticultural industry.
- 7.10. Requests governments to incentivize industries which implement sustainable measures in their chain of production.
- 7.11. Further recommends automobile industries to focus on the production of sustainable vehicle technologies such as electric and hydrogen cars, providing incentives for consumers, such as cutting of registration fees and the subsidization of purchasing public electric vehicles.
- 7.12. Supports the construction of “smart” buildings to enhance energy efficiency by taking advantage of natural light and clean air cooling and heating.
- 7.13. Draws the attention to the promotion of the subject of “environmental consciousness” in all primary and secondary schools in order to create awareness on environmental problems and resources.

- 7.14. Further recommends universities and secondary schools to lead programs focused on the training of new professional figures who will be ready to work in the field of green economy, creating more employment, more social integration and more sustainable cities.

VIII. Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The following actions shall be carried out in order to fulfill the tasks related to decent employment conditions and access both in developed and developing countries:

- 8.1. Encouraging the modification of the definition of ‘decent working condition’ by the International Labor Organization; contextualizing it to youth employment with a focus on equitable conditions, improved mobility, enhanced representation of innovation, social representation and a dignified salary.
- 8.2. Recommends to each state according to its own capacity to boost legal and economic efforts to encourage entrepreneurship by providing easily accessible credit and economic incentives including subsidies in order to boost investment and public spending.
- 8.3. Suggests states to create technical-vocational programs to enhance entrepreneurship and foster short and long term investment in businesses by promoting the learning process of creation and maintenance of self-sustainable businesses.
- 8.4. Encourages States to seek mechanisms that reduce the bureaucratic procedures slowing the creation of new businesses or start-ups.
- 8.5. Recognizes asymmetrical information as one of the root causes of discrepancy between labor demand and supply, recommending the establishment of an informational platform for the youth labor market for reference regarding employment. We recommend that this platform be used as a reference point for job oriented training. We strongly believe that this is primordial to share all those information facing the reality of our globalised world and so globalised market of employment.
- 8.6. A part of the ODAs destined to developing countries should be invested in the field of funding projects related to environmental protection, in particular for what concerns the exploitation of renewable energies and pollution rates reduction, specifically favouring the employment of the young and of women who will therefore have access to a labour market with fair working conditions and diminishing unemployment rates, contributing at the same time to a better implementation of sustainable development strategies in their home countries.

IX. Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- 9.1. Encouraging states to set high performing, cost-effective, resource-efficient and environmentally-friendly sustainable urban infrastructures (engineered systems: water, energy, transport, sanitation, information), focusing on technological and government policy which enables urban planning for sustainable architecture and initiatives that promote sustainable agriculture.
- 9.2. Encouraging international organizations and states to participate and lead a reform of the transport institutions governing international trade, leading to a transport governance system improving the speed, ease and costs of cross-border freight flows, promoting clean transportation modes.
- 9.3. Offer incentives for education for work in industrial sector.
- 9.4. Establish cooperation between educational r&d and industrial sector.
- 9.5. Use result based financing in order to provide increased accountability and improved management.

- 9.6. Establish measures which promote international trade, business and technological collaboration and transfer of technology.
- 9.7. Give SMEs more advantages to enter national and international markets, to lower the taxes on transactions.
- 9.8. Promoting and supporting green and sustainable ideas for SMEs in the different sectors of life and markets, and investing in the sustainable infrastructures growth in developing countries.
- 9.9. Ensure communication between SMEs, consumers and investors, by providing scientific and technological researches and knowledge to ensure managerial skills in developing countries and upcoming enterprises.
- 9.10. Countries based on their capabilities should exploit the renewable energy sources they are rich of in order not to pollute the world and foster sustainability.
- 9.11. In order to exploit those resources, it is important to protect energy infrastructures from potential disruption, especially those due to extreme weather conditions or other natural disasters.
- 9.12. Interconnected grids between countries should be built for a more efficient system.
- 9.13. Incentives for countries implementing energy projects should be granted.
- 9.14. University courses on energy security and energy engineer should be offered to students and enterprises.
- 9.15. Space innovation, especially through satellites to develop ICTs in order to connect businesses all around the world for a more internationalized market.
- 9.16. Financing better education and create synergy between universities and private and public companies in order to link researches to the markets.
- 9.17. Creating an international network aimed to share information regarding R&D in order to enhance scientific research, upgrade technological capabilities of the industrial sectors in all countries and their sustainability.
 - a. Enhance financial support through: policy frameworks in favor of micro-finance development, incentives that enables banks to open new opportunities for investors and partnerships between states and multi - donor agencies (cf. point 1 and 4 of the resolution).
 - b. Enhance technological and technical support through:
 - i. The establishment of an International Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure system program in constant contact with research community, encouraging developed countries to put their know-how at disposal of the program;
 - ii. Supplying of environment friendly community houses;
 - iii. Free wifi spots in cities;
 - iv. Implementation of solar power energy in houses and rural locations;
 - v. Boost of Stamp programs education development.
 - c. Encourages states to set policy frameworks to improve telecommunication networks by opening the sector to the private market, encouraging fair competition and insure a model inspired by the concept of pure and perfect completion, enabling an ad-supported model of free and open internet.

X. Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 is about reducing inequality within and amongst countries. The approach for implementing this Goal should include both social and economic aspects. The aim is to guarantee that the growth of emerging economies be based on small and medium enterprises. These are the backbone of a strong and sustainable growth.

- 10.1. As we look to the Sustainable Development Goals now, it is important to set an indicator that can monitor the mobility of income distribution and that will enable governments in the development of policies against poverty and inequality. In order to

address the problem of inequality in the post-2015 development agenda and to find the policy instruments that will contribute to its eradication, it is crucial to focus not only on the symptoms of inequality (such as poverty, illiteracy and health deprivation), but also on the structural causes that produce them.

- 10.2. Legislative provisions must: work to recognize the growing phenomena of informal work in order to protect the weakest workers from degrading and undignified working conditions; ensure that these workers are granted wages that are coherent with the nature of their work and the respective context; protect workers from any form of discrimination that would prevent them to compete on the labour market; eradicate any form of criminal exploitation of workers; enable social protection programs to protect against income decline and natural contingencies; ensure that support in the case of market failure is provided. It is important to create legal pathways of migration and enforce the cooperation between governments and the UN, the UNHCR, and other UN agencies in order to stop human trafficking.
- 10.3. Financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank play a fundamental role in providing loans for developing countries, and they do so under certain conditions. Member states within those institutions should include fiscal benefits and encouragements for private entities that provide alternative sources of funding (micro-financing, leasing, credit unions) among the requirements for the issuance of a loan. These incentives will open new opportunities for investors, and unleash the potential of SMEs, particularly in development and transition economies. In terms of private loans, priority for funding should be given to those businesses that encompass social, economic and environmental goals. Investors are encouraged (and should be incentivized) to follow the example of impact- and vision-led investment, as well as the work of the Grameen Bank.
- 10.4. In order to monitor transnational financial flows, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization could play an instrumental role to control those flows and ensure the allocation of resources according to objective criteria. We can imagine a supervision system that resembles the three-country-report cycle, which is enforced by the UN Human Rights Council: reports on each territory or project-area can be drafted by the involved state, by the supervising organization, and by a third party.

XI. Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Better livelihoods in cities means ensuring access to adequate, safe and affordable housing, safe spaces, sustainable transport systems, sustainable urbanization and the preservation and promotion of culture and diversity. To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, the General Assembly:

- 11.1. Calls upon strengthening links between urban and rural areas in the context of global urbanization, ensuring that the outflow of rural citizens does not contribute to rural decline.
- 11.2. Encourages civic participation in local decision-making process.
- 11.3. Calls upon promoting awareness about sustainable development and inspire action within the greater population in order to create interest towards the mentioned topic.
- 11.4. Calls for the creation a network of city centers as well as strengthening of small suburban industrial centers.
- 11.5. Supports the implementation of an inclusive social model of city development, based on centralized services.
- 11.6. Calls upon countries to take initiative with regards to the use of technology in the urban environment to provide access to the internet and other services.
- 11.7. Encourages Member States to follow the “World Model” cities example in order to serve as examples for the international community on sustainability.

- 11.8. Supports the creation of minor projects which improve technological capacities of cities in areas which are underfunded and lack investments locally, regionally and internationally.
- 11.9. Further invites the international community to volunteer to host training summits for civic audiences as well as professionals, appointed by national governments.
- 11.10. Invites local governments to improve local services in order to raise employment and increase the quality of life of the slum inhabitants.
- 11.11. Encourages efforts to prevent disaster risks through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, legal, structural and educational measures that would reduce or abolish hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster and increase preparedness for response and recovery.

XII. Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

As Member States pursue development, it is critical to ensure that the ill effects of production systems do not hinder progress of the sustainable development agenda, as well, they must provide a better life for all. To ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, the General Assembly:

- 12.1. Encourages Member State to implement measures similar to the European Commission's "circular economy initiative," to be adopted in November 2015, which promotes sustainable production and consumption, in accordance with the aim and target of SDG 12.
- 12.2. Supports developing countries in their efforts to create a positive local business environment in the context of sustainable economic goals.
- 12.3. Proposes local production and consumption in order to decrease pollution due to transportation, reduce the waste and loss of products, create local job opportunities for the population, in order to avoid overcrowded urban settlements.
- 12.4. Encourages policies and incentives for organic agriculture, in order to decrease the use of pesticides, and reduce the contamination of land and water.
- 12.5. Supports the creation of common biological gardens to forge a shared awareness of community links.
- 12.6. Emphasizes the need for local production (family agriculture) through microfinance institutions; fostering investments focused on rural areas.
- 12.7. Proposes the implementation of a label policy that guarantees transparency regarding products, mostly GMOs.
- 12.8. Focuses on improving country recycling policies.
- 12.9. Calls upon the introduction of environmental protection in constitutional texts.
- 12.10. Requests mandatory school education, such as interactive projects, in the need of raising awareness regarding environmental protection.
- 12.11. Encourages investments and research in university projects that take into account issues of specific characteristics of the local environment.
- 12.12. Proposes a holistic approach in the use of energy resources, taking into account the value chain and the balance between different priorities stated above.

XIII. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Measures to reduce Climate Change and pave the way to better future:

- 13.1. Calls for any Member States with a Human Development Index Value of 0.7 or higher to increase investment directed toward mitigation and adaptation measures; countries with a Human Development Index between the values of 0.7 and 0.54 are unable to invest in research to increase investments mainly regarding adaptation; and those with a Human

Development Index Value of 0.54 or lower should direct their attention toward solving any problems caused by the effects of climate change.

- 13.2. Urges the implementation of adaptation measures such as:
 - a. Raising public awareness by holding education and media campaigns, supporting public debates and teaching at educational institutions in order to inform people about the negative evolution of climate change;
 - b. Promoting the transfer from carbon fossil fuel resources to eco-friendly and renewable energy;
 - c. Recycling, reusing and reducing waste.
- 13.3. Encourages developed countries to invest in mitigation technology research such as, renewable energy sources, improved energy production, energy storage and transportation, and eco-friendly and sustainable product options.
- 13.4. Strongly urges the creation of a fund based on predefined donations by Member States, focused on aiding developing and underdeveloped countries to achieve their aforementioned goals, as well as researching innovative mitigation and adaptation technologies.
- 13.5. Stresses the need of legal action focused on facilitating investments in green energy and energy efficiency to attract investors and lighten the economic weight of climate change measures.

XIV. Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Measures to be taken to conserve marine wildlife and achieve efficiency and the innovative creation and sharing of energy, and to reduce plastic waste in the oceans:

- 14.1. Encourages fisheries to adhere to a quota, regulating the amount and species of fish that can be caught in a determined region.
- 14.2. Supports the implementation of monitoring equipment in international waters to regulate the activities of fishing trawlers and to ensure that companies follow regulations.
- 14.3. Recommends stricter regulations on fishing such as:
 - a. Only allowing fish that have reached maturity to be fished;
 - b. Establishing no-fishing areas to allow threatened fish populations to repopulate.
- 14.4. Suggests that Member States share energy within continents by creating an international grid, which links individual nations, as a way to reduce energy waste. Countries are encouraged to support this energy-sharing method.
- 14.5. Urges sustainable distribution of water in order to fertilize arid soil.
- 14.6. Supports the use of underwater Geothermal heat with heat exchangers placed at the warmest places of the ocean.
- 14.7. Suggests that Member States innovate and research how to make the production of plastic biodegradable.
- 14.8. Encourages the investment of sustainable methods to safely remove plastic waste in oceans.

XV. Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Steps to be taken to protect and sustain natural habitats in the world and create legislation defending natural habitats from human interference:

- 15.1. Requests that industries causing air, land and water pollution to reduce their use of carbon emissions.

- 15.2. Calls upon all nations to introduce alternative energy creation methods to reduce the use of fossil fuels.
- 15.3. Urges the establishment of more protected natural areas where animals and plants can live freely.
- 15.4. Encourages the adoption of more sustainable agricultural practices in international law through recycling wood, utilizing composite lumber and sustainable harvesting.
- 15.5. Urges the international society to participate in the research of new farming methods, such as hyper-fertilizer, to help save extremely desertified areas.
- 15.6. Suggests that countries reforest areas that have been impacted by logging.
- 15.7. Recommends that governments offer subsidies to individuals or companies who adopt sustainable management methods of soil in danger of degradation and desertification.
- 15.8. Encourages countries to control unauthorized hybridization by creating and enforcing laws against this.
- 15.9. Requests for governments to strengthen hunting and logging legislation to protect native wildlife from extinction.
- 15.10. Suggests that governments increase judicial punishment towards crimes committed against the environment.

XVI. Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The following actions shall be carried out in order to promote peaceful and inclusive societies:

- 16.1. Contemplating human rights as political (ICCSPR 1st Generation), substantial (ICESCR, 2nd Generation) and communal (3rd generation), the HLPM displays the will to promote the inherent and inalienable value of social dignity, defined as:
 - a. A healthy living condition that guarantees the well-being of individual;
 - b. Respect for personal identity regardless of race, gender, ethnicity, religion and social status;
 - c. Equal access to employment opportunities and decent working conditions;
 - d. Equal access to and pursuit of education.
- 16.2. The following actions should be carried out in order to fulfill the tasks related to the fields of societal inclusion and access to justice both in the context of developed and of developing countries:
 - a. Suggesting the establishment of a regional conference per continent based on the model of UNASUR's yearly meeting in South America. This conference will contribute in the sharing of important knowledge on fighting violence, organised crime, torture and illicit arms flow, with a High-Level world conference convened every three years;
 - b. Implementing equal access to justice taking advantage of the technical knowledge of other UN bodies, with an online portal being launched and bringing the knowledge to access to justice for populations who do not possess it. In particular, in countries lacking of Internet structures a cooperation will be established with the aid of the education center dealt with in the SDG 4 section;
 - c. A double approach is required to tackle the issue of transparency in the Rule of Law. The aforementioned online portal will guarantee transparency in the countries that have access to Internet. Regions without Internet coverage will have the support of special "White Helmets of law" under the management of UNDP. Their role will be to clarify the procedures and the legislation of the country to the students in the education centres, and also inside national Courts. This will aid in the effort to bring equal access to justice for all.

XVII. Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Goal 17 is, in our opinion, the goal that requires the highest levels of coordination and cooperation amongst stakeholders. This SDG is constituted of four targets which are: finance, technology, capacity-building, trade and systemic issues. It requires member states to adopt ground-breaking policies, especially for the Sub-Saharan African region. As part of the ROMUN 2015, Roundtable 5 focused a great part of its time discussing the role of SMEs in economies with a special emphasis on developing economies. The roundtable recognized the importance of the role played by SMEs as catalyst for economic development. Indeed, SMEs create employment, generate GNP, and are one of the best actors to increase certainty levels and security in the financial panorama. Thus, the Youth Representatives of Roundtable 5 believe that some of the following actions will be imperative in order to achieve this goal:

- 17.1. Design and employ policy frameworks in favor of microfinance development as a form of financing and solidarity lending that does not require collateral, by providing a set of incentives that will enable bank institutions to open new opportunities for investors, and unleash the potential of SMEs, particularly in development and transition economies, giving them the opportunity to effectively compete and expand their market share.
- 17.2. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB) should implement a campaign of awareness-raising on the possibility of non-collateral-dependent funding for SMEs and entrepreneurs.
- 17.3. Member states should partner with multi-donor agencies such as the PIDG, DEG or BIO as a channel for providing funds to small businesses. Partnerships could be implemented in the following ways:
 - a. Member states' agencies joining multi-donor trusts formally;
 - b. Member states providing funds occasionally, without official membership;
 - c. Member states encouraging private institutions to actively contribute.
- 17.4. Impact mission-driven investments should be encouraged and promoted as a form of socially and environmentally responsible investment and as a cultural practice that provides an opportunity for placing capital in businesses and non-governmental organizations engaged in sustainable development projects.
- 17.5. Design and plan a clear, transparent and timely mechanism of information on the existence of socially and environmentally conscious businesses through showcasing mechanisms including, but not limited to:
 - a. the development and the improvement of existing national databases of sustainable businesses and start-ups working towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) for the purpose of showing profitable opportunities to invest into SCP businesses;
 - b. the reinforcement of financial skills of networks and clusters of businesses operating in the same regions and sectors (using National Cleaner Production Centres and Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production networks in particular) or at the same firm level that will increase know-how and expertise sharing and bridge the gap between the techno-commercial and financial sectors.