



**SRMUN Charlotte**  
March 26-28, 2021  
*Unity: Coming Together to  
Address a Changing World*

Draft Resolution 2-1

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Subject: Promoting Multilateral Partnerships to Achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

*Having adopted* the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015 by all the Member States of the United Nations,

*Acknowledging* the interconnectedness of the 17 SDGs and that the accomplishment of one SDG produces positive traction towards accomplishing remaining goals,

*Addressing* the collaborative and cooperative nature among Member States that is necessary to achieving the 2030 Agenda on a national, regional, and global scale,

*Emphasizing* the importance of maintaining state sovereignty within partnerships,

*Guided by* the 2030 Agenda plan of action encompassing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 target items, that aim to: “eradicate poverty in all its forms...” (SDG 1), “end hunger,” (SDG 2), “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being...” (SDG 3), promote “sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth...” (SDG 8), ensure “sustainable consumption and production patterns...” (SDG 12), “to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,” (SDG 13), and “strengthen the means of implementation of global partnerships for sustainable development” (SDG 17),

*Viewing with appreciation* the past and current strategies by Member States to emphasize the role of partnerships in accomplishing SDGs such as information sharing initiatives through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC),

*Affirming* the inclusive and equitable approach set forth in the guidelines stemming from the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC),

*Recognizing* the power of information sharing in a modern, globally-interconnected world and the increased need for a dedicated multilateral line of information flow to benefit all Member States, including information sharing through entities such as the Competency-based Interviews (CBI), Dutch Good Growth Fund, and other International Monetary Fund (IMF) or World Bank sponsored organizations,

1. *Calls for* inclusive and equitable multilateral partnerships focused on building a long term cooperative global environment to implement creative and innovative solutions as a vital practice for all Member States;
2. *Encourages* Member States to submit annual Voluntary National Reviews in order to better ascertain the necessities of each Member State, which would include;
  - a. All Member States should disclose any funding received from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, or any other participating NGOs specifically designated to accomplish projects relating to the SDGs;
  - b. Member States that are not receiving funding toward projects relating to the SDGs are also encouraged to participate in SDG-related information sharing, including universities as well as private and private research firms;
  - c. Increasing investment in interactive digital knowledge banks, including South-South Galaxy and the South-South in Action publication series;
  - d. Implementing the Voluntary National Review as a way to effectively share ideas in efforts to improve infrastructure amongst Member States;
3. *Adopts* the United Nations Developmental Autonomous Transnational Assistance (UN-DATA) initiative, which will serve as a centralized information sharing resource relating to solutions for achieving the 2030 Agenda and will be structured in the following format;
  - a. Affirming that the UN-DATA initiative will provide and disseminate resources on sustainable development, in conjunction with the Partnerships for SDGs online platform;
  - b. Noting that UN-DATA will expand the preexisting Partnership Data for SDGs (PD4SDGs) program which exists under the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), with documents housed on the UNCSD website, in addition to existing resources:  
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/resourcelibrary>;
  - c. Emphasizing that information on multi-stakeholder partnerships and voluntary initiatives published in UN-DATA should be publicly accessible and should adhere to the SMART Criteria - information that is Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Resource-based with time bound deliverables, including progress reports before, during, and after the development project, and share that information in the centralized information sharing resources;
  - d. Including data on current, ongoing projects and their efficacy, as well as completed projects, with follow-up data on results after the projects have been completed;
  - e. Reaffirming information shared through the UN-DATA framework can include, but is not limited to:
    - i. Voluntary National Reviews,
    - ii. Funding use,
    - iii. Timeline of the project,
    - iv. Number of people needed to complete the project,

- v. Number of people the project will affect or benefit,
    - vi. Environmental impact,
    - vii. Infrastructure development,
    - viii. Local response to the project;
  - f. Reminding that UN-DATA will be re-evaluated in a 2025 conference with all participating Member States to discuss roadblocks and the potential solutions to these issues prior to the 2030 deadline of the SDGs;
4. *Reaffirms* the diverse development opportunities facilitated through multilateral development initiatives, such as SSTC, and their unique roles in fostering international equity so Member States are not left behind in achieving SDGs;
- a. Stressing the importance of allowing Member States in the Global South to maintain ownership over the sharing of the results and good practices of the partnerships in which they participate;
    - i. Honoring Member States' unique perspectives and experiences,
    - ii. Defending the foundations of self-reliance, state sovereignty, and mutual benefits including information sharing, resource allocation, and general cooperation toward the SDGs;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for equitable development in multilateral partnerships, including but not limited to;
- a. Respecting local, national, and indigenous cultures as well as local community sentiments and needs;
  - b. Promoting the creation of local multi-faceted plans, for example the Accelerator Policies, to implement SDGs that propagate through all levels of government-- especially the most local of governments;
  - c. Ensuring that culture remains a transformative portion for the development of SDGs and an open-minded social infrastructure;
  - d. Emphasizing the importance of human rights as a foundational piece of cultural competency and respect;
  - e. Investing Member States can be incentivized by the World Bank through credit and a small percentage capital from establishing partnerships globally that promote sustainable development;
  - f. Partnerships do not imply donations and work to establish long lasting relationships between Member States;
  - g. Requesting the Investor-State relationship provide input on how they will achieve goals and which goals are the most salient to the region;
  - h. Supporting an increase in the practice of shared knowledge;
6. *Encouraging* Member States to foster national and regional development action plans to support achieving the SDGs, including;
- a. Encouraging open-access to information related to completing the goals;
  - b. Supporting cooperation between Global North and Global South;

- c. Promoting collaboration of neighboring Member States with similar priorities, including other non-UN organizations that have varying degrees of legislative power such as;
    - i. Caribbean Community (CARICOM),
    - ii. The European Union (EU),
    - iii. The African Union (AU),
    - iv. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),
    - v. Pacific Islands Forum (PIF),
    - vi. League of Arab States (LAS),
    - vii. The Benelux Union,
    - viii. Central American Integration System (SICA),
    - ix. Organization of American States (OAS),
    - x. Pacific Alliance,
    - xi. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);
  - d. Stressing accountability within each individual Member State in pursuit of obtaining efficient resources socio-economically through the use of sustainable development with respect to national and regional sovereignty;
    - i. This includes but is not limited to;
      - 1. Creating and funding programs for climate and disaster risks approaches;
      - 2. Developing comprehensive initiatives for infrastructure development and funding;
      - 3. Investment partnerships within Member States may develop into Investor-State contracts amongst other Member States in pursuit of obtaining sustainable development and infrastructure, and it is expected that Member States in the form of a sovereign statehood withhold the financial responsibilities for this common goal, but the extent of that expectation may remain individual;
      - 4. Investor-State contracts related to sustainable development, although suggested amongst Member States, will not be forced nor stipulated, so as for Member States have the choice to remain sovereign in this aspect;
      - 5. Making informed and equipped decisions from those in charge to reduce future burdens that occur as a result of inaction in sustainable development, providing essential services on behalf of those that are vulnerable to socio-economic burdens;
  - e. Encouraging grassroots and community-based development within Member States;
7. *Recommends* that Member States continue their efforts to achieve the goal of 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) for developed Member States in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and only 0.2% of GNI for developing Member States to go towards Official Development Assistance (ODA);

- a. Encouraging the determination of ODA in accordance with development in the context of the 2030 Agenda rather than on the sole criteria of income per capita;
      - i. Reduces risk of penalizing middle-income Member States for their hard-earned progress and limiting opportunities to form mutually-beneficial partnerships;
    - b. Member States that do meet the ODA goal will enjoy incentives;
      - i. These incentives include but are not limited to insurance for the investments made from the ODA funds;
- 8. *Urges* collaboration in the funding of SSTCs;
  - a. Supporting the contributions of all Member States in their diverse economic capacities,
  - b. Recognizing the opportunity for Member States in the Global South to together fund SSTCs as joint Triangular partners,
  - c. Optimizing Member States' participation in multilateral partnerships,
  - d. Increasing the financial possibility of organizing and implementing multilateral partnerships;
- 9. *Calls* for emphasis in the knowledge sharing of good practices in climate-smart agriculture, a focus of SDG 2: Zero Hunger, through multilateral partnerships;
  - a. Considering that economic growth within the agricultural sector can be comparatively two to five times as effective at accomplishing SDG 1: No Poverty,
  - b. Ensuring climate adaptation and mitigation and thus developing resilience to overcoming challenges that threaten development;
- 10. *Recognizes* every Member States' contribution to clean energy, in cooperation with SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, as well as SDG 13: Climate Change;
  - a. Appreciating the strengths that each Member State can provide through information sharing, especially in the fields of clean energy research and technology, in accordance with SDG 7.a;
  - b. Revisiting potential sustainable energy solutions that a Member State can improve based on geographic locations;
  - c. Working towards obtaining funds to combat climate change by gaining support and networking with other Member States and working with investors,
  - d. Striving towards multilateral partnerships for cleaner energy by utilizing technology such as hydroelectricity and turbine energy;
  - e. Implementing staged, incremental installations of the most efficient forms of sustainable energy every year to accelerate the 2030 Agenda;
  - f. Emphasizing resolutions created by multilateral partnerships that focus on making greenhouse gas emission reduction a main focus point of the 2030 SDGs.