

24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social Council
Plenary



Conference A

Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development
- II. Ensuring Access to Technical, Vocational, and Tertiary Education
- III. Harnessing New Technologies to Achieve the SDGs

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
ECOSOC/1/1	Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development	Yes: 39, No: 0, Abstentions: 1
ECOSOC/1/2	Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development	Yes: 37, No: 0, Abstentions: 3
ECOSOC/1/3	Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development	Yes: 37, No: 0, Abstentions: 3
ECOSOC/1/4	Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development	Yes: 37, No: 0, Abstentions: 3

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development
- II. Harnessing New Technologies to Achieve the SDGs
- III. Ensuring Access to Technical, Vocational, and Tertiary Education

The session was attended by representatives of 43 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development”.

By Monday, delegates were having strong debates around Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), surrounding overcoming institutional barriers to financing, and the importance of inclusivity. The atmosphere in the committee was one of inclusivity and diplomacy.

On Tuesday, the Dais received a total of six working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as increasing transparency, inclusion of marginalized groups, equal access to internet, and empowering developing nations through PPPs. The delegates were able to proactively merge into a total of four working papers, while the tone of debates positive and encouraged collaboration.

By Wednesday, four draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions, all by simple majority vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including ICTs, marginalized groups, inclusivity, and education. The body then went on to briefly discuss the next topic of “Ensuring Access to Technical, Vocational, and Tertiary Education.”



Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2

3 *Affirming* the commitment to Article CIII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which protects and
4 promotes fundamental human rights and strives for the equal treatment of citizens in Member States
5 across the globe,

6

7 *Understanding* the importance of utilizing General Assembly resolution 70/1, which introduced the *2030*
8 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015),

9

10 *Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, Good Health and Well Being; SDG 6, Clean
11 Water and Sanitation; SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; and SDG 17, Partnerships for the
12 Goals, in order to achieve global well-being, resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable
13 industrialization and international cooperation,

14

15 *Gravely concerned* that according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
16 (UNCTAD), approximately \$4 trillion will be needed each year to support the 2030 Agenda for developing
17 countries alone,

18

19 *Reaffirming* the commitment made by international leaders during the Third International Conference on
20 Financing for Development (2015), which encouraged inclusive, transparent discussion between Member
21 States to aid in the expansion of knowledge, documentation and cooperation along regional and global
22 levels regarding guidelines towards Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs),

23

24 *Emphasizing* the potential of combining the flexibility and creativity of the free market with the legitimate
25 and common will of Member States' in the shape of PPPs, and convinced that PPPs could significantly
26 contribute to the \$4 trillion financing gap,

27

28 *Guided by* the definition of PPPs provided by the South African National Treasury PPP Unit, which state
29 that PPPs are long-term "contracts between a public sector institution/municipality and a private partner,
30 in which the private party assumes substantial financial, technical, and operational risk in the design,
31 financing, building, and operation of the project",

32

33 *Stressing the importance* of a people's first approach for PPPs, which entails balancing the interests
34 between the public and the private sphere with examples such as, promoting partnerships that utilize the
35 international experience from existing PPP models where "value for people" is a priority,

36

37 *Noting with concern* that developing Member States do not always have the necessary expertise to
38 negotiate PPPs with transnational corporations in heavily technical areas,

39

40 *Concerned* that transparency and accountability in matters of public finance and public reporting must
41 also be promoted for preventing corruption according to the UN Convention on Corruption (2003) held by
42 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC),

43

44 *Noting* the World Bank's Framework for Disclosure in PPPs (2015) that emphasizes the importance of
45 transparency in countering corruption in all its forms, reducing inequalities and poverty and fostering the
46 inclusion of local population and vulnerable groups in the working process,

47
48 *Recognizing* the importance of equal education for all citizens in every Member State, outlined by the
49 Education for All Agenda, created by the 2000 World Education Forum in Dakar, which promotes SDG 4,
50 Quality Education for All and thereby promotes inclusive development for PPPs,
51
52 *Bearing in mind* SDG 4, target 4.b, which affirms the centrality of increasing scholarships available in
53 developing Member States for enrollment in higher and Technical and Vocational Education and Training
54 (TVET), which not only provides the possibility to learn marketable and technical skill-sets, but is useful
55 for the creation of meaningful PPPs for Member States,
56
57 *Recognizing* that according to the World Trade Organization, approximately one-fifth of global trade
58 involves natural resources where developing countries are leading exporters, therefore stressing the
59 importance of involving the infrastructure, energy and the transport sector into knowledge-sharing and
60 capacity building,
61
62 *Acknowledging* the PPP in Infrastructure Resource Center for Contracts, Laws and Regulations
63 (PPPLRC) sponsored by the World Bank Group,
64
65 *Recalling* resolution 68/234 "Guidelines on a Principle based Approach to the Cooperation between the
66 United Nations and the Business Sector", which highlights the importance of having frameworks and
67 structures that aid the selection of private sector partners due diligence, monitoring, transparency and
68 accountability,
69
70 *Having observed* existing PPP databases such as the World Bank funded PPP Knowledge Lab, and
71 realizing that it lacks crucial information as well as an easily accessible interface,
72
73 *Recognizing* the role played by big data in decision-making and planning processes for both the public
74 and private sector, as well as their importance in cross-checking operations that aim at allowing for
75 greater transparency,
76
77 *Acknowledging* that the actual frameworks of information sharing are insufficiently developed, slowing
78 down decision-making processes and hindering the market balance between supply and demand,
79
80 *Fully believing* in general oversight and transparency standards of PPPs in developing Member States, as
81 well as specific sectors such as education and infrastructure where they can be most beneficial to
82 vulnerable members of society in developing Member States,
83
84 1. *Highly encourages* a standardized definition of PPPs to be established by the regional commissions,
85 guided by the South African PPP Unit definition, with a focus on:
86
87 a. Long term contracts between a public authority and a private sector company based on the
88 creation of services instead of assets, such as the Gautrain system, serving as the largest
89 PPP throughout the continent of Africa;
90
91 b. The specification of project outputs rather than project inputs, taking into consideration the
92 quality of the project after conclusion of the contract;
93
94 c. The sharing of risk with the private sector in regard to building, financing, and operating
95 projects;
96
97 d. Best practices on setting good incentives for the private sector and ensuring inclusive growth
98 and development;
99

- 100 e. Making public infrastructure and the creation of services the focal point of PPPs;
101
- 102 2. *Draws attention to* ensuring the feasibility and robustness of individual PPP agreements before the
103 finalization of contracts through the creation of a necessary six-step process, outlined by the
104 International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, which prescribes that Member States must
105 ensure that:
106
- 107 a. The public sector sets a specific goal and identifies the best private companies to approach
108 regarding any project;
109
- 110 b. Project teams, advisory groups, and the creation of a project plan featuring a thorough time-
111 table are organized;
112
- 113 c. PPP contracts and financial agreements are formally finalized;
114
- 115 d. Management responsibilities to the private sector are attributed, including:
116
- 117 i. Allocating funds such that the process is determined by the respective Member
118 States on deciding the exact amount divided between the private and public sector in
119 order to prepare the necessary resources for each project;
120
- 121 ii. The private sector accepting all responsibilities regarding the manual labor and
122 creation of the project;
123
- 124 iii. Education and training of local workers in sustainable development skills to enrich the
125 region they're from after the project is concluded;
126
- 127 iv. Regular maintenance of completed projects for a set number of years based on the
128 contract by the private company before ensuring that local workers and the public
129 sector have the necessary skills and funds to accept full responsibility regarding
130 these services;
131
- 132 e. Assessment and maintenance regarding the delivery of project inputs to guarantee
133 substantial output and to finish the project as outlined in the original timeframe;
134
- 135 f. Evaluation and publication of the process, and the impact of projects, to achieve maximum
136 efficiency in order to gather information regarding the construction and management of the
137 project and to publish the results in order to fully assess the level of success;
138
- 139 3. *Encourages* the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) to consider the establishment of an
140 expert consultation panel that provides guidance to developing Member States regarding
141 negotiating PPPs with private entities considering:
142
- 143 a. The panel is composed of a variety of individuals with governmental and non-governmental
144 professional experiences in various fields that allows governments to better negotiate terms
145 of the PPPs;
146
- 147 b. That this consultation panel should primarily be concerned with implementing the already
148 existing Asia Development Bank handbook for risk analysis in project evaluation as well as
149 the PPP Fiscal Risk Assessment Model, which both identify large sets of risk in areas such
150 as design, operation, site, asset ownership, changes in legal framework, and default, that
151 each may have a fiscal impact within public-private partnership projects;
152

- 153 c. The consultation panel will also be available quarterly for assessments of progress of public-
154 private partnerships throughout the lifespan of projects in developing nations;
155
- 156 d. That this panel publish an annual summary of their work with risk analysis to the UN Global
157 Compact for the purpose of improving transparency;
158
- 159 4. *Calls upon* the UNECE to develop a global certification system that would be openly accessible over
160 the internet regarding the reputability of private partners for developing Member States that includes
161 criteria such as procedures for inclusivity of all members of society, risk management and mitigation
162 strategies;
163
- 164 5. *Urges* Member States to design PPPs that make sustainable impacts in the community through the
165 development of training opportunities that are effective and relevant in accordance with respective
166 Member States and their economies and societies by:
167
- 168 a. Encouraging the UN Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to aid in the inclusion
169 of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as a PPP with respective Member State
170 education sectors in developing countries, to promote access of TVET to all individuals in
171 Member States by recommending the use of mentorship programs and training workshops to
172 provide knowledge and skills for employment;
173
- 174 b. Employing local workers and providing them with sustainable skills that support self-
175 sufficiency, and ensuring that all educational initiatives are maintained past the initial
176 completion date specifically in lower socioeconomic areas that lack the funds for self-
177 maintenance;
178
- 179 6. *Encourages* the UN Commission on International Trade Law to conduct a special session on PPPs in
180 2020:
181
- 182 a. To establish the panel of experts for risk evaluation;
183
- 184 b. To discuss the current state of PPPs with every Member State;
185
- 186 c. To inaugurate the database, which will be established ahead of the session in cooperation
187 with the UN Global Compact;
188
- 189 d. To discuss including in their yearly conferences:
190
- 191 i. Exchanges on newly attained knowledge on PPPs in the last five years;
192
- 193 ii. Necessary changes on PPP standardized frameworks;
194
- 195 7. *Further recommends* PPP's contracts are as transparent as possible in order to avoid the abuse of
196 the partnerships that:
197
- 198 a. Indicate exactly what the private company is authorized to do in the territory of the Member
199 State where the PPP is implemented;
200
- 201 b. States precisely the limits of the company's and the Member State's liabilities in the territory
202 of the Member State where the PPP is implemented;
203
- 204 c. Includes the most transparent analysis of the immediate consequences if the private
205 company trespasses its rights;

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8. *Suggests* merging and/or building upon existing databases, such as the PPP Knowledge Lab, in order to create a globalized and shared universal database that's aimed at helping all Member States in making more informed decisions, improving risk management and promoting more partnerships that:
 - a. Is updated regularly and implemented following a cumulative strategy that takes into account specific details based on region and type of PPP project incorporated;
 - b. Endorses a more thorough record of infrastructure effectiveness through the creation of a background guide for Member States who are willing to implement models from already existing successful projects;
 - c. Is organized in dynamic databases, classified according to the contribution of each Member State and focused on specific kinds of data such as transactions during projects and success rates of past projects;
 - d. Is aided by the UN Global Compact's experts, in collaboration with the acting expert consultation panel, to periodically review the existing PPP project and ensure that false data is not shared within the database in order to avoid hostile competition and circumvent false discrepancies;
 - e. Discloses operational data such as partners, progress, sources and recipients of funding, and procedural data such as assessment criteria and requirements for each individual project to domestic citizens in order to improve transparency;
 9. *Suggests* that countries engage with NGOs and civil society to achieve a high level of transparency through providing information such as the following:
 - a. Costs and the exact allocation of funds, involved partners, private and public responsibilities of a project, and the number of people that are employed;
 - b. Evaluating accessibility for vulnerable persons who may have special needs or are at greater risk of discrimination, due to considerations including but not limited to ethnic, cultural, and geographical identity;
 10. *Encourages* Member States to proactively provide above information on upcoming projects for affected populations before the finalization of each PPP contract, in addition to providing a public review period of half a year, during which the public can access and assess the formerly published information;
 11. *Advocates* the participation of affected groups in the decision-making process of PPPs through active engagement tools including but not limited to town hall meetings, signature campaigns or petitions, and other avenues for expressing dissent and appealing for termination of contracts with unwanted partners;
 12. *Endorses* the utilizing of Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) as fundamental information for any international private sectors prior the investment or collaboration with any local government;
 13. *Prioritizes* the construction of infrastructures in order to adapt primary and secondary education systems to facilitate new technologies by:

- 258 a. Encouraging subsidiary bodies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
259 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to
260 further enforce their models of educational reforms, such as UNDPs Strategic Plan 2018-
261 2021 as well as UNESCO training workshops in Member States;
262
- 263 b. Inviting Member States to promote the formation of multilateral PPPs, stressing cooperation
264 among leading public and private research institutions, private companies, hiring investors,
265 and field experts;
266
- 267 c. Recommending matching individual students with experienced mentors and field experts
268 within companies related to the faculties and university;
269
- 270 d. Calling upon the mobilization of private, globally influential corporations to invest their
271 expertise and resources to improve the quality of education in developing Member States;
272
- 273 e. Inviting developing Member States to utilize information and communication technology to
274 provide youth and primary education to students with means, resources, and tools necessary
275 to obtain proper education;
276
- 277 14. *Encourages* governments to attract private regional investors to invest in natural resources,
278 extraction, and transportation industries to further reduce poverty and inequality gaps through:
279
- 280 a. Supporting the establishment of integrated competitive electricity and gas markets by
281 diversifying PPP partners across various electricity and gas projects;
282
- 283 b. Developing regional standards for PPPs through regional, governmental negotiations in the
284 transport and energy sectors to facilitate access to PPPs;
285
- 286 c. Collaboration with organizations such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to
287 secure no interest loans to fund PPPs in the industries;
288
- 289 15. *Calls upon* the international community to follow-up the implementations made in the present
290 resolution in order to assess the development in this sector and reconsider PPPs and their regulatory
291 framework in the future.



Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 73/218 (2019), underlining the importance of
4 internet access to ensure inclusive development and equality of opportunity in all levels of society,

5
6 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
7 *Development* (2030 Agenda) with the purpose of resolving the challenges faced by developing and
8 developed Member States,

9
10 *Affirming* the necessity for more efficient data collection systems and methods to improve knowledge on
11 traditionally marginalized groups and their specific needs,

12
13 *Expressing its appreciation* for the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the
14 Development Alternatives Group, a pioneer for close to three decades in using technology to improve
15 lives in rural and hard to reach areas,

16
17 *Taking into account* research by the Business and Sustainable Development Commission, which
18 emphasizes how a reformed "innovation ecosystem" of sustainable businesses supported by public-
19 private partnerships (PPPs) and academic stakeholders has the potential to make the internet widely
20 available, therefore bolstering the innovation required to attain the Sustainable Development Goals
21 (SDGs),

22
23 *Having devoted attention* to SDG 17, intended to fortify the means of implementation and revitalization of
24 global partnerships for sustainable development, which is essential to achieve the remaining sixteen
25 SDGs,

26
27 *Acknowledging* SDG 9, directed at innovating and implementing inclusive and sustainable information
28 and communications technology (ICT) by 2020, specifically the internet, which, according to the
29 International Telecommunications Union (ITU), is a catalyst for attaining the SDGs,

30
31 *Recognizing* the potential that PPPs hold as a poverty reduction tool to enable sustainable and inclusive
32 economic growth, augment urbanization, and increase coordination globally through infrastructure and
33 basic services,

34
35 *Guided* by the work executed by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD),
36 based on policymaking that allows for the expansion of ICTs infrastructure and services worldwide,

- 37
38 1. *Calls upon* Member States to implement PPPs with the mission to deliver high-speed internet and
39 expand broadband to spur development, particularly in marginalized and rural areas;
- 40
41 2. *Welcomes* multilateral cooperation among diverse international and domestic actors to promote the
42 development of ICTs through PPPs with the purpose of attaining the seventeen SDGs outlined in the
43 2030 Agenda;
- 44
45 3. *Encourages* enhanced cooperation between Member States in data collection methods and
46 processes to efficiently identify marginalized groups allowing PPPs to create tailored policies and
47 strategies aimed at increasing marginalized groups' digital inclusion by:
- 48

- 49 a. Facilitating and strengthening cooperation with data collaboratives such as POPGRID, in
50 which public and private stakeholders provide methods to collect georeferenced data on
51 population, human settlements and infrastructures;
52
- 53 b. Accepting the pre-established methods and processes of the CTSD and the United Nations
54 Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for data collection and marginalized
55 group identification among Member States;
56
- 57 c. Cooperating with NGOs, such as the Development Alternatives Group, to help facilitate
58 capacity-building workshops in data analytics and foster data collection between
59 technologically advanced Member States and developing states;
60
- 61 d. Relying on the Development Policy and Analysis Division to provide assistance in drawing
62 quality insights from data and tailoring relevant PPP-oriented policies;
63
- 64 4. *Suggests* incentives for the private sector of each Member State to cooperate with their respective
65 governments to bridge the digital divide and alleviate the inequalities and the lack of inclusive
66 development by:
67
- 68 a. Providing grants through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to private local
69 internet businesses which will implement connectivity services to rural areas;
70
- 71 b. Semi-privatizing internet and ICT enterprises operated by the government;
72
- 73 5. *Recommends* strengthening cooperation between the UN and the World Bank on ICT related PPPs in
74 order to close the digital gap by first reducing the intellectual technological divide through:
75
- 76 a. The joint organization of forums and platforms, such as the United Nations Working Group on
77 Internet Governance;
78
- 79 b. Bringing together local internet providers, community leaders, academics, and governments;
80
- 81 c. Hosting workshops held by the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), further improving the
82 worldwide usage of ICTs;
83
- 84 d. Relying on regional internet registries, namely the African Network Information Centre, to
85 ensure that the intended outcome is in line with regional specificities and the needs of every
86 Member State;
87
- 88 e. Shortening the digital gap between urban and rural areas by:
89
- 90 i. Building advanced and critical infrastructures;
91 ii. Inviting experts from governments or corporations to teach local regions how to
92 harness technological tools;
93
- 94 6. *Welcomes* Member States to continue practices of good governance by building internet
95 infrastructure to allow for the establishment of sustainable businesses based on a people-first
96 approach, which would catalyze attaining inclusive development;
97
- 98 7. *Invites* interaction among PPPs and developed Member States, UN subsidiary bodies, and NGOs
99 with a relevant knowledge of ICT-related PPPs via:
100
- 101 a. A series of processes that include the following sequences including:
102
- 103 i. Consultation on the technical feasibility of PPPs in question;

- 104 ii. Discussion on regional specific needs and concerns when building ICT
105 infrastructures;
106 iii. Suggestions to companies, NGOs, and governments on the technological
107 specificities of implementation;
108
109 b. The CSTD, with the intention of creating an advisory and policy prescriptive report;
110
111 8. *Requests* that access to new technologies provided by PPPs ensure social and development
112 objectives by deploying technical equipment to improve the quality and equality of technical,
113 vocational, and tertiary education (TVET) by:
114
115 a. Closely collaborating with the subsidiaries of government and those of the private sector to
116 maximize efficiency;
117
118 b. Encouraging tertiary education institutions to provide long-distance teaching through the
119 internet, with the assistance of:
120
121 i. Each Member States' Ministry of Education;
122 ii. Experts from corporations and civil society organizations;
123
124 c. Granting technical and vocational training workshops on new technologies in corporations as
125 part of internal training practices to facilitate learning skills;
126
127 9. *Reiterates its commitment* to enhancing cooperation through PPPs and knowledge sharing between
128 private sectors, governments, citizens, and NGOs to bridge the digital divide and ensure that all
129 marginalized and rural populations are connected and included by the implementation of such PPPs
130 in domestic policies of Member States.



Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the importance of including marginalized groups into political, social, and economic
4 discussions and policy,

5

6 *Aware* of the definition of marginalized groups as stated in the Human Rights Council special report 26/2
7 (2014) in Geneva, and with special consideration for the inclusion of women, disabled persons,
8 indigenous groups, elderly communities, and displaced persons,

9

10 *Expressing* its appreciation for General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) on “Transforming Our World:
11 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,

12

13 *Considering* that the world is characterized by increased interconnections, which offers new expertise and
14 opportunities for inclusive and sustainable development,

15

16 *Recognizing* that public-private partnerships (PPPs) are significant, and that relevant private actors can
17 contribute with their knowledge, competencies, and expertise to solve sustainability challenges,

18

19 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/215 (2006) on “Towards global partnerships”, which
20 highlighted the importance of full United Nations (UN) cooperation with the private sector, and stressed
21 the necessity for a common, systemic approach to PPPs, along with General Assembly resolution 68/234
22 (2014) on “Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between
23 the United Nations and all relevant partners”, which strengthened the UN’s intention to cooperate with the
24 private sector, while involving Member States and other relevant actors by putting emphasis on the
25 respect of regional and local particularities,

26

27 *Understanding* the issue that several developing states face in terms of allocating the proper amount of
28 funding for inclusive development via private sector cooperation,

29

30 *Further understanding* the debt barrier that prevents sizeable investments in developing states, as
31 highlighted by the significant disparity in foreign investment largely related to foreign debt reported in the
32 2009 *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual Report* of the International
33 Monetary Fund (IMF),

34

35 *Noting* the opportunity of foreign investment to promote economic and social growth through the use of
36 PPPs,

37

38 *Considering* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, and SDG 17 that highlighted, not
39 only that education is a fundamental levee to end poverty along with all other Sustainable Development
40 Goals (SDGs), but that it should be achieved while involving a diverse range of actors,

41

42 *Further considering* General Assembly resolution 52/84 (1997) on “Education for all”, which outlined the
43 necessity of educating marginalized communities to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth,

44

45 *Reaffirming* the goals set in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), which included ending poverty
46 through the promotion of sustainable and inclusive economic growth,

47

- 48 1. *Proposes* an international framework to include marginalized groups of all Member States in
49 entrepreneurial activities through PPPs in areas including, but not limited to:
50
51 a. Incentivizing private firms to foster a positive environment for marginalized communities as
52 well as a business framework based on inclusion, equal opportunity, and transparency;
53
54 b. Providing an education on business skills, and professional development through various
55 mechanisms such as mobile workshops, teleconferencing, webinars, and grassroots
56 programs;
57
58 c. Providing institutional support to ensure the elimination of barriers that are preventing
59 marginalized communities from participating, with particular respect towards human rights
60 and equality of opportunity;
61
62 d. Incorporating individuals from these marginalized groups into their own business activities as
63 well as in formal and informal economies;
64
- 65 2. *Suggests* a joint Municipal Bonding Program designed for low income communities that cannot
66 reliably access credit, which would supplement the traditional national lending apparatus to involve
67 the private sector by implementing a development fund, which could:
68
69 a. Aggregate national, local, and private funds to urban local bodies;
70
71 b. Ensure all state and private loans are backed by a designated supranational financial
72 institution such as the World Bank;
73
- 74 3. *Suggests* enhancing the capacities of United Nations Global Compact to implement special bonds
75 that exclusively support firms that adhere to the Global Compact Communication on Progress;
76
77 a. Further suggests the creation of tax-favored financial derivatives with the help of:
78
79 i. National or regional partners whom would be encouraged to fully cooperate in the
80 implementation of this project with the relevant UN partners, and be encouraged to
81 create a comprehensive incentive program such as an alleviation of the fiscal burden
82 of firms based on norm compliance;
83
84 ii. The private sector whom would be included in the development of the derivatives and
85 provide insights on adhering to the SDGs;
86
87 iii. The Global Compact whom would communicate and cooperate with local authorities
88 in listing and delisting businesses in regards of compliance;
89
- 90 4. *Encourages* free and open trade between developing and developed states to increase the available
91 government funding in developing states to allocate toward PPPs, as well as:
92
93 a. The IMF's efforts to stabilize currencies, and prevent balance of payment crises while
94 encouraging Member States to fully cooperate with the IMF's measures, which reduce the
95 burden of debt;
96
97 b. Supporting and reaffirming the Monterrey Consensus' conclusions concerning the
98 necessity of the international financial sector to ensure steady capital flow to developing
99 states, which is a necessary part of sustainable development, while continuing to utilize
100 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to enhance private sector strength and public interest to
101 form PPPs;
102

- 103 5. *Suggests* incentives for the private sector in each Member State to cooperate with its respective
104 governments in the field of sustainable and inclusive development, such as:
105
- 106 a. Allowing the use of appropriate public lands for private entrepreneurial projects that may lack
107 funding, according to the World Trade Organization's (WTO) rules and regulations, while
108 ensuring the proper respect of the SDGs, as to facilitate sustainable entrepreneurship, which
109 could be ensured by the verification of the project's adherence to the Global Compact, among
110 other documents highlighting responsible business practices;
 - 111 b. Suggesting to the World Bank, through groups such as the International Finance Corporation
112 (IFC), that it provide secured grants to private businesses in developing states that seek
113 sustainable development with an emphasis on inclusivity;
- 114
- 115 6. *Encourages* Member States to identify the needs in the labor market and share their findings with
116 private corporations, so that the private sector can fully cooperate with meaningful institutions through
117 PPPs to train the workforce while understanding its vast diversity, and implementing a framework
118 based on a dual-education system adapted to the individual needs of the global community for PPPs
119 on apprenticeship, studies, and re-education for the overall workforce including marginalized groups,
120 where the:
121
- 122 a. Private sector provides infrastructure for Technical, Vocational Education and Training
123 (TVET) and places for apprenticeship while implicating itself in grassroot training programs in
124 tandem with public education requirements to actively mold the workforce towards a more
125 employable body while:
126
 - 127 i. Giving corporations returns on their investments, but also sharing their benefits in a
128 sustainable way;
 - 129 ii. Following the guidelines set by Organisation of Economic Co-operation and
130 Development (OECD) regarding the integration of stakeholder engagement on the
131 national level project planning and regular business operations;
 - 132
 - 133 b. Utilization of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to reach out to rural communities is
134 prioritized, such as The Hunger Project, which seeks to provide basic education and skills
135 training to poor rural communities around the globe to allow them to become sustainable with
136 respect to their cultural norms and values;
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- 139 7. *Emphasizes* that the PPPs model is a new focus that encourages access to education for all people,
140 where sustainable development is its focus and puts people first and that Member States would
141 benefit from promoting the partnership between public entities and the private sector, which could be
142 done by:
143
- 144 a. Placing emphasis on the training of refugees so that they can identify and function within their
145 sponsor country, and be productive members of society;
 - 146
 - 147 b. Being aware of the need to offer on-site training to employees in order to have a more
148 productive and educated workforce;
 - 149
- 150 8. *Suggests* workshops for marginalized groups, hosted by the willing local and regional PPPs,
151 particularly involving NGOs, and incorporating a threshold for workshops to ensure that every minority
152 is being represented by:
153
- 154 a. Developing collaborative workshops between local governments and the private sector based
155 on available resources such as teleconferencing, webinars or mobile workshops which would
156 focus on:
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- i. Giving marginalized groups job skills training, especially regarding leadership roles within the private sector;
 - ii. Giving the local population knowledge on the resources available in their regions and promoting the use of greener energy in entrepreneurial areas within the public and private sector. Examples of greener energy would be Solar Panels, hydroelectricity or wind turbines;
 - iii. Promoting the use of PPPs to reinforce SDG 5 on Gender Equality, SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities, and SDG 13 on Climate Action;
 - iv. Insuring marginalized groups have equal access to educational resources;
- b. Financing such operations with relevant funds, including Member States' respective national budgets based on voluntary contributions;
9. *Supports* the compilation of all potential PPPs projects involving the UN into an online platform named "The Private Sector Opportunity Board", largely basing itself on the modalities and format of the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Private Sector Initiative (PSI), which is a database providing private opportunity in projects which strictly pertain to climate-related topics, which would:
- a. Place emphasis on the respect of the SDGs, principally by mandating that the fulfillment of UN financial obligations contingent on the respect of the SDGs by the private actors, to be determined by the appropriate agents;
 - b. Be hosted, updated and maintained by relevant sub bodies, notably the regional sub bodies, to be coordinated by a central node;
 - c. Have projects be classified and organized by relevant sub bodies according to the location of the project as well as the level of complexity and required expertise, as to:
 - i. Prioritize local firms when expertise level is comparable in such a way that the final products of the project would be of equal quality, regardless of which would be chosen;
 - ii. Prioritize marginalized groups when expertise and locality are comparable, with comparable locality being defined as being part of the same community or region;
 - d. Offer contracts to a worldwide pool of entrepreneurs to harness all the necessary expertise to achieving inclusive development;
 - e. Finance itself from the appropriate funds including, but not limiting itself to various UN funds, and voluntary contributions provided by Member States.



Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Public-Private Partnerships for Inclusive Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*
2
3 *Fulfilling* the mandate pursuant to Article X of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) by guiding
4 discussions on economic and social policies of the United Nations (UN),
5
6 *Acknowledging* the progress achieved towards the fulfillment of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
7 *Development* (2030 Agenda) created in General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) to achieve the 17
8 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 specifically through SDG 17 which focuses on
9 promoting partnerships for sustainable development,
10
11 *Reaffirming* article LXII of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which established that this body “may
12 make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and
13 fundamental freedoms for all”,
14
15 *Having examined* the Guidebook on Promoting Good Governance in Public-Private Partnerships
16 produced by the United Nation’s Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), which promotes
17 encouraging good governance, the establishment of clear objectives, continuous evaluation, improving
18 legal frameworks surrounding public-private partnerships (PPPs), promoting capacity-building, engaging
19 in risk management, encouraging increased transparency, utilizing a people-first approach, and being
20 mindful of eco-friendliness in development,
21
22 *Recalling* the mandate to provide coordination amongst subsidiary committees, such as the UNECE and
23 other functional commissions,
24
25 *Recalling* the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for*
26 *Development* (2015) which highlights the importance of capacity-building to enter into PPPs in regards to
27 planning, contract negotiation, management, accounting and budgeting for contingent liabilities, need to
28 share risks and reward fairly, include clear accountability mechanisms, and meet social and
29 environmental standards,
30
31 *Stressing* the importance of improving and ensuring accessibility to frameworks like the Addis Ababa
32 Action Agenda and the G20 Compact with Africa that sustains small to medium-sized enterprises in
33 hopes of better facilitating PPPs in accordance to SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”,
34
35 *Stressing* that giving youth a platform helps lead to the successful implementation of PPPs being that
36 there are about 1.8 billion people between the ages of 10 and 24 who will mature into adulthood within
37 the next decade and have the ability to shape PPPs themselves,
38
39 *Understanding* the existing lack of access to fundamental rights in Member States such as developing
40 Member States and the need to improve global development of local partnerships,
41
42 *Recognizing* the *Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development* (1995), which has declared that social
43 development is a national responsibility and can more successfully be achieved by the collective
44 collaboration of public and private sectors,
45
46 *Noting* the importance of PPPs, such as the People-first PPPs of the UNECE, to increase the expertise of
47 governments in identifying, negotiating, managing, and implementing successful projects and the
48 significance of the establishment of the SDG 17, which stresses global and local partnership between
49 various entities ranging from fellow nations, the SDG 10’s second target that no social group, such as

50 people with disabilities, indigenous people, women, should be excluded, intergovernmental organizations
51 (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and others,

52
53 *Concerned* about the risks of the poor implementation of PPPs, including corruption, lack of financial
54 responsibility, ineffective and unsustainable infrastructure, and absence of community engagement,

55
56 *Recognizing* the profound need for increased transparency, accountability, and responsibility when
57 creating, managing, and sustaining PPPs,

58
59 *Having considered* the World Bank Group Gender Strategy 2016-2023, which established the need to
60 reduce barriers for women and to increase the development of infrastructure that reduces poverty while
61 promoting equality,

62
63 *Realizing* the need for a more functional and centralized website to ensure proper data management of
64 PPPs,

65
66 *Recognizing* the efforts of Member States to improve the prior establishment of the PPP Knowledge Lab
67 from the World Bank as a database that ensures access to worldwide PPPs and emphasizes the critical
68 role in that it plays to PPP development,

69
70 *Emphasizes* the importance of PPPs in raising the standards of living for all citizens and ending the vast
71 inequality that exists in all nations,

72
73 *Recognizing* the statistical findings from the International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) as a
74 pivotal aspect in the implementation of PPPs for the purposes of impacting the perceptions of women in
75 bureaucratic and private positions of leadership, and recognizing the critical needs to incorporate the
76 community in terms of inclusiveness in order to attain fair agreements between both public and private
77 sectors for global development,

78
79 1. *Endorses* the practice of coordinating specific PPP contract matters to the appropriate and applicable
80 expert subsidiary committees for the aid and arbitration of large-scale negotiations between private
81 and public entities by:

82
83 a. Deploying arbiters from expert subsidiaries, like the Commission for Science and Technology
84 for Development (CSTD), and the Committee for Development Policy (CPD) to inform,
85 monitor, and instruct in private and public entities requiring assistance with PPPs, that are
86 responsible for:

87
88 i. Helping the facilitation of PPP contract negotiations through standardization and
89 increasing transparency;

90 ii. Reporting progress and other pertinent information from PPPs within their
91 assignment to their respective subsidiary bodies at each of their annual conferences;

92 iii. Including financial reporting for large-scale projects to ensure cost efficiency and
93 appropriate progression, as well as following the PPP Fiscal Risk Assessment Model
94 (PFRAM) as established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF);

95
96 b. Providing unbiased and equal representation amongst the arbiters sent to facilitate
97 negotiations by:

98
99 i. Encouraging education of females and other minority groups concerning the roles
100 and processes of arbitration between PPPs;

101 ii. Matching contractual concepts to the correlated expert subsidiary committee;

102
103 c. Promoting diversity and inclusion in the workplace during the process of PPPs consolidation,
104 with the objective of supporting SDG 8, which establish decent work and economic growth;

105

- 106 2. *Suggests* the statistical community manages and helps Member States increase the use of big data
107 as a resource to strengthen inclusivity within PPPs by:
108
- 109 a. Utilizing data received through PPPs to acknowledge new marginalized groups;
110
 - 111 b. Suggesting a contract to receive data from PPP projects in areas of health care, education,
112 and transportation and utilize the data to tackle upcoming issues;
113
 - 114 c. Ensuring security measures such as encryption technology to protect the privacy of the public
115 and remain open to options of discontinuing;
116
- 117 3. *Encouraging* further coordination between subsidiary bodies:
118
- 119 a. Including but not limited to:
120
 - 121 i. The Commission on Population and Development, which arrange studies for the
122 Economic and Social Council and contribute to the adequacy of the PPPs;
 - 123 ii. The CSTD, as special expertise on the technology sector;
 - 124 iii. The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the UN Entity for Gender
125 Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in order to have a special
126 focus on the inclusion of women;
 - 127 iv. The Statistical Commission in order to meet the diverse conditions in the different
128 investment sectors and Member States by using big data;
 - 129 v. Regional commissions, such as UNECE, and their already published PPP guidelines;
130 - 131 b. Cooperating with the private sector and civil society organizations, such as:
132
 - 133 i. The European Network on Debt and Development (Eurodad), which evaluates
134 different PPPs;
 - 135 ii. The Global Policy Forum, which wrote the *Spotlight on Sustainable Development*
136 *2017: Reclaiming Policies for the Public*;
 - 137 iii. The Financial Literacy Group, which provides evidence-based financial educational
138 programs for public and private sectors;
139 - 140 c. Inviting the World Bank Group to collaborate with the coordinating mechanism in order to
141 contribute from their special expertise as they are one of the main advocates of PPPs and
142 have a lot of experiences in this field;
143
 - 144 d. In order to establish a detailed and inclusive framework based on the eight UNECE principles
145 for responsible PPPs per domestic policy by:
146
 - 147 i. Placing vulnerable persons and groups and the inclusion of women at the center of
148 development and directing economies to meet human needs more effectively by
149 securing the legal rights and making the social environment accessible;
 - 150 ii. Fulfilling our responsibility for future generations by ensuring equity and protecting
151 the integrity and sustainable use of our environment through implementing
152 environmentally sustainable methods in line with SDG 13;
 - 153 iii. Integrating economic, cultural, and social policies for the purpose of becoming
154 mutually supportive and acknowledging the interdependence of public and private
155 spheres of activity;
156
- 157 4. *Suggests* the allocation of jobs towards minority social groups such as, but not limited to, women,
158 indigenous peoples, peoples with disabilities and local people, with regard to a specific region's
159 percentage within the operations of PPPs in order to provide a better social representation and
160 ensure equal access;
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5. *Urges* an increase in alternative finance strategies to boost small and medium-sized enterprises in hopes of better facilitating PPPs by:
 - a. Providing grants and low-interest loans for projects in agricultural communities through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in order to expand the economic and employment opportunities of this industry;
 - b. Encouraging private investment through open-market operations by the World Bank Group and the IMF, thus incentivizing high-profile individuals to contribute to social projects;
 - c. Supporting a strong relationship between lenders and borrowers through a credit reporting system that will collect and provide accurate, sufficient and timely information, along with data that is up-to-date, complete, and free of errors leading to transparent and stronger accounting standards;
 6. *Encourages* the World Bank Group and the IMF to focus more on inclusive development by implementing methods such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Incorporating inclusivity as one of the criteria for giving out funds by selecting PPPs that aim to collaborate with vulnerable groups;
 - b. Rendering their financial aid to the respectfulness of the SDGs as a universal goal to adhere to;
 7. *Suggests* the creation of an International PPPs for Inclusive Development forum (P3ID) in partnership with the Business Integrity Forum with the purpose of aiding in the establishment of an inclusive international framework on PPPs by:
 - a. Providing a platform through which all Member States can elaborate on their own national or regional frameworks facilitating the exchange of Information with the collaboration of different representatives of the private sector, NGO's, UN entities and other stakeholders;
 - b. Promoting an environment for the discussion of PPPs by allowing members of the public and private sectors to make official statements in relation to PPPs;
 - c. Encouraging youth globally to share their insight within local communities on the partnerships with the public and private sectors while:
 - i. Promoting the direct relationship between local youth and potential mentors such as political leaders, engineers, chief executive officers (CEOs), and many more to form the leaders of tomorrow;
 - ii. Assisting in the achievement of SDGs 4 and 10;
 8. *Recommends* the enhancement, reassessment, enhancement, extension, and improvement of the PPP Knowledge Lab to include additional online resources and an international database consisting of comprehensive data such as:
 - a. An interactive map to ensure ease of use;
 - b. A keyword search system to ensure certain projects can be easily located;
 - c. Transparent project costs and purposes to the extent that public and private entities are willing to forfeit;
 9. *Requests* the mutating of existing PPPs and introduce new effective strategies such as awareness campaigns and construction of reliable and environmentally sustainable public infrastructure to

- 218 engage with vulnerable communities to the impacts of environmental change and infrastructural
219 deterioration, focusing on SDGs 9 and 11 by:
220
- 221 a. Incorporating inclusive forums to give a voice to communities with the help of civil societies,
222 such as the *African Civil Society Circle*, which provide opportunities to bring attention to the
223 issues they are encountering locally;
224
 - 225 b. Utilizing the knowledge and resources of the UN Commission of Science and Technology for
226 Development (UNCTAD) to advise on the existing application of technological devices and
227 tactics for the advancement of the agricultural and industrial practices and infrastructural
228 developments;
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 - 230 c. Providing a platform for a collaborative group of championed innovators by the UN Innovation
231 Network (UNIN) that engages with local leaders on the establishment of structures to
232 promote and implement environmentally sustainable ideas that meet the needs of
233 communities;
234
- 235 10. *Encourages* Member States to effectively implement PPPs on a regional level through means such
236 as but not limited to:
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- 238 a. Prioritizing PPPs that address the needs of the locals;
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 - 240 b. Giving out more employment opportunities;
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 - 242 c. Utilizing the local population's hands-on knowledge about the specific region pertinent to the
243 project;
244
- 245 11. *Encourages* Member States to further emphasize General Assembly resolution 66/288 to provide
246 policy guidance on the topic of PPPs in local communities;
247
- 248 12. *Calls upon* Member States to voluntarily submit information in order to share best practices with
249 others to help overcome obstacles by way of the aforementioned forums and databases;
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- 251 13. *Expresses hope* that Member States engage in continued debate on PPPs and the topics set forth
252 herein.