

# General Assembly

“Examining the  
effectiveness  
of Agenda 2030”



<b>-Welcome Letter.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>-Committee Introduction.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>Committee Background.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Committee Faculties.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Member State.....</i>	<i>7</i>
 <b>-Topic A</b>	
<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Historical Background.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>United Nations actions.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Current relevance Discussion points.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Guiding questions.....</i>	<i>15</i>

## Welcome Letter

In this committee, we assemble with the objective of addressing conflicts and issues of global importance, proposing solutions to international challenges, as well as promoting cooperation between the nations represented here.

The General Assembly is the main organ of the United Nations (UN), which plays a fundamental role in the pursuit of sustainable development, peace and security around the world.

So we want to invite all delegates to participate in the discussions and debates that will soon take place in this committee. Your ideas, perspectives, strategies and contributions will be essential to achieving our common goals. We hope you will make the most of this opportunity to get knowledge and learn to work as a team in finding effective solutions to the global challenges we face.

Finally, During our sessions, we request that you respect the rules, maintain an atmosphere of mutual respect, and contribute constructively to the discussions. We want to thank you in advance for your commitment and dedication. We wish you much success and good luck.



## **Committee Introduction**

### **Committee Background.**

The General Assembly was founded in 1945 due to the Charter of the United Nations, with the objective of regulating and promoting the importance of global peace. It is currently composed of all 193 members of the UN; one of its main objectives of the United Nations is to discuss and address international and current problems in which they recommend solutions to these issues.

The Assembly gives one vote to each of the 193 members, structuring decision-making through a voting process. The Assembly also goes so far as to give some observations about issues that contain difficulties involving the establishment of human and international law.

In 2015, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 agenda to work on Sustainable development, an action plan that strengthens universal peace and the step towards justice. The Agenda develops 17 objectives with 169 goals addressed towards the economy, social and environmental issue. By adopting the Agenda, UN Member States committed to carrying out the necessary strategies to implement alliances focused on social needs.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is a global action plan adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, with the aim of



eradicating poverty, protecting the planet and guaranteeing prosperity for all.<sup>14</sup>

The 2030 Agenda establishes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 interrelated targets that cover the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. <sup>14</sup> These goals include ending poverty and hunger, ensuring quality education, achieving, promote sustainable economic growth, adopt measures against climate change, among others.

The 2030 Agenda is the result of an unprecedented consultation process at the global level, with the participation of governments, civil society, the private sector and academia.

It represents a multilateral consensus that seeks to make national policies compatible in favor of employment, development and conflict prevention. Its implementation requires global alliances and resource mobilization, with a focus on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable. Countries have sovereignty to set their own national goals aligned with the SDGs.

Spain has articulated an Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, with the commitment of all public administrations, civil society, the private sector and parliamentary groups. <sup>2</sup> The 2030 Agenda has become a transversal axis of government action in Spain.

### **Committee for Development Policy (CDP)**

- The CDP is an expert advisory body to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) that has been tackling issues related to the 2030 Agenda.<sup>3</sup>
- The CDP was originally established in the late 1960s as the Committee for Development Planning, and has been at the forefront of international development thinking.



- The CDP has a diverse membership of 24 experts who work in their personal capacity, and is currently chaired by Professor Jose Antonio Ocampo.
- The CDP's main tasks include reviewing the Least Developed Country (LDC) category, recommending which countries should be on the list, and monitoring graduating or graduated countries.
- The CDP also provides innovative, timely and practical advice on contemporary development issues related to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

### National Committees for Agenda 2030

- Some countries have established national committees or working groups to coordinate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda domestically.
- For example, Norway has a National Sustainability Committee for Agenda 2030 in the higher education sector, known as "SDG Norway".
- The goal of this committee is to strengthen the role of universities in the global debate on the challenges raised by the 2030 Agenda, both nationally and internationally.
- The committee aims to exchange ideas and experiences, initiate collaborative projects, provide input to strategies and programs, and create dialogue opportunities for researchers and students.

### World Bank Group

- The World Bank Group has a treaty-based relationship with the UN and works to build a partnership that supports member states and contributes to effective development outcomes.
- The World Bank Group has made several commitments related to the 2030 Agenda, including providing thought leadership, global convening, and support at the country level.



- The World Bank Group sees the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals as aligned with its own twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

### **Committee Faculties**

1. Operate in a transparent manner and be engaged with stakeholders about the progress and results achieved in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
2. Promotes the importance of social inclusion, gender equality and the protection of human rights in all actions related to the 2030 Agenda.
3. Consider local and global priorities, as well as available resources.
4. Implements strategies for the sustainable conservation of natural resources, biodiversity and climate change mitigation.
5. Identify technological solutions that can contribute to sustainable development objectives.
6. Develop strategies in which local communities have a voice and thus generate clearer strategies.

## **Member States**

In this committee, 25 delegations have been considered

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. Brazil
4. Canadá
5. China
6. Colombia
7. France
8. Germany
9. India
10. Indonesia
11. Italy
12. Japan
13. México
14. Netherlands
15. Norway
16. Russia
17. Saudi Arabia
18. South Africa
19. South Korea
20. Spain
21. Sweden
22. Türkiye
23. United Arab Emirates
24. United Kingdom
25. United States of America



## **Topic**

### **“Examining the effectiveness of Agenda 2030”**

#### **Introduction**

In September 2015, world leaders gathered at the United Nations headquarters in New York to adopt the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, an ambitious action plan aimed at addressing the most pressing challenges of our time and building a more prosperous and sustainable future for all. This historic agenda sets out a set 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), each with specific targets spanning from eradicating poverty to climate action, gender equality, and access to quality education.

The SDGs represent a comprehensive and universally applicable framework for promoting sustainable development across its three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental. Each goal addresses specific challenges facing humanity, from reducing inequalities to preserving terrestrial and marine ecosystems. For instance, Goal 1 aims to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, while Goal 13 calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, significant progress has been made in implementing the SDGs worldwide. Many countries have integrated the agenda's goals and targets into their national development policies and taken concrete actions to achieve. Strategic partnerships have been established among governments, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations to mobilize resources and share knowledge in support of the SDGs.



Despite these advances, numerous challenges persist that hinder the achievement of sustainable development goals. Inequality remains a pressing concern, both within and among countries, and climate change poses an existential threat to the planet and its inhabitants. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated social and economic inequalities, jeopardizing progress made to date and posing new obstacles to sustainable development.

There is an example like Inequality.

Inequality is a multifaceted challenge that persists at various levels, both within countries among them. Within countries, disparities in income access to education, healthcare, and basic services continue to undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development. Marginalized groups, including women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minorities, often bear the brunt of these inequalities, further perpetuating cycles of poverty and exclusion.

Another is Climate Change.

Climate change represents one of the most pressing challenges to sustainable development, posing a significant threat to ecosystems, economies and human well being worldwide. Rising global temperatures, extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and disruption of natural systems have far-reaching implications for food security, water resources, health, and livelihoods.

Addressing climate change requires urgent and ambitious action at local, national, and global levels. This includes transitioning to renewable energy sources, enhancing resilience to climate-related hazards, promoting sustainable land use and conservation, and mobilizing financial resources for climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.



Despite the progress made in advancing the sustainable development agenda, persistent challenges such as inequality, climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic threaten to derail efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Addressing these challenges requires collective action, political will, and transformative change across all sectors of society. Only by working together can we build a more equitable, resilient, and sustainable future for all.

## **Historical Background**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the result of a development and negotiation process led by the United Nations that culminated in its adoption by world leaders in September 2015. However, its genesis dates back decades, to the Millennium Declaration of 2000, in which world leaders committed to work together to eradicate extreme poverty and promote human development. This declaration established eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which served as a framework for development efforts during the first fifteen years of the 21st century.

As the MDG deadline approached, a consensus emerged on the need to establish a new global agenda that would address the broader and more complex challenges of sustainable development in the 21st century. This consultation and negotiation process culminated in the adoption of the 2030 Agenda during the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, ranging from eradication of poverty to climate action and the promotion of peace and justice.

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda marked a historic milestone in international development, as it represents a universal commitment to



address the most pressing challenges of our time and build a more sustainable and prosperous future for all. The 2030 Agenda is based on the principles of universality, indivisibility, and respect for human rights, recognizing the interconnection between the different aspects of human development and the need to address them in an integrated manner.

Since its adoption, the 2030 Agenda has generated broad support and mobilization globally, with governments, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders committed to its implementation. Strategic alliances and cooperation mechanisms have been established to promote knowledge sharing, resource mobilization and promoting progress towards the SDGs. However, there have also been challenges and obstacles along the way, including a lack of adequate financing, the persistence of inequality and inequity, and the emergence of new challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition to financial challenges, the persistence of inequality and inequity remains a major obstacle to achieving the SDGs. Despite progress made in reducing extreme poverty and improving access to basic services in some regions, income inequality, gender discrimination, social exclusion and other factors continue to limit access for the most vulnerable people to opportunities and resources.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated these challenges, highlighting and widening existing gaps in health, education, employment and social protection. The health and economic crisis has disproportionately affected the most vulnerable groups in society, including women, children, older people, people with disabilities and marginalized communities. Furthermore, the pandemic has disrupted ongoing development efforts and raised new obstacles to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.



To address these challenges and move towards achieving the SDGs, a comprehensive and coordinated approach involving multiple actors and levels of government is required. It is essential to strengthen collaboration and cooperation between governments, civil society, the private sector, international organizations and other relevant actors to promote the effective implementation of policies and programs aimed at sustainability and equity.

Furthermore, it is necessary to adopt an integrated and holistic approach that addresses the interconnections between the different SDGs and promotes innovative and sustainable solutions. This includes the integration of environmental, social and economic considerations in decision-making and the adoption of coherent and coordinated policies that promote sustainable development in all its dimensions.

## **UN ACTIONS:**

The mobilization of Financial Resources. The United Nations plays a crucial role in mobilizing financial resources to support the implementation of the Agenda 2030. This includes facilitating public and private financing, promoting international development cooperation, and identifying investment opportunities in sustainable projects and programs.

Additionally, the United Nations works closely with international financial institutions, development banks, and investment funds to channel resources towards priority areas of sustainable development.

The Creation of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships. The United Nations fosters the creation of multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and other relevant actors to promote the implementation of the Agenda 2030. These partnerships facilitate collaboration, knowledge exchange, and coordination of efforts in key areas such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, poverty eradication, and health promotion, among others. Furthermore, multi-stakeholder partnerships can contribute to innovation, capacity building, and scaling up the impact of sustainable development initiatives.

The generation of Data and Evidence:. The United Nations leads efforts to collect, analyze, and disseminate data and evidence related to progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This includes producing regular reports, conducting thematic studies and analyses, and developing indicators to measure and monitor progress towards the SDGs. The availability of reliable and up-to-date data is crucial for informing decision-making, assessing the impact of policies and programs, and guiding resource allocation to maximize the achievement of sustainable development goals.

And finally the promotion of Inclusive Public Policies. The United Nations promotes the adoption and implementation of inclusive public policies that address the root causes of inequality, poverty, and environmental degradation. This includes advocating for normative and legislative frameworks that protect human rights, promote gender equality, encourage citizen participation, and ensure environmental sustainability. Additionally, the United Nations provides technical assistance and capacity-building to governments to strengthen their institutional capacities and improve governance in key areas of sustainable development.

### **Actual Relevance:**

The United Nations 2030 Agenda represents a global commitment to address the most urgent challenges facing humanity, from eradicating poverty to combating climate change. As we approach the year 2030, it is essential to evaluate the effectiveness of this framework in achieving its objectives and goals. Despite significant progress made in areas such as reducing extreme poverty and expanding access to education and healthcare, numerous challenges remain. Economic inequality remains a major concern, and climate change is exacerbating environmental crises around the world.

The effectiveness of the 2030 Agenda depends largely on the commitment and collaboration of UN Member States, as well as civil society and the private sector. It is essential to examine how these actors are engaging in the implementation of the agenda and what impact they are having on the results. Furthermore, it is crucial to evaluate the relevance and



effectiveness of established global indicators to measure progress towards the sustainable development goals.

One of the main obstacles to the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda is the issue of financing. Despite international commitments to provide financial resources for sustainable development, many areas continue to face significant financing shortfalls. Finally, innovation and technology play a fundamental role in achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda. It is important to examine how these tools are being used to address challenges such as health, education, energy and the environment, and What barriers exist to its large-scale adoption.

These aspects are fundamental to understand both the achievements achieved so far and the challenges that still persist on the path towards sustainable development at a global level.



## **Current relevance Discussion points**

- The importance of robust data monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress towards the SDGs accurately.
- Measures and strategies to strengthen the implementation of Agenda 2030
- The concept of policy coherence and integration, emphasizing the need for alignment across sectors and policy areas
- The main obstacles hindering progress towards achieving the SDGs, That includes lack of financing, structural inequality, armed conflicts, climate change, and the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Progress made in implementing Agenda 2030 globally and regionally, highlighting examples of best practices and lessons learned.
- The significance of capacity-building and knowledge-sharing initiatives to empower stakeholders at all levels to contribute effectively to the implementation of Agenda 2030.



## Guiding questions

- What are the main achievements and challenges in the implementation of Agenda 2030 in your country?
- How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted progress towards achieving the SDGs, and what measures can be taken to mitigate these effects?
- What role can governments, civil society, and the private sector play in accelerating progress towards the SDGs?
- What barriers need to be overcome to ensure an equitable distribution of the benefits of sustainable development?
- What strategies can be adopted to strengthen accountability and monitoring of progress towards the SDGs?

## References

- United Nations Statistics Division. (2020). *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020*. Recuperado de <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/>
- United Nations. (s.f.). *Sustainable Development Goals*. Recuperado de <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>
- United Nations. (s.f.). *Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible*. Recuperado de <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/>
- United Nations. (s.f.). *Agenda 2030*. Recuperado de <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/agenda2030/>
- United Nations Development Programme. (s.f.). *Background on Goals*. Recuperado de <https://www.undp.org/sdg-accelerator/background-goals>
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. (s.f.). *UN adopts new global goals charting sustainable development for people and planet by 2030*. Recuperado de <https://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/un-adopts-new-global-goals-charting-sustainable-development-people-and-planet-2030>
- United Nations. (s.f.). *Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Recuperado de <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf?ref>



- Neshovski, R. (2024, 1 April). *Home - United Nations Sustainable Development*. United Nations Sustainable Development.  
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>