

FORUM: General Assembly Committee 2

QUESTION OF: Reducing aid dependency in less economically developed countries

SUBMITTED BY: Ghana

CO-SUBMITTERS: India, Democratic Republic of Congo, Canada, United Kingdom,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Reaffirming the commitment all states have to the ideals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and reiterating the obligation to promote those values and ethics on essential international issues,

Outlining aid as all official concessional flows from bilateral and multilateral agencies that can be considered developmental in intent including food aid and humanitarian assistance,

Defining aid dependency as the proportion of government spending that comes from aid,

Acknowledging the importance of aid for many countries to alleviate suffering, combat poverty, or jump-start an economy,

Deeply concerned with the negative effects of excessive aid dependency and the 30 low-income nations still rely on aid equivalent to 30% of government expenditure.

Noting with approval the 2002 Monterrey UN Financing for Development Conference, the first United Nations-hosted conference to address key financial and development issues

Recognizing previous attempts at solving involving the reduction of aid dependency such as 2003 Rome Conference and 2005 Paris Conference,

1. Ask all member states to accept the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action in order to:
 - a. Reemphasize the importance of ownership in developing countries to set their own strategies for sustainable growth and advancement,
 - b. Strengthen coordination through alignment of local systems and procedures in accordance to both documents,
 - c. Ensure mutual accountability for development results in accordance to both documents,
 - d. Encourage inclusive partnerships in which all partners participate fully,
2. Calls for the creation of an ad-hoc committee headed by ActionAid, an international anti-poverty non-governmental organization, to act as a potential mediator if any conflicts

between nations occur, as well as oversee all transactions including the utilization of the aid, previously determined by both nations in order to ensure mutual accountability between donor and recipient nations, by,

- a. Annual reports detailing:
 - i. Percentage of government expenditure coming from monetary or other material aid,
 - ii. Project and grant evaluations, including success rates and detailed analysis of true aid appliance,
 - iii. Outlined future targets for long term sustainability projects and amount of additional aid necessary,
 - b. Issuing realistic annual goals to be jointly issued by involved member states and the committee relating to future sustainability and economic independence,
 - c. Overseeing previous agreements made beforehand by donor and recipient nations as to the purpose of the aid given, including but not limited to education and the health care of the general populace,
3. Establishing forums for donors and recipients in order to improve communication in ways such as but not limited to,
- a. Sharing data on the evaluation of the aid given,
 - b. Locating any issues and collaborating to find possible solutions
4. Suggests willing nations to allow Transparency International and Joint Inspection Unit to monitor all procedural processes of aid implementation to limit all possible cases of corruption or aid misuse by dispatching groups of experts to recipient nations to issue evaluation reports every three months detailing,
- a. The accuracy of statistics included in the aforementioned report in clause 2
 - b. Percentage of true aid that is properly implemented in the recipient nation's own systems through infrastructure and commercial ventures to stop aid when the original purpose and intent of such has changed
5. Urges willing MEDCs and relevant NGOs and UNOs, such as World Food Organization, World Health Organization, and UNICEF to provide technical assistance in the form of agricultural specialists and land management experts by means such as, but not limited to:
- a. Helping LEDCs to increase their primary agricultural production by:
 - i. Educating citizens on methods of how to make sustainable and efficient harvests for primary resources by holding national and regional assemblies,
 - ii. Offering professional training programs concerned with national or regional cultural and economic practices to parents in LEDCs by:
 - iii. Holding assemblies in areas to raise awareness about the necessity of their agricultural production

- iv. Asking for volunteers who are educated well about efficient practices to participate and teach people in these assemblies;
 - b. Providing further aid and new agricultural methods to support food security in LEDCs by asking agricultural organizations, such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to continue research on sustainable agricultural methods relating to:
 - i. Which food crops are available and the most sustainable in certain environments
 - ii. Farming methods and the efficiency of such methods
- 6. Recommends all recipient countries to seek help from international organizations, such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), ActionAid, and More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs), to:
 - a. request experts to give lectures on the importance of real aids to all citizens,
 - b. receive education of technical skills including the ability of:
 - c. establishing own developmental policies,
 - d. managing multiple projects donors want to fund and introduce vocational opportunities to young adolescents and unemployed citizens
- 7. Recommends MEDCs and relevant NGOs such as World Bank and the United Nations Development Program to provide technical assistance in the form of economic experts and other specialists to assist LEDCs in order to:
 - a. Create economic stimulus programs dedicated to jumpstarting a nation's economy and work towards the goal of less reliance which will allow nations to lower their aid dependency to 10% of all government expenditure by 2020, excluding aid received during cases of emergency disaster relief,
 - b. Eventually allow all nations to become economically independent
 - c. Achieving economic growth through means of tourism, marketing member states' cultural heritages, increasing export, and increased potential natural resource mobilization from unexploited areas, such as petrol, coal, and natural gas