SRMUN ATLANTA 2017
Development through Dialogue: Using Global Cooperation to Build Lasting Change
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g77_atlanta@srmun.org

Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to SRMUN Atlanta 2017 and the Group of 77 (G-77). My name is Zachary Grieger and I am serving as your Director for the G-77. This is my fifth conference involved with SRMUN, and second as a staff member. Previously, I served as the Assistant Director for the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) for SRMUN Atlanta 2016 and participated as a delegate in years prior. I graduated from Winthrop University with a degree in Broadcast Journalism and a minor in Political Science. Our committee's Assistant Director is Nicole Calcagno. This is her second time on SRMUN staff. Prior, she was the Assistant Director for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) at SRMUN Atlanta 2016. Nicole is a graduate of the University of Illinois with a degree in Communications and a minor in Political Science.

The Group of 77 is the largest intergovernmental organization of developing Member States in the United Nations system, which provides Member States of the Global South with a platform to articulate and promote their collective economic interests. It also acts as a medium to enhance their capacity to negotiate jointly on all major international issues within the United Nations system and promote South-South cooperation.

By focusing on the mission of the G-77 and the SRMUN Atlanta 2017 theme of "*Development through Dialogue: Using Global Cooperation to Build Lasting Change,"* we have developed the following topics for the delegates to discuss during conference:

> I.   Addressing the Role of Climate Change in Economic Development
> II.   Improving Access to Healthcare in Developing Member States

The background guide provides a strong introduction to the committee and should be utilized as a foundation for the delegate's independent research. While we have attempted to provide a holistic analysis of the issues, the background guide should not be used as the single mode of analysis for the topics. Delegates are expected to go beyond the background guide and engage in intellectual inquiry of their own. The position papers for the committee should reflect the complexity of these issues and their externalities. Delegations are expected to submit a position paper and be prepared for a vigorous discussion at the conference. Position papers should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your Member State's position, policies and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more detailed information about formatting and how to write position papers, delegates can visit srmun.org. *All position papers MUST be submitted no later than Friday, October 27, 2017 by 11:59pm EST via the SRMUN website.*

Nicole Calcagno and I are enthusiastic about serving as your dais for the G-77. We wish you all the best of luck in your conference preparation and look forward to working with you in the near future. Please feel free to contact Chase Kelly, Nicole Calcagno, or me if you have any questions while preparing for the conference.

Zachary Grieger	Nicole Calcagno	Chase Kelly
Director	Assistant Director	Director-General
g77_atlanta@srmun.org	g77_atlanta@srmun.org	dg_atlanta@srmun.org

Committee History of the Group of 77

The Group of 77 (G-77) was created on 15 June 1964, when seventy-seven developing Member States signed the "Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Developing Countries," which was issued at the conclusion of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva." [1] There are now 133 Member States that have joined the G-77, but the original number was retained due to its historic significance.[2] The G-77 includes China, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia, and is the largest coalition of developing Member States in the United Nations.[3] To date, the G-77 is the "largest intergovernmental organization of developing Member States in the United Nations system. The main purpose of the Committee is to provide a platform for the Global South to articulate and promote their collective economic interests, enhance their joint negotiating capacity within the United Nations system, and promote South-South cooperation for development."[4]

The First Ministerial Meeting was in October of 1967 in Algiers where the Charter of Algiers was developed.[5] This meeting led to the creation of various Chapters of the Group of 77, which includes Liaison offices in Geneva (UNCTAD), Nairobi United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Paris United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Rome Food and Agriculture Organization/International Fund for Agricultural Development (FAO/IFAD), Vienna United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Group of 24 (G-24), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank in Washington, D.C.[6] A Chairman, who acts as its spokesman, coordinates the Group's action in each Chapter. Chapters within the G-77 have "certain minimal features in common such as a similarity in membership, decision-making, and certain operating methods."[7] The Chairmanship, which is the highest position within the organization, rotates on a regional basis (between Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean) and is held for one year. Currently, the Republic of Ecuador holds the Chairmanship of the Group of 77 in New York for the year 2017.[8] The supreme decision-making body of the G-77 is the South Summit, who met once in Cuba in 2000 and once in Qatar in 2005, with a third meeting scheduled for to be held in Africa in November 2017.[9]

Following the South Summits, the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on South-South Cooperation (IFCC) meets every two years to review the progress of the South Summits. The IFCC includes officials that help propose actions to improve South-South cooperation; they have met twelve times since 1982.[10] The IFCC will meet once every two years to review the state of implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action (CPA), which was adopted in 1981. At the CPA, "the Group of 77 reiterated its firm commitment to the principle of collective self-reliance, and stressed that economic cooperation among developing Member States is an integral part of the collective action of the Group for the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order."[11] The progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the South Summits in the field of South-South cooperation.[12] The Annual Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 is convened at the beginning of the regular session of the General Assembly of

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[1] "Establishment," The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html. (Accessed May 1, 2017.)

[2] "Group of 77 and China (G77)," Earth Summit 2002: Toolkit for Women http://www.earthsummit2002.org/toolkits/women/otherforums/g77.html (Accessed May 1, 2017).

[3] Ibid.

[4] "Establishment," The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html. (Accessed May 1, 2017.)

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Ibid.

[10] "Structure," The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html (Accessed 28 May, 2017).

[11] CARACAS PROGRAMME OF ACTION. http://www.g77.org/doc/CPA-intro.htm (Accessed 22 June, 2017.)

[12] "Structure," The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html (Accessed 28 May, 2017).

the United Nations in New York. Periodically, Sectoral Ministerial Meetings in preparation for UNCTAD sessions and the General Conferences of UNIDO and UNESCO are convened.[13]

The Group of 77 also issues statements at various Committees of the General Assembly, United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and other subsidiary bodies. They sponsor and negotiate resolutions and decisions at major conferences and other meetings held under the United Nations dealing with international economic cooperation and development, as well as the reform of the United Nations.[14]

Several initiatives have been made by the G-77 to develop Member States. The G-77 met 14 June, 2014 in the Plurinational State of Bolivia. They published the Declaration "For A New World Order for Living Well"[15] that outlined their approaches for sustainable development and sustained economic growth. One of the initiatives of this Declaration includes urging the "developed countries to fulfill their commitment to provide 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance for developing Member States, as well as to achieve the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed Member States and to increase the target to 1 per cent of gross national income by 2030."[16] They also pointed out that economic growth is necessary, but not self-sufficient. They stated generating jobs and elevating income levels for less fortunate people could sustain economic growth. To do this, they require support from developed Member States by way of financial and technological support.[17]

The Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund sponsors the South-South Cooperation (PGTF).[18] PGTF was established by the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 38/201 of 20 December 1983, which provided for the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and the allocation of its remaining balance.[19] The PGTF was established to support activities in economic and technical cooperation among developing Member States (ECDC/TCDC) of critical importance to developing Member States of the Group of 77, in order to achieve national or collective self-reliance, according to the priorities set by them. It is named after the late Manuel Perez-Guerrero and its funds are channeled through the United Nations Development Programme, following the approval by the Group of 77.[20]

The following Group of 77 Member States are offered at SRMUN Atlanta 2017:

AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, MALAWI, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PALESTINE, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, QATAR, RWANDA, SAMOA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH SUDAN, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, AND VIETNAM.[21]

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[13] "Establishment," The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html.
    (Accessed May 1, 2017.)
[14] Ibid.
[15] Ibid.
[16] *Declaration of Santa Cruz: For a New World Order for Living Well* The Group of 77. 14 June, 2014.
[17] Ibid.
[18] "Establishment," The Group of 77 at the United Nations: About the Group of 77 http://www.g77.org/doc/index.html.
    (Accessed May 1, 2017.)
[19] "About the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund (PGTF)," The Group of 77 at the United Nations, http://www.g77.org/pgtf/ (Accessed
    May 1, 2017).
[20] Ibid.
[21] "The Member States of the Group of 77," The Group of 77 at the United Nations http://www.g77.org/doc/members.html
    (Accessed May 1, 2017).

Topic I: Addressing the Role of Climate Change in Economic Development

Introduction

Climate change drastically affects economic development, especially in developing Member States. One of the central mandates of the United Nations (UN) is to promote a higher standard of living, full employment, and economic and social progress and development.[22] Any State's prosperity could be threatened by increasing changes in climate. As temperatures and sea levels rise, agriculture, global living conditions, and overall health is impacted, especially in developing Member States. While issues preventing the success of economic development are difficult to single out, the G-77 aims to identify those issues, further define them, and work towards addressing and eventually resolving them in a fair, yet realistic manner.

In 2016, the G-77 began its plan of action for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This Agenda is aimed at combining the efforts of developing nations towards economic development, social development, peace, and prosperity. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development strives to accomplish many goals but it certainly relied upon the original principles from the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) as the foundational tool behind their plan. The plan affirms that the eradication of poverty is a main focal point of the Agenda and will be implemented over three dimensions: inclusive economic growth, protection of the environment, and social inclusion; no one dimension will take precedence over another and these three goals can only be achieved if each Member State contributes. "The Ministers underlined that the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda will depend on enabling international environment for development, facilitating the necessary means of implementation, particularly in the areas of finance, international trade, technology and capacity-building to developing countries. In this regard, they called for a sincere and effective follow up on global commitments of all actors, particularly developed countries."[23] The Agenda calls for an earnest effort to live up to these commitments.

History

Over the years, the G-77 has developed different initiatives and ideas for combating the effects of climate change and increasing economic development in developing Member States. Recently, In an address to the meeting of the Enlarged Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 10 March 2016, Angel Gurría, the Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), discussed a report titled "The OECD and the world economy,"[24] which stated that all major Member States in the OECD are expected to grow even if growth is slow. In his address, Gurría mentioned that, while the global outlook appears positive, four risks exist which could threaten the global outlook: Oil prices, housing prices, ageing population, and migration.[25] These issues can prevent economic growth in developing Member States and slow them down in established ones.

The effects of climate change are an issue that the G-77 has worked on since its inception. The first World Climate Conference took place in Geneva in 1979.[26] The concentration of this Conference was predominantly global warming and how it can affect human activity. "In 1992, Member States joined an international treaty, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), that focuses on limiting global temperature

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[22] "About economic and social development" The United Nations, http://www.un.org/esa/about_esa.html. (Accessed July 15, 2017)

[23] *Ministerial Declaration adopted by the 40th Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77.* Group of 77. (New York, 23 September 2016) http://www.g77.org/doc/Declaration2016.htm

[24] The OECD and the world economy. *Report.* Parliamentary Assembly. http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-DocDetails-EN.asp?FileID=11343&lang=EN. Accessed July 17, 2017.

[25] The Challenges of Economic Growth and Development, and the Implementation of Reforms. An address to the meeting of the Enlarged Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. 4 October, 2006.

[26] "Towards a Climate Agreement," UN and Climate Change, http://www.un.org/climatechange/towards-a-climate-agreement/ (Access 1 June 2016).

increases, addressing the current climate change effects, and helping Member States cope with its impacts.[27] The G-77 was a key member in the UNFCCC and has been continuing its focus on climate change in collaboration with developing Member States.[28] The UNFCCC began a significant shift in focus; "by 1995, [Member States] realized that emission reductions provisions in the Convention were inadequate. "As a result, they launched negotiations to strengthen the global response to climate change, and, in 1997, adopted the Kyoto Protocol."[29] This was the next phase in establishing significant changes to reduce emissions. The Kyoto Protocol legally binds "developed [Member States] to emission reduction targets." The Protocol entered into effect on 16 February 2005 with the first commitment period beginning in 2008 and ending in 2012. The second implementation period began on 1 January 2013 and ends in 2020.[30] During each commitment period, Member States have agreed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by five percent from the levels existing in 1990 and there are currently 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Since the initial agreement, States Party have continued negotiations and have even amended the Protocol to achieve more ambitious results by 2030.[31]

Issues Preventing Economic Development

One of the biggest issues plaguing economic development is the major lack of resources. Basic resources, like adequate housing and financial stability, are not within close reach for developing Member States. For example, in the Pacific's smaller Islands such as Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, the Cook Islands, and Papua New Guinea, "over 40 percent of the population, 4 million people in 570,000 households, live in poverty in overcrowded towns, squatter settlements, and rural villages."[32] Another related issue impeding these areas is "a lack of suitable land for housing poor and low-income families: that is, land with secure title, space for food gardens, access to markets, and not subject to tidal flows, flooding or land slides, or abutting town dumps."[33] Additionally, few city governments in the developing world have the power, resources, and trained staff to provide their rapidly growing populations with the land, services, and facilities that are needed for an adequate human life. This includes clean water, sanitation, schools, and transportation.[34] Due to this lack of resources in most developing-world cities, there is little low-cost housing. Generally those with low incomes either rent rooms in tenements or cheap boarding houses; some even resort to building or buying a house in an illegal settlement."[35]

An absence of resources leads to a lack of stability. Since developing economies lack significant stability, developing States are often "vulnerable to shocks from the outside that are beyond their control", which causes them to be significantly more "concerned about possible threats to their own macroeconomic stability.[36] Some of those shocks would include short-term funding disruptions. "Even as many developing countries show improved resilience to upsets in rich-country financial markets, continuing turbulence—coupled with its dampening effect on world growth—poses a significant risk to developing economies."[37]

Another major issue preventing economic development is the physical effects of climate change. Those living in poverty in any given developing Member States will experience the worst impacts due to "vulnerable geography and lesser ability to cope" with the impacts of severe weather and rising sea levels. In short, "climate change will be awful for everyone, but catastrophic for the poor."[38] "Low-income [Member States] will remain on the frontline of human-induced climate change over the next century, experiencing gradual sea-level rises, stronger cyclones,

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[27] Ibid.

[28] Ibid.

[29] Ibid.

[30] Ibid.

[31] Ibid.

[32] "Poverty Housing in the Developing Nations of the Pacific Islands." Habitat for Humanity.
https://www.habitat.org/sites/default/files/ap_HFHAP_Pacific_Report.pdf Accessed 30 May, 2017.

[33] Ibid.

[34] "*Our Common Future, Chapter 9: The Urban Challenge*." From A/42/427. Our Common Future: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

[35] Ibid.

[36] *Developing Countries: A Strategy for Macroeconomic Stability.* The World Bank.
http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:21675957~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:469382,00.html Accessed 28 May, 2017.

[37] Ibid.

[38] *Our Work.* Center for Global Development. https://www.cgdev.org/topics/climate-change Accessed 1 May, 2017.

warmer days and nights, more unpredictable rains, and larger and longer heat waves."[39] In 2007, the UN assessed the situation and predicted "runaway temperature rises of 6˚C or more by the end of the century. Average land and sea temperatures are expected to continue rising throughout this century, enough to devastate crops and make life in many cities unbearably hot."[40] Weather catastrophes are not the only negative pressures to affect these developing States. Oxfam International, a group aspiring to end poverty, "predicted that world hunger would worsen as climate change inevitably hurt crop production and disrupted incomes. They suggested the number of people at risk of hunger might climb by 10% to 20% by 2050, with daily per-capita calorie availability falling across the world."[41]

Imports can also affect economic development. China, for example, utilizes imports to garner economic status and eventually, has transformed itself into an upper middle-income State and economic powerhouse with deep links to the global economy. China has become the world's second-largest economy and also the world's largest producer and exporter of manufactured goods.[42] With that expansion, China also increased its use of fossil fuels. This leads to dramatic increases in the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs). "China surpassed the United States as the country emitting the most carbon dioxide (CO2) in 2007 (International Energy Agency 2009). China is also a large emitter of methane and black carbon, the other two major contributors to global warming."[43] This won't stop the demand for import and goods form China. The demand for imports is expected to keep growing, but, even if they slow down, will continue to meet expectations. As China rebalances and looks more inwardly, there is hope that the competitive pressure exerted by China in other markets would recede somewhat, providing breathing space to exporters in other States. Developing Member States also hope for new opportunities that would open up in China's domestic market that could be accessed by such exporters.[44] There is a high tax on the exports created by developing Member States; as opposed to cheaper taxes from larger more developed Member States. This is not conducive to economic development per the "Trade Not Aid" debate.

Trade Not Aid is "based on the idea that if developing Member States were able to trade more freely with wealthy States, they would have more reliable incomes and less [dependence] on external aid" for "development projects."[45] Africa is a perfect example of a region that can benefit from business transaction rather than financial contribution. In an address on 21 September 2016 to the UN General Assembly, the President of Ghana, John Dramani Mahama, stated that "Africa does not need your sympathy or overseas development assistance, Africa needs a fair chance to trade with the rest of the world and amongst ourselves. The progress towards the creation of a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) is commendable and must be fast tracked."[46] President Mahama also stated that raising intra-African trade alone would improve the lives of African youth by 15% alone.[47] Ghana has been successful in terms of democracy, growth, and economic development. Between their structural reforms with offshore oil and gas prospectors, they are on course to improve their gross domestic product (GDP) from six to eight percent next year.[48]

Methods of Combating Climate Change

The financial impact of climate change, its devastation on our water and air quality, terrain, temperature, and topography, and the constraint it imposes upon underserviced communities, certainly lends legitimacy to the need for international cooperation; its effects are far-reaching as they impact both the economic and health sectors with all regions. However, "historically, the responsibility for climate change rested with developed Member States that

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[39] John Vidal. "Climate change will hit poor countries hardest, study shows." *The Guardian.* 27 September, 2003. https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/sep/27/climate-change-poor-countries-ipcc Accessed 18 May, 2017

[40] Ibid.

[41] Ibid.

[42] *A Changing China: Implications for Developing Countries* http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPREMNET/Resources/EP118.pdf (Accessed 22 June, 2017)

[43] Haidong Kan. "Climate Change and Human Health in China." Environ Health Perspective. February, 2011. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3040620/ (accessed September 1, 2017.)

[44] *A Changing China: Implications for Developing Countries* http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPREMNET/Resources/EP118.pdf (Accessed 22 June, 2017)

[45] "Globalization 101" http://www.globalization101.org/trade-not-aid/ (Accessed 22 June, 2017)

[46] "Africa needs 'fair chance' to trade, not sympathy or aid, Ghana's President tells UN Assembly." The UN New Centre. 21 September, 2016. http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=54999#.WZI5TBjMyb8. (accessed June 23, 2017.)

[47] Ibid.

[48] Ibid.

emitted greenhouse gases unimpeded by the Industrial Revolution era and onward. Now, some of the most quickly developing Member States have become major emitters themselves, just as all Member States are compelled to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly."[49] The current challenge is to reach agreement that meets the needs of developing and developed Member States, with regards to both planetary carbon limits and economic development. [50]   One suggestion includes placing a high price on carbon; "close to 40 [States] and more than 20 cities, states, and provinces now have or are preparing to implement carbon pricing through emissions trading systems or carbon taxes, and their numbers are growing."[51] Another alternative is building low carbon cities. "There will be more infrastructures built in the next 20 years than in the past 6,000," President Mahama told the audience. **"**With careful planning of transportation and land use, and the establishment of energy efficiency standards, cities can build in ways that avoid locking in unsustainable patterns. This will open up access to jobs and opportunity for the poor and reduce damaging air pollution."[52] The effects of climate change are all encompassing and although they impact low-income and vulnerable populations the most, it is a global issue that requires a universal solution.

Case Study

The National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) began creating a handbook to encourage clean energy and collaboration with partners in drafting polices that enable wind, solar, geothermal, and other renewable resources to be used more effectively. They have already proposed several ideas to different Member States within the G-77. They also provide education on clean energy and how it can be effective. For example, NARUC suggested that Tanzania implement a "feed-in tariff program," in which Tanzanian officials balance the incentives renewable developers receive while not placing too high a burden on ratepayers."[53] NARUC's main goal is to improve polices regarding clean energy and educating on the benefits it may have in developing Member States. To promote this goal in Nigeria, they created "Consumer Parliaments" to better engage ratepayers throughout the country and educate them on ongoing reforms."[54] NARUC has gained the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and successfully launched the Regulating Clean Energy International Partnership Program. This program provides targeted capacity building for foreign regulators to enable progress towards using clean energy.[55] So far, this program has produced significant results in Gambia, Mexico, and Guatemala.[56] This could be a tangible option for other G-77 Member States. The G-77 has similar programs in place like the Declaration of Santa Cruz mentioned earlier. Coupling items from that declaration with NARUC's efforts are something that could work for the G-77 going forward.

Conclusion

There are many things on the forefront in the fight against climate change. With the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and States making an earnest effort to achieve those goals, changes can be obtained over time and the elements previously discussed can help them become a reality. Weather patterns are one of the biggest factors to threaten developing Member States. Its also important to remember that as positive as the outlook can look for development, there are major risks that threaten success such as oil prices, housing prices, aging, and migration. The Kyoto Protocol is also an important piece of the G-77 efforts. Lack of stability in developing countries also causes a lack of development. Increasing imports with larger more developed Member States can assist in this economic growth. Developing Member States could see a significant benefit from the trade not aid policies. Developing infrastructure is another way to assist in achieving these goals. The financial impact of climate change is a major factor in development as well. Finally, looking further into the effects of the NARUC handbook and its effects may also assist. Identifying those issues that prevent economic development and finding methods to combat climate change are two goals that will remain a focus within the G-77.

[49] *Our Work.* Center for Global Development. https://www.cgdev.org/topics/climate-change Accessed 1 May, 2017.
[50] Ibid.
[51] "5 Ways to Reduce the Drivers of Climate Change. " The World Bank.
    http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/03/18/5-ways-reduce-drivers-climate-change Accessed 23 May, 2017.
[52] Ibid.
[53] Clean Energy. https://www.naruc.org/international/what-we-do/clean-energy/ (Accessed 22 June, 2017)
[54] Ibid.
[55] Regulating Clean Energy International Partnership Program. https://www.naruc.org/international/what-we-do/clean-energy/regulating-clean-energy/ (Accessed July 12, 2017.)
[56] Ibid.

Committee directive

In preparation for committee, delegates should consider ways for developing Member States to continue their successful economic development, while combating the effects of climate change. Delegates should consider possible methods of bridging the gap between the interests of the Global North and Global South, regarding economic development, fossil fuels usage, carbon usage, and other issues of debate. The inequality between the two regions is a huge factor in this debate, and should be considered as such. What would be the most effective manner for the G-77 to encourage a decrease in fossil fuel usage? How can economic development continue in developing Member States without increasing their carbon footprint? Delegates should consider international, regional, and domestic solutions for this issue. Be mindful of knowledgeable on what has already been done and possible improvements for these policies. The G-77 has implemented the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. What other efforts can accompany this agenda? The G-77 was a key member in the UNFCCC and has been continuing its focus on climate change in collaboration with developing Member States as well. How can this committee build on that? Lastly, delegates should propose a variety of short term and long-term solutions for Member States to work towards to effectively combat the effects of climate change and ensure economic development.

II. Improving Access to Healthcare in Developing Member States

Introduction

One's access to healthcare and the ability to obtain appropriate medical services has always been a topic of debate among the international community; healthy citizens allow for a more cooperative and invested body of global citizens. By remaining healthy and an active contributor of labor in their respective Member State, the economic section is allowed to expand and grow.[57] However, differences remain in how Member States seek to improve access to healthcare. Most commonly, the difference emerges among the Global North and the Global South.[58] Discovering the different Nongovernmental entities, localized healthcare plans from G-77 Member States, and international initiatives involved in the expansion of healthcare access help to show the directions and resources that can used to solve this issue within the G-77. One of the driving forces behind the issue of healthcare access for developing Member States is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), established under the 2015 United Nations Summit.

History

The issue of healthcare access within the Member States of the G-77 is not a particularly new topic for any of these Member States. Improving healthcare access has been discussed for years, but the SDGs aided by focusing on ensuring healthcare is not only of a decent quality, but that it is accessible.[59] Numerous factors have contributed to a lack of healthcare access to citizens; these include poverty, lack of necessary technology, infrastructure, personnel, medical tools, and pharmaceuticals, lack of actual quality healthcare for citizens, and lack of adequate insurance coverage for citizens.[60] Poverty is one of the key issues for G-77 Member States, as the majority are developing States with high income inequality. Because of this, access to healthcare is significantly more difficult to address to ensure quality healthcare and equality of access.[61] The lack of necessary technology, personnel, medical tools, and pharmaceuticals can also be attributed to the economic capital of that Member State. These resources need to either be fixed within the Member States own budget ,or could be supplemented through outside organizations such as World Health Organization (WHO), Doctors without Borders, International Medical Corps, British Red Cross, or REDR-IHE.[62]

International and Regional Frameworks

One of the largest governmental frameworks/organizations involved in providing healthcare access for developing Member States is the World Health Organization (WHO); they often work in tandem with other international organizations to create and fund solutions to local health problems.[63] The WHO is responsible for the research and implementation of the Organization's health-related policies as well as those strategies created by other bodies of the United Nations, such as the General Assembly.[64] Some major responsibilities of the WHO include monitoring the health situation of the global citizenship, tracking health trends, setting standards for healthcare, monitoring their implementation, articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options, and providing leadership on matters critical to health, as well as engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed.[65] One organization for partnership is the

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[57] Docteur, Elizabeth. "Health Care: A quest for better value." OECD Observer. July 2003.
http://oecdobserver.org/news/archivestory.php/aid/1054/Health_care:_A_quest_for_better_value_.html

[58] Royal Geographical Society. "60 second guide to the Global North/South Divide." Global Learning Programme.
https://www.rgs.org/NR/rdonlyres/6AFE1B7F-9141-472A-95C1-52AA291AA679/0/60sGlobalNorthSouthDivide.pdf

[59] United Nations Development Programme. "Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being." Sustainable Development Goals.
http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-3-good-health-and-well-being.html

[60] Shah, Anup. "Health Care Around the World." Global Issues. September 22, 2011.
http://www.globalissues.org/article/774/health-care-around-the-world

[61] Peters, D. H., Garg, A., Bloom, G., Walker, D. G., Brieger, W. R. and Hafizur Rahman, M. (2008), Poverty and Access to
Health Care in Developing Countries. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1136: 161–171.

[62] "Types of Projects" *Doctors without Borders.* https://www.msf.org.uk/content/types-projects November 2016

[63] Labonte, Robert. "Towards Health-Equitable Globalization: Rights, Regulations, and Redistribution" *Global and Health
Knowledge Network*. http://www.who.int/social_determinants/resources/gkn_final_report_042008.pdf?ua=1 June 2007.

[64] "What We Do." *World Health Organization*. http://www.who.int/about/what-we-do/en/ June 2017.

[65] Ibid.

World Bank, which supplies funding and financial support for solutions and policies adopted by Member States.[66] These policies range from adapting a general outline for Member States along the "Healthcare in all Sectors," policy as seen in the Kenya, or a policy similar to Brazil's community driven approach. The World Bank also provides Member States assurance through financial subsidies that act as an extra incentive for a policy, framework, or guideline.[67] Afghanistan's current healthcare access solution utilizes the help of the World Bank, alongside the European Union and the U.S Agency for International Development, to fund the delivery of basic package of health services and essential hospital services.[68]

There is a mix of governmental and nongovernmental frameworks focused on creating access to healthcare for citizens around the globe, especially in Global South Member States like Kenya, Ethiopia, Brazil, Uganda, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and South Africa.[69] Kenya's healthcare framework revolves around the implementation of a "Health in All Sectors" outline, which creates policies and programs within sectors that could impact healthcare: education, housing, agriculture, and the environment.[70] Brazil's framework, on the other hand, focuses on utilizing the community healthcare workers to provide primary care for the citizens; this allows for the healthcare to focus on the individual communities and citizens to see doctors and physicians within their area.[71]

Additionally, regional frameworks exist which can be used by G-77 Member States to help maintain their sovereignty and address the problem of healthcare access within their borders without relying on the international organizations of the World Health Organization (WHO) to intervene. These frameworks operate by utilizing more privatized and nongovernmental support through organizations such as the Global Health Council or the Planetary Health Alliance. Both of these organizations are a mixture of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities, and voluntary membership organizations which assist in expanding healthcare coverage and make technology more viable.[72] NGOs like Global Health Council, Kaiser Family Foundation, Center for Strategic and International Studies' Global Health Policy Center, and the Earth Institute focus on the advocacy of healthcare priorities and policies within the global community. These NGOs help direct the broad ideas in conversations towards the overall improvement of healthcare access.[73] However, focusing on advocacy and policy adoption means more immediate problems, such as access for citizens to a pediatrician or the creation of accessible doctors stations or hospitals that citizens could use, that are not fixed under these organizations focus.[74] Other NGOs, such as Doctors without Borders, International Medical Corps, REDR-IHE, British Red Cross, and International Committee for the Red Cross, help alleviate these more immediate problems by sending healthcare professionals, medicine, and supplies to areas needing relief.[75] They also conduct research on important health trends, as well as provide advocacy for policies and to bring information to people that would not know about situations happening in lesser known parts of the world otherwise.[76]

The Role of the International System

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[66] "What We Do." *The World Bank*. http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do June 2017.

[67] Ibid.

[68] "Afghanistan: Better Health Outcomes for Women, Children, and the Poor." *The World Bank*. http://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/18/afghanistan-better-health-outcomes-women-children-poor April 18, 2013

[69] Trahant, Grant. "15 Organizations changing the world through Healthcare." http://www.causeartist.com/10-organizations-changing-world-health/ March 26, 2014.

[70] Maalim, Mohamed Isaack. "Kenya's vision for an equitable, rights-based health system fails to address specific health needs and barriers to accessing health care of vulnerable populations." *Harvard Africa Policy Journal*. May 20, 2014 https://apj.fas.harvard.edu/kenyas-vision-for-an-equitable-rights-based-health-system-fails-to-address-specific-health-needs-and-barriers-to-accessing-health-care-of-vulnerable-populations/

[71] Wadge Hester. "Brazil's Family Health Strategy: Using Community Health Workers to Provide Primary Care", *Frugal Innovations in Healthcare Delivery.* December 2016. http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/case-studies/2016/dec/~/media/files/publications/case-study/2016/dec/1914_wadge_brazil_family_hlt_strategy_frugal_case_study_v2.pdf

[72] "Non-Governmental Organizations working in Global Health Research" *Fogarty International Center*. https://www.fic.nih.gov/Global/Pages/NGOs.aspx February 2017

[73] Ibid.

[74] Ibid.

[75] "Types of Projects" *Doctors without Borders*. https://www.msf.org.uk/content/types-projects November 2016

[76] Ibid.

The international community's main goal, with regards to healthcare, is to provide access to healthcare and medicine, which can be especially important among developing Member States. A number of international organizations and nongovernmental groups already exist, which help expand access to healthcare such as the aforementioned Doctors without Borders and International Medical Corps. Groups like these help to bring healthcare, medicine, and medical career opportunities to developing Member States.[77] Through these organizations, international government groups can solve the problem of healthcare access through the ingenuity and dedication of a Member States' citizens, rather than. The WHO plays an important role by delivering aid, medicine, and other healthcare needs to those in need through United Nations directives and funds.[78] This Committee is critical to establishing a global consensus on health issues and problems that deserve international attention. Data collection and analysis on existing and reoccurring health trends is also an important role of the WHO. Helping Member States focus on diseases pertinent to certain regions, the WHO can magnify their healthcare support in a particular region and increase both accessibility of healthcare and implement a more gradual change that allows flexibility with the adoption of frameworks.[79]

The international system also helps to give Member States guides and goals that they can strive for in order to improve the overall lifestyles of its citizens, mainly through the United Nations SDGs.[80] Specifically Goal 3 is important for its focus on improving the healthcare and access to healthcare for citizens of Member States.[81] It is sustainable development goals that are made to give Member States specific milestones to reach towards and strive for.

The job of the international system, and specifically the United Nations and G-77, is to allow Member States to collaborate a similar set of goals in order to ensure and track the progress that is being made towards the improvements of citizens lives. It is the role of the international system to help maintain and facilitate the changes and goals within Member States, as it is needed by each individual Member State. Whether that means that the WHO is there for the Member State from the beginning of a new policy and helps to form and implement that policy, or if it is simply there to observe the progress and change that is being created by a new policy within a Member State.

Current Challenges

Current challenges for G-77 Member States with improving healthcare access come from a variety of factors, including the divide between the Global North and Global South's priorities with healthcare access and their differences in the development of their Member States.[82] The majority of Global North Member States are developed and already have options for healthcare access, whether through governmental or nongovernmental options.[83] The Global South, however, is mostly developing Member States that must to focus on increasing the stability of their economy. The greatest challenge for healthcare access in developing Member States is funding and locating the capital necessary to make healthcare affordable without bankrupting their economies.[84] With economies that are extremely volatile and highly susceptible to collapse, this can be a major economic challenge. Solutions that mix private and governmental industries could help to relieve some of the economic burden and risk that healthcare

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[77] "Other Organizations Working Overseas." *Doctors without Borders.* https://www.msf.org.uk/other-organisations-working-overseas September 2016.

[78] "What We Do." *World Health Organization*. http://www.who.int/about/what-we-do/en/ June 2017.

[79] Ibid.

[80] United Nations Development Programme. "Sustainable Development Goals." http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html

[81] United Nations Development Programme. "Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being." Sustainable Development Goals. http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-3-good-health-and-well-being.html

[82] Aginam, Obijiofor (2000). "Global Village, Divided World: South-North Gap and Global Health Challenges at Century's Dawn." Indiana Journal of Global League Studies. Vol. 7 Issue 2. http://www.repository.law.indiana.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1193&context=ijgls

[83] Ibid.

[84] Maeseneer, Jan De. "Funding for Primary Health Care in Developing Countries." BMJ. March 8, 2008. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2265338/

access could create.[85]   Regional frameworks and economic partnerships could help alleviate the economic burden of funding accessible healthcare for developing Member States.

These issues for developing Member States extend from their inability to balance economic growth and the needs of its citizens.[86] The G-77 has attempted, through their directives, to provide a push toward ensuring healthcare services and access are available.[87] The Havana Programme of Action developed by the G-77 aimed to improve not only healthcare access, but quality of healthcare within the Global South.[88] The Programme involved cooperation among the Member States of the G-77 and educating domestic citizens to ensure that the knowledge for basic healthcare skills exists within each Member State.[89] The Doha Plan of Action made during the Second South Summit in 2005 also addressed the issue of healthcare within the G-77 Member States.[90] In this Summit, the G-77 created the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance in order to help development of economic, social, educational, and healthcare development within Member States.[91] This Fund still exists today and could be used by the G-77 to expand and further develop healthcare frameworks in coordination with local governments to ensure policy implementation and maintenance.[92]

Another key group for implementing healthcare access within the G-77 Member States is the South-South Cooperation Unit, which has been implemented since January 15, 2014 in the Marrakech Declaration of South-South Cooperation.[93] This is a multilateral group within the G-77, which helps to create cooperation and improvements for Member States within the G-77 for healthcare, as well as transportation, education, economic development, and agriculture.[94] The South-South Cooperation Group maintains many of the same standards and goals from previous frameworks like the Havana Framework, but the South-South Cooperation Declaration further increases the framework for each of the topics that the cooperation will take and for healthcare in particular.[95]

Conclusion

The G-77 helps to formulate regional cooperation between our own Member States and other organizations that can assist in providing healthcare ideas, services, and supplies for our citizens. By allowing these organizations to consult and improve the existing healthcare system, healthcare access can be strengthened and more widely available to the citizens most in need, which is the G-77's primary directive. Frameworks like the Havana Programme or the Doha Plan of Action display the Global South's commitment to creating programs conscious on the needs for healthcare within developing Member States. Some challenges for the G-77 are the funding for these programs within the Member States, especially since many developing Member States might not have the economic stability required for an unaided healthcare system right away.[96] This is were coordinating with both NGO organizations, such and with It is important to look at each Member States needs and resources to make sure that you are not leaving anybody behind; remember the G-77's main focus is cooperation among the Global South so make sure that cooperation is at the forefront of the solutions that are created within this Committee.

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[85] Basu, Sanjay. "Comparative Performance of Private and Public Healthcare Systems in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review." PLoS Med. June 9, 2012. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3378609/
[86] Porter, Michael E. "Location, Competition, and Economic Development: Local Clusters in a Global Economy" *Sage Journals* Vol. 14, issue 1, pgs. 15-34. February 1, 2000.
[87] Ministers of Foreign Affairs. "Ministerial Declaration". Thirty-Ninth G-77 Meeting. September 24, 2015. http://www.g77.org/doc/Declaration2015.htm
[88] Group of 77. "Group of 77 South Summit." April 14,2000. http://www.g77.org/summit/ProgrammeofAction_G77Summit.htm
[89] Ibid
[90] Group of 77. "Second South Summit Doha, Qatar." June 16, 2005. http://www.g77.org/southsummit2/doc/Doha%20Plan%20of%20Action%20(English).pdf
[91] Ibid
[92] Ibid
[93] General Assembly, United Nations. "Resolution A/58/683." January 19, 2014. http://www.g77.org/doc/docs/Marrakech%20Final%20Docs%20%28E%29.pdf
[94] Ibid
[95] General Assembly, United Nations. "Resolution A/58/683." January 19, 2014. http://www.g77.org/doc/docs/Marrakech%20Final%20Docs%20%28E%29.pdf
[96] Maeseneer, Jan De. "Funding for Primary Health Care in Developing Countries." BMJ. March 8, 2008. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2265338/

Committee Directive

The overarching goal of the G-77 is to create a regional cooperation among Member States in order to increase accessibility of healthcare for all citizens. Remember that, although the G-77 needs to come to a consensus, each Member State has unique healthcare needs and concerns; it is important to consider these throughout the work of the committee. The goal of the G-77 during this topic should be creating either an outline or framework for policies, or further developing an existing framework such as the Havana Programme or the Doha Plan of Action, which can be enacted within a Member States to increase affordability or accessibility. Some questions that should be considered during this topic are; what type of healthcare plan works for the Member States of the G-77? Is the best approach for the healthcare plans to make them individualized or broader for each Member State? Where should the funding come from for these healthcare plans? Should a plan be created from scratch or should it be this committee updates something that is already created? These types of questions and concerns should be at the forefront when discussing the topic of improving healthcare access within developing Member States. Consider a method for Member States to foster accessible healthcare programs within their own area with minimal help from outside forces, in order to create a longer lasting, sustainable healthcare program.

Technical Appendix Guide

Topic I: Addressing the Role of Climate Change in Economic Development

"United Nations: Framework Convention on Climate Change." http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php (accessed August 18, 2017).

This is the framework of the Kyoto Protocol. This document breaks down the goals, commitments, and purpose of the protocol as well as provides the history of how it developed. It's an in depth look at the protocol itself.

"National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissions: Encouraging Renewable Energy Development: A Handbook for International Energy Regulators." http://pubs.naruc.org/pub/53781C60-2354-D714-51A9-DCC49F0F014E (accessed August 12, 2017).

The actual handbook referenced in the case study. This is the full handbook with all of the information needed. It outlines the policies, procedures, Member States involved.

"What Countries Are Doing To Tackle Climate Change?" http://www.npr.org/2011/12/07/143302823/what-countries-are-doing-to-tackle-climate-change (accessed August 7, 2017).

A country-by-country look on what is being done to combat climate change. Featured on NPR. This gives you a snapshot of each country, its actions, and shortcomings.

"How Might Climate Change Affect Economic Growth In Developing Countries" A Review Of The Growth Literature With A Climate Lens." World Bank Working Paper. https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/1813-9450-4315 (accessed June 26, 2017.)

A paper that reviews literature on economic growth. Also examines the four components of the climate change bill. This will provide additional research on those pieces that make up the bill and outline how they should assist.

Topic II: Improving Access to Healthcare in Developing Member States

Geldart, Carol; Peter Lyon. "The Group of 77: A Perspective View." *International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-)*, vol. 57, no. 1, 1980, pp. 79–101. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/2619360.

This is an article that should be read by members of the committee in order to have a clearer picture of what the G-77 is and what it does. This article helps to create a picture of what the G-77 role is within the international community and they go about solving problems for the Member States within their committee. It also helps to give committee members an idea of what they should be think about how to shape their ideas in terms of how G-77 Member States would operate.

General Assembly, United Nations. "Resolution A/58/683" January 19, 2014. http://www.g77.org/doc/docs/Marrakech%20Final%20Docs%20%28E%29.pdf

This is a resolution that should be gone over by every member of the committee. It not only has the most modern frameworks for the healthcare plans that the G-77 is enacting within their Member States. It also has plenty of information on the adjacent areas of development that need to be improved in order to have a more accessible and stable healthcare system in a developing Member State.

Iida, Keisuke. "Third World Solidarity: the Group of 77 in the UN General Assembly." International Organization, vol. 42, no. 2, 1988, pp. 375–395., https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-organization/article/third-world-solidarity-the-group-of-77-in-the-un-general-assembly/04ABCE2CCED5FE2C5BF8C2D0A6D0132B

This article focuses on the specific voting behaviors of the G-77 and how this relates to the rest of the United Nations. For the members of this committee this article helps to reinstate the fact that as a voting group the G-77 are always very unified in the things that the approach and approve. Committee members should try their best to come to unanimous decisions about the topics and solutions that they create for these topics.

Marco Antonio Vieira and Chris Alden (2011) India, Brazil, and South Africa (IBSA): South-South Cooperation and the Paradox of Regional Leadership. Global Governance: A Review of Multilateralism and International Organizations: October-December 2011, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 507- 528.

This article is important for committee members to get a more in depth look at the way South-South cooperation is working in the global community and within the regional areas for each nation. It also talks about the ability of Brazil, South Africa, and India to take the regional leadership position within each of their southern geographic areas. This article talks about the role that major Member States like Brazil and South Africa have on the majority of the Global South's policies and the priority they place on certain initiatives.