

# **MEF SCHOOLS MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2026**

*“Achieving SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) in line  
with the 2030 United Nations agenda.”*



**Committee: SPECPOL / GA4**

**Agenda Item: Promoting equitable development and political autonomy aligned with the 2030 Agenda.**

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**Position: President Chair**

## Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is, in a nutshell, a global transformation pledge to eradicate poverty and save nature, consisting of 17 interlinked goals. Still, we must acknowledge that, most of the times, the realization of these goals involves dealing with intricate political situations. This is where the push for centralized national progress usually clash with the growing demand for regional self-governance. At its heart, equitable development is a framework where we don't just measure progress by national GDP. Instead, it's about how fairly resources and opportunities are distributed across different territories. When we say development is "equitable," it means acknowledging that different regions have unique socio-economic needs that a "one-size-fits-all" national policy might just fail to address.

The main challenge the committee faces is maintaining a certain degree of state sovereignty while granting political autonomy to the local entities. It is the central government that submits the SDG progress report to the global community, but it is the autonomous regions, most of all, that deal with the immediate circumstances of resource management, education, and infrastructure. If these regions lack sufficient political autonomy, they may become outcast by national agendas that are in total contradiction with their local priorities. Thus, the 2030 Agenda's compatibility with regional autonomy is not simply a matter of administrative efficiency, but rather, it is a vital condition for the realization of "no one is left behind" as the year 2030 approaches.

## Definition of Significant Terms

### Equitable Development

A rights-based approach to development that ensures the benefits of growth are shared fairly across all social and geographic groups.

### Political Autonomy

The legal and administrative power of a region to govern its internal affairs—such as cultural policy or local economy—independent of, but within the framework of, the central state.

### Subsidiarity

The principle that social and political issues should be dealt with at the most immediate or local level that is consistent with their resolution.

### Fiscal Decentralization

The process of redistributing tax-raising powers and expenditure responsibility from central to local or regional governments.

## **Detailed Background of the Issue**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the outcome of a global necessity to go past the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which while the latter was primarily concerned with the basic needs of poverty and hunger in developing countries, the 2030 Agenda is “universal”, which means that it is applicable to every single country. However, since its adoption in 2015, one of the major issues faced has been centralization. National capitals are usually the places where development plans are drawn up thereby overlooking to a great extent the political and cultural identities of the different areas. This has led to a situation whereby the global progress is being made at the top while the local communities—the ones that are politically autonomous or aspiring for the same—feel left out.

### **The Struggle for Local Voice in Global Goals:**

In numerous regions of the globe, "development" is interpreted as a justification for augmenting central authority. To illustrate, a federal administration could opt to set up a massive industrial park as a means to satisfy SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure). If the construction of this park occurs on the territory of an independent province without their consent, it results in a dilemma between a nation's economic expansion and a region's self-governance (the right of a group to make their own decisions). A "Bottom-Up" method must be adopted for just development to take place, wherein the local leaders are given the legal power to reject or recommend more suitable alternatives that cater to their unique setting.

### **Autonomy as a Path to Resilience:**

Political autonomy is a lot of times the best means for "Resilience" (the ability of a community to recover from disasters or economic downturns). When a region has its own decision-making power, it can respond to local issues much quicker than a central government located far away would be able to do. For instance, during worldwide health emergencies or natural calamities, self-governing regions that have their own health services and control over resources generally do better. The 2030 Agenda especially mentions the need for "Strong Institutions" (SDG 16), and there are numerous experts who claim that a "Strong Institution" is one that is local and directly responsible to the people inhabiting that area.

### **The Financial Barrier (The Money Problem):**

The issue of the historical background is the Fiscal Dependence (when a region holds political rights but has no money.). Even in the past, the regions would only be given "autonomy" in name, while in reality, the central government would still be the one controlling the taxes and natural resources. Consequently, the region would not be able to support its schools, green energy or poverty alleviation programs. "Financial Autonomy", or the power to manage one's own money, is, however, a prerequisite to the political autonomy being just a name with no real power. Equitable development cannot be achieved unless there is a complete reversal of the

international aid distribution pattern that would no longer be "Capital-City-First" but rather "Region-Direct".

## Timeline of Key Events

Date	Description of Event
September 2015	Adoption of the 2030 Agenda: All UN Member States agreed on the 17 SDGs. (This is the "starting gun" for the goals we are discussing today).
October 2016	The New Urban Agenda (Habitat III): A major conference in Quito where leaders officially recognized that local and regional governments are the key to making cities sustainable.
July 2018	First "Local 2030" Event: The UN launched a special platform to help regions (not just national capitals) share their progress on the SDGs.
September 2019	SDG Summit - Political Declaration: World leaders admitted that progress was too slow and promised to "Localize the SDGs" (meaning they agreed to give more power and tools to local communities).
July 2023	HLPF High-Level Meeting: The topic of this meeting was "Resilience." It became evident that the areas with a higher degree of political autonomy were more capable of safeguarding their populations during the COVID-19 pandemic.
September 2024	The Summit of the Future: At the United Nations, the "Pact for the Future" was accepted, which contains new commitments to change the international financial system in a way that local and autonomous regions can access funds more easily.

## **Major Countries and Organizations Involved**

### **The Nordic Council (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden):**

These countries are the "gold standard" for this topic. They provide a high level of autonomy to their regions while maintaining a strong national welfare state. Their perspective is that Autonomy = Efficiency (giving power to local people makes things run faster and better).

### **The "Global Taskforce" of Local and Regional Governments:**

This is a huge network of mayors and regional presidents. They act as the "lobbying group" for cities at the UN. They argue that central governments often take the credit for development, but it is the regions that do the actual work.

### **International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Sustainable Development (IIPFSD):**

The organization speaks for the millions of individuals whose homes are in either autonomous or ancestral territories. They hold the view that the triple bottom line approach cannot ever be realized without "Self-Determination" (right of a group to determine its own political and economic course). They also often warn that national governments are making the SDGs a pretext for the displacement of indigenous tribes in the name of "green energy" when it comes to huge dams and similar projects. For them, political rights are a question of existence, and they have a strong opinion that the 2030 Agenda would not work if it did not consider "Traditional Knowledge" (wisdom passed from one generation to another) and the legal land rights of indigenous communities.

### **BRICS Nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa):**

While they strongly support economic development, they are often more cautious about "Political Autonomy." They prefer "Strong Central Governance" to ensure that the whole country develops at the same speed and doesn't split apart.

## **Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue**

The realization that global goals cannot be accomplished by means of centralized planning alone has been a long-standing struggle for the international community. Development, for a long time, was perceived as a top-down process where national governments made all the decisions, thus often neglecting autonomous regions that lacked the resources to cope with their specific local

problems. As a measure to remedy this situation, the United Nations started a series of initiatives to devolve power to local levels, acknowledging that there are often the people who are the closest to the issues that have the best ability to present solutions.

### **Addis Ababa Action Agenda**

(Third International Conference on Financing for Development, 2015) — This was the first major plan to suggest that money for development should go directly to local and regional levels, not just national capitals.

### **The New Urban Agenda (NUA)**

(Habitat III - Quito, 2016) — An agreement that officially recognized cities and autonomous regions as the "frontline" of the 2030 Agenda.

### **UNGA Resolution 79/214**

(UN General Assembly, 2024) — A recent resolution that reinforced the need for "localizing" (making global goals work for small, specific areas) the SDGs to ensure no one is left behind.

### **The Pact for the Future**

(Summit of the Future, 2024) — A landmark agreement where countries promised to reform international institutions so that local and regional voices are heard more clearly.

## **Alternative Solutions**

The committee in charge of the balance between national development and regional autonomy must think outside the box of state-centered models to come up with a fair distribution of the two. One of the main remedies is the introduction of Direct-to-Region Funding Mechanisms. At present, international assistance is often held up at the national level because of the bureaucratic "red tape" (the complex rules that slow things down). If the international financial institutions are allowed to have direct credit lines with the autonomous regional governments—then the development funds can flow unhindered to their final point without being consumed by the national political agenda. Thus, regions would be supplied with the required "fiscal oxygen" to carry out the 2030 Agenda in accordance with their particular local needs.

Moreover, the committee needs to reflect on the introduction of a Mandatory Subsidiarity Framework as one of the ways forward. The framework would be a global guideline and it would provide that the national governments prove to have gained "free, prior, and informed consent" from the local regions before proceeding with the big infrastructure or resource-extraction projects. Countries could set up Institutionalized Mediation Councils to facilitate the process where regional and national leaders co-author development policies rather than being dictated from the top down. This "consultation" to "co-creation" transition acknowledges regional autonomy as a stabilizing factor in the nation that should be encouraged rather than feared.

Lastly, leveraging Digital Governance and Transparency Tools offers a modern path to equity. Utilizing open-ledger or blockchain systems to track the flow of SDG-related resources can prevent corruption and ensure that a fair share of national wealth is returning to the autonomous zones that produce it. Coupled with the appointment of Regional SDG Envoys—representatives who have a formal voice at the United Nations—these measures would move the 2030 Agenda from a state-to-state agreement to a people-to-people reality. These speculative yet logical steps provide a roadmap for a future where political autonomy and global prosperity are not only compatible but mutually reinforcing.

## Useful Links

[UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform](#) (The central hub for all SDG documents).

[The Pact for the Future - Official Document](#) (The newest global agreement on development).

[Local 2030 - Localizing the SDGs](#) (A site dedicated to helping regions govern their own development).

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