

 Country: Azerbaijan

Committee: UNDP

Agenda Item: Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 9

 Azerbaijan is a nation that is situated where Western Asia and Eastern Europe converge in the Caucasus. Azerbaijan, the South Caucasus nation with the biggest land area, borders Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Iran to the east, where the Caspian Sea is situated. It’s subordinate Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is flanked by Iran and Armenia. The native language of Azerbaijan is Azerbaijani. The population of Azerbaijan is roughly 10 million. The population of Baku, which is the capital city of Azerbaijan, is just over 2.5 million

 Azerbaijan is a unitary constitutional republic. State power in Azerbaijan is limited only by the law on domestic issues, but also by the provisions of international agreements for international issues. The history of Azerbaijan's culture is extensive. Among the nations with a majority of Muslims, it is the first to offer performing arts like opera and theater. The Republic of Azerbaijan's Constitution has no reference to an official religion, and the majority of the nation's political parties are secular nationalists. In terms of social and economic growth as well as literacy, Azerbaijan has outperformed many nations in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Suicide and unemployment rates are both low.

 Azerbaijan has been a member of the United Nations since 1992 and a few months later it also became a member of UNDP. It was elected as a member of the Human Rights Council established by the United Nations General Assembly on May 9, 2006. It participates actively in TURKSOY and the Organization of Turkish States. It participates in 38 international organizations and maintains diplomatic ties with 158 nations. Azerbaijan is a founding member of the GUAM, an organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Commonwealth of Independent States. Also, it collaborates with NATO on the Partnership for Peace project and is a member of the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and the Non-Aligned Movement.

 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), commonly referred to as the Global Goals, were approved by the United Nations in 2015 as a global call to action to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that everyone enjoys peace and prosperity by the year 2030. The 17 SDGs understand that sustainable development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability and that actions in one area will have an impact on results in others. Countries have committed to prioritizing progress for those who are furthest behind.

 The early recovery program, particularly for individuals who were affected by the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, was the primary focus of the UNDP's work in Azerbaijan at first. In keeping with the changing demands of the nation, UNDP's mission in Azerbaijan has evolved to focus more on longer-term socio-economic development. To improve Azerbaijan's "human gold" and maximize the use of the "black gold" obtained from oil revenue, expand people's options, and lessen inequality, UNDP delivers the greatest development models from around the world to the country. The work of UNDP focuses on economic development, disaster management, climate change, good governance, and peace-building. Governments are assisted by UNDP in establishing the SDGs in their national development strategies and plans. The work of UNDP focuses on economic development, disaster management, climate change, good governance, and peace-building. Governments are assisted by UNDP in establishing the SDGs in their national development strategies and plans.