

National Model United Nations • New York

Conference A

30 March – 3 April 2014



Documentation of the Work of the  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme

# Committee Name

## Committee Staff

Director	Jordan Drevdahl
Assistant Director	Alice Bauer
Chair	Lin Tien
Rapporteur	Christina Woopen

## Agenda

1. *UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*
2. *Enhancing Living Standards in Slums through Cooperation*
3. *Gender Equality in Human Settlements Development*

## Delegate Awards

- *France*
- *Saudi Arabia*

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

<b>Document Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>
UN-HABITAT/1/1	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>
UN-HABITAT/1/2	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>
UN-HABITAT/1/3	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>
UN-HABITAT/1/4	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>
UN-HABITAT/1/5	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>
UN-HABITAT/1/6	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>
UN-HABITAT/1/7	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>
UN-HABITAT/1/8	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>
UN-HABITAT/1/9	<i>UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda</i>

## Summary Report

The UN Human Settlements Programme Governing Council (UN-HABITAT) held its annual session considering the following topics: I. UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, II. Gender Equality in Human Settlements Development and III. Enhancing Living Standards in Slums through Cooperation. The first session was attended by representatives of 42 Member States.

After the opening of UN-HABITAT's first session, Third World Network brought forward the motion to set the agenda as I, III, II. After a caucus of 15 minutes, during which Member States discussed their ideas on the agenda, the Governing Council voted in favor of the motion. The remaining time of the first session was used to exchange ideas on each country's priorities concerning the Sustainable Development Agenda during formal and informal debate.

During the second session different groups assembled for two caucuses of 60 minutes respectively and began writing their respective working papers. EU states focused on sustainable energy use, several countries including Madagascar and Thailand dealt with the economic empowerment of women through microfinance and related systems and highlighted the importance of an inclusion of women in all levels of government. Russia, Venezuela and others saw information and knowledge sharing as the basis for a successful sustainable development cooperation. During formal debate, Norway again urged the Council to incorporate gender issues in the sustainable development agenda.

The discussions during the third session revolved around the issues of working standards, the significance of green energy, and the role non-profit organizations can play in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The working paper sponsored by China and Saudi Arabia called for the establishment of a UN Goodwill Ambassador for UN-HABITAT, while the working paper by EU member states focused on the necessity of a proper evaluation of projects carried out in the name of the MDGs and on the importance of ensuring the adequacy of used indicators. A group surrounding Russia and Pakistan worked on the issue of financing and proposed several approaches such as public-private partnerships.

In the fourth session the Committee's Director and Assistant Director clarified the mandate of the Council in order to refocus the work of the Member States. During informal caucus delegates received the edited working papers and engaged in including made suggestions. A working paper handed in by a group of delegations from Latin America called for an exchange of information and data and for a transfer of professional expertise. By the end of the fourth session, the dais received a total of 12 working papers, and encouraged sponsors to merge according to topics.

The fifth session was passed editing and merging working papers. The first working paper, sponsored by China and Saudi Arabia, was accepted as Draft Resolution 1-1.

During the sixth session efforts were made to merge working papers and to specify operating clauses in order to measure up to the very practical nature of UN-HABITAT's mission. A working paper by Asian and African countries proposed the establishment of Community Development Groups with the aim of including the local community in the development agenda. Two working papers were successfully merged into the working paper, Sullivan-Pei. By the end of the sixth session, another Draft Resolution was accepted.

The seventh Governing Council session encompassed further work on the working papers and speeches calling for continued efforts to merge working papers. The Dias accepted four more Draft Resolutions which dealt inter alia with the evaluation of past projects and with means of providing economic empowerment to women.

The eighth and last session started off with speeches by several delegates. Three working papers were merged and became Draft Resolution 1-7 which dealt with several topics including public-private partnerships, Community Development Groups and the transfer of professional expertise. Overall, three more Draft Resolutions were accepted, resulting in a total of nine Draft Resolutions to be voted upon.

According to the Roll Call, during voting block 41 delegations were present and one observer was present. Draft resolution 1/1 was accepted with 27 votes in favor, 6 opposed and 8 abstentions. Draft resolution 1/2 became resolution UN-HABITAT/1/2 with 35 delegators voting yes, 2 no and 4 abstained. 36 delegates voted for draft resolution 1/3, 2 were against and 3 abstained and it became UN-HABITAT/1/3. Draft resolution 1/4 was accepted with 27 votes in favor, 8 opposed and 6 abstentions. Draft resolution 1/5 became resolution UN-HABITAT/1/5 with 36 delegators voting yes, 3 no and 2 abstained. 29 delegates voted for draft resolution 1/6, 8 were against and 4 abstained and it became UN-HABITAT/1/6. Draft resolution 1/7 was accepted with 26 votes in favor, 6 opposed and 9 abstentions. Draft resolution 1/8 became resolution UN-HABITAT/1/8 with 30 delegators voting yes, 3 no and 8 abstained. 35 delegates voted for draft resolution 1/9, 2 were against and 4 abstained and it became UN-HABITAT/1/9.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/1

**Committee:** UN-HABITAT

**Topic:** UN-Habitat and the Post 2015 Development Agenda

**Sponsors:** China, Saudi Arabia

**Signatories:** Central African Republic, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Madagascar, Mali, Norway, Spain, Sweden,

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1 *The United Nations Human Settlement Programme,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Guidelines for the Designation of Messengers of  
4 Peace and Goodwill Ambassadors,

5  
6 *Convinced* of the importance of promotion of The United Nations Human Settlement Programme's (UN-HABITAT)  
7 mission, goal, and previous actions,

8  
9 *Referencing* to the achievements of Goodwill Ambassadors of other United Nations (UN) bodies such as UNICEF,  
10 the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
11 Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

12  
13 *Being aware* of the positive influence of Goodwill Ambassadors on the agendas of the bodies they represent,

14  
15 *Aware* of the importance of regional representation for the work of the UN-Goodwill Ambassadors,

16  
17 *Acknowledging* the outstanding contributions to the UN-HABITAT agenda that have been carried out in the past by  
18 the unofficial UN-HABITAT Goodwill Ambassador Mari Christine,

- 19  
20 1. *Decides* to establish an official UN Goodwill Ambassador for Sustainable Urban Development in UN-  
21 HABITAT who would work with the regional spokespeople that represent the regions most affected by the  
22 work of UN-HABITAT such as Sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia, and Latin America;  
23  
24 2. *Instructs* the Goodwill Ambassador to address topics within the purview of UN-HABITAT's Post-2015 Agenda  
25 as mentioned in its proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) such as Housing and Slums, Citizen  
26 Participation, Urban Safety, Urban Mobility, Urban Energy, and Urban Water and Sanitation;  
27  
28 3. *Incorporates* the ideals and spirit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the upcoming SDGs into  
29 the duties of the Goodwill Ambassador so that Member States can better achieve a Post-2015 Agenda;  
30  
31 4. *Decides* to appoint the Goodwill Ambassador for 2 year terms, with the possibility of re-elections;  
32  
33 5. *Requests* the applicable Member States to propose candidates for Goodwill Ambassador and suggest  
34 spokespeople for their respective regions who would work with the Ambassador;  
35  
36 6. *Agrees* to follow the UNDP Guidelines for the Designation of Messengers of Peace and Goodwill Ambassadors  
37 once the Goodwill Ambassador and its regional spokespeople are selected.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/2

**Committee:** UN-HABITAT

**Topic:** UN-HABITAT and the Post 2015 Development Agenda

**Sponsors:** Albania, China, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Norway, Sweden

**Signatories:** Argentina, Central African Republic, Haiti, Iran, Madagascar, Mali, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Third World Network, Venezuela

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1 *The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the importance of Target 5 of UN-HABITAT's originally proposed Sustainable Development Goal  
4 (SDG) Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements, aiming to increase citizen participation to fully realize SDGs,

5  
6 *Realizing* that participatory processes and public engagement, in tandem with economic development, are essential  
7 to a sustainable implementation of the proposed targets,

8  
9 *Convinced* of the need for an assessment mechanism that enables a recalibration of policy to changing on-the-  
10 ground conditions and identifying remaining gaps in the implementation of sustainable development goals,

11  
12 *Noting* the contribution of public opinion surveys in identifying community needs,

13  
14 *Cognizant* of the need for increased awareness of UN-HABITAT's proposed Post-2015 SDG Sustainable Cities &  
15 Human Settlements within the public sphere,

16  
17 *Noting with satisfaction* the contribution of European Union (EU) -China Exhibition on Urban Development 2013 to  
18 promote and communicate recent achievements in sustainable development projects,

19  
20 *Expressing its satisfaction about* the success of the Millennium Villages in tracking and encouraging community-led  
21 development,

22  
23 *Expressing* its appreciation of the success of GIS mapping programs such as Min Stad in Gothenburg, Sweden and  
24 the slum mapping in Mumbai, India,

25  
26 *Taking note of* the utility of internet-based dialogue platforms such as the platform for The Future We Want and the  
27 platform My World 2015 in furthering sustainable development,

28  
29 *Reminding* all Member States of UN-HABITAT Resolution 24/12, calling for national policies for the involvement  
30 of the youth in city planning, and of the achievements of the Urban Youth Fund Programme and the Mentorship  
31 Programme for Urban Youth,

32  
33 *Stressing* the need to improve human living conditions without compromising the sustainability of natural resources,

34  
35 *Concerned* with the continued rise of the number of slum dwellers, which has almost reached 1 billion, its effect on  
36 every urban issue in this regard, and the need for continuation of UN-HABITAT's achievements in social equity in  
37 the Millennium Development Goals 7C and 7D,

- 38  
39 1. *Proposes* the reestablishment and expansion of Target 5 to include an increase to 60% of the proportion of cities  
40 adopting and implementing participatory processes and public engagement programs by 2030;
- 41  
42 2. *Highly recommends* the intensive use of participatory processes and public engagement methods within the  
43 implementation process of UN-HABITAT Post-2015 Agenda initiatives, particularly with regard to engaging  
44 urban youth, slum dwellers, and urban renewable energy solutions;
- 45  
46 3. *Endorses* the establishment of a subcommittee, the Sustainable Development Prioritization Group, that would  
47 create mechanisms to prioritize issues when pursuing the targets of an urban-related SDG after 2015 based on  
48 participatory methods;

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4. *Suggests* to this committee to use and contrast data collected in public participation surveys from local communities to identify on the ground conditions, proper developmental policies, and interests of individuals internationally-to better determine which neighbourhoods in regional contexts and demographics must first be addressed in the Post-2015 development agenda, in a way that promotes the self reliance of communities;
  5. *Recommends* participatory tools, such as the use of urban mapping, to identify urban hot zones and pressing issues to help determine which SDG targets should be addressed first in a specific area;
  6. *Also recommends* the use of participatory and transparent internet-based platforms and boards to municipalities to communicate, discuss, and further develop projects concerning sustainable urban development by integrating ideas and concerns of citizens;
  7. *Encourages* UN-HABITAT's initiation of a joint program by collaborating with existing campaigns for an urban-focused SDG such as United Cities and Local Governments, the World Urban Campaign, and other UN-HABITAT campaigns like I Am A City Changer to help cities achieve the newly expanded target proposed regarding participatory processes and public engagement;
  8. *Decides* to establish an Exhibition for Sustainable Urban Development (UNESUD), guided by the example of the EU-China Exhibition on Urban Development 2013, to promote best practices of participatory processes;
  9. *Further recommends* the first UNESUD to be held in Beijing in 2015 for two weeks including a one-week expert panel and shall annually move to another continent with the next UNESUD to be held in a European Capital decided by the European Union (EU) a year before the exhibition;
  10. *Strongly recommends* establishing Sustainable Development Model Neighbourhoods after the idea of the former Millennium Villages in human settlements of different living standards around the globe to test the use of participatory processes;
  11. *Suggests* the establishment of an educational youth ambassador program guided by UN-HABITAT with the purpose of increasing the number of applications to the Urban Youth Fund Programme that are related to participatory projects;
  12. *Endorses* the capacity of participatory methods that have to ensure the success of utilizing sustainable energy assets like small-scale urban windmills, solar energy panels, energy from biomass, and geothermal energy sources;
  13. *Emphasizes* the need for a focus on participatory approaches to find solutions for slum upgrading and enhancing living standards in slums in the context of sustainable development.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/3

**Committee:** UN-HABITAT

**Topic:** UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

**Sponsors:** China, Italy, France, Spain, Sweden

**Signatories:** Antigua and Barbuda, Finland, Haiti, Germany, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Venezuela

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1 *The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,*

2  
3 *Emphasizing* UN-HABITAT's commitment to the advancement of global sustainable development with a specific  
4 focus on urbanization;

5  
6 *Recalling* the Millennium Summit in 2000, the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals  
7 (MDGs),

8  
9 *Recognizing* the work done to achieve MDG 7 targets C and D, yet deeply concerned that with current population  
10 growth trends, the number of those living in slums and without access to safe drinking water or other basic services  
11 is continually expanding,

12  
13 *Emphasizing* the importance of UN-HABITAT's proposed SDG on urbanization, Sustainable Cities and Human  
14 Settlements,

15  
16 *Recognizing* the Standards for Evaluation in the UN System as outlined by the United Nations Evaluation Group  
17 (UNEG) and the UN-HABITAT Evaluation Policy,

18  
19 *Recognizing* that through analyzing the long-term impact of initiatives, with respect to their original objectives, UN-  
20 HABITAT can ensure that funds are used as effectively and sustainably as possible,

- 21  
22 1. *Invites* UN-HABITAT's Evaluation Unit to lead a series of reevaluation of past UN-HABITAT projects with  
23 local Habitat Agenda partners in order to compare the current status of these projects with the results of their  
24 initial evaluation;
- 25  
26 2. *Requests* that these reevaluations be used to identify projects which have a long-term, sustainable impact and  
27 can be used as examples for future projects and can be used in the achievement of SDGs;
- 28  
29 3. *Encourages* the projects which are reevaluated to meet criteria such as but not limited to those which:  
30  
31 a. Have already undergone a final evaluation;
- 32 b. Achieved their original objectives;
- 33 c. Had objectives which were in line with MDG 7 targets C or D;
- 34 d. Have objectives in line with targets outlined in UN-HABITAT's proposed SDG;
- 35 e. Have been closed for no more than five years;
- 36 f. Have not been subject to a final evaluation in the last year;
- 37 g. Utilized more than USD \$1,000 of UN-HABITAT funding;
- 38  
39 4. *Recommends* the use of the Standards for Evaluation in the UN System as outlined by the United Nations  
40 Evaluation Group (UNEG) as well as the UN-HABITAT Evaluation Policy as guidelines for the reevaluations;
- 41  
42 5. *Invites* those Habitat Agenda partners involved in projects being reevaluated to provide funding and asks the  
43 United Nations Development Program to supplement these funds;
- 44  
45 6. *Recommends* that the UN-HABITAT Evaluation Unit compiles a publically accessible best practices report that  
46 will be sent to those UN bodies tasked with the implementation of the SDGs that concern human settlements  
47 and their development.





## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/4

**Committee:** UN-HABITAT

**Topic:** UN-HABITAT in the Post-2015 agenda

**Sponsors:** Italy, Sweden, Germany, Norway, United States of America, Spain, Albania, France,

**Signatories:** Japan, Finland, Indonesia, Israel, Madagascar,

1 *The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,*

2  
3 *Noting* UN-HABITAT's commitment to gender mainstreaming as demonstrated by publications such as "A  
4 Compendium of Case Studies on Gender Mainstreaming Initiatives in UN-HABITAT,"

5  
6 *Recognizing* the importance of applying a gender perspective in implementing initiatives for the proposed  
7 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 7 of Land Tenure Security and target 14 of Youth Employment and  
8 Urban Job Creation under UN-HABITAT's Gender Equality Action Plan,

9  
10 *Cognizant* of the use and success of UN-HABITAT sponsored Women Land Access Trusts in Ghana, Kenya,  
11 Tanzania and Uganda,

12  
13 *Aware* of microfinance as economically beneficial to women under the UN-HABITAT report Microfinance, Poverty  
14 Reduction and Millennium Development Goals ,

15  
16 *Recognizing* that cooperation among different UN agencies is needed to achieve targets 7 and 14 since they work  
17 for the same SDG with different expertise and resources,

18  
19 *Keeping in mind* sub-target 14 of the proposed SDG "by 2030, to achieve full and productive employment and  
20 decent work for young men and women" which requires improving transportation systems,

21  
22 *Recalling* A/RES/66/130 which demonstrates the importance of women in politics,

23  
24 *Aware of* the Habitat Agenda paragraph 15, 27, 46, and 186D which stress the importance of "a gender perspective  
25 in policy, planning and management strategies",

26  
27 1. *Reaffirms* the importance of gender mainstreaming in UN-HABITAT initiatives aimed at SDG targets 7 and 14;

28  
29 2. *Desires* the implementation of workshops with local women in regions of current or prospective UN-HABITAT  
30 initiatives to gain a local gender perspective that can be used to give women access "to secure rights to land,  
31 property and other assets" and "to ensure full and productive employment" ;

32  
33 3. *Suggests* the continued establishment and implementation of land trusts for women, breaking the economic  
34 barriers for women by providing them a way to land ownership that they may use to establish businesses;

35  
36 4. *Encourages* the endorsement of micro-finance loans by the private sector and non-profits to give women the  
37 capital they need to jumpstart new business ideas and to become entrepreneurs;

38  
39 5. *Asks* for increased cooperation with UN Women and UNICEF to improve access to education for girls and  
40 women in urban areas for improving employment potential;

41  
42 6. *Recommends* the international community ensure equal access to transportation by public system and  
43 pedestrian byways so that both women and men are able to travel to places of employment by encouraging  
44 safety, previous measures such as street lighting, women's cab companies, and aesthetic improvements through  
45 an international forum, innovative private sector solutions and legal frameworks that should examine previous  
46 measures through an international forum:

47  
48 7. *Suggests* a goal of at least 30% for both the number of women candidates in municipal elections and the number  
49 of women working in city administration by 2030 to advocate for women's economic empowerment;

50

- 51 8. *Encourages* the participation of women in urban planning to ensure the economic interests which involves  
52 social and security compensates;  
53
- 54 9. *Suggests* to extend the East European Initiative Woman Mayor's Link, to a worldwide network that promotes  
55 and connects women in leading position in municipalities.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/5

**Committee:** UN-HABITAT

**Topic:** UN-HABITAT and the Post 2015 Development Agenda

**Sponsors:** Antigua & Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Norway, Russian Federation, Venezuela

**Signatories:** Bangladesh, Colombia, Finland, United States of America

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1 *The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,*

2  
3 *Recalling* that information sharing among Member States represents a powerful mean for monitoring best practices  
4 regarding sustainable use of resources in cities and human settlement in developed and developing countries,

5  
6 *Referring* to A/RES/66/288 and A/RES/64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which it decided to organize, in 2012, the  
7 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development at the highest possible level, as well as A/RES/66/197,

8  
9 *Reiterating* HSP/GC/20/6 best practices, good policies and enabling legislation in support of sustainable  
10 urbanization and the attainment of internationally agreed upon Sustainable Development Goals (SDG),

11  
12 *Recognizing* paragraphs 207 and 240 of the Habitat Agenda, which call upon the international community to monitor  
13 and evaluate its own performance through documented best practices and to promote and facilitate the transfer of  
14 expertise in support of the implementation of plans of action through the sharing of lessons learned from best  
15 practices,

16  
17 *Emphasizing* the need for thorough implementation of proposed UN-HABITAT's proposed SDG, Sustainable Cities  
18 and Human Settlements,

- 19  
20 1. *Requests* the foundation of an information sharing database, inclusive of projects by UN-HABITAT, its  
21 Member States and other UN bodies, available to all participating entities, which would emphasize the  
22 mechanisms, resources, costs and technologies utilized in the projects to be applied in other Nation States for  
23 similar initiatives;
- 24  
25 2. *Calls upon* UN-HABITAT headquarters in Nairobi to provide facilities and personnel by March 2015;
- 26  
27 3. *Further invites* all Member States wishing to participate in the implementation of SDG related projects to  
28 contribute their expertise and information;
- 29  
30 4. *Authorizes* the accessibility of the database to Member States who will then evaluate past projects and work  
31 towards executing them domestically;
- 32  
33 5. *Draws attention* to the importance of additional funding by Member States in order to maintain the progression  
34 of the database.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/6

**Committee:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme

**Topic:** UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

**Sponsors:** Germany, Israel, Republic of Korea, Spain, United States of America

**Signatories:** Chile, Colombia, Haiti, India, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Norway, Sri Lanka

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1 *The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,*

2  
3 *Recalling* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established through resolution A/RES/55/2,  
4 *Taking into consideration* the urgency of securing goals for the Post-2015 Development Agenda,

5  
6 *Emphasizing* the need to forge new global partnerships as highlighted in the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons  
7 on the Post-2015 Development Agenda's report A New Global Partnership, specifically the report's fifth big  
8 transformative shift, as well as the benefits of knowledge sharing projects in advanced, sustainable technologies in  
9 accordance with UN-HABITAT's proposed SDG to support developing countries, and the need for an international  
10 platform to establish such partnerships,

11  
12 *Understanding* that a movement towards the self-reliance of urban communities within developing countries rests  
13 upon an advanced urban system, especially in regards to housing, transportation, and sanitation,

14  
15 *Highlighting* the advantages of sustainable transportation development, as outlined in clauses 132 and 133 of The  
16 Future We Want, and Target 8 of UN-HABITAT's proposed SDG,

17  
18 *Affirming* that access to water and sanitation is a basic human right as stated in A/RES/64/292 and Target 10 of UN-  
19 HABITAT's proposed SDG,

20  
21 *Further affirming* that adequate housing is a vital component of an adequate standard of living as indicated by  
22 A/RES/64/292 and Target 4 of UN-HABITAT's proposed SDG,

23  
24 *Recognizing* the benefits of bringing together various actors with diverse viewpoints and experiences to develop the  
25 strongest and most universal solutions possible,

26  
27 *Having examined* the workshops on development in Israel, such as those of its Agency for International  
28 Development Cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MASHAV), which have been highly successful in  
29 implicating practical and innovative strategies for faced problems,

30  
31 1. *Reaffirms* the responsibility for Member States to stay aware of the need for continued commitment to  
32 development as stated through the Millennium Declaration,

33  
34 2. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate knowledge sharing and the transfer of technology between experts and  
35 local leaders in developed and developing States so that all States may use this knowledge and these  
36 technologies in their pursuit of achieving UN-HABITAT's proposed SDG;

37  
38 3. *Recommends* the creation of a series of conferences and workshops, The Sustainable Cities & Human  
39 Settlements Symposia (SCHSS) held three times a year with a conference annually per topic, in which ideas and  
40 information on advanced, sustainability, development practices, technologies, and policies can be exchanged;

41  
42 4. *Endorses* that the SCHSS focuses on three main areas:

43  
44 a. The redevelopment of urban transportation as stated in Target 8, especially reducing automobile  
45 dependence;

46 b. The improvement of sanitation in urban centers as stated in Target 10 of UN-HABITAT's  
47 proposed SDG, with the conference;

48 c. The enhancement of housing quality as stated in Target 4 to account for local geography;

- 49
- 50 5. *Designates* the development of urban transportation systems as the first topic of focus for SCHSS, as adequate  
51 transportation systems reduce a dependence on automobiles, decrease emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, and enable urban  
52 inhabitants to access employment and education opportunities necessary for the development of communities  
53 in a timely and regular manner;
- 54
- 55 6. *Further designates* the improvement of sanitation in urban settlements as the second topic of focus for SCHSS,  
56 as safe drinking water, for example, regulation of informal water distributors through licensing and the  
57 management of waste systems, and the management of waste systems ameliorate public health standards and  
58 reduce the likelihood of outbreaks of disease;
- 59
- 60 7. *Finally designates* the enhancement of housing quality as the third topic of focus for SCHSS, with an emphasis  
61 on building structures capable of withstanding natural disasters, as better housing stock gives security of shelter  
62 and protection from the elements;
- 63
- 64 8. *Invites* diverse actors to participate in the SCHSS, including but not limited to intergovernmental organizations  
65 (IGOs), particularly United Nations member bodies, federal governments, municipal governments, non-  
66 governmental organizations (NGOs) both international and local, as well as scientists with experience in the  
67 addressed fields;
- 68
- 69 9. *Welcomes* all participating Member States to hold workshops tracking each State's progress and giving a  
70 practical view on a matter that can be shared with, and applied directly to those countries in need of discussed  
71 and mentioned technologies, to give a more complex and detailed overview in the aftermath of SCHSS,  
72 following the example of Israel and MASHAV, that have implemented similar workshops, such as the  
73 workshop on urban water management and management of irrigation technologies;
- 74
- 75 10. *Expresses its hope* that these conferences may play their part in contributing to better living standards and a  
76 greater understanding of sustainable urban development in Member States, giving that these states would  
77 possess greater understandings and knowledge of technologies that assist them in carefully planning the future  
78 of urban settlements.

## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/7

**Committee:** United Nations Human Settlements Programme

**Topic:** UN-HABITAT and the Post 2015 Development Agenda

**Sponsors:** Colombia, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mali, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, India

**Signatories:** Bangladesh, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Third World Network

- 1 *The United Nations Human Settlement Programme,*  
 2  
 3 *Emphasizing* the Revised Compilation for Sustainable Cities & Human Settlements, which addresses providing  
 4 access to safe and affordable transportation, urban job creation, and urban resilience policies as areas of great  
 5 importance to the Post-2015 development agenda,  
 6  
 7 *Taking note* of A/RES/66/288, which recognizes that poverty eradication and promoting sustainable development  
 8 are impossible without eliminating widespread wealth inequality,  
 9  
 10 *Further noting* the call issued in E/2011/11 for governments and regional authorities to significantly improve the  
 11 lives of slum-dwellers,  
 12  
 13 *Affirming* the 2012 Manifesto for Cities, which recognizes the importance of developing sustainable cities in order to  
 14 provide for future needs,  
 15  
 16 *Emphasizing* the document, The Cities We Need, which lays out a framework for a New Urban Paradigm,  
 17  
 18 *Recalling* the Sustainable Cities Programme, which has the goal of ensuring environmentally sustainable local  
 19 development in urban areas,  
 20  
 21 *Acknowledging* the annual World Habitat Day, especially the theme of 2013, Urban Mobility,  
 22  
 23 *Noting* the success of public-private partnerships (PPP) in the area of transportation in Sri Lanka in order to provide  
 24 safe and affordable transportation,  
 25  
 26 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of the FONAVIPO program in El Salvador, in which a state-owned low-income  
 27 housing fund acts as a second-tier financial lender for microfinance institutions and cooperatives, and as a  
 28 government subsidy program for less affluent customers,  
 29  
 30 *Recognizing* the Orangi Pilot Program in Pakistan which successfully coordinated efforts between NGOs, local  
 31 residents, and government officials on projects such as low cost sanitation, health, and housing,  
 32  
 33 *Further recognizing* the work of Homeless International in cooperation with Sevanatha in Sri Lanka, Colombo,  
 34 which organizes and coordinates cooperative savings groups in order to address challenges within the community  
 35 and collectively improve them,  
 36  
 37 *Further noting* that electricity-stealing is the fundamental cause that slum dwellers are ignored by electricity  
 38 distribution companies and that this problem can be solved by involving slum dwellers in the partnership,  
 39  
 40 1. *Reaffirms* the importance of public-private partnerships (PPP) in order to meet the proposed target of urban job  
 41 creation by implementing incentive programs for private industry to operate in slums and other developing  
 42 urban areas;  
 43  
 44 2. *Asks* any PPP to apply principles utilized in the area of education to help achieve Target 7 by initiating incentive  
 45 programs such as tax breaks and low interest government loans to attract business to low-income and  
 46 underserved areas;  
 47  
 48

- 49 3. *Urges* any PPPs to incorporate sustainable development in infrastructure projects allowing full participation of  
50 all stakeholders in the urban environment, in order to meet the goal of providing access to safe and affordable  
51 transportation and to further promote private industry in urban areas and improve the economic situation of  
52 urban residents;  
53
- 54 4. *Recommends* the implementation of Smart Growth and Complete Streets in urban settings to reduce carbon  
55 emissions by the introduction of multiple modes and transportation, including applicable bicycle lanes, and city  
56 planning that allows for easy access to home, work, green space, and commercial stores;  
57
- 58 5. *Invites* Member States to facilitate the transfer of professional expertise from various fields between Member  
59 States, such as engineers, teachers, and other skilled professionals that would benefit developing urban areas;  
60
- 61 6. *Further recommends* that Member States should seek the help of successful Non-Governmental Organizations  
62 (NGOs), as well as with other Committees of the United Nations such as the United Nations Development  
63 Programme (UNDP), in sharing experience and skills in order to meet the target of urban resilience and to  
64 promote urban mobility, for example by applying the techniques utilized by the Orangi Pilot Program;  
65
- 66 7. *Further emphasizes* the need to support urban resilience in communities by assisting them to organize  
67 cooperative savings networks and Community Development Groups (CDGs), using the Homeless International  
68 program as a model, which would educate communities financial management and slum upgrading using  
69 UNDP guidelines and supervised by this body;  
70
- 71 8. *Suggests* that Member States collect the necessary information on their inhabitants in order to be able to  
72 uniquely identify its citizens allocate government services with them by recording demographic information  
73 about urban environments by incorporating slum surveys, satellite image mapping and comprehensive database  
74 management into their national housing policies following their precise resources and their national requirement  
75 in order to assess property claims;  
76
- 77 9. *Draws attention* to the need to meet the goal of to halve the proportion of people living in slums in each country  
78 towards inclusive and adequate housing by utilizing PPPs ability for low-cost housing investments in order to  
79 create affordable and secure housing, possibly including commercial banks and multilateral institutions,  
80 drawing experiences from FONAVIPO in El Salvador, allowing governments to recognize land claims by slum  
81 dwellers and support the formalization of land titles in order to create trust between the slum dwellers and the  
82 government by giving the people secure tenure from which they cannot be evicted;  
83
- 84 10. *Encourages* slum dwellers to work as a community to involve themselves in the partnership of upgrading their  
85 living standards such as in negotiating with energy-distribution companies and gaining energy by supervising  
86 electricity-stealing for companies, which is a detriment to urban mobility;



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/8

**Committee:** The United Nations Human Settlements Program

**Topic:** UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

**Sponsors:** El Salvador, Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Morocco, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka

**Signatories:** India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Mali, South Africa, Third World Network

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1 *The United Nations Human Settlements Program,*

2  
3 *Noting* the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, A/RES/S-25/2,

4  
5 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, A/RES/57/254,

6  
7 *Cognizant* of HSP/GC/21/7, Sustainable Public-Private Partnership Incentives for Attracting Large-Scale Private-  
8 Sector Investment in Low-Income Housing, which emphasizes paragraphs 187 and 188 of the Habitat Agenda to  
9 portray the effectiveness of partnerships between the public and private sectors,

10  
11 *Emphasizing* A/RES/66/288, The Future We Want, clause 135 which states the importance of increasing public  
12 awareness and participation of urban residents,

13  
14 *Aware of* the promising effects of promoting self sustainability in marginalized populations, such as women,  
15 youth, and migrant workers, to better their financial needs through micro financing and job growth,

16  
17 *Recognizing* the possible negative ramifications of unfavorable partnerships,

18  
19 *Noting further* the fact that the UN has a database to promote partnerships with NGOs but that the database is not a  
20 reflection of all of the smaller community organizations such as non profits and youth lead groups that exist,

- 21  
22 1. *Recommends* work towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on urbanization  
23 specifically on UN-HABITAT's goal of urban resilience (target 11), through promotion of community  
24 development and public-private partnerships (PPPs);
- 25  
26 2. *Requests* the use of PPPs in educational initiatives to assist in providing the tools to better the education of  
27 impoverished youth modeled after the Pakistan Coalition for Education which uses PPPs to provide funding to  
28 schools for training of teachers and to allow children to attend school for free thereby allowing the children of  
29 various communities to help foster their community in the future;
- 30  
31 3. *Supports* initiatives to increase PPPs to provide funding programs for childhood education in promoting  
32 sustainability by increasing cooperation and communication between organizations and communities modeled  
33 after the program Good Weave International, which involves rug manufacturers paying to have labels put on  
34 their products that assure those products are "child labor free" and having those profits go to assisting children  
35 in getting a better education in their community;
- 36  
37 4. *Urges* Member States to establish Community Development Groups (CDGs) in order to encourage and use  
38 citizens to stimulate urban economic development in their own communities;
- 39  
40 a. The CDGs should act as meeting centers for microfinance investors, potential employers, and local citizens  
41 in need of investment and/or employment;
- 42 b. CDGs should be used as economic stimulants for the communities in which they exist, providing job and  
43 entrepreneurial opportunities for local citizens;
- 44  
45 5. *Authorizes* the expansion of the database of partnerships with the UN through a free application process that be  
46 made available to any and all organizations including NGOs and IGOs, nonprofits, youth led groups, and other  
47 community organizations to increase communication and cooperation between all organizations with the UN



48 and, therefore, increase the use of organizations already in place to promote sustainability and development in  
49 all communities;  
50  
51 6. *Suggests* all Member States consider adherence to the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in  
52 order to ensure financial accountability between intermediaries such as NGOs.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** UN-HABITAT/1/9

**Committee:** United Nations Human Settlements Program

**Topic:** UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda

**Sponsors:** Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Chile, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda

**Signatories:** France, Iran, Somalia, Third World Network

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1 *The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* the effectiveness of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as the progressive work of  
4 Rio+20 which strives to improve the sustainability initiative on a global scale,  
5  
6 *Noting* the Sustainable Energy for All initiative which provides a framework for the development and continuation  
7 of sustainable energy practices,  
8  
9 *Endorsing* the proposal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically the Sustainable Cities and  
10 Human Settlements goal proposed by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT),  
11  
12 *Emphasizing* the Decade of Water as referenced in ECN.17/2004/10/add.3 as an important example of the need for  
13 frugal and smart water consumption in industrialized Member States,  
14  
15 *Perceiving* the increased difficulty for communities to provide sustainable services and infrastructure such as  
16 transportation and waste management in sufficient quantities due to Member States' inability to respond to an influx  
17 in population,  
18  
19 *Fully aware* that, according to UN Water, inadequate water and sanitation facilities have led to disease outbreaks,  
20  
21 *Guided* by the Beijing Platform for Action and its commitment to involve gender empowerment on all levels of  
22 development,  
23  
24 *Bearing in mind* that the first ongoing step of UN-HABITAT's Water for Asian Cities is to promote the ability to tap  
25 into public clean water and services to supply this needed resource which has provided many successful economic  
26 opportunities for urban areas,  
27  
28 *Emphasizing* the importance of disaster relief and risk reduction as specified by the UN-HABITAT Disaster  
29 Management Program, incorporating regionally applicable scenarios and solutions,  
30  
31 *Expressing its appreciation* of the success of scientific initiatives such as South Africa's Program for the Upgrading  
32 of Informal Settlements, which increased access to running water by 62 percent to 92 percent and access to  
33 sanitation by 50 percent to 85 percent,  
34  
35 *Acknowledging* initiatives regarding the accessibility of clean water sources for populations that lack this basic  
36 necessity as well as the outer influences of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and nonprofit organizations on  
37 urban water and sanitation,  
38  
39 *Deeply concerned* by developed States' and international financial institutions' conditionality of privatization,  
40 deregulation, and institution-building before conditions on-the-ground include access to clean water and sanitation  
41 and including the fact that unregulated markets can produce harmful effects in the water sources of Member States,  
42  
43 *Observing* A/C.2/66/L.43/Rev.1, General Assembly Second Committee's Toward Global Partnerships, which  
44 supports private-public partnerships (PPP) and partnerships between UN agencies, and local governments to further  
45 sustainable development,  
46

- 47 1. *Endorses* the implementation of Target 9 Urban Energy, and Target 10 Urban Water Sanitation of UN-  
48 HABITAT’s proposed SDG;  
49
- 50 2. *Recommends* governments support the universal access to modern energy services for households and  
51 companies as in accordance with Target 9 by making use of PPP as a means for improving the global energy  
52 efficiency of buildings, industries, and transports in cities and human settlements by following the example of  
53 the Global Partnership for Energy-Efficient Buildings as it is currently promoted by the UN Foundation;  
54
- 55 3. *Encourages* the implementation of legislation geared toward promoting the rational consumption of energy by  
56 all industrial sectors in human settlements, including the application of subsidies and tax-related incentives as a  
57 way for promoting the use of sustainable energy assets like solar energy panels among others, and following the  
58 example of the United Nations Environmental Programme’s (UNEP) Indian Solar Loan Programme which has  
59 already been successfully implemented in India;  
60
- 61 4. *Advises* governments to phase out inefficient fuels subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption in cities;  
62
- 63 5. *Draws attention* to systems that purify water sources in a variety of ways, in order to address Target 10, as well  
64 as the transportation of clean water to urban and peri-urban rural locations, especially in the water-scarce  
65 regions, in order to promote a sustainable and sanitary use of global water sources;  
66
- 67 6. *Recognizes* the need to have accessible clean water within Member States to prevent the spread of diseases  
68 modeled after the UN’s combat against cholera in Haiti through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation  
69 infrastructures and improved water quality;  
70
- 71 7. *Urges* the expansion of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) water initiatives to aid programs such as Lake  
72 Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative of UN-HABITAT to foster women’s capability within the water  
73 sector through community initiatives in secondary towns to ensure a gender-mainstreaming in future water and  
74 sanitation programs;  
75
- 76 8. *Recommends* untreated waste water be addressed through gray water usage techniques, which recycle used  
77 water for non-potable purposes, to be utilized between the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural  
78 Organization (UNESCO) Water Management Programme, which works to develop sustainable urban water  
79 management strategies and best practices of urban water management, and UN-HABITAT in accordance with  
80 UN-HABITAT’s Guidelines for Preparing a Business Plan for Urban Water Utility;  
81
- 82 9. *Endorses* development of long-term, disaster-resistant water and sanitation infrastructure, especially through a  
83 partnership with United Nations Office for Project Services’ Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN-HABITAT  
84 Disaster Management Programme, in order to ensure the containment of waste in cities especially in the event  
85 of natural disasters;  
86
- 87 10. *Supports* the Water Credit organization as an effective method of financing in both the private and public sector  
88 for water-scarcity initiatives such as the creation of silos and water drilling;  
89
- 90 11. *Offers* the establishment of regional organizations such as “Unified Collaborative Umbrellas of Member and  
91 Non-Member States” (UCUMNS) which would include regional compositions of local governments, NGOs,  
92 intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and have developed Member States and international financial  
93 institutions provide technical and infrastructural needs in water as it relates to urbanization and human  
94 settlements, in order to address related regional cities’ and aid in self-sufficiency;  
95
- 96 12. *Encourages* those States and international financial institutions that provide funding for UCUMNS and its water  
97 and sanitation initiatives, to provide a consistent amount of funding regardless of consequences brought about  
98 by unregulated markets;  
99
- 100 13. *Expresses its hope* that Member States build global partnership in regional and international fields to encourage  
101 information and financial support in order to achieve sustainable development growth, particularly South-South  
102 Triangular cooperation to ensure full implementation of Targets 9 and 10.