



CONFERENCE A

National Model United Nations • New York
22-26 March 2015 (Conf. A)



Documentation of the Work of the Economic and Social Council
(ECOSOC)

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

Director	Katrena Porter
Assistant Director	Aiskell Roman
Chair	Konrad Meinl
Rapporteur	Mindy Alles

Agenda

- I. Mainstreaming Youth in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
- II. Fostering Sustainable Development Practices through Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- III. Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization

Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
ECOSOC1/1/1	Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization	22 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 7 abstentions
ECOSOC1/1/2	Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization	30 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 6 abstentions
ECOSOC1/1/3	Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization	Adopted by acclamation
ECOSOC1/1/4	Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization	27 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 4 abstentions
ECOSOC1/1/5	Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization	21 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 10 abstentions
ECOSOC1/1/6	Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization	25 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 9 abstentions
ECOSOC1/1/7	Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization	29 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 5 abstentions
ECOSOC1/1/8	Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization	25 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 11 abstentions

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council session began with the delegates considering the following topic, which were as follows:

- I. Fostering Sustainable Development Practices through Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- II. Mainstreaming Youth in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
- III. Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization

The committee had an attendance of 38 Member States present and 2 Observers.

After a successful opening night of both speeches and caucusing, the delegates were able to set the agenda in the order of topics III, I, II. In the beginning of the second session, through several speeches, delegates were able to express their Member State's position and opinions within the topic of sustainable urbanization. In addition, the body as a whole took seriously the importance of consensus and international collaboration and started working on different subtopics and began discussions on the green economy and technology, housing and infrastructure, education and the role of women and the youth in urbanization. In order to better coordinate these ideas, the different groups developed an organizational method to share the various important topics being addressed such as education, finance, and others by using posters around the room. The body also made great progress in their working papers, yet no working papers were submitted to the Dais for consideration by the end of the session.

On Monday, session began with delegates eager to promote their proposals and to seek international cooperation and support by promoting their working paper ideas through strong and clear speeches and efficient informal debate. Thereafter, the body continued to prioritize global collaboration and continued to work on improving the working papers by highlighting other essential topics such as access to healthcare, water and sanitation, chemical and waste management, and infrastructure for basic services. Toward the end of the Tuesday's sessions, eight working papers had been submitted to the Dais on the topics of improving slum conditions, education and healthcare in urban areas, disaster relief strategies in urban settlements, the role of youth and women in social and economic development, financing sustainable urbanization, and renewable sources of energy and green technology access. Delegates continued to work on their edits through the night and by the end of the first Wednesday morning session, two working papers had become draft resolutions.

In the last session, the Dais approved eight draft resolutions, and as debate continued, eight friendly amendments were received and later incorporated into draft resolutions as follows: draft resolution 1/1 incorporated 3 friendly amendments; draft resolution 1/5 incorporated two friendly amendments and one unfriendly amendment that did not pass; draft resolution 1/6 and 1/8 each incorporated one friendly amendment. In the spirit of extensively covering the topic, all resolutions were adopted, and draft resolution 1/3 was adopted by acclamation. All the resolutions adopted highlighted the importance of moving toward sustainable urbanization to cope with rapid increasing population growth and its demands to improve social services, economic access, and environmental protection while improving quality of life of urban dwellers. They also emphasized the benefits of participating in global talks and information sharing platforms to mainstream the key role that sustainable urbanization plays within the post-2015 development agenda.

Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Social and Economic integration through Sustainable Urbanization

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* the Article 55, Chapter IX of the United Nations (UN) Charter, which calls for the promotion of good
4 living conditions with guarantee of employment in order to lead the country to a progress with social inclusion,

5
6 *Referring* to UN-Habitat's Resolution 24/3 for the Inclusive and sustainable urban planning and elaboration of
7 international guidelines on urban and territorial planning which states that adequate infrastructures and basic
8 services as well as urban planning and design are of utmost importance for the creation of socially inclusive cities,

9
10 *Reaffirming* Chapter 7 of Agenda 21 which acknowledges the relevance of sustainable urbanization, promotes the
11 improvement of sustainable transportation, along with a well-planned urbanization and the encouragement of the
12 building capacity of every citizen,

13
14 *Reminding* the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium which encourages the
15 promotion of citizen's basic needs such as access to safe drinking water and to basic infrastructure,

16
17 *Recalling* the Resolution 66/288 The Future We Want of the Rio +20 Conference in (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) which
18 recognizes the need of progress on sustainable planning in urban areas,

19
20 *Recognizing* that successfully building sustainable cities will be a major factor in the success of the post-2015 UN
21 development agenda,

22
23 *Encouraging* African States to join the SE4ALL (Sustainable Energy for all) Coordination Hub hosted by the
24 African Development Bank in order to provide clean and sustainable energy to slums in Africa and UNDP's Small
25 Grants Programme,

26
27 *Supporting* international educational exchanges aiming to prepare, educate, and train citizens with few resources in
28 order to motivate their autonomous sustainable development,

29
30 *Having adopted* Millennium Development Goals 2, 3 and 8 which seek to achieve universal primary education, and
31 promote gender equality alongside the empowerment of women, the creation of a global partnership for
32 development can be achieved through the participation of youth and women in annual conferences,

33
34 *Recalling* resolution A/67/216 which mentions that the HABITAT III conference has to result in concise, focused,
35 forward-looking and action-oriented outcome documents, and emphasizing that the conference will be the first
36 United Nations global Summit after the adoption of Post-2015 Development Agenda,

37
38 *Supporting* the Safe and Friendly Cities for All programs launched jointly by UN Women, UN Habitat and Youth
39 Assembly at the United Nations, which encourages the use of innovative tools for child and youth engagement in
40 urban settings and advocates for women, youth and children safety,

41
42 *Highlighting* the High-Level Event of the General Assembly on the Contributions of North-South, South-South,
43 Triangular Cooperation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda promoting scientific and technological cooperation
44 to increase innovation,

45
46 *Emphasizing* the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) created in 1947 by
47 ECOSOC and representing one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations aiming to encourage the
48 cooperation between the private, public and civil sectors,

49
50 *Inviting* Latin American and Asian states to follow the same path as African States and join a regional Energy
51 Coordination Hub to share their means and develop cleaner energies,

52

53 *Fully aware* of the importance of diversifying renewable energies sources as stated in resolution A/RES/69/225
54 “promotion of new renewable sources of energy,” and more particularly solar energy,
55

56 *Recalling* Millennium Development Goal 7 (MDG7) aiming to ensuring environmental sustainability, and more
57 particularly MDG7.C and MDG7.D aiming at improving living conditions of slum dwellers, notably through
58 drinking water supply and water sanitation,
59

60 *Acknowledging* the importance of capacity building and urban planning mentioned in UN-Habitat’s strategic plan
61 2014-2019,
62

63 *Recognizing* the lack of the inclusion of indigenous people, their cultures, and land in future urbanization
64 development plans that potentially hinders the progression of their integration into society,
65

66 *Deeply convinced* that by caring about vulnerable populations, sharing international knowledge and creating
67 innovative partnerships between the private, public and civil stakeholders, the path toward sustainable urbanization
68 will be engaged,
69

70 1. Encourages social inclusion and human development of vulnerable urban population through:
71

72 a. Micro finance initiatives that allow women and youth to be empowered and small green
73 businesses to prosper with financial aid provided by the United Nations Development Programme
74 (UNDP) through the Environment Facility’s Small Grants program and the Poverty Thematic
75 Trust fund;
76

77 b. Training programs targeting women and allowing them to learn the best sustainable practices
78 through;
79

80 i. Multifunctional platforms and global value chains -that encompasses the entirety of the
81 production process of goods which have been supported and implemented by the
82 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Trade
83 Organization (WTO)- to improve local economic productivity for women to invest in
84 education and that of their children, and inter-communal strategic plans that target MDGs
85 1,2,3, and 7;
86

87 ii. Encouraging waste management in their household, through the aid of the government
88 and the private sector (sharing best practices);
89

90 c. The organization of annual meetings involving local leaders, youth, women and rural communities
91 to broadcast information about urban planning, in order to:
92

93 i. Enable women and young people to have a voice in decisions that affect their lives such
94 as decisions on budgets and local infrastructure;
95

96 ii. Ensure the success of the future sustainable urbanization process in rural areas and
97 prevent from negative effects-such as slums constitution-of the fast urbanization;
98

99 d. The inclusion of indigenous people in future urbanization development plans, in accordance with
100 resolution 61/295 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
101 (UNDRIP) by actively pursuing, their cultures, and residence and by:
102

103 i. Implementing programs that venture into regions that mostly consist of indigenous
104 people to document their cultures, traditions, and map out their land proportion, in order
105 to build a connection between societies;
106

107 ii. Encouraging businesses to ensure the integration of indigenous people in all future
108 sustainable development plans in urbanization;

165
166

- iii. UNEP's International Resource Panel would offer to buy companies' wastes to help them prosper in a healthier environment.

Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Guided by* the definition of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations based on the
4 principle of equal rights and self-determination of people, and the promotion of a standard of living, sociocultural
5 related issues and universal respect, as stated in the United Nations (UN) Charter, Chapter IX, Article 55,

6
7 *Alarmed by* the living conditions of people in slums and less developed neighborhoods, the lack of infrastructure in
8 these areas and the frantic social and economic weight slum dwellers have in the international community, as stated
9 and defined in the General Assembly *Resolutions A/RES/66/207 (2012) and A/RES/66/282 (2011),*

10
11 *Bearing in mind* the progressive and specific work that has already been done by UN Development Program
12 (UNDP) in trying to alleviate the suffering of people living in slums, for instance via the New Global Partnership to
13 Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development of 2013,

14
15 *Recalling* the fundamental role regional commissions have in tackling the problem of slums and increasing
16 urbanization, as the ones mentioned in The Regional Perspective of the Post-2015 United Nations Development
17 Agenda (*E/ESCWA/OES/2013/2*),

18
19 *Recognizing* the importance of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) as well as the
20 United Nations Department of Management for their efficient and strategic insights on transportation in regards to
21 sustainable urbanization,

22
23 *Commending* the UN Advisory Committee on Local Authorities (UNACLA) for their work regarding urban
24 mobility and highlighting the exchange of experiences for the establishment of effective public transport strategies,

25
26 *Stressing* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which addresses the right to a standard of living
27 adequate for the health and well-being of everyone, as well as the cooperation between private and public sectors in
28 the least developed countries in order to achieve Sustainable Urbanization and target issues such as: poverty,
29 inequality, equal access to food and water, housing and transportation,

30
31 *Highlighting* the importance of the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT II),
32 as well as the future convention HABITAT III, which places special emphasis on Sustainable Urbanization issues,

33
34 *Noting with concern* that the issue of organized crime in slums has not yet been properly addressed, despite the ideas
35 proposed by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in E/RES/2008/24 and the commendable work of the
36 Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ),

37
38 1. *Encourages* the ECOSOC regional commissions to submit an annual report to the ECOSOC regarding the
39 estimated amount of money that has been invested in infrastructure in their respective regions to improve
40 conditions in slums thus far;

41
42 a. The regional commissions that will be analyzing these reports are the:

43 i. Economic Commission from Africa;

44 ii. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;

45
46 iii. Economic Commission for Europe;

47
48 iv. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

49
50 v. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia;

51
52
53

- 54 b. These reports will include data describing the development of the projects on which money was
55 invested and should be submitted by the governments in special need of assistance for slum dwellers
56 and are looking to improve urban infrastructure to tackle this specific problem, such as through:
57
- 58 i. Existing and needed infrastructure inside and outside of slums;
 - 59
 - 60 ii. Equitable, reachable and affordable access to public services, including;
61
 - 62 1. Clean water;
 - 63
 - 64 2. Sanitation;
 - 65
 - 66 3. Schooling;
 - 67
 - 68 iii. Transportation;
 - 69
 - 70 iv. Investments on other related fields, including housing, access to food, electricity and other
71 specific needs depending on the region;
 - 72
- 73 c. Through these reports, a concrete assessment on the current conditions of slum dwellers will be
74 provided, in order to make future investments in this scope more effective and efficient;
75
- 76 2. *Suggests* that the abovementioned regional commissions create an Assistance Regional Forum in cooperation
77 with the UNDP which shall meet on an annual basis with the purpose of:
78
- 79 a. Sharing of best practices and successful projects concerning improvement of infrastructure in slums;
 - 80
 - 81 b. Exchanging information on effective action over slum dwellers infrastructure;
 - 82
 - 83 c. Making suggestions to local governments on measures that can be implemented on this scope;
 - 84
- 85 3. *Recommends* the creation of a Group of Experts under the ECOSOC with 5 members from each regional
86 commission, who will be elected according to parameters such as expertise and knowledge on infrastructure
87 management, previous experience in development projects and other necessary skills and will have the specific
88 task of evaluating the situation in each country in need:
89
- 90 a. The Group of Experts will analyze the amount of money to be invested according to the reports and the
91 deficiencies expressed there;
 - 92
 - 93 b. Pending budget allocations of the ECOSOC, funding will be given to the regional commissions in
94 order to invest in the evaluated needs of the countries who provided a report;
 - 95
 - 96 c. A period of 3 years shall be given in order to evaluate the impact of invested money on infrastructure
97 in slums;
 - 98
 - 99 d. An evaluation from the regional commissions will be provided yearly to the ECOSOC;
 - 100
 - 101 e. If the investments prove to be successful in improving poor conditions of slum dwellers, after the
102 initial period of three years, a second period of one year will be accorded to the Group of Experts to
103 continue their evaluations;
 - 104
- 105 4. *Endorses* the implementation of an Information Index under supervision of the UNDP which will:
106
- 107 a. Compile information from each Member State regarding public transportation; information shall
108 include;
 - 109

- 110 i. Number of existing means of all public transportation;
111
112 ii. Number of people benefiting from the service on a daily basis;
113
114 iii. Number of needed facilities to improve the services;
115
116 b. Create templates which will facilitate the implementation of future proposed programs on public
117 transportation; for instance:
118
119 i. Possible infrastructure changes to improve efficiency;
120
121 ii. The building of new roads or the improvement of those already existing;
122
123 iii. The increasing of numbers of transportation means;
124
125 c. Consist of statistics and internal information regarding public transportation which will be obtained
126 from the Ministry of Transportation and Development or its equivalent in every Member State and
127 executed according to the following steps:
128
129 i. Member States are advised to send reports to the UNDP indicating the specific plans they
130 have to improve transportation;
131
132 ii. The suggested programs will be regarding:
133
134 1. Improved and more efficient transportation usage, especially projects to connect
135 poorer neighborhoods to city centers;
136
137 2. Secure transportation;
138
139 3. Environmentally sustainable urbanization;
140
141 iii. The UNDP will investigate with help from local governments the monetary amount needed
142 for the implementation of the programs;
143
144 iv. The economic incentives granted to Member States to implement projects to improve
145 transportation systems will be regulated by the Committee for Programs and Coordination of
146 the ECOSOC according to the already stipulated parameters;
147
148 v. Once the UNDP gives out the roadmaps regarding different implementation programs, each
149 Member State can choose to implement them or not;
150
151 5. *Further recommends* that Member States incentivize their private sectors to show social responsibility regarding
152 issues such as access to water, sanitation facilities, educational institutions, affordable housing and transport;
153
154 a. Suggested actions for such incentives include:
155
156 i. Receiving assistance with building infrastructure projects to tackle the previously mentioned
157 issues;
158
159 ii. Providing financial support to NGOs and existing projects that deal with all of the above;
160
161 b. The aforementioned activities could be incentivized by reducing taxes on the companies that decide to
162 work on the previously mentioned problems, according to each Member State's taxation policies;
163
164 6. *Promotes* closer cooperation of UN bodies focused on the development of cities and the consequences of rapid
165 urbanization, such UN-Habitat, with UN organs that tackle organized crime and have special expertise on

166 problems such as human trafficking, drug smuggling and weapon trade, especially UNODC and the CCPCJ; for
167 this reason, we suggest:

- 168
- 169 a. Monthly meetings of UNODC and CCPCJ personnel with UN-Habitat staff to increase awareness on
170 how criminal organizations hinder the development of economic and social conditions in slums;
- 171
- 172 b. Annual reports from both the UNODC and the CCPCJ to UN-Habitat to evaluate the effectiveness of
173 different measures implemented to tackle organized crime;
- 174
- 175 7. *Further suggests* having a special team of 6 experts chosen by the UNODC among its qualified staff (two
176 reporting on Latin America and the Caribbean, two on Africa and two on south-east Asia) focused on crime
177 prevention in slums in the last preparatory committee leading to HABITAT III, which shall;
- 178
- 179 a. Brief the participants on the current situation of criminal activities, including human and drug
180 trafficking, in slums;
- 181
- 182 b. Help develop strategies to tackle the expansion of organized crime in disadvantaged areas, such as
183 specialized training of the local police forces, creating positive alternatives to gangs and criminal
184 groups for the youth to join and reintegration programs for former convicts;
- 185
- 186 c. Make a formal proposal to include crime prevention measures on the agenda of HABITAT III,
187
- 188 d. Be financed in equal parts by the annual budget of the UNODC and of UN Habitat, pending budget
189 allocations;
- 190
- 191 8. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the need for adequate health care services in developing Member States particularly those in slums
4 and informal settlements,

5
6 *Stressing the importance* of Articles 1 and 2 of the United Nations (UN) Charter (1945) which protects the
7 sovereignty of all Member States,

8
9 *Stressing the importance* of Article 25 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) stating that
10 everyone has a right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family,

11
12 *Affirming* A/RES/65/95 on Global Health and Foreign Policy (2011) that promotes global access to healthcare for all
13 Member States with special regards to peri-urban and slum settlements,

14
15 *Reaffirming* A/RES/60/35 on Enhancing capacity-building in global public health (2006) which notes the negative
16 effect communicable diseases, the lack of potable water, adequate sanitation facilities, and malnutrition as being
17 crucial impediments of sustainable urban development,

18
19 *Recognizing* the work undertaken by relevant non-governmental organizations like Médecins Sans Frontières that
20 creates and establishes healthcare facilities,

21
22 *Noting* that Millennium Development Goal 6 Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other *Diseases* was not fully
23 achieved by its deadline of 2015 that sought to stop the spread of these diseases and develop cost-effective
24 treatments,

25
26 *Cognizant* of the World Health Organization WHA66.8 (Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020)
27 (2013) that studies the negative impact of rapid unplanned urbanization on mental health,

28
29 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/66/157 on Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the
30 promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-security, impartiality and objectivity (2012) that
31 seeks to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems and respect the fundamental freedoms
32 of all without distinction of race, sex, language or religion,

33
34 1. *Encourages* all Member States to provide a holistic approach to healthcare for all citizens in the uttermost
35 quality through:

36
37 a. Promoting the enhancement of public policies aimed to reduce cost-transferring of regional facilities to
38 offer free HIV/AIDS testing and information for parents on preventative care during check-ups;

39
40 2. *Encourages* Member States facing extreme external factors that impede the implementation of health services
41 like difficult to access slum settlements and epidemics, and use relevant NGOs' expertise in reaching and
42 working with remote Member States like Médecins Sans Frontières, the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red
43 Crystal to provide valuable medical aid and healthcare;

44
45 3. *Calls upon* Member States to negotiate the expansion of vaccination initiatives to include all Member States
46 particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with:

47
48 a. The international community to promote research of all-inclusive one-time vaccinations for polio,
49 tuberculosis, and meningitis through a partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation;

50

- 51 b. The encouragement of Member States to cooperate with the Global Alliance for Vaccines and
52 Immunization (GAVI) a sub group of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation which subsidizes the cost
53 of vaccinations and medication within LDCs;
54
- 55 i. Which offers Member States the option to cooperate with regional and/or global alliances at
56 reducing costs of vaccinations and medication for LDCS;
57
- 58 4. *Recommends* Member States continue working with relevant NGOs within countries that require infrastructure
59 development to fully support health conscious urbanization including through:
60
- 61 a. The use of existing women's clinics to include maternity wards and educational services on
62 reproductive health to fully incorporate a woman's unique medical needs, especially considering the
63 essential role women play in society as mothers and caretakers of their families;
64
- 65 b. Training of midwives and nurses within the aforementioned women's clinics in order to better prevent
66 maternal and infant mortality while working under the guidance of specialized volunteers from
67 Midwife International;
68
- 69 c. Training undertaken by Midwife International be offered in four week training programs with
70 emphasis on teaching midwives how to independently continue to enhance their specialization;
71
- 72 d. The local engagement of NGOs, such as the Association of Women Rights in Development to
73 empower women by providing education and services related to sex education and sexual violence
74 through;
75
- 76 i. Utilizing public spaces and educational facilities to provide information resources on topics
77 such as, inter alia, general sexual health, pregnancy, menstruation, and sexual violence;
78
- 79 ii. Addressing sexually transmitted infections (STIs), particularly HIV/AIDS, through informal
80 sexual health forums for adolescents, as modeled by UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
81 Organization's (UNESCO) Youth Forum which used "café discussions" on HIV/AIDS
82 activism and prevention;
83
- 84 5. *Urges* Member States to expand existing awareness programs that help combat community-based stigmatization
85 of the ill through programs like the WHO's World Mental Health Day;
86
- 87 6. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: The Economic and Social Plenary

Topic: Social and Economic Development through Sustainable Urbanization

1 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*
2
3 *Acknowledging* the role of sustainable development in addressing matters such as social,
4 economic and political problems, as per the Rio +20 outcome document, “The Future We Want,”
5
6 *Aware* of the major challenges that urbanization poses to governments on all levels, such as
7 overpopulation, violence towards women and the degradation of natural resources such as water
8 supply and sanitation in accordance with the resolution A/RES/64/198, assessing progress of the
9 “Water For Life” program,
10
11 *Recalling* A/RES/41/146 and A/RES/66/288, which acknowledges that all persons have the right
12 to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing
13 as well as the Member State’s responsibility in protecting this right and the eradication of
14 extreme poverty in sustainable development, respectively,
15
16 *Fully aware* of the Article 2, Chapter 1 of the United Nations (UN) Charter, which states that
17 “nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in
18 matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any states or shall require
19 members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter...”
20
21 *Recognizing* the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations (ERSO) program initiated by
22 the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) as a suitable model for providing loans
23 to local financial institutions, which in turn leverage the funds to provide loans to the urban poor
24 for house building, improvements and infrastructure upgrading,
25
26 *Noting with deep concern* that people living in poverty in urban areas often live in the most
27 polluted, dangerous or marginalized areas in segregated neighborhoods with little access to
28 employment opportunities, childcare and education, citing 2010/ED/EFA/MRT/PI/12 report by
29 UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which conveys a 90% overall
30 school attendance rate in urban centers, but only 54% attendance specifically in slum regions,
31
32 *Emphasizing* the importance of housing in national policy making, considering housing to be a
33 crucial aspect of integration because it offers the opportunity to provide a sense of security and
34 stability among the urban poor while simultaneously promoting integration through boosting
35 social interactions and connections,
36
37 *Noting with deep concern* the risks imposed upon the international community by national and
38 regional lack of political and economic transparency in both the formal and extralegal economic
39 sectors as well as illicit financial flows, which threaten the mechanisms established to fight
40 extreme poverty, disenfranchisement of marginalized communities and initiatives directed
41 towards infrastructure,
42
43 *Applauds* the efforts of the UN Environmental Programme’s (UNEP) Sustainable Social Housing
44 Initiative (SUSHI) for providing a framework for non-governmental sources of funding,

45 transparency, and accountability for sustainable housing development and their success in such
46 efforts in numerous developing Member States,
47

48 *Emphasizing* the need for the implementation of agricultural technologies, as proposed in
49 A/RES/64/197, and resource management practices, as provided by the UN Development
50 Programme's Community Water Initiative, in an effort to mitigate damage by environmental
51 disasters on the economies of Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs) and Member States
52 undergoing said disasters;
53

54 1. *Strongly recommends* that consenting Member States and participating non-governmental
55 organizations (NGOs) cooperate with Regional development banks (RDBs) to support
56 sustainable residential and commercial real estate development projects primarily in
57 urban centers, where population growth is expected to dramatically rise, using subsidized
58 loan finance programs and project development guidelines provided by SUSHI by:
59

60 a. Using regional development banks such as the Asian Development Bank, the Asia
61 Infrastructure Investment Bank, the African Development Bank;
62

63 b. Using regional development banks to promote and administer the residential and
64 commercial real estate loan financing programs, facilitate intergovernmental
65 cooperation between the respective levels and bodies of government, and meet the
66 demands of funding for building development projects through administering loan
67 finance programs;
68

69 c. Utilizing the four phase framework of SUSHI, as follows:
70

71 i. Phase I: Assessment: aiming at assessing the local context and current
72 practices in social housing in order to identify the priority areas where the
73 most impact can be achieved through efficient alternative solutions;
74

75 ii. Phase II: Selection: based on the local and regional context and on the
76 project intricacies, housing authorities must make decisions regarding
77 appropriate areas of focus for sustainability performance;
78

79 iii. Phase III: Taking Action: Using an integral approach that takes in
80 consideration the entire building process and the actors involved in each
81 phase from design to completion;
82

83 iv. Phase IV: Evaluation: Understanding the success and results of the project
84 and, if necessary, introducing changes or modifications for future
85 implementation and replication and lastly;
86

87 1. Member States are encouraged to report their updates and
88 evaluations to ECOSOC on an annual basis based on the provided
89 framework;

- 90 d. Implementing subsidized residential and housing development loans which would
91 eventually ensure property ownership through the fulfillment of said loan
92 requirements from regional development banks through:
93
- 94 i. The terms and timetables of loans that take into account the residential and
95 commercial status of the borrower;
96
 - 97 ii. Loan approval will be contingent upon the economic, social, and political
98 integrity of the applicant-entity as per the discretion of the aforementioned
99 regional development banks;
- 100
- 101 2. *Requests* a monthly continuous reports to ECOSOC from Intergovernmental Working
102 Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting identifying
103 regional banking, financial and trading institutions compliant with the objectives of the
104 Rio +20 outcome document “The Future We Want” in an effort to monitor sustainable
105 urbanization by:
106
- 107 a. Creating an efficient and responsible private sector, committed to promotion of
108 affordable real estate projects and increase capital flows outside thereof;
109
 - 110 b. Assisting monitor the progression of Member States in their efforts to act accordingly
111 with the aforementioned SUSHI framework;
112
- 113 3. *Calls for* the implementation of regional Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs in
114 areas where overpopulation is expected to burden the local economy, by individual
115 Member States utilizing funds procured from regional development banks, if necessary,
116 (CCT) in pursuit of the following goals by:
117
- 118 a. Achieving marketable and sustainable education levels;
119
 - 120 i. Through the monitoring of student matriculation rates, with studies on the
121 matter to be conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and
122 Development’s division on Investment and Enterprise and;
123
 - 124 ii. Through the monitoring of student work conditions, wage earnings, and
125 work-type in assessing the progress to be made, with studies on the matter
126 to be conducted by the aforementioned division of the United Nations
127 Conference on Trade and Development;
128
 - 129 b. Ensuring health and human developmental goals are met by the following criteria:
130
 - 131 i. That Pregnant women receive post and pre-natal health care, of which
132 Médecins Sans Frontières be responsible in the implementation of such
133 measures, including but not limited to the education of medical personnel
134 in under-served urban regions for the purposes of creating self-sustaining
135 maternal care services;

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- ii. That children are regularly monitored for height, weight, and general human development, in which Non-Governmental Organizations such as Médecins Sans Frontières or the Red Cross would be responsible for services including but not limited to the education of medical personnel in under-served urban regions for the purposes of creating self-sustaining child care services;
 - iii. That educational and professional development is achieved through the required attendance of the youth in educational institutions as deemed appropriate by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF);
 - c. Creating and supporting programs by Member States, motivating local companies to hire low-income workers in municipalities with unequally distributed wealth, as done by the United States of America with the Human and Urban Development Program as a model, where:
 - i. Legally filed business must hire at least 30% of low-income workers for the attainment of financial tax incentives;
 - ii. Municipal employment facilities serve as the liaison between businesses and low-income job seekers;
 - d. Promoting vocational training and learning outcomes to be achieved by women in Member States through the following educational programs supported by The Association of Women’s Rights in Development through:
 - i. Personal advancement and career enhancement for women of municipalities to be hosted at municipal community centers;
 - ii. Vocational programs that will provide women with the tools for human development as well as the tools to be integrated into the formal economic sector;
 - e. Addressing the vicious cycle of dependency through funding mechanisms aimed at alleviating extreme poverty operate by:
 - iii. Calculating funding allocation that takes into account the GDP per capita of Member States’ residents deemed to be in extreme poverty;
 - iv. Enlisting the Commission on Population Development as the primary subsidiary body responsible for monitoring progress on this matter to ECOSOC;
 - 4. *Suggests* the aforementioned programs be focused on inter-governmental cooperation in both urban and rural regions in regards to the following metrics:

- 182 a. The appropriation of funds and access primarily to municipal governments, in
183 accordance with all relevant articles in the legally-binding United Nations Convention
184 against Corruption (UNCAC);
185
186 i. As well as allow for the commission to aid consenting Member States in
187 educating civil servants on the detrimental effects that government
188 malfeasance on the social, political and economic aspects of sustainable
189 urbanization and alternatively, and;
190
191 ii. Enlist the UNCAC's International Anti-Corruption Academy in promoting
192 political and administrative integrity;
193
194 b. The appropriation of 15% of total funds and access to rural populations for the sake
195 of increased education in addressing the following issues; inefficient resource
196 management, lack of vocational skills and protection of traditionally vulnerable
197 groups such a women, indigenous groups, migrant and domestic youth workers as per
198 the International Labour Organization's Convention 189, which already grants
199 protections to these groups;
200
201 c. The interest from Regional Development Bank Loans (RDBL) be redirected
202 specifically towards municipal public health services as per the discretion of
203 individual municipalities;
204
205 d. The assessment by aforementioned regional banks of applicant-entities in the
206 following aspects: environmental, social, economic and political integrity;
207
208 e. Regional development banks would additionally monitor and search for prospective
209 macro-finance opportunities;
210
211 5. *Urges* Member States to encourage improved resource management practices and
212 technologies to mitigate economic loss and encourage the enhancement of food security
213 in the economies of LDCs through increased access to agricultural data and services
214 through:
215
216 a. The use of agricultural technologies, such as New Zealand's GreenSeeker, which
217 provides valuable data to farmers on crop variability, yield outcome, and fertilizer
218 prescriptions;
219
220 b. The encouragement of cooperation between municipal and federal governments for
221 the purpose of water and sanitation management by addressing;
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223 i. Information sharing, through the utilization of a regional informational
224 coalition between region-states, federal governments and municipal
225 governments;
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- ii. Social responsibility, through the re-appropriation of regional development bank loans (RDBL) interim interest proceeds to initiate an awareness campaign to address sustainable development issues such as violence against women, the alleviation of extreme poverty and the possibility of unsustainable overpopulation;
 - iii. Sustainable political urbanization, specifically through the enlistment of Human Rights Watch in addressing government malfeasance and increased pressure on Member States for transparency.

Code: ECOSOC/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Economic and Social Integration through Sustainable Urbanization

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Guided by* Article 55a of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), that states the goal of the organization to
4 establish conditions of stability and well-being in order to achieve higher standards of living, full employment,
5 and conditions of economic and social progress and development, which are all crucial matters in the context of
6 rapidly growing urban areas,

7
8 *Understanding* that the eight million orphans in the developing world lack any form of support after aging out of
9 underfunded and overcrowded institutions and are far too often forced to turn to crime to survive, often because of a
10 non-inclusive job market in fast growing urban areas,

11
12 *Bearing in mind* that the youth population is estimated today at 300 million and is expected to raise considerably and
13 reach 561 million by 2050 according to the Population Reference Bureau,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the increasing degradation of fertile land and the importance of the correlation of sustainable
16 agricultural development and the demand of food in urban areas,

17
18 *Recalling* A/RES/67/150 of the sixty-seventh general body meeting, which examines the challenges of achieving
19 food and nutrition security and provides an update on progress in implementing sustainable agricultural policies,

20
21 *Keeping in mind* that in several regions of the world, according to the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction in
22 Urban Areas (UNISDR), the current architecture in the planning and design of cities and urban environments is not
23 adequately prepared to deal with disasters and will cost thousands of lives in the years to come,

24
25 *Further recalling* Resolution 16/30 (1991) of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), that paved the way into
26 sound management of hazardous waste, which is particularly important in areas densely populated such as slums,

27
28 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly (GA) A/RES/32/50 of 1977 on peaceful use of nuclear energy for economic and
29 social development, in a context where the demand for energy in urbanized regions is becoming greater,

30
31 *Referring to* GA A/RES/69/323 on Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (2014) that recognizes
32 renewable energy policies that promote long-term transitions to renewable sources of energy as being vital to the
33 creation of healthy environments, which is particularly important in growing urban areas, where individuals live in a
34 proximity that makes them more vulnerable to pollution,

35
36 *Recalling* the 2001 Doha Ministerial Declaration, which instructs members to negotiate on the reduction or
37 elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers on environmental goods and services such as catalytic converters or
38 wastewater management, which are crucial in building safe and sustainable cities,

39
40 1. *Urges* Member States to cultivate growth of foster family programs by better mainstreaming the often
41 overlooked orphan populations in metropolitan areas given that the staggering percentage of orphans aging out
42 of institutions turn to crime as by:

- 43
44 a. Orphaned children are transitioned out of overcrowded and underfunded institutions into foster homes;
45
46 b. Workers from orphanages are trained to locate families willing to participate in guardian training
47 programs;
48
49 c. Member States implement a national database of families interested in and taking part in such a
50 program;
51
52 d. Foster families receive a stipend funded by a mechanism at the discretion of the Member State for
53 taking in the children but in return provide the children with food, shelter, support, life skills and love;
54

- 55 e. Expansion of national monitoring of foster programs overseen by each Member State so that child
56 abuse by foster families is quickly reported and families ill suited for such work are removed from the
57 system;
58
- 59 2. *Recommends* UN International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to work with UN Education Science
60 Culture Organization (UNESCO) to aid interested Member States in implementing inner city youth
61 development programs focusing on:
62
- 63 a. Empowering youth prone to gang violence and crime by integrating them into community works
64 projects thus making them more valued members of the community;
65
- 66 b. Encouraging a concrete involvement of youth into the feedback and improvement process throughout
67 the strengthening of youth focused NGOs;
68
- 69 3. *Encourages* Member States to work in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to
70 further develop food security policies and procedures to better sustain the rapidly growing food demands of
71 major population centers by:
72
- 73 a. Actively searching for and safeguard land that has undergone environmental degradation such as
74 desertification, soil erosion thereby encouraging the possibility of prosperous growth of agricultural
75 products through FAO organic farming policies including crop rotation, poly culture, and no till
76 practices;
77
- 78 b. Providing a database of region specific sustainable agricultural practices for current land being used for
79 agricultural purposes, such as crop rotation, no till farming practices, and drip irrigation;
80
- 81 c. Recommending Member States to share and apply available genetically engineered food crops and
82 technologies that are resistant to environmental factors such as droughts and floods, that also provide
83 high nutritional value such as Gold Rice in providing high levels of vitamin A, and increasing efficiency
84 with higher yields and less input;
85
- 86 d. Integrating a disaster relief program operated by a team of local and international agricultural experts
87 appointed by the FAO in conjunction with an international agricultural NGO such as Mercy Corps that
88 focus on restoring damaged land after a disaster in order to ensure further use of the land and the
89 knowledge of the agricultural relief process;
90
- 91 4. *Recommends* the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UN Disaster Assessment
92 and Coordination (UNDAC) to find urban population centers dangerously prone to natural disasters such as
93 cities built on fault lines or regions consistently battered by hurricanes and to:
94
- 95 a. Cooperate with at risk regions’ national disaster relief agency to begin capacity building on a national
96 level which based on the Member State’s level of development can include preparing a disaster relief
97 fund, preparing localized disaster response teams for region specific disasters;
98
- 99 b. Work with willing local Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations
100 (CSOs) to provide training in emergency response, first aid, search and rescue, disease prevention,
101 clearing roads and infrastructure;
102
- 103 c. Establish clear lines of communication with local NGOs, CSOs and the national disaster response
104 agency so that when a disaster does strike:
105
- 106 i. The UNDAC can better assess the situation in terms of casualties, injuries, and damages with
107 up to date information from trained individuals on site at the disaster;
108
- 109 ii. The OCHA can coordinate their efforts with local organizations to provide as effective a
110 response as possible;

- 111
112 5. *Encourages* the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and its bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery
113 (BCPR) to extend their efforts in natural disaster risk reduction practices by:
114
115 a. Working alongside Member States on a national level as well as with municipal governments on a
116 local level;
117
118 b. Providing both expertise through National Disaster Reduction Advisors (NDRA) and sustainable ways
119 for funding measures to be taken;
120
121 c. Highlighting the work of UNDP's Urban Risk Management Initiative (URMI) as well as the Gender
122 Sensitive Disaster Reduction and Recovery Initiative (GSDRRI);
123
124 6. *Calls upon* all Member States to advance their waste management systems to be more efficient and effective in
125 order to enhance the quality of life of people living in cities and slums by:
126
127 a. Collaborating closely with NGO's committed to recycling and safely disposing of waste, such as the
128 International Solid Waste Association (ISWA);
129
130 b. Endorsing the great work by Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SAICM) and
131 UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) in tackling the issue of waste management by;
132
133 c.
134 i. Suggesting that Member States adopt the SAICM proposal which outlines scientific methods
135 of producing chemicals in a particular way which minimizes both the health risk and the
136 potential adverse impact on the environment;
137
138 ii. Recommending that Member States who has done so, to set a target date for implementing the
139 alternative method of production and disposal of chemicals and to implement similar
140 programs in all effected regions of climate change;
141
142 iii. Suggests the fourth meeting of SAICM to focus on water supplies and chemical management
143 specifically in large urban areas and areas which are experiencing rapid growth;
144
145 d. Participating in the exchange of knowledge and best practices through conferences such as the annual
146 International Conference on Solid Waste, which is a platform for stakeholders to deliberate on
147 sustainable waste management initiatives;
148
149 7. *Encourages* the sharing and betterment of existing sustainable energy sources, such as solar power plants and
150 geothermal technologies, and nuclear energy technologies as alternatives to achieving an efficient method of
151 providing energy for population centers and in urbanization and development projects, which will:
152
153 a. Work along the Nuclear Energy System Assessments (NESA) from the International Atomic Energy
154 Agency (IAEA);
155
156 b. Focus on the development of workshops on knowledge sharing between Member States' experts in the
157 field regarding increasing efficiency and safety of existing nuclear energy as a clean alternative for
158 energy management and provision;
159
160 c. Be elaborated by the regional offices on nuclear energy under the IAEA, including:
161
162 i. Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association (WENRA);
163
164 ii. European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG);
165
166 iii. Regional Cooperative Arrangement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in
Latin America (ARCAL);

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- iv. Arab Atomic Energy Agency;
 - v. African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE);
 - vi. Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa;
 - vii. Regional Seminar on Nuclear Security, Safety and Safeguards (3S);
 - viii. Arctic Military Cooperation Program (AMEC);
- d. The development of this framework will also work along with The International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactor and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) from the NESAs, looking for:
- i. Guaranteeing better standards on use of nuclear energy;
 - ii. Encourage better methodologies to help countries developing long-term national nuclear energy strategies;
 - iii. Involving countries on knowledge management on full lifecycle design, construction and operation to evaluation of reactors and other facilities;
- e. In coordination with the IAEA, this promotion will work alongside the assessment of safety capacities and waste management practices in nuclear reactors, as follows:
- i. The safety capacities will be promoted by the regional offices for the use nuclear energy;
 - ii. Third-party liability will also be a way of promoting efficient technical cooperation on nuclear energy;
 - iii. The exchange of experiences among world leaders of nuclear energy production regarding waste management and efficiency will be core elements on the workshops in discussion;
 - iv. The assessment of safety capacities will work along with the monitoring infrastructure developed by each regional office and the responsive action of the IAEA;
- f. This promotion will be accompanied by the strong recommendation that measures be taken in order to ensure nuclear safety in plants located near urban areas by:
- i. Calling upon an international study under the command of IAEA on the feasibility of the replacement of high-enriched uranium powered reactors in favor of low-enriched uranium reactors;
 - ii. Encouraging north-south information sharing partnerships on nuclear energy in the event of a southern country wishing to use nuclear energy so that security measures be taken in nuclear plants all around the world;
- g. In partnership with the UNDP, the UN University (UNU), and the UN Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme, ECOSOC seeks to foster interest and implement the use of sustainable energy technologies such as, but not limited to, geothermal energy, wind, and solar technologies, regarding:
- i. Geothermal energy in the inclusion of developing countries of renewable sources of energy, which will be facilitated through the UN University and the Geothermal Training Programme, and under this framework of action, ECOSOC seeks to provide annual training through the

222 UNU to practicing professionals from developing and transitional countries with geothermal
223 potential to increase energy capabilities for major population centers;

224
225 ii. Maximizing technology transfer through assessment of Member States needs in regards to
226 their regional capacities including but not limited to geothermal, wind, solar, hydro-electric
227 power and biomass;

228
229 8. *Recommends* facilitation of trade, which depending on a Member State’s degree of development, encourages the
230 reduction of tariff and non tariff barriers on green technologies to make them more readily available and
231 accessible for implementation to better the living conditions of population centers in the fields of:

232 a. Renewable and clean energy generation such as solar panels and wind turbines;

233 b. Air pollution control equipment such as soot removers and carbon dioxide scrubbers;

234 c. Water and wastewater treatment such as ultraviolet disinfection and desalination equipment;

235 d. Solid and hazardous waste treatment for example recycling equipment and composting systems;

236 e. Environmental monitoring and analysis such as air and water monitors;

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239 9. *Decides* to keep the above questions in a continuous review.
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Code: ECOSOC/1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Perceiving* drastic differences in levels of health, literacy and education among countries and difficulty in accessing
4 basic health services, in Europe, on average 47% of people experience the risk of limited health literacy,

5
6 *Acknowledging* A/HRC/RES/19/24 (2012) which supports the role of civil society and grass roots movements to
7 facilitate participatory development and preventative education,

8
9 *Fully believing* in the importance of the document The Future We Want adopted in 2012 at the Rio +20 Conference
10 which emphasizes the importance of the creation of employment opportunities and job skills,

11
12 *Concerned* with the disproportionate attendance of male youth in school who are often given a greater access to
13 education over their female counterparts due to social barriers,

14
15 *Realizing* the potential of local communities to move towards sustainability with the financial backing of Member
16 States and foreign investors as well as the resources of the United Nations (UN),

17
18 *Alarmed* by the negative ramifications such as crime related to the sale and the consumption of drugs prominent in
19 underprivileged areas, and concerned by the inadequate transportations infrastructures such as unsafe roads to walk
20 on, lack of cautionary marks in traffic signage, and a lack of lighting for public walkways,

21
22 *Fully believing* in the importance of post-primary educational opportunities in order to ensure educational
23 progression in underprivileged institutions accessible to everyone, comparing the school life expectancy of Poland
24 and Uganda there is a 45% increase in Poland which who invest significantly more per year on education,

25
26 *Recognizing* the positive impact of basic education on sustainability for all youth notified in UN Habitat Res 22/8
27 Guidelines in which the assembly addressed the importance of filling the gaps for poor and marginalized groups by
28 providing access to basic services for all,

29
30 1. *Strongly supports* public education for the improvement of medical awareness in low income and extremely
31 impoverished communities to encourage equal economic and health development through:

- 32
33 a. The encouragement of the reopening of terminated education programs such as the Medical Education
34 Partnership Initiative, which funded the expansion of medical education through the engagement of
35 private investors supported by Medecins Sans Frontieres;
- 36
37 b. The promotion of education in primary school to encourage general health skills such as sanitation and
38 nutrition;
- 39
40 c. The development of informational manuals that bring awareness to symptoms for preventable and
41 spreadable diseases;
- 42
43 d. The integration of sexual education into school systems, emphasizing the importance of prevention and
44 elimination of STIs, particularly HIV/AIDS, as addressed in Millennium Development Goal 5;
- 45
46 e. New and existing facilities which will remain open for public use in the community, especially by
47 women and youth;

48
49 2. *Encourages* Member States to adopt UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) campaigns in schools and
50 incorporate further preventative education programs in schools by:

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52 a. Providing a framework to prevent students from soliciting and using drugs;

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- b. Increasing awareness of the hazards of engaging in the informal drug economy through engagement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Mentor International;
 - c. Promoting the creation of a safe-zone where youth are able to discuss drug addiction and obtain access the resources needed to end engagement of drug activity;
 - i. These ‘safe-zones’ would be a physical location, such as a school or medical office, where trained professionals can provide youth with substance-related issues;
 - ii. Youth will feel free to utilize safe-zones, regardless of gender, age, religion, ethnicity, etc.;
 - d. Recommending to the UNODC to further mainstream educational campaigns that work to alleviate and eventually eliminate organized crime and drug use, both of which negatively impacts the efforts of civic organizations that promote and maintain successful, sustainable urbanization;
3. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation in combating income and employment disparities, in order to facilitate equal economic growth for sustainable development by:
- a. Requesting developed Member States to allot students in less developed Member States with technology such as computers, in order to create opportunity for a full participation in international networking;
 - b. Further supporting existing regional associations such as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to support sustainable employment opportunities and engagement in economic systems;
 - c. Ensuring that job skills training and employment opportunities are provided for low- or very-low income residents by NGOs and government institutions as modeled by the United States of America’s HUD program;
4. Requests that the ECOSOC body ensure that both female and male youth are given equal access to primary education and cultural, religious and economic barriers of access are dismantled to promote equal opportunities for future participation in establishing sustainable development practices through:
- 5.
- a. The promotion of gender-inclusive language in classrooms and textbooks to eliminate gender biases which are detrimental to the educational development of women and girls;
 - b. The support of public and private companies that offer internship opportunities to women in male-dominated fields, such as engineering, accounting, and politics, in order to assure access to women interested in these fields;
 - i. This can be done through annual career fairs in the community that would give local entrepreneurs and professionals with students, and discuss terms of potential internships, modeled after the World Wide Organization for Organic Farming which provides a forum for farmers to engage with young people, and fosters agreements that exchange labor and experience for safe living conditions;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with local, regional, and international actors by:
- a. Appointing youth ambassadors to encourage international cooperation for education in areas such as gender equality, sexual health, employment, and civic engagement;
 - b. Creating a week long, youth-led annual conferences hosted by a different Member States each time to bring awareness to social and economic development issues in accordance with The World Program of Action for Youth (WPAY);

- 108 i. Funded by developed Member States initially, with the goal of eventually using international
109 youth fundraisers in various countries to fund the conference;
110
- 111 c. Promoting university student exchange programs within regions and internationally;
112
- 113 d. Developing weekly local city meetings, as modeled by Kazakhstan's Participatory City Workshops, to
114 encourage the interaction between local government officials and citizens in order to educate about the
115 decision-making process and encourage specific solutions;
116
- 117 e. Continuing support for the System-wide Action Plan for Youth (Youth-SWAP) by addressing youth
118 related issues such as economic participation, health, education and protection of rights;
119
- 120 7. *Implores* Member States to support initiatives that create safer environments and educational infrastructure for
121 students, particularly young girls, to ensure that learning barriers or threats that can potentially harm an
122 individual's physical, mental, or emotional well-being, are eliminated by:
123
- 124 a. Providing safe pathways for all students to travel to and from school;
125
- 126 b. Offering affordable, secure school transportation for inhabitants of all areas, such as busses, railways
127 and other means of public transportation;
128
- 129 c. Emphasizing the importance of young girls being able to safely continue with everyday tasks through
130 the aforementioned proposals particularly in Member States that are facing intense political strife;
131
- 132 d. Encouraging NGOs and local Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to protect all students from
133 potentially harmful influences such as abusive homes or extreme poverty;
134
- 135 7. *Requests* Member States with the financial backing and resources to provide information on higher education to
136 aid in the transition of students from primary school to higher education facilities to further develop
137 sustainability measures;
138
- 139 8. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their dedication towards the provision of basic services such as
140 education, water usage, and sanitation, especially in urban areas, in order to foster sustainable development by
141 improving quality of living standards;
142
- 143 9. *Suggests* the implementation of a four-point multilateral initiative focused on the following goals for the
144 economic and social integration of women: Protection, Advancement, Integration, and Sustainable
145 Development (PAIS Plan);
146
- 147 a. Protection: Enforcement by local authorities of necessary initiatives for ensuring the capacity of
148 women to travel and operate safely within urban settings by employing;
149
- 150 i. Women-only transportation measures, monitored and sponsored by municipal administrations
151 and A/65/208 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against
152 women;
153
- 154 ii. Legal frameworks suggested by the International Court of Justice for the purpose of
155 establishing and identifying violence against women and encouraging Member States to
156 enforce accordingly;
157
- 158 b. Advancement: Efficient integration of women into the economy, taking the following steps as
159 necessary measures;
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- 161 i. Educational and career development services sponsored by the UN' Learning and
162 Development Programme for the upgrading of substantive and technical skills;
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- ii. The employment of necessary frameworks in the addressing the physical danger that women face in the public setting, and the enlistment of an awareness campaign for the purpose of empowering women in self-protection as well as in the workplace;
 - c. Integration: Human and Urban Development programs in providing tax incentives to businesses which promote and execute the:
 - i. Hiring of traditionally vulnerable groups such as women, indigenous, domestic and migrant workers;
 - ii. Enlisting the Society for Nutrition, Education & Health Action (SNEHA) in the monitoring of sexual harassment, discrimination and other acts of violence towards women;
 - d. Sustainable Urbanization: The gradual removal of women-only transportation, provided the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID) approves the progress made in the prior three stages, and the maintenance of previously created legal framework, including reports provided:
 - i. By SNEHA to AWID will assist in the assessment of determining whether a nation has successfully made strides in the Protection, Advancement, and Integration of Women,
 - ii. By NGOs such as Human Rights Watch (HRW) and AWID will assist in pressuring Member States to maintain the legal framework created in the Protection stage.

Code: ECOSOC/1/7

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Guided* by the cooperative spirit of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and Article 55 in particular, which
4 promotes the cooperation of Member States in order to solve economic, social, health, and other trans-global
5 challenges,

6
7 *Keeping in mind* the UN principle of equal but differentiated responsibilities, established in the 1992 Rio
8 Declaration adopted at the Earth Summit, and reaffirmed in the Rio + 20 Summit of 2012, as well as the historical
9 responsibility of developed countries they bear towards developing countries from the continuing legacy of
10 colonialism and imperialism,

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12 *Keeping in mind* the well-being of all future generations and noting that not all major contributors to the release in
13 excess of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other harmful gases to the Earth's atmosphere have ratified treaties
14 similar in intent to the Kyoto Protocol, which gathers broad international consensus on the protection of the
15 atmosphere and therefore the resources upon which all Member States rely upon,

16
17 *Recalling* A/RES/68/310 Facilitation Mechanism to Promote the Development, Transfer, and Dissemination of
18 Clean and Environmentally Sound Technologies, and A/RES/66/288 on the Future We Want and specifically
19 Chapter III, Article 58 of the latter resolution on the importance of taking into account the individual circumstance
20 of each Member States and developing Member States in the implementation of green energy technologies as well
21 as that the green energy market products may not be cost-effective for every Member State depending upon the
22 uniqueness of their economic, geographic, and social situations,

23
24 *Further recalling* A/RES/41/128 on the Right to Development which affirms that international environmental
25 standards of development must match the capability and economic development level of each Member State, so that
26 governments are able to divert more of their national budgets to fund and implement programs of action with long-
27 term, positive consequences on global urban and rural development,

28
29 *Regretting* the threat to development as well as to public safety presented by remaining hazardous wastes and
30 uranium tailings in the region of Central Asia, as indicated by A/RES/68/218 on the Role of the International
31 Community in Averting the Radiation Threat in Central Asia,

32
33 *Acknowledging* E/RES/2012/2, on “The Role of the UN system in Implementing the Internationally Agreed Goals
34 and Commitments in Regard to Education” and the matter of implementing goals set by the Economic and Social
35 Council (ECOSOC) regarding education as a crucial element in the empowerment of all peoples in preparation for
36 job opportunities and capacity building within the framework of the sustainable development goals,

37
38 *Having considered* that the UN and its definition of the global youth as those between the ages of 15 and 24 require
39 advanced and qualified education to promote their involvement in sustainable urbanization as stated in
40 A/RES/66/215 on the “Second UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty”, which highlights the absolute necessity
41 of education as the ultimate source of the empowerment of all individuals within a society,

42
43 *Acknowledging* the Report of the Secretary-General E/2014/67, Effective Governance Policy Making and Planning
44 for Sustainable Urbanization for ECOSOC, which notes that a focus on specific future requirements for urban
45 planning and governance will create sustainable cities with an emphasis on the multilateral cooperation between
46 private contracting companies and municipal governments on specific urban and rural development plans created
47 with the prioritization of the well-being of the individuals residing in these future plans and settlements,

48
49 *Bearing in mind* that Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2, Achieve Universal Primary Education, as a focus in
50 the post 2015 agenda, deeply interconnect with MDG 3, Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women, as a part

51 of an integral pillar of the Sustainable Development Agenda “To Leave No One Behind” and to foster the
52 integration of these goals with sustainable urbanization and global development, in particular to ensure that women
53 have equal opportunities to participate in local and all other levels of government,
54

55 *Acknowledging* the problems that urban area overcrowded and that 16 percent from slums do not have access to
56 primary education,
57

58 *Further acknowledging* A/HRC/RES/23/7 which supports the elimination of discrimination against women
59 including any form of domestic abuse and violence against women to tackle urbanization issues including human
60 tracking and violence,
61

62 *Emphasizing* the principles established in the 7th goal of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2000 that
63 promote the sustainable access to safe drinking water,
64

- 65 1. *Urges* all state parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify and implement new environmental protection agreements
66 similar to the aforementioned Treaty, which, signed with broad international consensus, sets global standards on
67 the reduction of carbon emissions and designates the creation of an ad hoc committee of the Economic and
68 Social Council to monitor progress by:
 - 69 a. Suggesting that the ad hoc committee members be selected by the Secretary-General to represent each
70 region of the UN and prepare reports to be handed in to the Secretary-General at the beginning of the
71 next session in 2016, the finances of which will be under the oversight of the regular ECOSOC budget;
72
73
 - 74 b. Recommending annual, multinational conferences, established under the auspices of the Montreal
75 Protocol, on the reduction of manufactured gases such as carbon dioxide which harm the ozone layer
76 to address any and all problems in implementation with all relevant stakeholders, such as
77 intergovernmental organizations, multinational corporations, civil society organizations, and national
78 and local governments;
79
- 80 2. *Further suggests*, the implementation of forging new partnership between private or public organizations and
81 include private and Multinational Corporations (MNCs) as an instrumental part of the Sustainable Development
82 Goals, that these relevant stakeholders to set an example for "forging new partnerships" in the Post-2015
83 Development Agenda;
84
- 85 3. *Welcomes* any initiatives by Member States with the financial capacity to do so to reduce import and/or export
86 tariffs on renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectricity within their own economic
87 markets in order to encourage a gradual transition from pollutant-based energy to greener forms energy at an
88 individualized pace self-directed by state governments by:
 - 89 a. Propagating these reductions in tariffs as a cost-effective way to stimulate international trade in the
90 renewable energy sector between developed and developing nations;
91
92
 - 93 b. Further encouraging these financial policies as a stronger economy in Member States on all levels of
94 the developmental spectrum will create greater opportunities for women to fully participate in the local
95 and global economy for example Nepal government has an increase of 29% of women’s participation
96 in the Constituent Assembly after Nepal accepted the Millennium Development Goals;
97
 - 98 c. Suggesting Member States to collaborate in promoting green infrastructure, transportation and
99 technology, not only to decrease global pollution levels, but also to foster new job opportunities in the
100 building and constructor economic sectors for the population in order to reduce unemployment;
101
- 102 4. *Calls for* all OECD Member States to fulfill their promise of Official Development Assistance payments of
103 0.7% of GDP, agreed upon in 1972 by the Development Assistance Committee to allow for the budget of the
104 governments of developing nations to direct more of these funds towards their own, sustainable urbanization;
105

- 106 5. *Reiterates* the provisions of A/RES/68/218 and in particular the public danger of uranium pools located or
107 embedded within sediment prone to seismic activity and the high risk of spillover contamination into critical
108 water and food sources, expresses its desire that national and subnational governments who are most concerned
109 in this particular issue will continue to collaborate with intergovernmental institutions of the UN, including the
110 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and to further guarantee the inclusion of disaster response
111 mechanisms in case of natural crises, such as earthquakes;
112
- 113 6. *Encourages* all Member States to cooperate with local governments in order to improve water and sewage
114 infrastructures, according with the MDG 7 that promotes the sustainable access to safe drinking water, since
115 supplying water has become a major issue in Central Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America where there
116 is an immersion of urbanization by:
117
- 118 a. Inviting Member States to create safe links in non-urbanized areas in order to allow people to reach the
119 sources of water, which are often several kilometers away from their place of use, in order to develop a
120 sustainable urbanization in countries where it does not exist;
121
 - 122 b. Encouraging Member States to support the World Water Assessment Program which created a
123 partnership between governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and
124 other stakeholders to provide an overall picture of the states, uses and management of the world's fresh
125 water resource;
126
 - 127 c. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with NGOs and UN-WATER to adopt technologies, such
128 as solar water disinfection that provides safe, clean water to cities and towns unable to afford
129 conventional water purification plant, as exemplified by the UN foundation and solar improvement
130 programs and the World Health Organization's (WHO) charter program on disinfection system;
131
- 132 7. *Invites* Member States to improve and expand upon UN-Habitat proposal to offer assistance and support to
133 national government and local authorities on existing transportation solutions to be accessible at reasonable cost
134 to every citizen and servicing all urban areas, especially connecting residential areas with educational
135 institutions and centers of high economic activity;
136
- 137 8. *Further invites* developed countries to integrate sustainable development curriculum in study abroad programs
138 that educate youths from developing countries by:
139
- 140 a. Promoting the framework for the program, basing on New Zealand-ASEAN Scholar Awards, which
141 financially to support graduate students from developing countries to study in New Zealand for one
142 year with the focus on renewable energy and sustainable development;
143
- 144 9. *Suggests* that funding should be provided by developed countries who host exchange students for a period of
145 one year as well as donor States;
146
- 147 10. *Supports* initiatives made by Member States to reopen closed education services such as Medical Education
148 Partnership Initiative which funded 13 medical schools in 12 African countries to improve quantity, quality and
149 retention of their graduate students in an effort to begin strengthening health systems in those countries to
150 increase the number of doctors and nurses who work in developing countries;
151
- 152 11. *Encourages* highly capable public primary education teachers from urban areas to translocate to slums in order
153 to educate youth investing in the expansion of rural area's education and urbanization;
154
- 155 12. *Requests* the extension of existing urban transportation systems, funded by Member States, to allow teachers
156 from urban areas to translocate to slums in order provide stable education to youth;
157
- 158 13. *Promotes* the necessary education on social sciences in school curriculum that ensures women have the required
159 political knowledge in order for them to advance their political careers and their integration in urban
160 development;
161

- 162 14. *Suggests* the importance for Member States to implement a minimum quorum in local government that enables
163 qualified women with political backgrounds to work as politicians and to participate actively in decision-
164 making processes at all levels of subnational government to ensure that women are fully integrated in the urban
165 areas;
- 166
- 167 15. *Fully supports* the empowerment of women by strengthening women’s organizations that work on women’s
168 rights, ensuring the protection of women against discrimination and their rights as an integrated member of
169 society by:
- 170
- 171 a. Further recommending Member States to implement domestic violence hotlines that assist women who
172 face domestic abuse at home and in the public by expanding programs such as the Samoa Victims
173 Support Groups, that provides rural women with cell phones to contact hotlines in the case of
174 emergency;
 - 175
 - 176 b. Emphasizing the importance of organizations such as Safe and Friendly Cities for all established by
177 UN, which increases local government’s capacity to deal with violence against women as well as
178 incorporating women in all aspects of urban development;
 - 179
 - 180 c. Expressing the necessity of shelters that protect women who are victims of domestic violence by
181 establishing physiological therapy and educational workshops that empower women in urban areas by
182 expanding the World Psychiatric Association, which is currently present in Latin American Countries;
 - 183
 - 184 d. Further emphasizing the importance of the laws that promote equality and empowerment for
185 women such as the law of equality, equity and the eradication of violence against women, created in
186 2011 which guarantees equal access to education, equal pay and various protection against
187 discrimination;
 - 188
 - 189 e. Noting the importance of the Beijing Platform For Action held in China in 1995, adopted by UN
190 Member States, which showed their commitments to advance the goals of equality, development and
191 peace for all women around the world by promoting sustainable urbanization;
 - 192
 - 193 f. Promoting the use of the Trust Fund in Support of Action to Eliminate Violence against Women which
194 is a financial support initiative that works to eliminate gender-based violence;
 - 195
- 196 16. *Recommends* the implementation of a research project among slums called “My Circle, My Voice,” aiming to
197 achieve a more precise understanding of children’s needs by providing an educational inclusive environment by:
- 198
- 199 a. Noting that “My Circle, My Voice,” is built from the framework, “African Voice Days,” which
200 integrate youth in their communities by acknowledging improving their perspectives on Africa;
 - 201
 - 202 b. Ensuring this community center will help sustainable urban development, conducting research
203 activities once a week followed by a report to ECOSOC every three months;
 - 204
 - 205 c. Calling upon governments to offer opportunities to teachers who either choose this assignment or
206 teaching applicants who have not yet been offered official job as teachers to increase employment rate
207 and ensure that unemployed teachers have an opportunity to assist the slum;
 - 208
 - 209 d. Expressing its hope to lower crime rate through children education by providing children and youth
210 new opportunities, including then in the safe and inclusive environment of the community center, so
211 that they could be in the streets of the slums;
 - 212
 - 213 e. Suggesting that donor States provide necessary funding to nurture the success of. “My Circle, My
214 Voice.

Code: ECOSOC/1/8

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: The Social and Economic Integration of Sustainable Urbanization

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Noting* the theme of the 2014 Annual Ministerial Review (AMR), “Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for
4 meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future,” which
5 explains the challenges by countries who achieved the Millennium Goals and refocuses the Post-2015 on three
6 scopes of sustainability: Economic, Social, and Environmental,

7
8 *Bearing in mind* the theme of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the
9 auspices of the Economic and Social Council, “Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way
10 for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals,” which raises
11 awareness on environmental sustainability issues,

12
13 *Recalling* General Assembly 65/219 which expresses the concern of the negative aspects of poverty, inequality,
14 disparity and how this is aggravated by poorly implemented developmental strategies and poor governance
15 practices,

16
17 *Guided by* General Assembly 67/290 with the idea that information and technology sharing for sustainable
18 development is imperative for addressing recommendations for developing nations,

19
20 *Recognizing* the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation’s Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) in reducing applied
21 tariffs on environmental goods,

22
23 *Endorses* A/RES/68/239 regarding the importance of the private sphere into full implementation of sustainable
24 urban settlements and further recognizing the incentive lower tariffs can have on the development of private sectors,

25
26 *Recognizing* that mobility is a key component of urbanization, and based on the Planning and Design for Sustainable
27 Urban Mobility: Global Report on Human Settlements 2013, an urgent need to strengthen the transportation system,

28
29 *Recalling also the* Central Asia-South Asia Regional Electricity Market (CASAREM) which provides electricity to
30 Central Asian developing states by generating water,

31
32 *Recalling* A/RES/64/292, passed by ECOSOC committee in 2010, which explicitly recognizes clean water and
33 sanitation as a human right, and the particularly pressing need for both clean water and sanitation in developing
34 countries,

35
36 *Recognizing* the work done by *The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and*
37 *International Lakes* in creating a distinct and thorough plan for sustainable development with regard to discussing
38 the issue of water sanitation,

39
40 *Understanding* the vital role that Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SAICM) policy
41 framework has in fostering the sound management of chemicals, which is of particular importance due to the issues
42 rapidly growing urban areas encounter with water supplies, and have these goals coincide with sustainable
43 development goals,

44
45 *Understanding* the detrimental effects of uranium toxicity and other toxic chemicals on sustainable urban
46 development as well as the steps taken by the international community to remove uranium tailings from Central Asia
47 in A/RES/68/218 to prevent the contamination of drinking water and food,

48
49 *Highlighting* the importance of reorienting education to address sustainability in a locally relevant and culturally
50 appropriate fashion, such as outlined in Report 172 EX/11 by UNESCO, but also emphasizing the need for
51 permanent trained and educated professionals in unsustainable urban areas as mentioned in the ECOSOC’s
52 Integration Segment in 2014,

53

54 *Recognizing* how pivotal this year is regarding the importance of emerging new development goals in the post-2015
55 development agenda,
56

- 57 1. *Reaffirms* the Environmental Sustainability: Millennium Development Goal 7 which addresses sanitation, urban
58 slums, and the implementation of solar energy systems in order to promote alternative energy sources;
59
- 60 2. *Endorses* plurilateral negotiations on Environmental Goods Agreement while building consensus forged among
61 the 21 Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation's economies aimed at liberalizing import tariffs on a wide range of
62 environmental goods in order to achieve free trade for all countries;
63
- 64 3. *Encourages* Member States to enhance the means of transportation between the different regions in order to
65 improve the mobility of citizens and goods by the United Nations (UN) Advisory Committee of Local
66 Authorities (UNACLA);
67
- 68 4. *Encourages* all Member States to improve the living conditions of developing nations by:
69
 - 70 a. Financing sustainable urbanization projects through regional development banks;
71
 - 72 b. Financially endorsing projects such as (CASAEM) which uses hydropower to provide electricity to
73 developing countries;
74
 - 75 c. Considering the line D-pipeline from China through Central Asia to Turkmenistan which facilitates the
76 transfer of natural gas and oil into the capital of Turkmenistan, Oshgobat, bringing significant revenue
77 to rural and urban areas while simultaneously improving multilateral state relations;
78
- 79 5. *Encouraging* Member States to adopt proposals to address the issue of water sanitation which occurs in large
80 urban areas, as it is of paramount importance to ensure the health of peoples in rapidly growing urban areas;
81
- 82 6. *Endorses* the great work done by Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and UN
83 Environment Assembly (UNEA) in tackling the issue of waste management, and:
84
 - 85 a. Suggests that countries adopt the SAICM proposal which outlines scientific methods of producing
86 chemicals in a particular way which minimizes both the health risk and the potential adverse impact on
87 the environment;
88
 - 89 b. Recommends Member States who have not done so, to set a target date for implementing this
90 alternative method of production and disposal of chemical waste and implement programs alike in all
91 affected regions of climate change; These programs will protect the environment within the urban
92 areas and prevent sickness and disease;
93
- 94 7. *Urges* Member States to raise awareness about green technologies with the cooperation of the UN Educational,
95 Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and ask for assistance from multilateral institutions for
96 education and research facilities for the purpose of enabling individuals to understand and become conscious
97 about the significance of green technology in achieving sustainable development in urban areas for sustainable
98 development through ways such as, but not limited to:
99
 - 100 a. Holding annual symposiums under UNESCO patronage on the effects of green technology and the
101 different types of green technology concerning sustainable urbanization which would be held on a
102 regional, national, and international level;
103
 - 104 b. Strongly encourage UNESCO to promote in developing areas Teaching and Learning for a
105 Sustainable Future, a free multimedia education program, available online in order to raise awareness
106 of the need for education for the purpose of truly achieving sustainable urban areas;
107

- 108 8. *Designates* UNESCO chairs in each Member State to create strategies as well as oversee and evaluate their
109 implementation in order to ensure equal access to education in rural and urban areas to further recommend that
110 UNESCO chairs submit an annual report to ECOSOC;
111
- 112 9. *Recommends* that the international community to take an active role in the management, maintenance, and
113 removal of radioactive and toxic waste as it severely hinders sustainable urban development, by working:
114
- 115 a. In cooperation with UNEP to create and facilitate a regional specific guideline that limits the amount
116 of toxic waste that can be released in areas of potential urban development;
 - 117
 - 118 b. With environmental NGOs to create a regional specific distance radius from potential developing
119 areas, in order to reduce the risk of water and land contamination;
 - 120
- 121 10. *Requests* developed countries to assist developing countries by providing expertise on the design and
122 implementation of alternative energy sources by working with international translators to break language
123 barriers and create a site of unlimited communication.