

NMUN•NY 2016



20 – 24 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)

Committee Staff

Director	Camille Le Baron
Assistant Director	Adrian Hassler
Chair	Prasamsa Dhakal
Rapporteur	Amanda Jolly
Rapporteur	Carly Owens

Agenda

- I. Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
- II. Realizing the Right to Adequate Shelter through the New Urban Agenda
- III. Inclusive Urbanization for the Promotion of Equality and Social Cohesion

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HABITATIII/1/1	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Adopted without a vote
HABITATIII/1/2	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	95 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 23 abstentions
HABITATIII/1/3	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Adopted without a vote
HABITATIII/1/4	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Adopted without a vote
HABITATIII/1/5	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	89 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 30 abstentions
HABITATIII/1/6	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	92 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 26 abstentions
HABITATIII/1/7	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	106 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 13 abstentions
HABITATIII/1/8	Building Resilient Cities to	105 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 12 abstentions

	Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	
HABITATIII/1/9	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Adopted without a vote
HABITATIII/1/10	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	106 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 15 abstentions
HABITATIII/1/11	Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) held its Third Conference to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction
- II. Realizing the Right to Adequate Shelter through the New Urban Agenda
- III. Inclusive Urbanization for the Promotion of Equality and Social Cohesion

The session was attended by representatives of 128 Member States, two Observers, and one non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 18 working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics including desertification, sea level rise and river flooding, and education and awareness-raising programs. In addition, the topic of urban planning was covered extensively, focusing on details including: slum refurbishment, renewable energies and standards for resilient infrastructure. By Tuesday evening, there was a renewed sense of collaboration as ideas were exchanged and combined.

On Wednesday, 11 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, seven of which had amendments. The committee adopted 11 resolutions following voting procedure, three of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including raising awareness for disaster prevention, fostering the exchange of technology and data, and preserving local ecosystems. The work of the body profited greatly from the collaboration of Member States among and across regional partnerships to allow all members of the international community to benefit from their experiences, bearing in mind the mandate of the conference to create effective and consensual guidelines for sustainable urban development through the New Urban Agenda.



Code: HABITATIII/1/1

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*

2
3 *Considering* the specific needs of urban development within Member States, and especially those that are vulnerable
4 to climate-related events,

5
6 *Continuing to affirm* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), particularly Goal 7 on affordable and clean energy,
7 Goal 9 on industry innovation and infrastructure, Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities, Goal 13 on climate
8 action, specifically Target 11.5 on significantly reducing the number of deaths caused by disasters by 2030, and
9 Target 11b that aims that by 2020 there will be a significant increase in the amount of cities with integrated public
10 policies directed at resource mitigation and resilience to disasters,

11
12 *Recognizing* the importance of empowering youth to improve environmental resilience in their communities, and to
13 cooperate in that spirit across regions, as stated in SDG 4.7, which states that by 2030, all learners will acquire the
14 knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, thorough education for
15 sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles,

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17 *Emphasizing* the need to respond to the urgent threat of global warming on the basis of the best available scientific
18 knowledge adapted to the unique environments of Member States,

19
20 *Concerned* that effective information flows about disaster preparedness rarely reach the citizens on a local level,
21 especially in developing countries,

22
23 *Acknowledging* the 2015 United Nations (UN) Conference of the Parties (COP21), and its outcome document, the
24 *Paris Agreement*, as it serves as an important tool in mobilizing finance, technological support, and capacity
25 building for countries as well as helping to scale up global efforts to address and minimize loss and damage from
26 climate change,

27
28 *Commending* the *Hyogo Framework for Action on Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*
29 for its creation of public and institutional awareness, generating political commitment, focusing, and catalyzing on
30 actions through a wide range of stakeholders at all levels,

31
32 *Reiterating* clause 26 of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, which states that
33 comprehensive disaster risk governance and collaboration of Member States at the national, regional, and global
34 level is at the center of disaster risk reduction,

35
36 *Recalling* the *2014 International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)*, which explains that vulnerable cities
37 are a direct consequence of improper urban planning, lack of proper DRR policies, building practices, emergency
38 response plans and a lack of understanding of disasters, as well as data collection, data management and data
39 sharing,

40
41 *Recognizing* the successes in the collaboration of civil society organizations (CSOs) and international institutions,
42 such as the World Bank, as can be seen through programs such as the Knowledge Center on Cities and Climate
43 Change (K4C) and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR),

44
45 *Appreciating* the African Risk Capacity, a voluntary fund to aid vulnerable States to better plan, prepare, and
46 respond to disaster risks as a means to help vulnerable Member States that do not have the economic capability to
47 allocate funds to reduce disaster risks,

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49 *Further acknowledging* the recent successes of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNISDR) Global
50 Assessment Reports in monitoring disaster risk reduction strategies,

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1. *Requests* the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to form a multi-stakeholder cooperation platform called “United Resilient Building and Analysis Network” (URBAN) for all Member States, CSOs, and networks of cities (C40) for the purposes of sharing knowledge and expertise in urban planning, including threat management and preparedness, to meet every five years starting in March 2017, by:
 - a. Recommending all meetings take place in a location determined by the General Assembly;
 - b. Suggesting that the platform be led by one supervisor delegated from the host country with ten urban policy experts appointed by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat;
 - c. Suggesting annual reports from all Member States be submitted to URBAN to identify and assess the vulnerability of urban spaces to specific hazards concerning climate change, natural and other disasters, while taking into consideration respective regional, geographical, and climate change specificities and needs;
 - d. Assuring the accessibility of gathered data by competent authorities and stakeholders at all levels of government;
 - e. Encouraging the transfer of technological expertise to countries lacking institutional and infrastructural capacities based on Smart City Initiatives that are put forth in the outcome documents of the Thematic and Regional Meetings and which encompass the use of big data, information and communication technology tools; and
 - f. Requesting UN-Habitat to finance URBAN;
 2. *Recommends* regional bodies such as the European Union, the Union of South American Nations and other such regional organizations, to create and implement a voluntary fund using the framework of the African Risk Capacity created by the African Union;
 3. *Expresses its hope* that all Member States apply the Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, as outlined in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, in order to minimize the risks of natural disasters and climate change related catastrophes, while placing the emphasis on:
 - a. The development of sustainable climate forecasting methods, early warning systems and disaster management targeting the needs of citizens at the local level;
 - b. The transfer and sharing of disaster risk reduction technology and capacity building for enhancing data collection and transparency by:
 - i. Building capacities to collect and share data between governments, the private sector, universities, think tanks, and NGOs;
 - ii. Transferring and sharing technology regarding solid efficient climate resilient infrastructure and early warning systems;
 - iii. Capacity building to exchange engineering expertise for the construction of bridges, roads, canals, dams, and other forms of urban infrastructure;
 - iv. Sharing water reclamation technology;
 - c. Sustainable development with public transportation, land conservation, decentralizing water supply, waste management and green and local economy;

- 105 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of increased support to the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network with an
106 increased emphasis on:
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- 108 a. Culturally-sensitive forms of education on climate change and disaster risk reduction;
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 - 110 b. The facilitation of intercultural and international dialogue about the importance of building resilient
111 cities through sustainable development;
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 - 113 c. Educating and training the population on disaster management and first aid after natural disasters by
114 the governments through:
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 - 116 i. Empowering citizens with knowledge and skills regarding DRR to allow them to cope during
117 disasters and crisis;
 - 118 ii. Intensifying courses in school curriculum about climate change and DRR;
 - 119 iii. Implementing annual evacuation trainings and seminars in schools, public institutions and
120 corporations handled by local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
 - 121 iv. Involving NGOs in the training process, for example, the Climate Action Network (CAN), the
122 Climate Works Foundation, the Conservation International and more;
- 123
- 124 5. *Recommends* greater global educational exchange and research commitment concerning the topic of urban
125 resilience and DRR, with an eye towards developing capacity in States with limited DRR knowledge, by:
126
- 127 a. Encouraging universities and private and public corporations that hold proprietary research and know-
128 how related to DRR as well as environmentally sustainable technologies and practices to allow easier
129 access to their information or research;
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 - 131 b. Instituting exchange programs, internship programs, and other educational opportunities between
132 universities and schools of engineering to increase awareness and participation in fields that benefit
133 DRR;
134
 - 135 c. Promoting cooperation between universities on educational and research levels in topics related to
136 DRR and resilient technologies, for instance through specific research grants and programs and greater
137 sharing of professorial resources;
138
- 139 6. *Encourages* the expansion and growing participation in the Local Governments for Sustainability Initiative
140 (ICLEI), in order to promote increased regional and international cooperation through:
141
- 142 a. Knowledge and technology-transfer to raise awareness about the importance of resilient and resource-
143 efficient and sustainable cities;
144
 - 145 b. Encouraging technology transfer through ICLEI networks and communities for forecasting systems
146 regarding natural and manmade disasters using a bottom-up approach and targeting the needs of the
147 people at the local level, including intensified courses in school curriculum about climate change;
148
 - 149 c. Suggesting technological companies further invest in the Public-Private Collaboration for Urban
150 Resilience, with an increased emphasis on concrete actions specializing in green technology and
151 focusing on developing countries in order to provide direct assistance for sustainable urban planning,
152 such as using unused buildings, which will encourage green economy and reduce environmental
153 impact;
154
- 155 7. *Asks* for an expansion of the Geographic Information System (GIS) to include rural areas in developing
156 countries in order to use these as an early warning system, while considering the targets of DRR, by:
157
- 158 a. Recommending that all information collected for GIS should be inclusive of poverty related
159 information to better facilitate implementation of technological upgrades;
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- 161 b. Requesting the implementation of DRR technology to follow the guidelines set by the *Sendai*
162 *Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* such as proper planning, better land management, non-risk
163 informed policies and resilience-building, as a means to protect vulnerable populations and to help
164 facilitate poverty reduction through DRR;
165
- 166 8. *Emphasizes* the importance and effectiveness of raising awareness through campaigns specific to each country
167 depending on its type of disaster vulnerability, by encouraging the participation of stakeholders at risk with a
168 specific focus on citizens and on the promotion of the UNISDR Global Assessment Reports.



Code: HABITATIII/1/2

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*

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3 *Deeply concerned with the rapid growth of urban areas leading to an increase of climate change challenges and*
4 *disasters,*

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6 *Recalling General Assembly (GA) resolution 68/239 of 27 December 2013 on the Implementation of the Outcome*
7 *of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the strengthening of the United Nations*
8 *(UN) Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat),*

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10 *Recalling further GA resolution 64/201 of 2009 on the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against*
11 *Desertification (2010–2020),*

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13 *Recalling further GA resolution 66/207 of 22 December 2011 that mandated the Third United Nations Conference*
14 *on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) to focus on implementing the *New Urban Agenda**
15 *with urban sustainable development,*

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17 *Deeply alarmed at the extreme negative effects of desertification, which is increasing in various areas around the*
18 *world, destroying arable land and leading to both environmental and economic loss, specifically through its*
19 *detrimental effects on the existence and sustainability of urban areas,*

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21 *Stressing the implementation of preventive measures to combat desertification in lands that are not yet degraded,*

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23 *Recognizing that nearly 1.5 billion people globally, or 42% of the very poor, live in areas degraded by*
24 *desertification, resulting in massive strains on developing countries to provide adequate access to water, housing,*
25 *and basic necessities in urban areas,*

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27 *Acknowledging marginalized social groups, including but not limited to people living in slums and refugee camps,*
28 *as crucial stakeholders in the future of sustainable urban development,*

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30 *Realizing that the trends of mass urbanization, poor agricultural practice and resource management in many regions*
31 *are inextricably linked to desertification and its effects on food security, as half of the world's livestock is grazed in*
32 *drylands,*

33

34

34 *Having considered that dynamic partnerships and open forums are the best means of fostering productive discussion*
35 *on disaster preparedness, urban design, and architectural innovation,*

36

37

37 *Noting also that the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious**
38 **Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa* (UNCCD) has made great progress in mitigating the negative*
39 *effects of desertification,*

40

41

41 *Aware that many of these issues are caused by climate change, which was recently addressed during the 21st*
42 *Conference of the Parties to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) held in*
43 *Paris in 2015 to reduce worldwide greenhouse gas emissions,*

44

45

45 *Concerned by the UNCCD's limited number of Regional Annexes to combat desertification in all Member States,*
46 *and therefore the neglect of climate-specific policies and programs for urban development in the Middle East and*
47 *Africa,*

48

49 *Reaffirming* the importance of creating sustainable industry, housing, transportation, and patterns of urbanization in
50 ways which are conducive to the timely and comprehensive distribution of aid and emergency responses,
51

52 *Recognizing* the efficiency of localized strategies and task forces, such as the Arab Ministerial Forum on Housing
53 and Urban Development in addressing regional issues posed by environmental degradation and mass urbanization,
54

55 *Further recognizing* the work done by the Arab Region Expert Meeting on Local-Urban Indicators for the
56 Implementation of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*,

57
58 *Having examined* the United Nations Environmental Programme's (UNEP) Sustainable Social Housing Initiative
59 (SUSHI), which incorporates local administrators and policies to efficiently create solutions in social housing
60 programs in developing countries,
61

62 *Noting with appreciation* the effectiveness of partnerships with private enterprises and academics in driving creative
63 solutions to housing and urban planning, such as the partnership between IKEA and the United Nations High
64 Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or UN-Habitat's Global Collaborative Design Competition,
65

66 *Mindful* of recent technological advances such as geoengineering, water collection and storage methods, and better
67 accessibility to clean energy that help slow or reverse the adverse effects of climate change on the environment in
68 urban areas in particular,
69

70 *Underscoring* GA resolution 44/172 passed on 19 December 1989, known as the Plan of Action to Combat
71 Desertification, which collected information regarding desertification in relevant geographic regions,
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73 1. *Encourages* the convening of a two-week, bi-annual international conference in Masdar City, UAE, of all UN
74 Member States, in addition to relevant stakeholders such as The Trialogue and civil societies, modeled after the
75 C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, which acknowledges the financial situations of certain Member States,
76 for the purposes of:
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- 78 a. Addressing issues related to desertification and its global impact on sustainable urban development
79 and the resilience of cities, paying particular attention to marginalized social groups;
80
81 b. Applying work done by existing Arab regional conferences, such as the Arab Ministerial Forum on
82 Housing and Urban Development, the Arab Region Expert Meeting on Local-Urban Indicators for
83 the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction tackling regional specific
84 issues in order to use Arab expertise;
85
86 c. Facilitating the exchange of resources and technology related to preventing desertification and
87 alleviating its adverse effects on livelihoods and sustainability of urban areas, sustainable
88 agricultural techniques, and clean water resources and technology such as desalination methods;
89
90 d. Directing funds to developing countries through the independent Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
91 (ADFD) for the purpose of improving their capacity to develop sustainable urban development
92 practices, wherein 50% of the funds will be provided by the ADFD, and the remainder will be
93 provided by international financial institutions such as the UN Adaptation Fund (AF) and other
94 development partners;
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96 2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the fight against desertification with a focus on the enlargement and improvement
97 of the existing Great Green Wall initiative through:
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- 99 a. Increasing funding toward the Great Green Wall initiative by encouraging cooperation between
100 parties of the international community, including civil societies, NGOs, UN bodies such as UNCCD,
101 and the private sector;
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103 b. Involving the local communities and municipalities into the decision-making process and the
104 implementation of forest-planting projects;

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- c. Enlarging the project to apply to other desert areas aside from the Sahara;
 - d. Emphasizing the maintenance of the existing forests developed by the program;
 - e. Increasing communication and information sharing between the main stakeholders facing the problem of densification;
3. *Recommends* that the UNCCD increase attention towards the urban-desertification synergy, by:
- a. Adding ‘urban centers’ to their list of key thematic issues in order to systematically draw attention to research and information dissemination on the urban-desertification synergy;
 - b. Expanding the range of projects funded by the UNCCD’s portion of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to include the financing of projects aimed to prevent or reverse desertification in eligible States parties;
 - c. Exploring the possibility of creating new Regional Annexes based upon current UN regional subdivisions in order to acknowledge regional specificities and challenges;
 - d. Increasing the diversity of the Roster of Experts so as to offer all States within each Annex equal opportunities to contribute their expertise;
4. *Urges* collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and developing countries to promote provisioning services in an effort to strengthen and diversify the methods of aid for populations contending with the negative effects on urban resilience associated with recurrent droughts and:
- a. Approves programs for farmer managed natural regeneration to restore the productivity of degraded land that will initiate adaption in accordance to climatic stress and thus contributing to the capacity of resilience of adjacent urban areas;
 - b. Recommends integrating UNEP Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction programs to promote ecosystem management, conservation, and restoration;
 - a. Strongly encourages States to support local populations in caring for common land, particularly to prevent degradation of the farms and pastures that provide a secure and sustainable food source for adjacent urban areas;
 - b. Encourages Member States to adopt measures initiated by Article 20 of the UN Watercourses Convention to promote the protection of the ecosystem by instituting better allocation of water resources;
 - c. Urges Member States to adopt systems such as crop intensification techniques in an effort to promote sustainable agriculture while providing drought resistance through the conservation of water as a means of ecosystem preservation;
5. *Encourages* the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UNCCD to increase inter-organization collaboration on the topic of technical operation programs that help identify and manage water resources, and thereby:
- a. Highlights the benefits of long term techniques employed such as isotope hydrology that contribute to the overarching global goal of improving water quality, availability and management by providing the necessary field equipment, data analysis resources and training courses;
 - b. Invites innovative short term practices that immediately addresses the situation by partnering with WaterisLife to provide point-of-use filters in households for clean water;

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- c. Recommends instituting a program in pump repair and replacement that incorporates modifying hand dug wells to install covers and hand pumps;
 - d. Supports strategies to improve the efficiency and equity in the distribution of the water resources of cities, such as catchment management services, which coordinate all actors at the national, state, and local levels to prevent droughts, desertification and degradation;
6. *Suggests* expanding UN-Habitat forums and competitions for urban design and planning solutions, such as the Global Collaborative Design Competition (GCDC) or partnerships with private sector entities, in order to support and encourage innovation in developing sustainable housing and infrastructure to help combat the adverse effects of desertification on urban areas by:
- a. Encouraging the expansion of resources allotted to the GCDC in recognition of its unique ability to generate creative solutions and greater public participation;
 - b. Advocating that States capitalize on partnerships with the private sector as a means of creating cost effective solutions to temporary shelter, mass housing, transportation, sanitation, and other issues;
7. *Further encourages* the expansion of SUSHI to incorporate Least Developed Countries (LDCs), developing countries, and developed countries in order to promote local ownership of problems related to desertification and incorporate local solutions with financial and logistic support by UNEP;
8. *Urges* States to develop solutions to desertification and mass urbanization with a focus on ameliorating the conditions of the poor and marginalized members of society, by:
- a. Working with emergency planners to ensure that disaster relief aid is distributed with an emphasis on slum areas and less-developed areas;
 - b. Encouraging the development of housing, water, power, and sanitation services in poor areas through subsidized housing initiatives and increased municipal budgets to accommodate these improvements;
 - c. Promoting proactive planning which takes into account the current trends of mass urbanization and fluxes of marginalized social groups into urban areas;
9. *Encourages* greater cooperation between the ministries of housing and development in all States in order to establish a network of peer professionals.



Code: HABITAT/III/1/3

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially Article 13, which promotes international*
4 *cooperation in the economic, social, educational, and health fields,*

5
6 *Wishing for further global cooperation in funding sustainable development initiatives,*

7
8 *Recalling the Habitat Agenda, enshrined by 1996 General Assembly (GA) resolution 51/177, which underlines the*
9 *necessity to confront climate change by bilateral, sub-regional, regional, and international cooperation,*

10
11 *Noting with appreciation the Paris Agreement following the 2015 United Nations (UN) Conference of the Parties,*
12 *enshrined by FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1, which stressed that climate change is a common concern of humankind,*
13 *and aimed at strengthening climate technology development and transfer arrangements under the UN Framework*
14 *Convention on Climate Change,*

15
16 *Further recalling the 11th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster*
17 *Risk Reduction 2015-2030, both enshrined by 2015 GA resolution 70/1,*

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19 *Emphasizing the need to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable,*

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21 *Bearing in mind the SDGs, in particular the 17th SDG, which promotes a global partnership for the SDGs, and in*
22 *particular the inclusion of the civil society into sustainable development policy,*

23
24 *Endorsing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, enshrined by 2015 General Assembly resolution 69/313, calling for non-*
25 *governmental organizations (NGOs) to be included in sustainable development policy,*

26
27 *Acknowledging the success of the Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and*
28 *Adaptation (PROVIA), created by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and by the UN Educational, Scientific*
29 *and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2011,*

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31 *Taking into account, however, that PROVIA neither focuses on cities nor on disasters related to climate change, nor*
32 *does it provide cities with the possibility to request scientific expertise,*

33
34 1. *Strongly encourages* the General Assembly of the United Nations to change the mandate of PROVIA by
35 *establishing a new Scientific Working Committee named Urban Resilience Task Force (URTF);*

36
37 2. *Recommends* the General Assembly of the United Nations to assemble a multinational and diverse body of
38 *scientists and engineers in the URTF which would:*

39
40 a. *Be drafted from UNESCO, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the Intergovernmental*
41 *Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), as well as NGOs focusing on a scientific approach to climate*
42 *change;*

43
44 b. *Consist of approximately 150 field experts whom would be assembled on a case-by-case-basis as soon*
45 *as requested by a local government;*

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47 c. *Help increase community awareness through international and local expertise and collaboration;*

48
49 3. *Suggests* that the proposed URTF approaches cities requesting assistance in the following way:
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- 51 a. By analysing the urban natural environment and ecosystem, through reports detailing weaknesses in
52 the existing infrastructure;
53
- 54 b. By assessing disaster risks, through data gathering on climatic and geological hazards at local levels;
55
- 56 c. By outlining disaster contingency plans to make cities ready to face climate change induced natural
57 disasters, including early warning systems, evacuation plans, first response strategies and aftermath
58 recovery initiatives;
59
- 60 4. *Proclaims* the proposed URTF's administration to:
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- 62 a. Be based at the PROVIA Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya;
63
- 64 b. Act under the leadership of the PROVIA Scientific Steering Committee;
65
- 66 5. *Advises* that the URTF's mandate shall:
67
- 68 a. Be concentrated on urban disaster risk reduction with an attentive eye towards climate change induced
69 catastrophes such as floods, desertification, droughts and typhoons;
70
- 71 b. Be focused on the specific needs of the most vulnerable regions, particularly on low lands like the
72 Netherlands, flood plains like Bangladesh, coastal areas like Indonesia and Small Island States, tropical
73 cyclone basins like the Philippines and desertification zones or drought zones such as the Sahel region;
74
- 75 6. *Intends* for the proposed URTF to be funded by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
76 (GFDRR) which is managed by the World Bank;
77
- 78 7. *Further intends* the proposed URTF cooperate with the World Organization of United Cities and Local
79 Governments (UCLG) in order to connect local governments with the URTF, so as to give them better access to
80 the scientific expertise needed to face their respective challenges;
81
- 82 8. *Encourages* local governments to request scientific expertise from the URTF.



Code: HABITATIII/1/4

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*

2
3 *Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by each and every Member State of the United*
4 *Nations (UN) in 2015, specifically by Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, Goal 7 on affordable and clean energy,*
5 *Goal 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure, Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and Goal 17 on*
6 *partnerships for the goals,*

7
8 *Cognizant of the utility of climate change reduction measures as a means of reducing the impact of climate change-*
9 *induced natural disasters in the future, by making cities more environmentally sustainable and less environmentally*
10 *damaging,*

11
12 *Reiterating that an estimated 1 billion people live in either slums or sub-standard housing according to the World*
13 *Health Organization (WHO) for 2016 and cognizant of their increased vulnerability to natural disasters as a result of*
14 *their living circumstances, as discussed in the UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction,*

15
16 *Recognizing the need to improve living conditions within said slums and informal settlements as well as decreasing*
17 *the percentage of the urban population residing within these areas, in compliance with SDG Indicator 11.1.1,*

18
19 *Emphasizing the importance of international, regional, national and local cooperation pertaining to developing*
20 *disaster resistant and environmentally sustainable cities and settlements as declared SDG 17,*

21
22 *Further emphasizing the benefits promoting a regional focus on climate change and disaster risk awareness that will*
23 *further allow for more targeted solutions and eventual risk reduction both regionally and inter-regionally,*

24
25 *Understanding that, in many cases, states may lack the resources to engage in the far-reaching changes to civil*
26 *planning, engineering, and sustainable development that accelerating environmental and disaster risks necessitate,*

27
28 *Reasserting SDG 9.4 which calls upon nations to upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them*
29 *sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound*
30 *technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective*
31 *capabilities,*

32
33 *Recognizing that retrofitting existing infrastructure with environmentally sustainable technology is a cost-effective*
34 *practice that provides both a fiscal and environmental incentive to pursue environmental resilience,*

35
36 1. *Recommends that urban planners in individual states and localities, especially in high-growth regions, create*
37 *strategic plans for both disaster resilient and environmentally conscious urban expansion and use municipal*
38 *agglomeration, zoning, and other civil procedures in a manner that plans for growth in alignment with SDG 11,*
39 *by:*

- 40
41 a. *Developing housing projects that aim to ensure the access of all people, regardless of background or*
42 *socioeconomic status, to adequate, safe, and affordable living opportunities that are built sustainably*
43 *with environmentally safe and renewable materials, as suggested by SDG Target 11.1;*
44
45 b. *Updating zoning laws to account for changing residential, commercial, and other considerations as*
46 *urban locals grow with special attention paid to the zoning of hitherto ignored or underserved areas,*
47 *particularly slums and areas with high concentrations of refugees or displaced individuals, in order to*
48 *bring such areas into the planning process and attempt to upgrade the living conditions within said*
49 *slums and informal settlements, with special attention paid to both the environmental risks faced by*
50 *certain areas, for instance with specific zoning codes for areas with high probabilities of flooding,*

- 51 mudslides;
- 52
- 53 c. Instituting procedures for formalizing and recognizing land ownership within local governments, so
- 54 that land can be more accurately appraised by urban planners for DRR measures, including:
- 55
- 56 i. A process by which unclaimed land within urban locales, especially if inhabited by internally
- 57 displaced persons or legal asylum-seekers, can be granted a title and be officially registered as
- 58 a domicile with local authorities, as subject to local law;
- 59 ii. A calculation by which zoning officials can transparently determine the value of the land in
- 60 question and include measures of environmental risk in their calculations;
- 61 iii. The integration of impromptu and unplanned settlements and slums into city-wide plans for
- 62 resilient development;
- 63
- 64 d. Striving to increase access to safer, more cost effective, and environmentally sustainable municipal
- 65 utilities such as clean energy, potable water sources, and waste management for people of all genders
- 66 and socioeconomic backgrounds, prioritizing populations that live in slums or informal settlements
- 67 first, in accordance with SDGs 6 and 7;
- 68
- 69 e. Advising that densely populated areas prone to natural disasters maintaining basic fresh water and
- 70 ration stockpiles in the event of a disaster;
- 71
- 72 f. Encourages population dense buildings, such as informal settlements and slums that are especially
- 73 susceptible and vulnerable to fires and other related damages, to develop and adopt fire prevention and
- 74 maintenance practices to make said buildings more resilient against disasters;
- 75
- 76 2. *Calls for* the expansion of the Regional Urban Observatory (RUO-Nets) mission from that of wholly
- 77 observational work to actively encourage the sharing of information, expertise, and statistics related to urban
- 78 development, by providing regional platforms for local urban planners to maintain focus on larger climate
- 79 change and disaster related issues within respective regions; RUO-Nets can then provide global resources they
- 80 currently acquire, after consultation with all regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council
- 81 (ECOSOC), in order to provide logistical support for countries lacking the capacities for implementation; the
- 82 RUO-Net will:
- 83
- 84 a. Provide a platform for experienced actors to share important information on handling specific
- 85 disasters, cognizant of the unique issues relevant to the regions within they operate;
- 86
- 87 b. Advise and advocate for the sharing of expertise pertaining to both environmentally sustainable and
- 88 disaster resilient urban planning practices at a local, national, and regional level;
- 89
- 90 c. Support positive urban growth and development pertaining to the economic, social, and environmental
- 91 links between urban and rural regions, as put forth by SDG Target 11.a;
- 92
- 93 d. Produce advisory reports for regional actors both from the public and private sector to guide measures
- 94 for disaster risk mitigation;
- 95
- 96 3. *Creates* as an additional tool for supporting meaningful urban planning in underdeveloped and underserved
- 97 communities, an initiative within UN Habitat titled City Planners Without Borders, which:
- 98
- 99 a. Strives to serve underserved areas become more resilient to natural disasters via intelligent urban
- 100 planning;
- 101
- 102 b. Operates as a platform through which experts in the field of Urban Development can donate their time
- 103 and experience, thereby providing their experience as a resource for underfunded or understaffed areas
- 104 that lack such resources internally;
- 105

- 106 c. Can work, in coordination with local authorities, to build capacity in civil planning locally as well as
107 provide training opportunities and a knowledge transfer for local, national and regional engineering
108 students;
- 109
- 110 d. Will actively work to preserve and safeguard the local, national, regional, and global heritage in the
111 areas which the volunteer Urban Developers work, in conjunction with SDG Target 11.4;
- 112
- 113 e. Can further the information-sharing mission of the RUO-Nets by using its consolidated data to
114 implement changes within and across regions at a local and community level, while simultaneously
115 further encouraging innovative thinking and logistical analysis;
- 116
- 117 4. *Encourages* Member States to begin retrofitting existing infrastructure in order to make it more resilient to both
118 climate change and natural disasters, and recognizing that this would be a more cost-effective and space-
119 effective way of creating environmentally sustainable and disaster resistant infrastructure, by:
- 120
- 121 a. Offering fiscal incentives and subsidies for the integration and adoption of environmentally friendly
122 technologies and practices, such as the adoption of solar technology, LEDs, low-flow water fixtures,
123 energy-efficient heating and cooling systems, greywater systems, composting bins, into both
124 residential and commercial buildings and infrastructure;
- 125
- 126 b. Advocating that existing buildings are equipped with weather-proof materials appropriate for local
127 disaster concerns, reinforcing and repairing building foundations to make them more earthquake
128 resilient, where applicable;
- 129
- 130 c. Advising that regions often subject to flooding develop countermeasures such as increased drainage
131 abilities within infrastructure, and water level control technologies such as emergency levees, where
132 applicable.



Code: HABITATIII/1/5

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilience to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*

2
3 *Considering* General Assembly resolution 69/219 which establishes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
4 particularly SDG 11,

5
6 *Recognizing* that the global multi-hazard risk assessment, which uses a probabilistic modelling technique developed
7 by the United Nations (UN) Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and its partners, has estimated that the
8 cost of annual risks - only from earthquakes, floods, tropical cyclones and tsunamis - is at \$360 billion,

9
10 *Taking into account* the Global Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission (GPC) which reports on
11 standards for local government and provides transparent Gas Emission measures in accordance with the
12 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes (IPCC) strategies,

13
14 *Reiterating* the 11th Sustainable Development Goal, which is focused on making cities and human settlements
15 inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by involving investments in public transit, creating green public spaces, and
16 improving urban planning,

17
18 *Recalling* the Harmonized Emissions Accounting Tool Plus (HEAT+) role by helping local governments on
19 developing efficient plans which offer measures on Green House Gas Emissions, Common Air Pollutants (CAP) and
20 other Volatile Compounds (VOC),

21
22 *Bearing* in mind the need for Member States to understand its cities disaster risk reduction (DRR) level and to
23 promote social equity so as to sustain 66 percent of the world's population that will be living in cities by 2050,

24
25 *Reiterating* the UNISDR policy on gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction, which emphasizes making
26 disaster risk reduction gender sensitive,

27
28 1. *Stresses* Member States develop and implement programs to construct resilient cities which include aspects of
29 sustainable housing, transportation, waste management, green economy, and land conservation by:

30
31 a. Recommending adding green roofs to buildings to combat flooding and to strengthen resilience in
32 urban areas as well as to improve disaster risk reduction;

33
34 b. Suggesting the use of smart urban distribution systems such as city-bike carries, electric trucks, and
35 water transportation to reduce carbon emissions;

36
37 c. Suggesting mainstream consideration when preparing land use plans, reviewing urban proposals, or in
38 the decision making process about future urban infrastructures and services;

39
40 d. Recommending the Sustainability Financing Mechanism Strategy (SFMS) to serve as a new model for
41 funding "green" projects and to transition to a green economy as a strategic priority;

42
43 2. *Recommends* all Member States to conduct and evaluate a risk assessment of its cities and infrastructure in
44 order to detect vulnerable communities through report findings, and develop a risk reduction platform on the
45 regional, national, and local levels, by adopting initiatives by:

46
47 a. Emphasizing the issue of building resilient cities in municipalities through public awareness;

48
49 b. Supporting the creation of a multi-stakeholder's task forces to deal with implementation of building
50 resilient cities;

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- c. Encouraging municipalities to develop a monitoring strategy with short-term and long-term goals to ensure productivity;
 - d. Urging gender-equality in the building of resilient cities for optimum results in resiliency;
3. *Encourages* all Member States to promote long term disaster prevention and mitigation by following the Urban Low Emissions Development Strategy (Urban-LEDS) to implement an appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters in order to coordinate cities' transitions to becoming resilient by:
- a. Utilizing a local program for regional authorities, which builds up a flexible methodology that will target urban development policies, plan and applications;
 - b. Using the HEAT+ which is a multilingual online Green House Gas record tool that contributes to decision making;
 - c. Promoting the Pool of Expertise to local government in order to share scientific, academic, industrial and non-governmental organization's knowledge;
 - d. Promoting the Carbon Climate Registry (CCR) which enhances transparency and accountability of climate change actions of local and regional authorities;
4. *Encourages* both public and private multilateral partnerships among Member States to foster international cooperation in order to insure disaster risk long-term prevention by encouraging Member States to adopt a national environmental fiscal reform that will allocate favorable income tax measures to businesses and enterprises, through the implementation of tax deductions and for the use of ecological and sustainable certifications, such as the Forest Stewardship, the ISO 14001, and the Environment Agency's Monitoring Certification Scheme (MCERTS);
5. *Encourages* Member States to be gender-sensitive in the DRR context in order to ensure a long-term resilience and inclusion of women by:
- a. Promoting gender-sensitive resilient infrastructures in order to develop adequate infrastructures and basic services as well as effective urban planning policies that are inclusive to all;
 - b. Incorporating Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment for the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams to be more effective in their coordinated deployment response due to the establishment of resilient infrastructures in areas after natural or human-made disaster.



Code: HABITATIII/1/6

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*
2
3 *Recalling* the outcome of the Second United Nations (UN) Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the
4 subsequent progress toward realizing the right to adequate housing,
5
6 *Bearing in mind* Goal 9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to build resilient infrastructure, promote
7 sustainable industrialization and further urbanization,
8
9 *Recalling* Goal 11 of the SDGs, to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable,
10
11 *Further recalling* Goal 13 of the SDGs, to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,
12
13 *Taking into consideration* the variety of legislation present in each Member State, and therefore allowing each
14 respective State to come up with tailored policies targeting the issue of resilience city building,
15
16 *Emphasizing* that the value of improving cities' infrastructure, sustainability, and resilience significantly outweighs
17 the cost, seeing that climate change disaster recovery is more costly than implementing adaptive and preventive
18 measures,
19
20 *Recognizing* the work of the UN Development Programme's (UNDP) actions to increase the engagement of
21 marginalized groups, such as children and youth, women, senior and disabled citizens, in development and decision
22 making process,
23
24 *Fully believing* that marginalized groups need to be empowered through the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction
25 (DDR) into educational programs during the building of resilient cities, as indicated by the *Hyogo Framework for*
26 *Action 2005-2015* and the *Sendai Framework for Action 2015-2030*,
27
28 *Aware of* the success of the World Bank Group's Environment Strategy 2012-2022 and green bond funding for
29 innovative green infrastructure in developed and developing countries, allowing for exponential growth and
30 investment in sustainable urban development,
31
32 *Recognizing* the effectiveness of regional funds, such as the South-American Socio-Environmental fund (CASA)
33 and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), in allocating funds needed by Member States and
34 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote climate change and natural disaster risk prevention,
35
36 *Reaffirming* the importance of empowering local and national governments and institutions to create effective,
37 transparent and efficient taxation systems that promote solutions at all levels to the negative effects of climate
38 change and natural disaster risk reduction,
39
40 *Reiterating* the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) emphasis on the importance of sustainable
41 environmental practices in developing urban areas, in the effort to promote socioeconomic equality and ecological
42 preservation while expanding economic growth,
43
44 *Restating* and improving upon General Assembly resolution 61/110 of 14 December 2006, which established the UN
45 Platform for Space-based information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), to ensure
46 that all States and international and regional organizations have access to and develop the capacity to use all types of
47 information sharing systems to better predict natural disasters, and monitor Disaster Risk Reduction management,
48
49 *Fully believing* that marginalized groups need to be empowered through the integration of DDR into educational
50 programs during the building of resilient cities, as indicated by the *Hyogo Framework* and the *Sendai Framework*,

51

52 *Convinced* that public-private partnerships such as conditional subsidization and tax incentives, specifically in terms
53 of strengthening structural capacity to withstand disaster, are highly beneficial toward empowering national
54 economies and urban economic growth,
55

56 *Taking note* of the SDGs particularly in regards to developing countries, providing financial and political assistance
57 in retrofitting existing infrastructure, while also implementing the latest environmental technologies in new
58 infrastructure,
59

60 1. *Recommends* that national and city governments utilize the UN Human Settlements Programme’s (UN-Habitat)
61 City Prosperity Index (CPI) in assessing development and progress in order to make sure that those are done in
62 a way that improves sustainability, social cohesion and overall well-being, reaffirming that the CPI can serve to:
63

64 a. Assess progress and development by considering criteria such as life quality, the presence of adequate
65 infrastructures, equity and environmental sustainability;
66

67 b. Enable governments to assess development from a multidimensional, holistic, perspective, thus
68 avoiding the negative impacts of development focused only on economic growth;
69

70 2. *Encourages* Member States to seek guidance from the World Bank Environment Strategy, International Finance
71 Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), in order to find creative financing
72 solutions to building clean resilient infrastructure, using mechanisms such as:
73

74 a. Green bond funding for green projects and the growing socially responsible capital market within
75 which the IFC and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) currently
76 operate;
77

78 b. The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), which provides technical assistance to
79 governments in developing countries in order to support environmentally conscious projects funded by
80 private investment;
81

82 c. The Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), which aids in the evaluation
83 of countries’ natural assets and sustainable energy potential, acting as an information source for
84 governmental institutions in the creation of policy;
85

86 d. The exploration of Social Impact Bonds and Development Impact Bonds, which have the potential to
87 provide resources to fund social investment strategies designed to empower communities to generate
88 green concepts and sustainable projects;
89

90 3. *Invites* all Member States to support the creation of a fund to be named the “Common International Disaster
91 Response Fund” building on the following elements:
92

93 a. Financial contribution on a voluntary basis while encouraging developed Member States to contribute
94 more significantly;
95

96 b. Financial contribution on a voluntary basis from local private partners, including but not limited to
97 banks, insurance companies and private investors;
98

99 c. Advice and guidance from UN and non-governmental organizations (NGO) emergency response
100 agencies;
101

102 d. Thorough cooperation with resilient urbanization infrastructure experts from faculties of
103 environmental design in universities and colleges;
104

105 e. Advocacy focusing on the importance of rebuilding faster and better;
106

- 107 f. Providing support and assistance to countries affected by disasters in their efforts to rebuild key
108 infrastructures that are crucial to urban economic and social dynamic such as roads, bridges,
109 hospitals, school and main small and medium enterprises;
110
- 111 4. *Further encourages* Member States to promote confidence-based micro-financing initiatives that would provide
112 low-interest loans to members of urban communities, in order to finance development projects aiming at
113 improving cities' sustainability, resilience and capacity for disaster recovery, including support from:
114
- 115 a. Existing funds, such as the Peace Development Fund, the UN Youth Fund, the Disaster Relief
116 Emergency Fund, and the Community Risk Reduction Fund from the Caribbean Development Bank;
117
- 118 b. The appointment of representatives of these funds in urban communities, which in cooperation with
119 local leaders will target relevant projects that could be conducted by the community itself, in order to
120 improve its resilience and sustainability;
121
- 122 5. *Encourages* the use of databases such as UN-SPIDER, available to all Member States, for the purpose of:
123
- 124 a. Holding information about climate change and natural disasters measures and vulnerability as a
125 means to improve the share of information among Member States;
126
- 127 b. Managing and controlling the distribution of resources and funds;
128
- 129 6. *Encourages* all Member States to implement thematic discussions on DRR education in key international
130 forums and systematically include these discussions on the agendas for Global and Regional Platforms for
131 Disaster Risk Reduction by:
132
- 133 a. Promoting school safety by raising awareness about DRR and response in public and private school
134 systems, especially primary schools consisting of students aged 1 to 12 years;
135
- 136 b. Considering the implementation of natural disaster emergency drills in schools and local communities,
137 especially those in close proximity to areas particularly vulnerable to such disasters;
138
- 139 7. *Suggests* the implementation of a global disaster mitigation program, to be coordinated jointly between the
140 UNDP and regional bodies such as the European Union (EU), African Union (AU) or Association of Southeast
141 Asian Nations (ASEAN) to achieve the following:
142
- 143 a. Bolstering of preemptive infrastructural capacities in Developing States;
144
- 145 b. Ensuring a dedicated Disaster Mitigation Assessment Team (DMAT) within the framework of GFDDR
146 in order to assess existing capacities, and propose new projects;
147
- 148 c. Fostering cooperation between regional development funds, World Bank departments and UN
149 specialized agencies in the aim of drawing on a greater pool of financiers for infrastructural resilience;
150
- 151 8. *Calls for* the creation and strengthening of regional development funds, on the model of CASA and NEPAD,
152 designed to finance urban development and DRR;
153
- 154 9. *Encourages* support of programmes on green industry innovation, especially those aimed to promote renewable
155 energy and protect clean water as a natural resource with tax reduction privileges;
156
- 157 10. *Calls on* all parties involved from the international organizations, regional institutions, national and local
158 governments to facilitate an open, inclusive and diverse system of coordination with regards to responsible
159 fiscal management and the promotion of local solutions needed to produce resilient and vibrant cities and urban
160 centres, while respecting Member States sovereignty in the determination of their respective fiscal policy;
161

- 162 11. *Affirms* that the actions and efforts to adapt cities and urban centres to combat climate change as well as DDR
163 must recognize the context in which they exist such as the social, cultural and heritage of the localities are to be
164 recognized as a priority for the ‘New Urban Agenda’ to be preserved and celebrated along with improving
165 resilient cities;
- 166
- 167 12. *Endorses* the integration and recognition of DDR plans into public and private decision-making and investment
168 across all sectors;
- 169
- 170 13. *Promotes* empowerment of national and urban government agencies to award conditional subsidies to urban-
171 based companies for use of sustainable corporate energy practices and strengthening DDR infrastructure such
172 as:
- 173
- 174 a. Retrofitting, reinforced commercial buildings and electrical grids, and use of renewable energy
175 sources;
- 176
- 177 b. Conducting annual environmental impact reports to assess the implementation and success of these
178 green corporate practices.



Code: HABITATIII/1/7

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*

2
3 *Recalling the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2025 (HFA), in order to build a culture of resilience at all levels,*

4
5 *In consideration of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, which aims at making cities inclusive, safe,*
6 *resilient and sustainable,*

7
8 *Following SDG 13 referring to the need to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,*

9
10 *Bearing in mind SDG 9, regarding building resilient infrastructures aiming to promote sustainable industrialization*
11 *and foster innovation,*

12
13 *Concerned by the limited support regarding technology transfer, financial assistance, humanitarian aid and*
14 *knowledge transparency from international community to Member States threatened by an environmental crisis,*

15
16 *Taking into consideration the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,*

17
18 *Keeping in mind the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which aims to*
19 *stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic*
20 *interference with climate change,*

21
22 *Reaffirming the commitment of the Paris Agreement at the UN Conference of Parties (COP21), governing*
23 *greenhouse gases emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance until 2020,*

24
25 *Acknowledging General Assembly (GA) resolution 68/211 adopted on 20 December 2013 which focuses on*
26 *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, paving the way for the Sendai Framework,*

27
28 *Mindful of the GA adoption of resolution S-25/2 on 9 June 2001 on the topic of Cities and Other Human Settlements*
29 *in the New Millennium, which promotes the importance of urban planning,*

30
31 *Guided by the resolutions and decisions made at the first and the second United Nations Conferences on Urban*
32 *Development and Human Settlements (Habitat I and Habitat II),*

33
34 *Concerned by the increasing number of 870 million of slum dwellers living in the world that are not resilient against*
35 *disaster risk and climate change,*

36
37 *Recalling that the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) reported in 2013 that more than 863 million*
38 *people currently live in slums,*

39
40 *Alarmed by the lack of international cooperation between Member States when there is an undergoing crisis,*

41
42 1. *Suggests the implementation of the Center for Resilient Cities (CRC) organization throughout the various*
43 *regions in order to instruct the involved members on creating sustainable cities, by the following but not limited*
44 *to:*

45
46 a. *Implementing a socioeconomic study to evaluate potential challenges at the neighborhood, citywide,*
47 *and societal level;*

48
49 b. *Helping providing initial landscape, site design services, natural areas restoration planning, volunteer*
50 *management and organizational capacity building;*

51

- 52 c. Providing Member States resilience planning according to their national assets and needs;
53
54 d. Cooperating with the Climate and Development Knowledge Network;
55
- 56 2. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen their respective policies in light of the 2015 GA resolution 70/1,
57 *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, in order to ensure adherence to the
58 edicts delineated in SDG 1, by:
59
- 60 a. Implementing adaptation and mitigation strategies aimed to increase resources efficiency;
61
62 b. Upgrading slums to permanent housing;
63
64 c. Creating both inclusive and sustainable initiatives to contend with climate change;
65
66 d. Reducing the environmental impacts of urbanization to make cities more sustainable;
67
68 e. Offering financial, technological, and knowledge assistance to least developed countries;
69
- 70 3. *Encourages* the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to create and convene every two years on a
71 Global Resilient Planning Forum (GPPF), in order to share information, research, and urbanization practices to
72 build more resilient cities and communities under the guidelines of the UNISDR, more specifically, the *Sendai*
73 *Framework*;
74
- 75 4. *Further recommends* the UN-Habitat and the UNISDR to collaborate with the Global Platform of Disaster Risk
76 Reduction in order to promote and improve the effectiveness of information sharing and technology transfer
77 through the elaboration of the Urban Disaster Measures Catalogue (UDMC) in pursuance of removing barriers
78 for willing investors to acquire and to implement urban climate change adaptation and mitigation measures,
79 technologies and infrastructures with the ultimate objective of reducing disasters and the promotion of more
80 eco-friendly urban areas;
81
- 82 5. *Supports* Member States in utilizing the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) for
83 raising disaster awareness in order to prevent the repercussions of climate change, which would include:
84
- 85 a. Risk identification for pre-disaster events;
86
87 b. Risk reduction strategies, aimed at prevention and reduction of the disaster hazards repercussions and post-
88 disaster strategies in pursuance of recovering from the disaster in a more efficient manner;
89
90 c. Preparedness for further future disasters and recovery plans;
91
92 d. Financial Protection for States infrastructure;
93
94 e. Resilient recovery plans for post-disaster situations;
95
- 96 6. *Calls upon* Members States to consider national programs guided by the Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative
97 (DRRI), supported by the Practical Action, which promotes strategies, action plans, and frameworks to address
98 disaster risk reduction and sustainable urbanization, through:
99
- 100 a. Economic planning to formulate cost effective adaptation measures;
101
102 b. Evaluation of coastal areas to see those which are in the most danger;
103
104 c. Greater attention on the most vulnerable sectors in highly populated areas through the elaboration of the
105 Urban Vulnerability Index in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
106 and the UNISDR guided by the principles of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction;
107

- 108 d. Plans to protect infrastructure by using fiber glass reinforcement materials;
109
110 e. Use of 6 foot-concrete plinths as a base to support when building houses, schools, buildings and entire
111 communities;
112
113 f. Protection, restoring and promotion of ecosystems and forests via reforestation, biofuel usage, and the
114 creation of national parks in order to protect flora and fauna;
115
116 g. Raising awareness within the country on the effects of climate change on the State by using educational
117 campaigns and education under the guidance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
118 Organization (UNESCO);
119
120 h. Recording of national losses to enable an optimum public investment to strengthen resilience;
121
- 122 7. *Encourages* the expansion of the pilot projects through Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change
123 (CPACC) to support Member States in other regions of the world through:
124
125 a. Ecosystem monitoring correlating to the Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services program;
126
127 b. Potential coastal vulnerability and risk assessments;
128
129 c. Economic evaluation of regional coastal and marine resources;
130
131 d. Formation of international economic/regulatory proposals;
132
133 e. National communications to provide information sharing between member States;
134
135 f. The development of an institutional framework for integrated coastal zone management;
136
- 137 8. *Recommends* Member States to implement the Structures of Coastal Resilience Project which was created to
138 make specific recommendations for hurricane protection and climate adaptation so as to result in helpful studies
139 to develop a better response and raise preparedness for this kind of natural disasters, by:
140
141 a. The improvement of water quality and hydrologic flow and circulation throughout bays, by building
142 tidal marsh inlets, over wash plains, and flushing tunnels, depending on the context;
143
144 b. The enhancement of coastal verges by increasing the height of existing high ground through earthen
145 berms tied into existing infrastructures;
146
147 c. The development of atoll terraces within existing shallow intertidal areas, allowing for sediment
148 deposition and bay nourishment to increase the marsh island footprint as well as encourage fringe marsh
149 development in appropriate zones;
150
151 d. Potential coastal vulnerability and risk assessments;
152
153 e. Economic evaluation of regional coastal and marine resources;
154
155 f. Legislative measures to reduce coastal erosion and other damage to the coast line;
156
- 157 9. *Further suggests* Member States to boost the implementation of hybrid-electric vehicles to reduce CO₂
158 emissions released into the atmosphere, by launching international initiatives such as the “Geroy (Hydrogen-on-
159 demand system)” of the World Intellectual Property Organization, which will be supervised by each State, civil
160 society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), stakeholders and the private sector who
161 would take further actions towards the objectives described by the UNEP, the Global Environmental Facility
162 and the UNFCCC, by:

- 163 a. Adopting and expanding the existing initiatives of ecologic urban public transportation systems,
164 such as fuel cell buses that use hydrogen fuel cell as power for electric transportation, instead of
165 regular gasoline public transportation systems;
- 166 b. Establishing within each State the percentage of CO₂ emissions allowed into the atmosphere in their
167 respective communities with the purpose of having an accountability of the amount of gases
168 dispensed from vehicles among other transportation systems;
169
- 170 10. *Requests* Member States to enhance and expand the initiatives of the Energy and Climate Partnerships of the
171 Americas (ECPA), specifically the initiatives of Sustainable Communities in Central America and the
172 Caribbean, on providing alternative transportation measures, such as cycling and pedestrian roads, in order to
173 reduce the CO₂ emissions from cars released into the atmosphere, with the purpose of mitigating the social and
174 economic repercussions of climate change into vulnerable and Least Developed Countries;
- 175 11. *Further suggests* the implementation of downspout systems on houses and buildings in order to redirect and
176 transform the water through bio-digesters, following the already existing initiatives of the World Water
177 Assessment Programme (WWAP) of the UNESCO, stating the following, but not limited to:
- 178 a. Ensuring security, stability and environmental sustainability for the communities of the states involved
179 in the program which would be guided;
180
- 181 b. Funding and supervising assured by the States in conjunction with the private sector who would like to
182 join the program;
183
- 184 12. *Further recommends* Member States to consider the application of the World Flood Management Plan which is
185 a joint plan among the Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction of the UNEP, the UN-Habitat Urban Planning
186 and Design Lab, the WWAP Program of the UNESCO, governments, and stakeholders from private and public
187 sectors, to promote green practices and infrastructures for rainwater interception, storage, and filtration, to
188 reduce the vulnerability of flooding management systems in cities, which will promote the building of
189 Sustainable Drainage Systems (SDS) and other systems for flood management, such as:
190
- 191 a. Rain gardens, to collect and absorb runoff from rooftops, sidewalks and streets, to avoid floods;
192
- 193 b. Permeable pavements, to filtrate, treat and store rainwater;
194
- 195 c. Rainwater harvesting systems located in buildings;
196
- 197 13. *Requests* the UN-Habitat to extend the timeframes of the City Resilience Program until 2030, in order to:
198
- 199 a. Include more cities to test and refine the programme, providing them with tools and guidelines for
200 resilience, multi-hazard impacts, natural disasters and climate change;
201
- 202 b. Further expand programme offices in order to reach both regional and local levels worldwide;
203
- 204 14. *Emphasizes* the need to implement regular coastal monitoring systems to track impacts of climate change on
205 coastal urban areas throughout the various regions, in collaboration with the UNEP and in accordance with its
206 guidelines for integrated coastal management:
- 207 a. To create intercostal zone management;
208
- 209 b. To develop an institutional framework for integrated coastal zone management;
210
- 211 15. *Suggests* Member States create the Diverging Rivers Initiative Project (DRIP), in order to protect infrastructures
212 of urban communities under the guidance of the UNEP in order to prevent social and economic losses, through:
213
- 214 a. Promoting the development of controllable waterways for States that suffer with economic losses
215 caused by floods;

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- b. Focusing on running waters, such as rivers that use floodgates where water will be redirected into a canal that leads into an out of city reservoir that may then be used for irrigation or may also be transferred to regional streams and rivers that are away from the city;
 - c. Recognizing attempts made by Canada with the Divide Creek initiative and the success garnered from its implementation, that has proven to protect infrastructure and avoid excessive damage costs;
 - d. Recognizing UN-Habitat's Integrated Regional Development Planning Programme, developed by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development which focuses on achieving a sustainable development for all;
- 228 16. *Encourages* Member States to maximize their source of science and technology in line with the UNISDR
229 Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) and put sufficient emphasis on research in the field of
230 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change mitigation efforts, in order to accentuate research in the
231 field of DRR and climate change mitigation efforts, so as to:
- 232 a. Gather scientific research on the simulation of natural disaster and emergency responses in cities to
233 provide necessary guidelines;
 - 234 b. Define perspective problems and difficulties that Member States may have during real disasters with
235 further elimination of obstacles in achieving sustainability and resilience;
 - 236 c. Improve the resilience of infrastructure and make use of existing research bodies to enable cities to be
237 more efficient;
- 238
239
240
241
- 242 17. *Requests* the maintenance and construction of waste management systems in order to reduce the amount of
243 environmental degradation to be expedited in current UN development projects;
- 244
245 18. *Strongly recommends* the use of eco-friendly and renewable energy power systems within urban settings;
- 246
247 19. *Recommends* Member States to implement effective early disaster warning systems, such as the Waste
248 Management (WM) organization, by:
- 249 a. Elaborating detailed national action plans for specific climate change induced disasters that affect larger
250 cities in the respective country;
 - 251 b. Testing and refining these action plans through quarterly trainings in all public and private institutions;
 - 252 c. Providing every citizen in case of an imminent disaster with early warnings systems and compressed
253 instructions on the possibility of disaster risk emergencies by using social media, public announcement,
254 radio, public speakers, among others means;
 - 255 d. Launching a media campaign in order to increase awareness by providing citizens of especially affected
256 regions;
- 257
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261
- 262 20. *Further recommends* Member States to implement the Bio Building Programme (BBP) under the jurisdiction of
263 the UNISDR, and to follow the initiatives of the UN-Habitat, in particular the CCCI programme and the *Sendai*
264 *Framework*, in order to address climate change challenges and disaster risk through the promotion of
265 sustainable and safer cities, specifically in least developed countries, which will be funded by CSOs and private
266 stakeholders desiring to contribute to the program implementation, by utilizing:
- 267 a. Experts on the matter, such as civil engineers and architects, which will enhance knowledge and
268 improve capacity building to provide a more comprehensive urbanization planning to build resilient
269 cities;
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- b. Resilient materials for the construction of houses and buildings to reduce disaster risks on vulnerable areas and communities, such as the implementation of concrete, wood, bamboo, among other materials;
 - c. Green roofs on houses and buildings, in pursuance of decreasing energy consumption while also decreasing higher temperatures from urban scenarios, reducing flood risks and protecting biodiversity in urban communities;
21. *Recommends* Member States to implement effective and affordable early disaster warning systems, in conjunction with the Climate Risk Early Warning System (CREWS), by:
- a. Elaborating detailed national action plans for specific climate change induced disasters that affect larger cities in the respective country;
 - b. Testing and refining these action plans in quarterly trainings in all public and private institutions;
 - c. Implementing early warning systems on the needs of people, which means that warnings must be timely and understandable to the local population and climate conditions;
 - d. Providing every citizen, in case of an imminent disaster, with early warnings systems and compressed instructions on the case of disaster risk emergencies by social media, public announcements, radio, public speakers, among others;
 - e. Using early warning systems via satellites and forecasting data, which will facilitate preventative and reactive measures against the consequences of rapid climate change;
 - f. Launching a media campaign in order to increase awareness by providing citizens of especially affected regions.



Code: HABITAT/III/1/8

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*

2
3 *Considering the impact of sea level rise and river flooding on islands and metropolitan coastal cities and the*
4 *subsequent risks for populations living in those areas,*

5
6 *Taking into account the goals fixed in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) related to urban flood prevention,*

7
8 *Underlining the importance of creating sustainable disaster risk management connected as it pertains to flooding in*
9 *coastal settlements as affirmed in A.30 (g) of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,*

10
11 *Noting the success of the “threes-ones” model utilized by the Pan Caribbean Partnership against HIV and AIDS*
12 *(PANCAP) community, considered by the UN to embody international best practice models,*

13
14 *Recognizing the previous work of Guyana’s Mangrove Restoration Project implemented in 2010, which worked to*
15 *plant mangrove trees along the coastlines of Guyana, protecting the vulnerable coastal areas from storms and*
16 *flooding and keeping valuable cities in-tact,*

17
18 *Having considered operative one of General Assembly resolution 44/206, in which there is a global call for attention*
19 *to “serious effects on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, of sea-level rise resulting from*
20 *climate change,”*

21
22 1. *Calls upon* Member States with coastal areas to consider implementing the Structure of Coastal Resilience City
23 Project (SCRCP) created by the United Nations (UN) Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to make
24 specific recommendations, in order to adapt to rising sea levels and climate change, thereby creating data
25 studies to develop more effective responses to natural disasters in the coastal metropolitan cities by:

26
27 a. The improvement of water quality, hydrologic flow and circulation through bays, by building tidal
28 marsh inlets, over-wash plains, and flushing tunnels;

29
30 b. The enhancement of coastal verges by increasing the height of existing high ground through earthen
31 berms tied into existing infrastructures;

32
33 c. The development of atoll terraces within existing shallow intertidal areas, allowing for sediment
34 deposition and bay nourishment to increase the marsh island footprint as well as encourage fringe
35 marsh development at appropriate zones;

36
37 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States with coastal cities to increase their institutional capacity in order
38 to promote the resilience of coastal settlement to climate change and natural disasters through such mechanisms
39 as:

40 a. The integration of a specialized department for the resilience of coastal settlements in to relevant
41 national ministry;

42
43 b. The systematic documentation of projects that promote the resilience of coastal settlements;

44
45 c. The dissemination of progress updates to local governments, relevant non-governmental organizations
46 (NGOs), and community networks;

47
48 3. *Suggests* that the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)* to direct the Green Climate Fund
49 finance coastal urban settlements to implement their own Coastal Resilience Project such as robust system of

- 50 dykes, dams, flood barriers, sand dunes and sand engines within the SCRP, to prevent sea level rise and river
51 flooding;
- 52
- 53 4. *Recommends* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to publish focused reports on the dangers
54 of rising sea levels, as it pertains to coastal metropolitan cities;
- 55
- 56 5. *Suggests* the implementation of a global Mangrove Restoration Initiative, thus emulating the Mangrove
57 Restoration Project in Guyana by:
- 58
- 59 a. Creating mangrove forests on the coastlines of vulnerable cities prone to the disastrous effects of
60 storms and flooding;
- 61
- 62 b. Basing the initiative on the data that mangrove trees have been proven to stabilize the soil of
63 coastlines;
- 64
- 65 6. *Recommends* that city development projects put forth by the SCRP account for safe weight bearing capacities of
66 urban coastal regions, particularly, coastal lowlands along with unstable slopes and hazard prone areas;
- 67
- 68 7. *Further recommends* the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the UNISDR to collaborate
69 with the Global Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction in order to promote and improve the effectiveness of
70 information sharing and technology transfer through the elaboration of a network catalogue called Coastal
71 Metropolitan Cities Network (CMCN) in order to efficiently deliver and ease access to the specific urban
72 measures and technologies discussed in the Global Platform for climate change adaptation, mitigation and
73 disaster risk reduction;
- 74
- 75 8. *Encourages* a systematic sharing of best practices between local authorities within the CMCN with particular
76 attention to the exchange between developed and developing nations that have interest in protecting coastal
77 urban areas, in order to give all the practical and scientific knowledge used to adapt to changes in coastlines and
78 protection of coastal settlements;
- 79
- 80 9. *Strongly suggest* that Member States with coastal cities adopt a one plan, one coordinating mechanism, and one
81 monitoring and evaluation plan that emulates the threes-ones model, aimed at preparing coastal cities to deal
82 with sea-level rise, that would respectively:
- 83
- 84 a. Collaborate on an agreed set of common objectives related to urban coastal regions and take actions
85 directed by national governments;
- 86
- 87 b. Establish regional headquarters, as well as national offices that serve to coordinate and share
88 information and technology systems;
- 89
- 90 c. Biannual review board who would evaluate and propose recommendation for improved actions;
- 91
- 92 10. *Further recommends* all UN bodies and Member States that have urban coastal regions to take all possible
93 measures to prevent detrimental effects on climate changes and activities which may affect the sea level rise;
- 94
- 95 11. *Invites* all coastal states to comprehensively recognize the risks arising from increased water levels and to take
96 practical steps to prevent the serious environmental risks that might occur in the near future.



Code: HABITATIII 1/9

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*
2
3 *Acknowledging the Charter of the United Nations' call for international cooperation in addressing social, cultural,*
4 *and humanitarian issues,*
5
6 *Reaffirming the outcomes of the previous Conferences on Human Settlements, such as the Vancouver Declaration,*
7 *The Habitat Agenda, and the Jakarta Declaration, which addressed the problems posed by increased global*
8 *urbanization and the need for disaster preparedness in these growing urban areas,*
9
10 *Reaffirming the mandate of the United Nations (UN) Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), which is to*
11 *serve as the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among*
12 *the disaster reduction activities of the UN system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and*
13 *humanitarian fields,*
14
15 *Reaffirming the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically Goal 9 on industry, innovation, and*
16 *infrastructure; Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities; Goal 13 on climate action, and Goal 17 on partnership*
17 *for the SDGs, in order to improve the infrastructure of cities and prevent the destruction of homes and businesses by*
18 *adapting the Kiribati Framework in cities and municipalities in Member States,*
19
20 *Affirming the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris*
21 *Agreement as the outcome of the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, as it encourages increasing energy*
22 *efficiency, environmental protection, and communication between Member States regarding advanced discoveries in*
23 *regard to climate change,*
24
25 *Expressing its satisfaction with the adoption of the Sendai Framework through General Assembly resolution 69/283*
26 *adopted on 3 June 2015,*
27
28 *Noting with concern the issues regarding international cooperation between neighboring States when responding to*
29 *crises,*
30
31 *Noting with satisfaction the creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Agreement on*
32 *Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), representing the world's first and only legally-*
33 *binding, multi-national disaster management framework,*
34
35 *Underscoring ASEAN's creation of the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT),*
36 *which is designed to quickly respond to sudden disaster and coordinate relief efforts in the Southeast Asian region,*
37
38 *Recognizing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) crucial role in coordinating international humanitarian*
39 *aid and relief within areas recovering from disasters,*
40
41 *Noting with appreciation the support offered by intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental*
42 *organizations (NGOs),*
43
44 *Acknowledging China's successful 2010 Transport Strategy that worked to create efficient public transportation,*
45
46 *Taking into consideration the green initiative implemented by the Adelaide City Council,*
47
48 *Recognizing the successful housing and renewable energy strategies implemented by Singapore,*
49

50 *Affirming* the UN Green Infrastructure Guide for Water Management, according to the 2015 Resilient Cities Report
51 of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability,
52
53 *Recognizing* the success of the Philippines’ flood management framework,
54
55 *Inspired* by Viet Nam’s City Development Strategies, which sought to increase community participation in
56 governance,
57
58 *Drawing attention to* the early warning and disaster response system implemented in the cities of Pemba and
59 Quelimane in Mozambique,
60
61 *Recognizing* the need for strong emergency response systems, especially in developing countries lacking capacity to
62 provide their own support systems,
63
64 *Emphasizing* the global need for a scientific and engineering community to contrive solutions for the development
65 of Member State’s cities,
66
67 *Further recognizing* the value of Member States building platforms to share critical disaster relief and resiliency
68 technology,
69
70 1. *Encourages* regional bodies to approach Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by following the guidelines outlined in
71 the *Sendai Framework*, which calls states to pay particular attention to Least Developed Countries (LDCs),
72 small island states, landlocked countries, and African States;
73
74 2. *Calls upon* Member States to address the lack of coordinated, international disaster response procedures, which
75 are needed to help realize the “Build Back Better” philosophy outlined in the *Sendai Framework*;
76
77 3. *Considers* the successful ASEAN-AADMER creation of Emergency Response and Assessment Teams an
78 effective way to address this lack of coordinated, international disaster response procedures, and:
79
80 a. Invites regional organizations, such as the African Union, European Union, Union of South American
81 Nations, to develop their own disaster management frameworks such as the AADMER established by
82 ASEAN;
83
84 b. Suggests that regional organizations develop Regional Emergency Response and Assessment Teams
85 (RERATs) such as that established by ASEAN;
86
87 c. Also recommends that the RERATs will specialize in rapid assessment; coordination, mobilization and
88 deployment of regional disaster management capacity; and the facilitation of incoming relief assistance
89 from the UN, host country, and other humanitarian organizations;
90
91 d. Calls upon the RERATs to implement the “Build Back Better” philosophy outlined in the *Sendai*
92 *Framework* by building resilient infrastructure when rebuilding post-disaster areas so that future risk
93 from disasters will be lessened;
94
95 4. *Encourages* the creation of strong emergency response networks in developing countries to encourage urban
96 resiliency through the following means:
97
98 a. Investment in Early Warning Systems such as the Climate Risks & Early Warning Systems (CREWS),
99 supported by the UNISDR and the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) to improve
100 Member States’ response mechanisms to natural disasters;
101
102 b. Emulate the Australian National Disaster Resilience Strategy to administer risk based management,
103 effective emergency warnings, and top level emergency responses which will ultimately increase
104 capacity of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems;
105

- 106 c. Voluntarily expansion of Member States' technology sharing networks pertaining to disaster
107 simulations, infrastructure renovation, and public, emergency awareness;
108
- 109 5. *Resolves* that Member States support urban infrastructure development goals to reduce disaster risk and achieve
110 resiliency as enshrined in the *Jakarta Declaration* and the New Urban Agenda Framework through:
111
- 112 a. Greater allocation of resources to metropolitan areas and municipalities to empower local authorities to
113 best anticipate and respond to calamities as it affects their specific jurisdictions;
114
- 115 b. Establishing international financing that focuses on developed Member States contributing to
116 developing Member States DRR efforts through risk transfer insurance programs aimed at providing
117 economic security to local governments and communities;
118
- 119 6. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with World Bank initiatives such as the Global Infrastructure Facility
120 (GIF) that shall advance the building of states' infrastructure by:
121
- 122 a. Creating energy efficient initiatives that will increase the use of renewable resources;
123
- 124 b. Proposing the conservation of water in countries that are plagued with perpetual drought;
125
- 126 c. Establishing effective and accelerated means to build roadways, railways and airways for the purpose
127 of expanding trade networks in Developing Countries;
128
- 129 7. *Urges* cities to adopt clean energy alternative public transportation options like that of Australia's Adelaide city
130 council's, which prioritizes public non-motorized and multi-model connected transportation systems such as:
131
- 132 a. Transit hubs;
133
- 134 b. Demand management;
135
- 136 c. Traffic calming and high efficiency vehicles like electric powered buses;
137
- 138 8. *Recommends* the implementation of low carbon transport systems, following the example of China's 2010
139 Transport Strategy, to be realized by:
140
- 141 a. Developing green transport through research and dissemination;
142
- 143 b. Improving technology in transport facilities;
144
- 145 c. Establishing formulaic indicators for conservation;
146
- 147 9. *Encourages* neighborhood planning strategies for sustainable development, such as those in Singapore, which
148 shall focus on:
149
- 150 a. Community coordinated planting of trees to reduce carbon dioxide;
151
- 152 b. Investing in recycling capacity in every level of residential blocks;
153
- 154 c. Utilizing energy efficient products for lighting on streets and housing developments;
155
- 156 d. Creating "Green Neighborhoods" that implement environmentally friendly initiatives such as
157 solar panels, sensor-controlled LED lightings, pneumatic waste conveyance system, and enhanced
158 pedestrian networks;
159
- 160 e. Investing in elevator energy regeneration systems as well as smart meter within urban housing to
161 eliminate unnecessary energy use;

- 162
163 f. Investing in waterways to encourage sustainable development, especially in small island nations;
164
165 10. *Suggests* the development of energy alternatives through grants and incentives available to companies which
166 adopt energy efficient building designs;
167
168 11. *Calls for* Member States to provide funding for research on renewable energy and to provide scholarships for
169 those who study clean energy science and technology;
170
171 12. *Recommends* the use of the Green Infrastructure Guide for water management, according to the 2015 Resilient
172 Cities Report, which provides tools, compares results and provides a range of guiding processes on how to deal
173 with countries that suffer from floods and other water-related disasters;
174
175 13. *Suggests* Member States to establish a comprehensive metropolitan flood risk management master plan, such as
176 the one created by the Philippines, adapted to the geographical situation of each city that shall outline the:
177
178 a. Construction of flood control infrastructures in vulnerable areas;
179
180 b. Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM)
181 strategies in the planning and design of flood management, along with local governments and
182 community awareness and participation programs;
183
184 c. Establishment of a flood modelling, forecasting, and warning system;
185
186 14. *Supports* City Development Strategies (CDS) that encompass key community ideals, potentially inspired by that
187 of Viet Nam's City Development Strategies, which shall focus on:
188
189 a. Support for community-based participatory CDS;
190
191 b. Clear and coordinated strategic vision;
192
193 c. Community involvement in both planning and implementation of urban development policies;
194
195 d. Regional tourism, agriculture-forestry, and human resource development as a mean for long-term
196 strategies for sustainable development;
197
198 15. *Encourages* the creation of technology platforms between Member States, in order to support developing
199 countries in their efforts to become more resilient, by:
200
201 a. Creating a panel of urban and environmental experts as part of UN-Habitat, called the P4RC (Panel for
202 Resilient Cities), aided by individual member states, NGOs, and civil society organizations (CSOs)
203 who will preside on a 5-year term and who possess knowledge, experience and competences that
204 consists of staff from UN agencies, government officers, representatives of local communities and
205 scientific researchers;
206
207 b. Eliciting the assistance of non-governmental organizations like Oxfam and experts from the
208 consultation in building regional training centers in the local communities of developing nations for the
209 purpose of instructing environmental and engineering sciences and strategies;
210
211 c. Requesting an Adaption Committee and the LDC Expert Group to target countries in need of the most
212 assistance to implement the New Urban Agenda;
213
214 d. Encouraging Member States to actively consult this panel of experts to acquire useful knowledge,
215 gather important information, supervise the implementation of these strategies, promote transparency,
216 and hold developed states accountable to their commitment to aiding developing nations urbanize and

- 217 renovate existing infrastructures, exchange ideas with other agents about different initiatives, and
218 especially coordinate the financial aid in favor of building resilient cities;
219
- 220 e. Requesting participating Member States to submit an annual report of financial transparency to justify
221 and update the use of financial support, while emphasizing that failure to comply with this
222 responsibility will lead to various degrees of penalty;
223
- 224 f. Honoring the commitment and contribution of active member countries through a system of incentives
225 and rewards;
226
- 227 g. Stressing that in order to respect state sovereignty, this program is completely voluntary.



Code: HABITATIII/1/10

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the need to develop infrastructures to facilitate disaster response capabilities and strategies that reflect
4 the conditions that are specific to each Member State, in the short-term, mid-term, and long-term,

5
6 *Acknowledging* Article 25, section 1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*

7
8 *Guided by* Chapter 1, Article 2, sections 1 and 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations* with respect to the sovereignty
9 of all Member States,

10
11 *Recognizing* the potential of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,*

12
13 *Desiring* further innovation and exchanges of ideas with geospatial and green technologies to better map urban areas,
14 prepare for disaster risks, and reduce carbon footprints,

15
16 *Understanding* that resilient, sustainable cities must be adaptable, decentralized, and able to be mapped in design, as
17 stated in the *Future Trends in Geospatial Information Management* and by the United Nations (UN) Committee of
18 Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM),

19
20 *Expressing its appreciation* for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11.5 which seeks to reduce the number of
21 deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global
22 gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor
23 and people in vulnerable situations,

24
25 *Endorsing* the goal of SDG 6 to provide water after any type of disaster has occurred, while acknowledging the
26 potential for repurposing water that has been brought naturally to the region through a disaster,

27
28 *Convinced* by the effectiveness of the World Bank Group Disaster Risk Financing & Insurance (DRFI) policies in
29 assisting Member States vulnerable to disaster risk with Catastrophe Risk Insurance for households, small and
30 medium enterprises,

31
32 *Encouraging* the support of SDG 7, specifically target 5, to by 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology
33 for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed
34 countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective
35 programs of support,

36
37 1. *Encourages* the research and implementation of systems to utilize water that is otherwise contributing to a
38 natural disaster, and:

- 39
40 a. Emphasizes filtering systems that work best for each individual region to purify otherwise unusable
41 water for those affected by natural disasters;
- 42
43 b. Recommends researching the placement of hydroelectric turbines in frequently flooded areas to
44 maintain access to electricity;
- 45
46 c. Supports efforts to research and implement the repurposing of floodwater for clean energy; mirroring
47 practices such as Lowell, Massachusetts's canal system and Free Flow Turbines' dam-less Low Head
48 Hydropower system;
- 49

- 50 2. *Endorses* the building of sustainable cities and communities in the aftermath of natural disasters by:
51
52 a. Recognizes that providing housing for those whose shelters were affected by any form of natural disaster is
53 imperative in the emergency response process:
54
55 i. Supports the creation of shelter communities that provide temporary housing and relief by
56 mirroring the Housing for All initiative created by India, which aims to build 20 million units of
57 affordable housing by 2022 that will be used to rehabilitate slum communities;
58
59 ii. Urges incentivizing the private sector through tax breaks to cooperate with local and federal
60 governments to provide rapid response resources such as temporary shelter and adequate food and
61 water;
62
- 63 3. *Endorses* the building of infrastructures that will remain resilient in the face of the unique disasters that impact
64 all Member States, and:
65
66 a. Encourages the development of sustainable, affordable housing that is available for all, as designated
67 by target one;
68
69 b. Recommends implementation of incentives with low interest rates for infrastructure improvements:
70
71 i. Mirroring the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) collaboration with the Ikea
72 Foundation to encourage private organizations to create the most efficient ways to restructure
73 after a disaster;
74
75 ii. Supports the use of recycled materials after a disaster to ensure that reconstruction remains as
76 cost-effective as possible;
77
78 c. Urges compliance with clause 33.C of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* which states
79 that critical infrastructure such as educational facilities, hospitals, and other healthcare facilities are
80 resilient and remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters;
81
- 82 4. *Endorses* the dissemination of accurate, up-to-date information about disasters in order to improve the quality of
83 disaster response and improve urban resilience in the long run, and:
84
85 a. Encourages improving the quality of disaster response training in order to mitigate the damages of a
86 disaster as efficiently as possible;
87
88 b. Suggests raising awareness of the scientific processes behind natural disasters in order to design long
89 term goals to prevent them as much as possible;
90
91 c. Invites governments to implement localized campaigns to educate the population about disasters and
92 emergency procedures to raise a culture of awareness;
93
- 94 5. *Urges* Member States to implement early warning systems that will predict natural disasters, giving the local
95 government time to respond accordingly, and:
96
97 a. Recommends the use and further innovation of weather prediction technologies and modules for better
98 preparation of upcoming weather events;
99
100 b. Encourages local leaders to prepare their communities in the prevention of disasters and knowing how
101 to efficiently react during and after disaster events;
102
- 103 6. *Recommends* Member States to promote geospatial technologies in order to map urban areas proficiently:
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- 105 a. Empowering local leader and constituents to help in the efforts of mapping highly condensed areas:
106
107 i. Supports the expansion of the influence of the UN-GGIM to further promote the open access
108 of urban mapping initiatives to local community members;
109
110 ii. Establishing workshops to train community leaders to access and use comprehensive mapping
111 tools;
112
113 b. Suggests Member States to map high-risk residential areas through mapping resources such as
114 OpenStreetMaps to locate areas in need of critical infrastructure;
115
- 116 7. *Reiterates* the need of existing local initiatives and organizations in climate change and disaster risk reduction to
117 have a viable platform to exchange ideas, plans, and technology;
118
- 119 8. *Encourages* all Member States to increase their institutional capacity in order to promote the resilience of
120 coastal settlements to climate change and natural disasters through such mechanisms as:
121
122 a. The integration of a specialized department for the resilience of coastal settlements in to relevant
123 national ministry;
124
125 b. The systematic documentation of projects that promote the resilience of coastal settlements;
126
127 c. The dissemination of this project information within and between Member States;
128
- 129 9. *Recommends* the use of green technology by all Member States to reduce the carbon footprint and encourage
130 positive climate change for urban spaces, and:
131
132 a. Encourages the use of renewable energy according to the geographical location such as, but not limited
133 to solar panels in sun enriched areas, hydro-electric dams near rivers, and wind turbines in draft heavy
134 areas;
135
136 b. Welcomes the creation of programs that collect resources for producing green technology in more
137 areas of the world;
138
139 c. Invites the phasing out the use of fossil fuels by developing technology that uses alternative fuel, and:
140
141 i. Encourages the creation of financial programs to help develop new and greener technology;
142
143 ii. Recommends providing, through the Green Fund, newly developed green technology for free
144 to Member States who are actively working to help develop green technologies;
145
- 146 10. *Encourages* the establishment of economic partnerships between Member States, non-governmental
147 organizations (NGOs), and other relevant financial institutions, as well as the use of public- private-partnerships
148 within Member States, in continuing post-disaster reconstruction;
149
- 150 11. *Invites* Member States to establish legal frameworks with financial institutions to set up insurance plans for
151 major urban infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, bridges, and roads in urban areas in order to:
152
153 a. Gather funds that will be used to build back these infrastructures more efficiently;
154
155 b. List the requirements for an infrastructure to be considered for insurance;
156
157 c. Identify authorized and registered insurance companies that demonstrate expertise and experience in
158 the management of the types of infrastructures to be insured;
159

- d. Specify rights and responsibilities of authorized reinsurers and intermediaries.



Code: HABITATIII/1/11

Committee: United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Topic: Building Resilient Cities to Promote Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

1 *The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,*
2
3 *Alarmed and concerned* by the effects natural disasters have on Member States in terms of economic costs and
4 human lives,
5
6 *Deeply concerned* about the displacement of citizens when climate change or natural disasters hit a region,
7
8 *Fully aware* of the difference between developed and developing countries' capacity in their response to climate
9 change,
10
11 *Noting* the increase in frequency and magnitude of natural and man-made disasters and their impact on large urban
12 communities,
13
14 *Recognizing* the overall lack of education on the subject of climate change and its negative impact on the political,
15 economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects of all Member States,
16
17 *Reaffirming* the benefit of green technology for the prosperity of social areas in order to build climate resilient cities
18 and enhance environmental sustainability,
19
20 *Taking into account* Article 3(1) of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC)
21 which recognizes the effects of climate change as an ongoing, international issue, and declares that Member States
22 have a common but differentiated responsibilities and specific national priorities, objectives and circumstances,
23
24 *Guided by* General Assembly (GA) resolution 62/197, "Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy," that
25 encourages the increase of renewable sources of energy as an alternative energy source to benefit sustainable
26 development and lower negative effects on the environment,
27
28 *Bearing in mind* clauses 186 to 189 of *The Future We Want* regarding resilience as a core strategy for climate
29 change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR), established in the 2012 United Nations (UN) Conference on
30 Sustainable Development (Rio+20),
31
32 *Reaffirming* further the ideals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9, 11 and 13 established by GA
33 resolution 70/1 on 25 September 2015, which seek to build resilient infrastructure and combat climate change for the
34 purpose of fostering sustainable cities,
35
36 *Keeping in mind* the *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015*, which mentions rising
37 temperatures, rising sea levels, heavy precipitation and storms as factors that might lead to infrastructural damages,
38
39 *Recalling* Article 11 of the *Paris Agreement*, which recommends that financial mechanisms, such as the Green
40 Climate Fund (GCF), should be held accountable to the UNFCCC for the purpose of advancing projects, programs,
41 and policies in developing countries at the national, subnational, and local levels,
42
43 *Recalling* SDG 6.1 and the idea that by 2030 clean drinking water be available to everyone and that it is a human
44 right for all,
45
46 *Welcoming* the adoption of GA resolution 69/283 that established the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk*
47 *Reduction 2015-2030*,
48
49 *Recognizing* priority 4 of the *Sendai Framework*, which states that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
50 phase is a critical opportunity to Build Back Better (BBB),

51 *Reaffirming* the need for an elaborate and effective emergency response plan by Member States as current plans may
52 not adequately address methods of disaster relief,
53

54 *Noting* that early warning systems can reduce the possibility of personal injury, loss of life and livelihoods, as well
55 as minimize damage to property and the environment,
56

57 *Stressing* that the percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP) dedicated to the financial costs of disasters has
58 tripled in the past four decades and is expected to continue rising as cities grow more vulnerable,
59

60 *Convinced* that there needs to be a greater effort to implement preventative measures to mitigate the effects of
61 climate change, particularly with respect to displaced communities,
62

63 *Having considered* the importance of national projects aimed at DRR, such as Jamaica's Structures of Coastal
64 Resilience Project (SCRIP), which is a project created by the Jamaican government to make specific
65 recommendations for hurricane protection and climate adaptation,
66

67 *Having examined* the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) that will assist in reducing
68 desertification, improving soil fertility, as well as increasing biodiversity and capacity for climate change resilience,
69

70 *Expressing its appreciation* of the Africa, Caribbean, Pacific and European Union Natural Disaster Risk Reduction
71 Program (ACP-EU) that provides funding for national governments from the European Union (EU) for development
72 cooperation on DRR,
73

74 1. *Recommends* all Member States to establish and/or strengthen their city-level institutional and coordination
75 capacity to respond after a natural or a human-made disaster, taking into consideration:
76

77 a. The improvement of already existing national, regional institutions and legal frameworks to lead
78 the coordination among all public departments to take joint actions regarding resilience and DRR,
79 to identify and update the obligations and responsibilities of all ministries, departments, offices,
80 services, and the public sector, before, during and after a natural or human-made disaster;
81

82 b. The inclusion of multiple actors, such as volunteers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs),
83 stakeholders and others, to develop a community-based response to promote DRR in communities
84 along with local governments;
85

86 c. The expansion of already existent multi-hazard early warning systems in order to improve
87 preparedness before natural and/or human-made disasters across communities;
88

89 2. *Encourages* Member States to allow for the empowerment of local authorities at the municipal level to find
90 fitting solutions for climate change issues relating to each respective region, in this regard:
91

92 a. Expert guidance of the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is needed to foster
93 partnership among all regional districts including policing, and training volunteers to better assist
94 with communication of pertinent information being relayed from the communities improving on
95 the legitimacy of the local authorities;
96

97 b. A greater focus will be placed on mitigating the effects of natural disasters on communities, thus
98 equipping local authorities with proper technology and funding initiatives that will allow for
99 greater efficiency and accuracy in targeting these issues;
100

101 c. Collaborating with the UN-Habitat Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme that is vital in
102 working with community leaders in providing education services in the understanding of using the
103 adequate resources for the construction of weatherproof, efficient, and stable infrastructures in the
104 slum regions;
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3. *Supports* the need for provisions of an international educational and awareness network on DRR, climate change, environmental sustainability and urban resilience, and therefore:
 - a. The educational networks will have different levels of training led by partner universities in conjunction with stakeholders who have expertise in management and resiliency in response to natural events, the network would:
 - i. Promote education on topics such as urban rescue plans, management of forest fires, post-disaster rapid-security evaluation of structures among others;
 - ii. Create educational programs beginning at the primary level and continuing throughout the subsequent stages of learning development, particularly by implementing DRR subjects in the school curriculum and providing sponsorship with local universities in promoting DRR programs;
 - iii. Permit volunteer groups to work with local communities in training them to adequately respond to risks;
 - b. Requests assistance from regional organizations, NGOs, and UN bodies such as the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in the implementation of these educational programs;
 - c. Allows representatives of high-risk disaster regions to be trained by experts and share knowledge with institutions, communities, and authorities of the region;
 - d. Implements awareness campaigns aiming to properly instruct the basic response and reaction procedures ensuring proper protocol is followed during specific critical times;
 4. *Advocates* a partnership between the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Cities Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP) for the purpose of:
 - a. Expanding the CRPP from solely a local and national basis to regional basis;
 - b. Lengthening the timeframe of implementation of CRPP from 4-5 years to 8-10 years to increase the success of infrastructure development;
 - c. Establishing a database to log and track the progress of member states involvement CRPP to create an incentive to promote the collaboration of member states to develop policies, programs, and infrastructure to combat climate change and DRR;
 5. *Strongly suggests* that Member States utilize the UN-Habitat Partner University Initiative (HPUI), and collaborate with the Urban Youth Fund (UYF) to finance and promote youth becoming advocates of positive change and sensitize them to the importance climate action and DRR by promoting youth participation, innovation and creativity by collaborating with the UYF to finance and promote youths in becoming advocates of positive change that will sensitize them to the importance of climate action and DRR;
 6. *Endorses* an international expansion and the continual annual assistance provided by the ACP-EU through the:
 - a. Enhancement of flood risk management capacity in river basins;
 - b. Accessibility of an operational early warning system for natural disasters while including beneficiary surveys and regional consultations to help design regional and national early warning systems;

- 160 c. Geo-tagging of public buildings to make data freely available through open source platforms such
161 as the GeoNode and the Pacific Risk Information System to map buildings and create risk
162 assessment of infrastructures and vulnerable communities;
163
- 164 7. *Considers* the widespread implementation of a vetiver system in communities prone to soil erosion with the
165 help of several NGOs, such as Vetiver Network International (TVNI), for soil and water conservation,
166 infrastructure stabilization, pollution control, waste water treatment, mitigation and rehabilitation, sediment
167 control, prevention of storm damage;
168
- 169 8. *Recommends* all Member States to accept the World Flood Management Plan, a joint plan between the
170 Ecosystem-Based DRR of the UNEP and the UN-Habitat, to promote the building of Sustainable Drainage
171 Systems (SuDS) and other systems for flood management, such as rain gardens, permeable pavements,
172 rainwater harvesting and land conservation;
173
- 174 9. *Calling* for increased multilateral collaboration to facilitate the transfer of technologies and knowledge
175 related to Climate Change Adaptation and DRR to vulnerable localities within developing and least-
176 developed countries (LDCs) through:
177
- 178 a. Collaboration that should consist of consultation with experts in Climate Change Adaptation and
179 DRR who are trained in the implementation and usage of technologies as well as the legalities to
180 facilitate the transfer of technologies to the local level;
181
- 182 b. These technologies would be pertinent to the development of sustainable and resilient urban
183 habitats, critical infrastructure, and energy development means;
184
- 185 c. Parties involved would need legal consultation in regard to the licensing and leasing of technology
186 patents to those who are in the direst need of the technologies;
187
- 188 d. Ensuring that public and private sector entities handling the transfer of technologies to LDCs are
189 providing proper training of local staff to enable total integration within those particular States;
190
- 191 10. *Recommends* that LDCs who neighbor each other consider energy agreements to facilitate the regional
192 adoption of green energy technologies and ensure there is proper energy infrastructure to adequately handle
193 future urbanization therefore:
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- 195 a. Such agreements should involve public and private sector entities working toward the
196 implementation of sustainable energy solutions, such as wind, solar and hydroelectric power to
197 reduce the overall climate impact of the urbanization process;
198
- 199 b. LDCs should consider negotiating agreements to share the burden of developing green energy
200 infrastructure within their respective region;
201
- 202 c. The agreements may involve the pooling of the energy strengths of various States in a region
203 through the sharing of electrical power production across national borders;
204
- 205 d. The adoption of such agreements may lower the fiscal burden on sustainable and resilient energy
206 within LDCs enabling them to more greatly contribute to the global effort to adapt and resolve the
207 dangers of Climate Change in the future;
208
- 209 11. *Calls upon* Member States to implement and develop similar national projects as Jamaica's SCRP to:
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- 211 a. Improve water quality and hydrologic flow and circulation throughout bays, by building tidal
212 marsh inlets, over wash plains, and flushing tunnels, depending on the context;
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- 214 b. Enhance coastal verges by increasing the height of existing high ground through earthen berms
215 tied into existing infrastructures;

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- c. Develop atoll terraces within existing shallow intertidal areas, allowing for sediment deposition and bay nourishment to increase the marsh island footprint as well as encourage fringe marsh development at appropriate zones;
- 12. *Encourages* using flood water for the production of hydro power which would provide energy to 2.6 billion people in developing nations who currently do not have full time energy and rely on bio fuels;
- 13. *Recommends* the need to establish resilience-building health programs based on Health Sector Disaster Response plans, community-based activities associated to DRM with assistance from NGOs, coordination and structures according to community-specific risk assessment;
- 14. *Strongly recommends* governments implement renewable, environmentally friendly, and economically sound alternative materials for structural framework such as bamboo which adequately addresses several issues of water stress and preventative measures in accordance to natural disasters;
- 15. *Encourages* Member States to adopt a similar initiative to AFR100 to protect regional ecosystems while promoting resilient cities through climate change strategies;
- 16. *Strongly appreciates* the collaboration of all Member States to continue to address and improve methods of disaster risk reduction, climate change and resilience.