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Documentation of the Work of the
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Committee Name

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. *UN-HABITAT and the Post-2015 Development Agenda*

2. *Enhancing Living Standards in Slums through Cooperation*

3. *Gender Equality in Human Settlements Development*

Delegate Awards

- *France*
- *Saudi Arabia*

Resolutions adopted by the committee

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Summary Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The seventh Governing Council session encompassed further work on the working papers and speeches calling for continued efforts to merge working papers. The Dias accepted four more Draft Resolutions which dealt inter alia with the evaluation of past projects and with means of providing economic empowerment to women.
The eighth and last session started off with speeches by several delegates. Three working papers were merged and became Draft Resolution 1-7 which dealt with several topics including public-private partnerships, Community Development Groups and the transfer of professional expertise. Overall, three more Draft Resolutions were accepted, resulting in a total of nine Draft Resolutions to be voted upon.

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

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

Convinced of the importance of promotion of The United Nations Human Settlement Programme’s (UN-HABITAT) mission, goal, and previous actions,

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

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

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

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

1. Decides to establish an official UN Goodwill Ambassador for Sustainable Urban Development in UN-HABITAT who would work with the regional spokespeople that represent the regions most affected by the work of UN-HABITAT such as Sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia, and Latin America;

2. Instructs the Goodwill Ambassador to address topics within the purview of UN-HABITAT’s Post-2015 Agenda as mentioned in its proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) such as Housing and Slums, Citizen Participation, Urban Safety, Urban Mobility, Urban Energy, and Urban Water and Sanitation;

3. Incorporates the ideals and spirit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the upcoming SDGs into the duties of the Goodwill Ambassador so that Member States can better achieve a Post-2015 Agenda;

4. Decides to appoint the Goodwill Ambassador for 2 year terms, with the possibility of re-elections;

5. Requests the applicable Member States to propose candidates for Goodwill Ambassador and suggest spokespeople for their respective regions who would work with the Ambassador;

6. Agrees to follow the UNDP Guidelines for the Designation of Messengers of Peace and Goodwill Ambassadors once the Goodwill Ambassador and its regional spokespeople are selected.
Recognizing the importance of Target 5 of UN-HABITAT’s originally proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements, aiming to increase citizen participation to fully realize SDGs,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Proposes the reestablishment and expansion of Target 5 to include an increase to 60% of the proportion of cities adopting and implementing participatory processes and public engagement programs by 2030;

2. Highly recommends the intensive use of participatory processes and public engagement methods within the implementation process of UN-HABITAT Post-2015 Agenda initiatives, particularly with regard to engaging urban youth, slum dwellers, and urban renewable energy solutions;

3. Endorses the establishment of a subcommittee, the Sustainable Development Prioritization Group, that would create mechanisms to prioritize issues when pursuing the targets of an urban-related SDG after 2015 based on participatory methods;
4. **Suggests** to this committee to use and contrast data collected in public participation surveys from local communities to identify on the ground conditions, proper developmental policies, and interests of individuals internationally-to better determine which neighbourhoods in regional contexts and demographics must first be addressed in the Post-2015 development agenda, in a way that promotes the self reliance of communities;

5. **Recommends** participatory tools, such as the use of urban mapping, to identify urban hot zones and pressing issues to help determine which SDG targets should be addressed first in a specific area;

6. **Also recommends** the use of participatory and transparent internet-based platforms and boards to municipalities to communicate, discuss, and further develop projects concerning sustainable urban development by integrating ideas and concerns of citizens;

7. **Encourages** UN-HABITAT’s initiation of a joint program by collaborating with existing campaigns for an urban-focused SDG such as United Cities and Local Governments, the World Urban Campaign, and other UN-HABITAT campaigns like I Am A City Changer to help cities achieve the newly expanded target proposed regarding participatory processes and public engagement;

8. **Decides** to establish an Exhibition for Sustainable Urban Development (UNESUD), guided by the example of the EU-China Exhibition on Urban Development 2013, to promote best practices of participatory processes;

9. **Further recommends** the first UNESUD to be held in Beijing in 2015 for two weeks including a one-week expert panel and shall annually move to another continent with the next UNESUD to be held in a European Capital decided by the European Union (EU) a year before the exhibition;

10. **Strongly recommends** establishing Sustainable Development Model Neighbourhoods after the idea of the former Millennium Villages in human settlements of different living standards around the globe to test the use of participatory processes;

11. **Suggests** the establishment of an educational youth ambassador program guided by UN-HABITAT with the purpose of increasing the number of applications to the Urban Youth Fund Programme that are related to participatory projects;

12. **Endorses** the capacity of participatory methods that have to ensure the success of utilizing sustainable energy assets like small-scale urban windmills, solar energy panels, energy from biomass, and geothermal energy sources;

13. **Emphasizes** the need for a focus on participatory approaches to find solutions for slum upgrading and enhancing living standards in slums in the context of sustainable development.
The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

Emphasizing UN-HABITAT’s commitment to the advancement of global sustainable development with a specific focus on urbanization;

Recalling the Millennium Summit in 2000, the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

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

Emphasizing the importance of UN-HABITAT’s proposed SDG on urbanization, Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements,

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

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

1. Invites UN-HABITAT’s Evaluation Unit to lead a series of reevaluation of past UN-HABITAT projects with local Habitat Agenda partners in order to compare the current status of these projects with the results of their initial evaluation;

2. Requests that these reevaluations be used to identify projects which have a long-term, sustainable impact and can be used as examples for future projects and can be used in the achievement of SDGs;

3. Encourages the projects which are reevaluated to meet criteria such as but not limited to those which:
   a. Have already undergone a final evaluation;
   b. Achieved their original objectives;
   c. Had objectives which were in line with MDG 7 targets C or D;
   d. Have objectives in line with targets outlined in UN-HABITAT’s proposed SDG;
   e. Have been closed for no more than five years;
   f. Have not been subject to a final evaluation in the last year;
   g. Utilized more than USD $1,000 of UN-HABITAT funding;

4. Recommends the use of the Standards for Evaluation in the UN System as outlined by the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) as well as the UN-HABITAT Evaluation Policy as guidelines for the reevaluations;

5. Invites those Habitat Agenda partners involved in projects being reevaluated to provide funding and asks the United Nations Development Program to supplement these funds;

6. Recommends that the UN-HABITAT Evaluation Unit compiles a publically accessible best practices report that will be sent to those UN bodies tasked with the implementation of the SDGs that concern human settlements and their development.
Noting UN-HABITAT’s commitment to gender mainstreaming as demonstrated by publications such as “A Compendium of Case Studies on Gender Mainstreaming Initiatives in UN-HABITAT,”

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aware of the Habitat Agenda paragraph 15, 27, 46, and 186D which stress the importance of “a gender perspective in policy, planning and management strategies”;

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Suggests a goal of at least 30% for both the number of women candidates in municipal elections and the number of women working in city administration by 2030 to advocate for women’s economic empowerment;
8. Encourages the participation of women in urban planning to ensure the economic interests which involves social and security compensates;

9. Suggests to extend the East European Initiative Woman Mayor’s Link, to a worldwide network that promotes and connects women in leading position in municipalities.
The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

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

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

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

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

Emphasizing the need for thorough implementation of proposed UN-HABITAT’s proposed SDG, Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements,

1. Requests the foundation of an information sharing database, inclusive of projects by UN-HABITAT, its Member States and other UN bodies, available to all participating entities, which would emphasize the mechanisms, resources, costs and technologies utilized in the projects to be applied in other Nation States for similar initiatives;

2. Calls upon UN-HABITAT headquarters in Nairobi to provide facilities and personnel by March 2015;

3. Further invites all Member States wishing to participate in the implementation of SDG related projects to contribute their expertise and information;

4. Authorizes the accessibility of the database to Member States who will then evaluate past projects and work towards executing them domestically;

5. Draws attention to the importance of additional funding by Member States in order to maintain the progression of the database.
The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

Recalling the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) established through resolution A/RES/55/2,

Taking into consideration the urgency of securing goals for the Post-2015 Development Agenda,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. **Endorses** that the SCHSS focuses on three main areas:
   
   a. The redevelopment of urban transportation as stated in Target 8, especially reducing automobile dependence;
   
   b. The improvement of sanitation in urban centers as stated in Target 10 of UN-HABITAT’s proposed SDG, with the conference;
   
   c. The enhancement of housing quality as stated in Target 4 to account for local geography;
5. **Designates** the development of urban transportation systems as the first topic of focus for SCHSS, as adequate transportation systems reduce a dependence on automobiles, decrease emissions of CO$_2$, and enable urban inhabitants to access employment and education opportunities necessary for the development of communities in a timely and regular manner;

6. **Further designates** the improvement of sanitation in urban settlements as the second topic of focus for SCHSS, as safe drinking water, for example, regulation of informal water distributors through licensing and the management of waste systems, and the management of waste systems ameliorate public health standards and reduce the likelihood of outbreaks of disease;

7. **Finally designates** the enhancement of housing quality as the third topic of focus for SCHSS, with an emphasis on building structures capable of withstanding natural disasters, as better housing stock gives security of shelter and protection from the elements;

8. **Invites** diverse actors to participate in the SCHSS, including but not limited to intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), particularly United Nations member bodies, federal governments, municipal governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) both international and local, as well as scientists with experience in the addressed fields;

9. **Welcomes** all participating Member States to hold workshops tracking each State’s progress and giving a practical view on a matter that can be shared with, and applied directly to those countries in need of discussed and mentioned technologies, to give a more complex and detailed overview in the aftermath of SCHSS, following the example of Israel and MASHAV, that have implemented similar workshops, such as the workshop on urban water management and management of irrigation technologies;

10. **Expresses its hope** that these conferences may play their part in contributing to better living standards and a greater understanding of sustainable urban development in Member States, giving that these states would possess greater understandings and knowledge of technologies that assist them in carefully planning the future of urban settlements.
The United Nations Human Settlement Programme,

Emphasizing the Revised Compilation for Sustainable Cities & Human Settlements, which addresses providing access to safe and affordable transportation, urban job creation, and urban resilience policies as areas of great importance to the Post-2015 development agenda,

Taking note of A/RES/66/288, which recognizes that poverty eradication and promoting sustainable development are impossible without eliminating widespread wealth inequality,

Further noting the call issued in E/2011/11 for governments and regional authorities to significantly improve the lives of slum-dwellers,

Affirming the 2012 Manifesto for Cities, which recognizes the importance of developing sustainable cities in order to provide for future needs,

Emphasizing the document, The Cities We Need, which lays out a framework for a New Urban Paradigm,

Recalling the Sustainable Cities Programme, which has the goal of ensuring environmentally sustainable local development in urban areas,

Acknowledging the annual World Habitat Day, especially the theme of 2013, Urban Mobility,

Noting the success of public-private partnerships (PPP) in the area of transportation in Sri Lanka in order to provide safe and affordable transportation,

Noting with satisfaction the success of the FONAVIPO program in El Salvador, in which a state-owned low-income housing fund acts as a second-tier financial lender for microfinance institutions and cooperatives, and as a government subsidy program for less affluent customers,

Recognizing the Orangi Pilot Program in Pakistan which successfully coordinated efforts between NGOs, local residents, and government officials on projects such as low cost sanitation, health, and housing,

Further recognizing the work of Homeless International in cooperation with Sevanatha in Sri Lanka, Colombo, which organizes and coordinates cooperative savings groups in order to address challenges within the community and collectively improve them,

Further noting that electricity-stealing is the fundamental cause that slum dwellers are ignored by electricity distribution companies and that this problem can be solved by involving slum dwellers in the partnership,

1. Reaffirms the importance of public-private partnerships (PPP) in order to meet the proposed target of urban job creation by implementing incentive programs for private industry to operate in slums and other developing urban areas;

2. Asks any PPP to apply principles utilized in the area of education to help achieve Target 7 by initiating incentive programs such as tax breaks and low interest government loans to attract business to low-income and underserved areas;
3. Urge any PPPs to incorporate sustainable development in infrastructure projects allowing full participation of all stakeholders in the urban environment, in order to meet the goal of providing access to safe and affordable transportation and to further promote private industry in urban areas and improve the economic situation of urban residents;

4. Recommend the implementation of Smart Growth and Complete Streets in urban settings to reduce carbon emissions by the introduction of multiple modes and transportation, including applicable bicycle lanes, and city planning that allows for easy access to home, work, green space, and commercial stores;

5. Invite Member States to facilitate the transfer of professional expertise from various fields between Member States, such as engineers, teachers, and other skilled professionals that would benefit developing urban areas;

6. Further recommend that Member States should seek the help of successful Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), as well as with other Committees of the United Nations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in sharing experience and skills in order to meet the target of urban resilience and to promote urban mobility, for example by applying the techniques utilized by the Orangi Pilot Program;

7. Further emphasize the need to support urban resilience in communities by assisting them to organize cooperative savings networks and Community Development Groups (CDGs), using the Homeless International program as a model, which would educate communities financial management and slum upgrading using UNDP guidelines and supervised by this body;

8. Suggest that Member States collect the necessary information on their inhabitants in order to be able to uniquely identify its citizens allocate government services with them by recording demographic information about urban environments by incorporating slum surveys, satellite image mapping and comprehensive database management into their national housing policies following their precise resources and their national requirement in order to assess property claims;

9. Draw attention to the need to meet the goal of to halve the proportion of people living in slums in each country towards inclusive and adequate housing by utilizing PPPs ability for low-cost housing investments in order to create affordable and secure housing, possibly including commercial banks and multilateral institutions, drawing experiences from FONAVIPO in El Salvador, allowing governments to recognize land claims by slum dwellers and support the formalization of land titles in order to create trust between the slum dwellers and the government by giving the people secure tenure from which they cannot be evicted;

10. Encourage slum dwellers to work as a community to involve themselves in the partnership of upgrading their living standards such as in negotiating with energy-distribution companies and gaining energy by supervising electricity-stealing for companies, which is a detriment to urban mobility;
The United Nations Human Settlements Program,

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing the possible negative ramifications of unfavorable partnerships,

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

1. Recommends work towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on urbanization specifically on UN-HABITAT’s goal of urban resilience (target 11), through promotion of community development and public-private partnerships (PPPs);

2. Requests the use of PPPs in educational initiatives to assist in providing the tools to better the education of impoverished youth modeled after the Pakistan Coalition for Education which uses PPPs to provide funding to schools for training of teachers and to allow children to attend school for free thereby allowing the children of various communities to help foster their community in the future;

3. Supports initiatives to increase PPPs to provide funding programs for childhood education in promoting sustainability by increasing cooperation and communication between organizations and communities modeled after the program Good Weave International, which involves rug manufacturers paying to have labels put on their products that assure those products are “child labor free” and having those profits go to assisting children in getting a better education in their community;

4. Urges Member States to establish Community Development Groups (CDGs) in order to encourage and use citizens to stimulate urban economic development in their own communities;

a. The CDGs should act as meeting centers for microfinance investors, potential employers, and local citizens in need of investment and/or employment;

b. CDGs should be used as economic stimulants for the communities in which they exist, providing job and entrepreneurial opportunities for local citizens;

5. Authorizes the expansion of the database of partnerships with the UN through a free application process that be made available to any and all organizations including NGOs and IGOs, nonprofits, youth led groups, and other community organizations to increase communication and cooperation between all organizations with the UN.
and, therefore, increase the use of organizations already in place to promote sustainability and development in all communities;

6. *Suggests* all Member States consider adherence to the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in order to ensure financial accountability between intermediaries such as NGOs.
The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

Acknowledging the effectiveness of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as the progressive work of Rio+20 which strives to improve the sustainability initiative on a global scale,

Noting the Sustainable Energy for All initiative which provides a framework for the development and continuation of sustainable energy practices,

Endorsing the proposal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements goal proposed by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT),

Emphasizing the Decade of Water as referenced in ECN.17/2004/10/add.3 as an important example of the need for frugal and smart water consumption in industrialized Member States,

Perceiving the increased difficulty for communities to provide sustainable services and infrastructure such as transportation and waste management in sufficient quantities due to Member States’ inability to respond to an influx in population,

Fully aware that, according to UN Water, inadequate water and sanitation facilities have led to disease outbreaks,

Guided by the Beijing Platform for Action and its commitment to involve gender empowerment on all levels of development,

Bearing in mind that the first ongoing step of UN-HABITAT’s Water for Asian Cities is to promote the ability to tap into public clean water and services to supply this needed resource which has provided many successful economic opportunities for urban areas,

Emphasizing the importance of disaster relief and risk reduction as specified by the UN-HABITAT Disaster Management Program, incorporating regionally applicable scenarios and solutions,

Expressing its appreciation of the success of scientific initiatives such as South Africa’s Program for the Upgrading of Informal Settlements, which increased access to running water by 62 percent to 92 percent and access to sanitation by 50 percent to 85 percent,

Acknowledging initiatives regarding the accessibility of clean water sources for populations that lack this basic necessity as well as the outer influences of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and nonprofit organizations on urban water and sanitation,

Deeply concerned by developed States’ and international financial institutions’ conditionality of privatization, deregulation, and institution-building before conditions on-the-ground include access to clean water and sanitation and including the fact that unregulated markets can produce harmful effects in the water sources of Member States,

Observing A/C.2/66/L.43/Rev.1, General Assembly Second Committee’s Toward Global Partnerships, which supports private-public partnerships (PPP) and partnerships between UN agencies, and local governments to further sustainable development,
1. **Endorses** the implementation of Target 9 Urban Energy, and Target 10 Urban Water Sanitation of UN-HABITAT’s proposed SDG;

2. **Recommends** governments support the universal access to modern energy services for households and companies as in accordance with Target 9 by making use of PPP as a means for improving the global energy efficiency of buildings, industries, and transports in cities and human settlements by following the example of the Global Partnership for Energy-Efficient Buildings as it is currently promoted by the UN Foundation;

3. **Encourages** the implementation of legislation geared toward promoting the rational consumption of energy by all industrial sectors in human settlements, including the application of subsidies and tax-related incentives as a way for promoting the use of sustainable energy assets like solar energy panels among others, and following the example of the United Nations Environmental Programme’s (UNEP) Indian Solar Loan Programme which has already been successfully implemented in India;

4. **Advises** governments to phase out inefficient fuels subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption in cities;

5. **Draws attention** to systems that purify water sources in a variety of ways, in order to address Target 10, as well as the transportation of clean water to urban and peri-urban rural locations, especially in the water-scarce regions, in order to promote a sustainable and sanitary use of global water sources;

6. **Recognizes** the need to have accessible clean water within Member States to prevent the spread of diseases modeled after the UN’s combat against cholera in Haiti through the rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructures and improved water quality;

7. **Urges** the expansion of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) water initiatives to aid programs such as Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative of UN-HABITAT to foster women’s capability within the water sector through community initiatives in secondary towns to ensure a gender-mainstreaming in future water and sanitation programs;

8. **Recommends** untreated waste water be addressed through gray water usage techniques, which recycle used water for non-potable purposes, to be utilized between the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Water Management Programme, which works to develop sustainable urban water management strategies and best practices of urban water management, and UN-HABITAT in accordance with UN-HABITAT’s Guidelines for Preparing a Business Plan for Urban Water Utility;

9. **Endorses** development of long-term, disaster-resistant water and sanitation infrastructure, especially through a partnership with United Nations Office for Project Services’ Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN-HABITAT Disaster Management Programme, in order to ensure the containment of waste in cities especially in the event of natural disasters;

10. **Supports** the Water Credit organization as an effective method of financing in both the private and public sector for water-scarcity initiatives such as the creation of silos and water drilling;

11. **Offers** the establishment of regional organizations such as “Unified Collaborative Umbrellas of Member and Non-Member States” (UCUMNS) which would include regional compositions of local governments, NGOs, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and have developed Member States and international financial institutions provide technical and infrastructural needs in water as it relates to urbanization and human settlements, in order to address related regional cities’ and aid in self-sufficiency;

12. **Encourages** those States and international financial institutions that provide funding for UCUMNS and its water and sanitation initiatives, to provide a consistent amount of funding regardless of consequences brought about by unregulated markets;

13. **Expresses its hope** that Member States build global partnership in regional and international fields to encourage information and financial support in order to achieve sustainable development growth, particularly South-South Triangular cooperation to ensure full implementation of Targets 9 and 10.