CONFERENCE A
documentation of the work of the economic and social council
(ecosoc)
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Katrena Porter</td>
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Agenda

I. Mainstreaming Youth in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

II. Fostering Sustainable Development Practices through Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

III. Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization

Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee

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<td>ECOSOC1/1/1</td>
<td>Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization</td>
<td>22 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 7 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECOSOC1/1/2</td>
<td>Social and Economic Integration through Sustainable Urbanization</td>
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<td>ECOSOC1/1/4</td>
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<td>27 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 4 abstentions</td>
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<td>ECOSOC1/1/5</td>
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<td>ECOSOC1/1/8</td>
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Summary Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Inviting Latin American and Asian states to follow the same path as African States and join a regional Energy Coordination Hub to share their means and develop cleaner energies,
Fully aware of the importance of diversifying renewable energies sources as stated in resolution A/RES/69/225 "promotion of new renewable sources of energy," and more particularly solar energy,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Encouraging businesses to ensure the integration of indigenous people in all future sustainable development plans in urbanization;
iii. Setting regulations of property ownership to ensure the safeguard of the indigenous people and their land rights;

2. **Appeals for** a global partnership in knowledge sharing and urban data transfer through:

   a. The recruitment of experts from both developed and developing countries as well as UN bodies (UNDP, UN-HABITAT and UNESCO) to work with local experts;

   i. Who will be selected by the recipient country after a series of evaluations to assess their practical skills in their respective operative fields, following the countries needs and with the consultation of UNDP and UN-HABITAT, which will subsidize this operation;

   ii. Who will be composed of urban architects, engineers, geologists and professional trainers in entrepreneurship;

   iii. Who will aim to enhance knowledge sharing through the creation of a comprehensive common platform of co-working and North-South cooperation in promoting social entrepreneurship, managing skills and infrastructure expertise;

   b. The implementation of urban audit programs aiming to better assess slums dwellers needs:

   i. By evaluating the effectiveness of the policies and procedures, the accuracy of the related reports and their compliance with the respective national legislation;

   ii. By organizing it once per trimester with the cooperation of international and national institutes appointed and monitored by UNDP faculty;

   iii. With the help of national programmes of urban data collection led by national institutes of statistical information;

3. **Creates** a new path toward an efficient cooperation between the Public, Private and Civil sphere in order to:

   a. Finance new energy technologies to foster the diversification and the use of green energies sources such as:

      i. Solar energy to generalize its use by all Member States and particularly Africa, South America and Asia;

      ii. Hydroelectric energy provided by conventional dams, pumped storage, natural run of water and tides using gravitational force or flowing water, to help underdeveloped countries afford a competitive source of renewable energy;

   b. Facilitate the development of urban infrastructures and sanitation facilities and match urban population needs;

      i. Using well planned urbanization through the building of roads and adequate lighting to ensure the safety of women and youth during commute to their workplace and schools, which can result in more stability of employment and education;

   c. Promote gender-sensitive and ecological initiatives launched by the private sector, with the consultation of UNEP and CEDAW, by incentivizing their activity as follows:

      i. Supplying free advertising and marketing campaigns;

      ii. Providing advisory services for an internal ecological audit allowing a company to ensure its full inclusion in the sustainable development process and consequently increase its long-term profitability;
iii. UNEP’s International Resource Panel would offer to buy companies’ wastes to help them prosper in a healthier environment.
The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. The regional commissions that will be analyzing these reports are the:
      i. Economic Commission from Africa;
      ii. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;
      iii. Economic Commission for Europe;
      iv. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
      v. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia;
These reports will include data describing the development of the projects on which money was invested and should be submitted by the governments in special need of assistance for slum dwellers and are looking to improve urban infrastructure to tackle this specific problem, such as through:

i. Existing and needed infrastructure inside and outside of slums;

ii. Equitable, reachable and affordable access to public services, including:
   1. Clean water;
   2. Sanitation;
   3. Schooling;

iii. Transportation;

iv. Investments on other related fields, including housing, access to food, electricity and other specific needs depending on the region;

Through these reports, a concrete assessment on the current conditions of slum dwellers will be provided, in order to make future investments in this scope more effective and efficient;

2. Suggests that the abovementioned regional commissions create an Assistance Regional Forum in cooperation with the UNDP which shall meet on an annual basis with the purpose of:
   a. Sharing of best practices and successful projects concerning improvement of infrastructure in slums;
   b. Exchanging information on effective action over slum dwellers infrastructure;
   c. Making suggestions to local governments on measures that can be implemented on this scope;

3. Recommends the creation of a Group of Experts under the ECOSOC with 5 members from each regional commission, who will be elected according to parameters such as expertise and knowledge on infrastructure management, previous experience in development projects and other necessary skills and will have the specific task of evaluating the situation in each country in need:
   a. The Group of Experts will analyze the amount of money to be invested according to the reports and the deficiencies expressed there;
   b. Pending budget allocations of the ECOSOC, funding will be given to the regional commissions in order to invest in the evaluated needs of the countries who provided a report;
   c. A period of 3 years shall be given in order to evaluate the impact of invested money on infrastructure in slums;
   d. An evaluation from the regional commissions will be provided yearly to the ECOSOC;
   e. If the investments prove to be successful in improving poor conditions of slum dwellers, after the initial period of three years, a second period of one year will be accorded to the Group of Experts to continue their evaluations;

4. Endorses the implementation of an Information Index under supervision of the UNDP which will:
   a. Compile information from each Member State regarding public transportation; information shall include:
i. Number of existing means of all public transportation;

ii. Number of people benefiting from the service on a daily basis;

iii. Number of needed facilities to improve the services;

b. Create templates which will facilitate the implementation of future proposed programs on public transportation; for instance:

   i. Possible infrastructure changes to improve efficiency;

   ii. The building of new roads or the improvement of those already existing;

   iii. The increasing of numbers of transportation means;

c. Consist of statistics and internal information regarding public transportation which will be obtained from the Ministry of Transportation and Development or its equivalent in every Member State and executed according to the following steps:

   i. Member States are advised to send reports to the UNDP indicating the specific plans they have to improve transportation;

   ii. The suggested programs will be regarding:

       1. Improved and more efficient transportation usage, especially projects to connect poorer neighborhoods to city centers;

       2. Secure transportation;

       3. Environmentally sustainable urbanization;

   iii. The UNDP will investigate with help from local governments the monetary amount needed for the implementation of the programs;

   iv. The economic incentives granted to Member States to implement projects to improve transportation systems will be regulated by the Committee for Programs and Coordination of the ECOSOC according to the already stipulated parameters;

   v. Once the UNDP gives out the roadmaps regarding different implementation programs, each Member State can choose to implement them or not;

5. Further recommends that Member States incentivize their private sectors to show social responsibility regarding issues such as access to water, sanitation facilities, educational institutions, affordable housing and transport;

   a. Suggested actions for such incentives include:

       i. Receiving assistance with building infrastructure projects to tackle the previously mentioned issues;

       ii. Providing financial support to NGOs and existing projects that deal with all of the above;

   b. The aforementioned activities could be incentivized by reducing taxes on the companies that decide to work on the previously mentioned problems, according to each Member State’s taxation policies;

6. Promotes closer cooperation of UN bodies focused on the development of cities and the consequences of rapid urbanization, such UN-Habitat, with UN organs that tackle organized crime and have special expertise on
problems such as human trafficking, drug smuggling and weapon trade, especially UNODC and the CCPCJ; for this reason, we suggest:

a. Monthly meetings of UNODC and CCPCJ personnel with UN-Habitat staff to increase awareness on how criminal organizations hinder the development of economic and social conditions in slums;

b. Annual reports from both the UNODC and the CCPCJ to UN-Habitat to evaluate the effectiveness of different measures implemented to tackle organized crime;

7. Further suggests having a special team of 6 experts chosen by the UNODC among its qualified staff (two reporting on Latin America and the Caribbean, two on Africa and two on south-east Asia) focused on crime prevention in slums in the last preparatory committee leading to HABITAT III, which shall:

a. Brief the participants on the current situation of criminal activities, including human and drug trafficking, in slums;

b. Help develop strategies to tackle the expansion of organized crime in disadvantaged areas, such as specialized training of the local police forces, creating positive alternatives to gangs and criminal groups for the youth to join and reintegration programs for former convicts;

c. Make a formal proposal to include crime prevention measures on the agenda of HABITAT III,

d. Be financed in equal parts by the annual budget of the UNODC and of UN Habitat, pending budget allocations;

8. Decides to keep the above questions under continuous review.
The Economic and Social Council Plenary,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages all Member States to provide a holistic approach to healthcare for all citizens in the utmost quality through:
   a. Promoting the enhancement of public policies aimed to reduce cost-transferring of regional facilities to offer free HIV/AIDS testing and information for parents on preventative care during check-ups;

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

3. Calls upon Member States to negotiate the expansion of vaccination initiatives to include all Member States particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with:
   a. The international community to promote research of all-inclusive one-time vaccinations for polio, tuberculosis, and meningitis through a partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation;
b. The encouragement of Member States to cooperate with the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) a sub group of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation which subsidizes the cost of vaccinations and medication within LDCs;

   i. Which offers Member States the option to cooperate with regional and/or global alliances at reducing costs of vaccinations and medication for LDCS;

4. Recommends Member States continue working with relevant NGOs within countries that require infrastructure development to fully support health conscious urbanization including through:

   a. The use of existing women’s clinics to include maternity wards and educational services on reproductive health to fully incorporate a woman’s unique medical needs, especially considering the essential role women play in society as mothers and caretakers of their families;

   b. Training of midwives and nurses within the aforementioned women’s clinics in order to better prevent maternal and infant mortality while working under the guidance of specialized volunteers from Midwife International;

   c. Training undertaken by Midwife International be offered in four week training programs with emphasis on teaching midwives how to independently continue to enhance their specialization;

   d. The local engagement of NGOs, such as the Association of Women Rights in Development to empower women by providing education and services related to sex education and sexual violence through;

      i. Utilizing public spaces and educational facilities to provide information resources on topics such as, inter alia, general sexual health, pregnancy, menstruation, and sexual violence;

      ii. Addressing sexually transmitted infections (STIs), particularly HIV/AIDS, through informal sexual health forums for adolescents, as modeled by UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Youth Forum which used “café discussions” on HIV/AIDS activism and prevention;

5. Urges Member States to expand existing awareness programs that help combat community-based stigmatization of the ill through programs like the WHO’s World Mental Health Day;

6. Decides to keep the above questions under continuous review.
The Economic and Social Council Plenary,

Acknowledging the role of sustainable development in addressing matters such as social, economic and political problems, as per the Rio +20 outcome document, “The Future We Want,”

Aware of the major challenges that urbanization poses to governments on all levels, such as overpopulation, violence towards women and the degradation of natural resources such as water supply and sanitation in accordance with the resolution A/RES/64/198, assessing progress of the “Water For Life” program,

Recalling A/RES/41/146 and A/RES/66/288, which acknowledges that all persons have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate housing as well as the Member State’s responsibility in protecting this right and the eradication of extreme poverty in sustainable development, respectively,

Fully aware of the Article 2, Chapter 1 of the United Nations (UN) Charter, which states that “nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any states or shall require members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter…”

Recognizing the Experimental Reimbursable Seeding Operations (ERSO) program initiated by the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) as a suitable model for providing loans to local financial institutions, which in turn leverage the funds to provide loans to the urban poor for house building, improvements and infrastructure upgrading,

Noting with deep concern that people living in poverty in urban areas often live in the most polluted, dangerous or marginalized areas in segregated neighborhoods with little access to employment opportunities, childcare and education, citing 2010/ED/EFA/MRT/PI/12 report by UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which conveys a 90% overall school attendance rate in urban centers, but only 54% attendance specifically in slum regions,

Emphasizing the importance of housing in national policy making, considering housing to be a crucial aspect of integration because it offers the opportunity to provide a sense of security and stability among the urban poor while simultaneously promoting integration through boosting social interactions and connections,

Noting with deep concern the risks imposed upon the international community by national and regional lack of political and economic transparency in both the formal and extralegal economic sectors as well as illicit financial flows, which threaten the mechanisms established to fight extreme poverty, disenfranchisement of marginalized communities and initiatives directed towards infrastructure,

Applauds the efforts of the UN Environmental Programme’s (UNEP) Sustainable Social Housing Initiative (SUSHI) for providing a framework for non-governmental sources of funding,
transparency, and accountability for sustainable housing development and their success in such
efforts in numerous developing Member States,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Member States are encouraged to report their updates and
evaluations to ECOSOC on an annual basis based on the provided
framework;
d. Implementing subsidized residential and housing development loans which would eventually ensure property ownership through the fulfillment of said loan requirements from regional development banks through:

i. The terms and timetables of loans that take into account the residential and commercial status of the borrower;

ii. Loan approval will be contingent upon the economic, social, and political integrity of the applicant-entity as per the discretion of the aforementioned regional development banks;

2. Requests a monthly continuous reports to ECOSOC from Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting identifying regional banking, financial and trading institutions compliant with the objectives of the Rio +20 outcome document “The Future We Want” in an effort to monitor sustainable urbanization by:

a. Creating an efficient and responsible private sector, committed to promotion of affordable real estate projects and increase capital flows outside thereof;

b. Assisting monitor the progression of Member States in their efforts to act accordingly with the aforementioned SUSHI framework;

3. Calls for the implementation of regional Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs in areas where overpopulation is expected to burden the local economy, by individual Member States utilizing funds procured from regional development banks, if necessary, (CCT) in pursuit of the following goals by:

a. Achieving marketable and sustainable education levels;

i. Through the monitoring of student matriculation rates, with studies on the matter to be conducted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development’s division on Investment and Enterprise and;

ii. Through the monitoring of student work conditions, wage earnings, and work-type in assessing the progress to be made, with studies on the matter to be conducted by the aforementioned division of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

b. Ensuring health and human developmental goals are met by the following criteria:

i. That Pregnant women receive post and pre-natal health care, of which Médecins Sans Frontières be responsible in the implementation of such measures, including but not limited to the education of medical personnel in under-served urban regions for the purposes of creating self-sustaining maternal care services;
ii. That children are regularly monitored for height, weight, and general human development, in which Non-Governmental Organizations such as Médecins Sans Frontiéres or the Red Cross would be responsible for services including but not limited to the education of medical personnel in under-served urban regions for the purposes of creating self-sustaining child care services;

iii. That educational and professional development is achieved through the required attendance of the youth in educational institutions as deemed appropriate by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF);

c. Creating and supporting programs by Member States, motivating local companies to hire low-income workers in municipalities with unequally distributed wealth, as done by the United States of America with the Human and Urban Development Program as a model, where:

i. Legally filed business must hire at least 30% of low-income workers for the attainment of financial tax incentives;

ii. Municipal employment facilities serve as the liaison between businesses and low-income job seekers;

d. Promoting vocational training and learning outcomes to be achieved by women in Member States through the following educational programs supported by The Association of Women’s Rights in Development through:

i. Personal advancement and career enhancement for women of municipalities to be hosted at municipal community centers;

ii. Vocational programs that will provide women with the tools for human development as well as the tools to be integrated into the formal economic sector;

e. Addressing the vicious cycle of dependency through funding mechanisms aimed at alleviating extreme poverty operate by:

iii. Calculating funding allocation that takes into account the GDP per capita of Member States’ residents deemed to be in extreme poverty;

iv. Enlisting the Commission on Population Development as the primary subsidiary body responsible for monitoring progress on this matter to ECOSOC;

4. Suggests the aforementioned programs be focused on inter-governmental cooperation in both urban and rural regions in regards to the following metrics:
a. The appropriation of funds and access primarily to municipal governments, in accordance with all relevant articles in the legally-binding United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);

i. As well as allow for the commission to aid consenting Member States in educating civil servants on the detrimental effects that government malfeasance on the social, political and economic aspects of sustainable urbanization and alternatively, and;

ii. Enlist the UNCAC’s International Anti-Corruption Academy in promoting political and administrative integrity;

b. The appropriation of 15% of total funds and access to rural populations for the sake of increased education in addressing the following issues; inefficient resource management, lack of vocational skills and protection of traditionally vulnerable groups such as women, indigenous groups, migrant and domestic youth workers as per the International Labour Organization’s Convention 189, which already grants protections to these groups;

c. The interest from Regional Development Bank Loans (RDBL) be redirected specifically towards municipal public health services as per the discretion of individual municipalities;

d. The assessment by aforementioned regional banks of applicant-entities in the following aspects: environmental, social, economic and political integrity;

e. Regional development banks would additionally monitor and search for prospective macro-finance opportunities;

5. Urges Member States to encourage improved resource management practices and technologies to mitigate economic loss and encourage the enhancement of food security in the economies of LDCs through increased access to agricultural data and services through:

a. The use of agricultural technologies, such as New Zealand’s GreenSeeker, which provides valuable data to farmers on crop variability, yield outcome, and fertilizer prescriptions;

b. The encouragement of cooperation between municipal and federal governments for the purpose of water and sanitation management by addressing;

i. Information sharing, through the utilization of a regional informational coalition between region-states, federal governments and municipal governments;
ii. Social responsibility, through the re-appropriation of regional development bank loans (RDBL) interim interest proceeds to initiate an awareness campaign to address sustainable development issues such as violence against women, the alleviation of extreme poverty and the possibility of unsustainable overpopulation;

iii. Sustainable political urbanization, specifically through the enlistment of Human Rights Watch in addressing government malfeasance and increased pressure on Member States for transparency.
The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Urges** Member States to cultivate growth of foster family programs by better mainstreaming the often overlooked orphan populations in metropolitan areas given that the staggering percentage of orphans aging out of institutions turn to crime as by:
   a. Orphaned children are transitioned out of overcrowded and underfunded institutions into foster homes;
   b. Workers from orphanages are trained to locate families willing to participate in guardian training programs;
   c. Member States implement a national database of families interested in and taking part in such a program;
   d. Foster families receive a stipend funded by a mechanism at the discretion of the Member State for taking in the children but in return provide the children with food, shelter, support, life skills and love;
e. Expansion of national monitoring of foster programs overseen by each Member State so that child abuse by foster families is quickly reported and families ill suited for such work are removed from the system;

2. **Recommends** UN International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to work with UN Education Science Culture Organization (UNESCO) to aid interested Member States in implementing inner city youth development programs focusing on:

   a. Empowering youth prone to gang violence and crime by integrating them into community works projects thus making them more valued members of the community;

   b. Encouraging a concrete involvement of youth into the feedback and improvement process throughout the strengthening of youth focused NGOs;

3. **Encourages** Member States to work in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to further develop food security policies and procedures to better sustain the rapidly growing food demands of major population centers by:

   a. Actively searching for and safeguard land that has undergone environmental degradation such as desertification, soil erosion thereby encouraging the possibility of prosperous growth of agricultural products through FAO organic farming policies including crop rotation, poly culture, and no till practices;

   b. Providing a database of region specific sustainable agricultural practices for current land being used for agricultural purposes, such as crop rotation, no till farming practices, and drip irrigation;

   c. Recommending Member States to share and apply available genetically engineered food crops and technologies that are resistant to environmental factors such as droughts and floods, that also provide high nutritional value such as Gold Rice in proving high levels of vitamin A, and increasing efficiency with higher yields and less input;

   d. Integrating a disaster relief program operated by a team of local and international agricultural experts appointed by the FAO in conjunction with an international agricultural NGO such as Mercy Corps that focus on restoring damaged land after a disaster in order to ensure further use of the land and the knowledge of the agricultural relief process;

4. **Recommends** the UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) to find urban population centers dangerously prone to natural disasters such as cities built on fault lines or regions consistently battered by hurricanes and to:

   a. Cooperate with at risk regions’ national disaster relief agency to begin capacity building on a national level which based on the Member State’s level of development can include preparing a disaster relief fund, preparing localized disaster response teams for region specific disasters;

   b. Work with willing local Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to provide training in emergency response, first aid, search and rescue, disease prevention, clearing roads and infrastructure;

   c. Establish clear lines of communication with local NGOs, CSOs and the national disaster response agency so that when a disaster does strike:

      i. The UNDAC can better assess the situation in terms of casualties, injuries, and damages with up to date information from trained individuals on site at the disaster;

      ii. The OCHA can coordinate their efforts with local organizations to provide as effective a response as possible;
5. **Encourages** the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and its bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) to extend their efforts in natural disaster risk reduction practices by:

   a. Working alongside Member States on a national level as well as with municipal governments on a local level;
   
   b. Providing both expertise through National Disaster Reduction Advisors (NDRA) and sustainable ways for funding measures to be taken;
   
   c. Highlighting the work of UNDP’s Urban Risk Management Initiative (URMI) as well as the Gender Sensitive Disaster Reduction and Recovery Initiative (GSDRRI);

6. **Calls upon** all Member States to advance their waste management systems to be more efficient and effective in order to enhance the quality of life of people living in cities and slums by:

   a. Collaborating closely with NGO’s committed to recycling and safely disposing of waste, such as the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA);
   
   b. Endorsing the great work by Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management (SAICM) and UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) in tackling the issue of waste management by;
   
   c. i. Suggesting that Member States adopt the SAICM proposal which outlines scientific methods of producing chemicals in a particular way which minimizes both the health risk and the potential adverse impact on the environment;
   
   ii. Recommending that Member States who has done so, to set a target date for implementing the alternative method of production and disposal of chemicals and to implement similar programs in all affected regions of climate change;
   
   iii. Suggests the fourth meeting of SAICM to focus on water supplies and chemical management specifically in large urban areas and areas which are experiencing rapid growth;
   
   d. Participating in the exchange of knowledge and best practices through conferences such as the annual International Conference on Solid Waste, which is a platform for stakeholders to deliberate on sustainable waste management initiatives;

7. **Encourages** the sharing and betterment of existing sustainable energy sources, such as solar power plants and geothermal technologies, and nuclear energy technologies as alternatives to achieving an efficient method of providing energy for population centers and in urbanization and development projects, which will:

   a. Work along the Nuclear Energy System Assessments (NESA) from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA);
   
   b. Focus on the development of workshops on knowledge sharing between Member States’ experts in the field regarding increasing efficiency and safety of existing nuclear energy as a clean alternative for energy management and provision;
   
   c. Be elaborated by the regional offices on nuclear energy under the IAEA, including:
   
      i. Western European Nuclear Regulators’ Association (WENRA);
      
      ii. European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG);
      
      iii. Regional Cooperative Arrangement for the Promotion of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America (ARCAL);
iv. Arab Atomic Energy Agency;

v. African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE);

vi. Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa;

vii. Regional Seminar on Nuclear Security, Safety and Safeguards (3S);

viii. Arctic Military Cooperation Program (AMEC);

d. The development of this framework will also work along with The International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactor and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) from the NESA, looking for:

i. Guaranteeing better standards on use of nuclear energy;

ii. Encourage better methodologies to help countries developing long-term national nuclear energy strategies;

iii. Involving countries on knowledge management on full lifecycle design, construction and operation to evaluation of reactors and other facilities;

e. In coordination with the IAEA, this promotion will work alongside the assessment of safety capacities and waste management practices in nuclear reactors, as follows:

i. The safety capacities will be promoted by the regional offices for the use nuclear energy;

ii. Third-party liability will also be a way of promoting efficient technical cooperation on nuclear energy;

iii. The exchange of experiences among world leaders of nuclear energy production regarding waste management and efficiency will be core elements on the workshops in discussion;

iv. The assessment of safety capacities will work along with the monitoring infrastructure developed by each regional office and the responsive action of the IAEA;

f. This promotion will be accompanied by the strong recommendation that measures be taken in order to ensure nuclear safety in plants located near urban areas by:

i. Calling upon an international study under the command of IAEA on the feasibility of the replacement of high-enriched uranium powered reactors in favor of low-enriched uranium reactors;

ii. Encouraging north-south information sharing partnerships on nuclear energy in the event of a southern country wishing to use nuclear energy so that security measures be taken in nuclear plants all around the world;

g. In partnership with the UNDP, the UN University (UNU), and the UN Global Renewable Energy Education and Training Programme, ECOSOC seeks to foster interest and implement the use of sustainable energy technologies such as, but not limited to, geothermal energy, wind, and solar technologies, regarding:

i. Geothermal energy in the inclusion of developing countries of renewable sources of energy, which will be facilitated through the UN University and the Geothermal Training Programme, and under this framework of action, ECOSOC seeks to provide annual training through the
UNU to practicing professionals from developing and transitional countries with geothermal potential to increase energy capabilities for major population centers;

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

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

   a. Renewable and clean energy generation such as solar panels and wind turbines;
   b. Air pollution control equipment such as soot removers and carbon dioxide scrubbers;
   c. Water and wastewater treatment such as ultraviolet disinfection and desalination equipment;
   d. Solid and hazardous waste treatment for example recycling equipment and composting systems;
   e. Environmental monitoring and analysis such as air and water monitors;

9. **Decides** to keep the above questions in a continuous review.
The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. The encouragement of the reopening of terminated education programs such as the Medical Education Partnership Initiative, which funded the expansion of medical education through the engagement of private investors supported by Medecins Sans Frontieres;

   b. The promotion of education in primary school to encourage general health skills such as sanitation and nutrition;

   c. The development of informational manuals that bring awareness to symptoms for preventable and spreadable diseases;

   d. The integration of sexual education into school systems, emphasizing the importance of prevention and elimination of STIs, particularly HIV/AIDS, as addressed in Millennium Development Goal 5;

   e. New and existing facilities which will remain open for public use in the community, especially by women and youth;

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

   a. Providing a framework to prevent students from soliciting and using drugs;
b. Increasing awareness of the hazards of engaging in the informal drug economy through engagement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Mentor International;

c. Promoting the creation of a safe-zone where youth are able to discuss drug addiction and obtain access the resources needed to end engagement of drug activity;

   i. These ‘safe-zones’ would be a physical location, such as a school or medical office, where trained professionals can provide youth with substance-related issues;

   ii. Youth will feel free to utilize safe-zones, regardless of gender, age, religion, ethnicity, etc.;

d. Recommending to the UNODC to further mainstream educational campaigns that work to alleviate and eventually eliminate organized crime and drug use, both of which negatively impacts the efforts of civic organizations that promote and maintain successful, sustainable urbanization;

3. **Emphasizes** the importance of international cooperation in combating income and employment disparities, in order to facilitate equal economic growth for sustainable development by:

   a. Requesting developed Member States to allot students in less developed Member States with technology such as computers, in order to create opportunity for a full participation in international networking;

   b. Further supporting existing regional associations such as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to support sustainable employment opportunities and engagement in economic systems;

   c. Ensuring that job skills training and employment opportunities are provided for low- or very-low income residents by NGOs and government institutions as modeled by the United States of America’s HUD program;

4. Requests that the ECOSOC body ensure that both female and male youth are given equal access to primary education and cultural, religious and economic barriers of access are dismantled to promote equal opportunities for future participation in establishing sustainable development practices through:

   a. The promotion of gender-inclusive language in classrooms and textbooks to eliminate gender biases which are detrimental to the educational development of women and girls;

   b. The support of public and private companies that offer internship opportunities to women in male-dominated fields, such as engineering, accounting, and politics, in order to assure access to women interested in these fields;

      i. This can be done through annual career fairs in the community that would give local entrepreneurs and professionals with students, and discuss terms of potential internships, modeled after the World Wide Organization for Organic Farming which provides a forum for farmers to engage with young people, and fosters agreements that exchange labor and experience for safe living conditions;

5. **Calls upon** Member States to collaborate with local, regional, and international actors by:

   a. Appointing youth ambassadors to encourage international cooperation for education in areas such as gender equality, sexual health, employment, and civic engagement;

   b. Creating a week long, youth-led annual conferences hosted by a different Member States each time to bring awareness to social and economic development issues in accordance with The World Program of Action for Youth (WPAY);
i. Funded by developed Member States initially, with the goal of eventually using international youth fundraisers in various countries to fund the conference;

c. Promoting university student exchange programs within regions and internationally;

d. Developing weekly local city meetings, as modeled by Kazakhstan’s Participatory City Workshops, to encourage the interaction between local government officials and citizens in order to educate about the decision-making process and encourage specific solutions;

e. Continuing support for the System-wide Action Plan for Youth (Youth-SWAP) by addressing youth related issues such as economic participation, health, education and protection of rights;

7. **Implores** Member States to support initiatives that create safer environments and educational infrastructure for students, particularly young girls, to ensure that learning barriers or threats that can potentially harm an individual’s physical, mental, or emotional well-being, are eliminated by:

   a. Providing safe pathways for all students to travel to and from school;

   b. Offering affordable, secure school transportation for inhabitants of all areas, such as busses, railways and other means of public transportation;

   c. Emphasizing the importance of young girls being able to safely continue with everyday tasks through the aforementioned proposals particularly in Member States that are facing intense political strife;

   d. Encouraging NGOs and local Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to protect all students from potentially harmful influences such as abusive homes or extreme poverty;

7. **Requests** Member States with the financial backing and resources to provide information on higher education to aid in the transition of students from primary school to higher education facilities to further develop sustainability measures;

8. **Calls upon** Member States to strengthen their dedication towards the provision of basic services such as education, water usage, and sanitation, especially in urban areas, in order to foster sustainable development by improving quality of living standards;

9. **Suggests** the implementation of a four-point multilateral initiative focused on the following goals for the economic and social integration of women: Protection, Advancement, Integration, and Sustainable Development (PAIS Plan);

   a. Protection: Enforcement by local authorities of necessary initiatives for ensuring the capacity of women to travel and operate safely within urban settings by employing:

      i. Women-only transportation measures, monitored and sponsored by municipal administrations and A/65/208 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women;

      ii. Legal frameworks suggested by the International Court of Justice for the purpose of establishing and identifying violence against women and encouraging Member States to enforce accordingly;

   b. Advancement: Efficient integration of women into the economy, taking the following steps as necessary measures;

      i. Educational and career development services sponsored by the UN’ Learning and Development Programme for the upgrading of substantive and technical skills;
ii. The employment of necessary frameworks in the addressing the physical danger that women face in the public setting, and the enlistment of an awareness campaign for the purpose of empowering women in self-protection as well as in the workplace;

c. Integration: Human and Urban Development programs in providing tax incentives to businesses which promote and execute the:

i. Hiring of traditionally vulnerable groups such as women, indigenous, domestic and migrant workers;

ii. Enlisting the Society for Nutrition, Education & Health Action (SNEHA) in the monitoring of sexual harassment, discrimination and other acts of violence towards women;

d. Sustainable Urbanization: The gradual removal of women-only transportation, provided the Association for Women’s Rights in Development (AWID) approves the progress made in the prior three stages, and the maintenance of previously created legal framework, including reports provided:

i. By SNEHA to AWID will assist in the assessment of determining whether a nation has successfully made strides in the Protection, Advancement, and Integration of Women,

ii. By NGOs such as Human Rights Watch (HRW) and AWID will assist in pressuring Member States to maintain the legal framework created in the Protection stage.
The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bearing in mind that Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2, Achieve Universal Primary Education, as a focus in the post 2015 agenda, deeply interconnect with MDG 3, Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women, as a part
of an integral pillar of the Sustainable Development Agenda “To Leave No One Behind” and to foster the
integration of these goals with sustainable urbanization and global development, in particular to ensure that women
have equal opportunities to participate in local and all other levels of government,

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

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

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

1. **Urges** all state parties to the Kyoto Protocol to ratify and implement new environmental protection agreements
similar to the aforementioned Treaty, which, signed with broad international consensus, sets global standards on
the reduction of carbon emissions and designates the creation of an ad hoc committee of the Economic and
Social Council to monitor progress by:

   a. Suggesting that the ad hoc committee members be selected by the Secretary-General to represent each
   region of the UN and prepare reports to be handed in to the Secretary-General at the beginning of the
   next session in 2016, the finances of which will be under the oversight of the regular ECOSOC budget;

   b. Recommending annual, multinational conferences, established under the auspices of the Montreal
   Protocol, on the reduction of manufactured gases such as carbon dioxide which harm the ozone layer
to address any and all problems in implementation with all relevant stakeholders, such as
   intergovernmental organizations, multinational corporations, civil society organizations, and national
   and local governments;

2. **Further suggests**, the implementation of forging new partnership between private or public organizations and
include private and Multinational Corporations (MNCs) as an instrumental part of the Sustainable Development
Goals, that these relevant stakeholders to set an example for “forging new partnerships” in the Post-2015
Development Agenda;

3. **Welcomes** any initiatives by Member States with the financial capacity to do so to reduce import and/or export
tariffs on renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind, and hydroelectricity within their own economic
markets in order to encourage a gradual transition from pollutant-based energy to greener forms energy at an
individualized pace self-directed by state governments by:

   a. Propagating these reductions in tariffs as a cost-effective way to stimulate international trade in the
   renewable energy sector between developed and developing nations;

   b. Further encouraging these financial policies as a stronger economy in Member States on all levels of
   the developmental spectrum will create greater opportunities for women to fully participate in the local
   and global economy for example Nepal government has an increase of 29% of women’s participation
   in the Constituent Assembly after Nepal accepted the Millennium Development Goals;

   c. Suggesting Member States to collaborate in promoting green infrastructure, transportation and
technology, not only to decrease global pollution levels, but also to foster new job opportunities in the
   building and constructor economic sectors for the population in order to reduce unemployment;

4. **Calls for** all OECD Member States to fulfill their promise of Official Development Assistance payments of
0.7% of GDP, agreed upon in 1972 by the Development Assistance Committee to allow for the budget of the
governments of developing nations to direct more of these funds towards their own, sustainable urbanization;
5. **Reiterates** the provisions of A/RES/68/218 and in particular the public danger of uranium pools located or embedded within sediment prone to seismic activity and the high risk of spillover contamination into critical water and food sources, expresses its desire that national and subnational governments who are most concerned in this particular issue will continue to collaborate with intergovernmental institutions of the UN, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and to further guarantee the inclusion of disaster response mechanisms in case of natural crises, such as earthquakes;

6. **Encourages** all Member States to cooperate with local governments in order to improve water and sewage infrastructures, according with the MDG 7 that promotes the sustainable access to safe drinking water, since supplying water has become a major issue in Central Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America where there is an immersion of urbanization by:

   a. Inviting Member States to create safe links in non-urbanized areas in order to allow people to reach the sources of water, which are often several kilometers away from their place of use, in order to develop a sustainable urbanization in countries where it does not exist;

   b. Encouraging Member States to support the World Water Assessment Program which created a partnership between governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to provide an overall picture of the states, uses and management of the world's fresh water resource;

   c. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with NGOs and UN-WATER to adopt technologies, such as solar water disinfection that provides safe, clean water to cities and towns unable to afford conventional water purification plant, as exemplified by the UN foundation and solar improvement programs and the World Health Organization’s (WHO) charter program on disinfection system;

7. **Invites** Member States to improve and expand upon UN-Habitat proposal to offer assistance and support to national government and local authorities on existing transportation solutions to be accessible at reasonable cost to every citizen and servicing all urban areas, especially connecting residential areas with educational institutions and centers of high economic activity;

8. **Further invites** developed countries to integrate sustainable development curriculum in study abroad programs that educate youths from developing countries by:

   a. Promoting the framework for the program, basing on New Zealand-ASEAN Scholar Awards, which financially to support graduate students from developing countries to study in New Zealand for one year with the focus on renewable energy and sustainable development;

9. **Suggests** that funding should be provided by developed countries who host exchange students for a period of one year as well as donor States;

10. **Supports** initiatives made by Member States to reopen closed education services such as Medical Education Partnership Initiative which funded 13 medical schools in 12 African countries to improve quantity, quality and retention of their graduate students in an effort to begin strengthening health systems in those countries to increase the number of doctors and nurses who work in developing countries;

11. **Encourages** highly capable public primary education teachers from urban areas to translocate to slums in order to educate youth investing in the expansion of rural area’s education and urbanization;

12. **Requests** the extension of existing urban transportation systems, funded by Member States, to allow teachers from urban areas to translocate to slums in order provide stable education to youth;

13. **Promotes** the necessary education on social sciences in school curriculum that ensures women have the required political knowledge in order for them to advance their political careers and their integration in urban development;
14. **Suggests** the importance for Member States to implement a minimum quorum in local government that enables qualified women with political backgrounds to work as politicians and to participate actively in decision-making processes at all levels of subnational government to ensure that women are fully integrated in the urban areas;

15. **Fully supports** the empowerment of women by strengthening women’s organizations that work on women’s rights, ensuring the protection of women against discrimination and their rights as an integrated member of society by:

   a. Further recommending Member States to implement domestic violence hotlines that assist women who face domestic abuse at home and in the public by expanding programs such as the Samoa Victims Support Groups, that provides rural women with cell phones to contact hotlines in the case of emergency;

   b. Emphasizing the importance of organizations such as Safe and Friendly Cities for all established by UN, which increases local government’s capacity to deal with violence against women as well as incorporating women in all aspects of urban development;

   c. Expressing the necessity of shelters that protect women who are victims of domestic violence by establishing physiological therapy and educational workshops that empower women in urban areas by expanding the World Psychiatric Association, which is currently present in Latin American Countries;

   d. Furthering emphasizing the importance of the laws that promote equality and empowerment for women such as the law of equality, equity and the eradication of violence against women, created in 2011 which guarantees equal access to education, equal pay and various protection against discrimination;

   e. Noting the importance of the Beijing Platform For Action held in China in 1995, adopted by UN Member States, which showed their commitments to advance the goals of equality, development and peace for all women around the world by promoting sustainable urbanization;

   f. Promoting the use of the Trust Fund in Support of Action to Eliminate Violence against Women which is a financial support initiative that works to eliminate gender-based violence;

16. **Recommends** the implementation of a research project among slums called “My Circle, My Voice,” aiming to achieve a more precise understanding of children’s needs by providing an educational inclusive environment by:

   a. Noting that “My Circle, My Voice,“ is built from the framework, “African Voice Days,” which integrate youth in their communities by acknowledging improving their perspectives on Africa;

   b. Ensuring this community center will help sustainable urban development, conducting research activities once a week followed by a report to ECOSOC every three months;

   c. Calling upon governments to offer opportunities to teachers who either choose this assignment or teaching applicants who have not yet been offered official job as teachers to increase employment rate and ensure that unemployed teachers have an opportunity to assist the slum;

   d. Expressing its hope to lower crime rate through children education by providing children and youth new opportunities, including then in the safe and inclusive environment of the community center, so that they could be in the streets of the slums;

   e. Suggesting that donor States provide necessary funding to nurture the success of, “My Circle, My Voice.”
The Economic and Social Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Highlighting the importance of reorienting education to address sustainability in a locally relevant and culturally appropriate fashion, such as outlined in Report 172 EX/11 by UNESCO, but also emphasizing the need for permanent trained and educated professionals in unsustainable urban areas as mentioned in the ECOSOC’s Integration Segment in 2014,
Recognizing how pivotal this year is regarding the importance of emerging new development goals in the post-2015 development agenda,

1. Reaffirms the Environmental Sustainability: Millennium Development Goal 7 which addresses sanitation, urban slums, and the implementation of solar energy systems in order to promote alternative energy sources;

2. Endorses plurilateral negotiations on Environmental Goods Agreement while building consensus forged among the 21 Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation's economies aimed at liberalizing import tariffs on a wide range of environmental goods in order to achieve free trade for all countries;

3. Encourages Member States to enhance the means of transportation between the different regions in order to improve the mobility of citizens and goods by the United Nations (UN) Advisory Committee of Local Authorities (UNACLA);

4. Encourages all Member States to improve the living conditions of developing nations by:
   a. Financing sustainable urbanization projects through regional development banks;
   b. Financially endorsing projects such as (CASAEM) which uses hydropower to provide electricity to developing countries;
   c. Considering the line D-pipeline from China through Central Asia to Turkmenistan which facilitates the transfer of natural gas and oil into the capital of Turkmenistan, Oshgobat, bringing significant revenue to rural and urban areas while simultaneously improving multilateral state relations;

5. Encouraging Member States to adopt proposals to address the issue of water sanitation which occurs in large urban areas, as it is of paramount importance to ensure the health of peoples in rapidly growing urban areas;

6. Endorses the great work done by Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) in tackling the issue of waste management, and:
   a. Suggests that countries adopt the SAICM proposal which outlines scientific methods of producing chemicals in a particular way which minimizes both the health risk and the potential adverse impact on the environment;
   b. Recommends Member States who have not done so, to set a target date for implementing this alternative method of production and disposal of chemical waste and implement programs alike in all affected regions of climate change; These programs will protect the environment within the urban areas and prevent sickness and disease;

7. Urges Member States to raise awareness about green technologies with the cooperation of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and ask for assistance from multilateral institutions for education and research facilities for the purpose of enabling individuals to understand and become conscious about the significance of green technology in achieving sustainable development in urban areas for sustainable development through ways such as, but not limited to:
   a. Holding annual symposiums under UNESCO patronage on the effects of green technology and the different types of green technology concerning sustainable urbanization which would be held on a regional, national, and international level;
   b. Strongly encourage UNESCO to promote in developing areas Teaching and Learning for a Sustainable Future, a free multimedia education program, available online in order to raise awareness of the need for education for the purpose of truly achieving sustainable urban areas;
8. **Designates** UNESCO chairs in each Member State to create strategies as well as oversee and evaluate their implementation in order to ensure equal access to education in rural and urban areas to further recommend that UNESCO chairs submit an annual report to ECOSOC;

9. **Recommends** that the international community to take an active role in the management, maintenance, and removal of radioactive and toxic waste as it severely hinders sustainable urban development, by working:
   a. In cooperation with UNEP to create and facilitate a regional specific guideline that limits the amount of toxic waste that can be released in areas of potential urban development;
   b. With environmental NGOs to create a regional specific distance radius from potential developing areas, in order to reduce the risk of water and land contamination;

10. **Requests** developed countries to assist developing countries by providing expertise on the design and implementation of alternative energy sources by working with international translators to break language barriers and create a site of unlimited communication.