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Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
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Agenda

I. Financing International Climate Technology Transfer
II. Sustainable Development in the Arctic
III. Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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Summary Report

The United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Financing International Climate Technology Transfer  
II. Sustainable Development in the Arctic  
III. Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

The session was attended by 194 Member States, the State of Palestine and the Holy See.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning the discussion on the topic of Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 24 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as environmental education, strengthening municipal governments, eco-friendly cities, sustainable tourism, water and waste management, establishment of global environment fund, and financing urbanization. The general debate proceeded in a peaceful, cooperative ambience, with delegates producing fruitful debates in formal debate but especially in the informal debate where delegates worked collaboratively to produce numerous proposals and to eventually create merged proposals and bring about a general consensus to the debate.

On Wednesday, 20 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dias, 9 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 20 resolutions following voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues transportation, environmental education and research, urban planning, waste management, environmental cities, and establishing global funds. The committee rarely showed dissent to any draft resolutions presented and approved by the Dias. With a high level of cooperation, the committee witnessed a superb success of all the draft resolutions being approved by the delegates.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Acknowledging the need to create innovative technology for the purpose of improving sustainable urban developments,

Noting with deep concern that the current rate of urban development is below satisfactory,

Noting with regret that many programs addressing urban development have not been successfully implemented on a global scale,

Recognizing the importance of upholding and protecting state sovereignty whilst facilitating an atmosphere of collaboration and unity in an effort to ascertain global welfare in accordance to General Assembly resolution 68/288, GC. 27, 

Further recognizing that responsible and efficient use of limited resources to develop urban areas is important to maintain a sustainable green economy and a healthy environment,

Bearing in mind that it is integral to both realize and act upon the diversity of every single nation state,

Realizing that a multifaceted approach is essential for sustainable urban development through international and domestic technology partnerships,

Aware of the increasing need for sustainable architecture and energy efficient planning in urban areas due to the rapid rates of rural-urban migration,

Referring to the Poznan Strategy in the Doha Protocol of 2008 which highlights the importance of technology transfer, not only for climate change, but for urbanization and resource efficiency,

Reaffirming the 1972 Stockholm Declaration’s notion regarding human environment, the right for people to be satisfied economically yet not at the cost of their surrounding environment,

Encouraging the use of financial incentives and subsidies for those producers willing to utilize environmentally friendly production and dissemination practices,

Reaffirming regional agreements, such as the North American Green Agreement (NAGA), which acknowledges the need for countries to work together to meet necessary sustainable goals of the future and incentives and promotes sustainability along with green growth,

Seeking the collaboration of nations and the establishment of strong research programs to reduce risk and manage resources efficiently,

1. Requests the expansion of the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP) Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination (DGEF) initiative through the establishment of the World Agglomeration of Knowledge for Encouraging Universal Participation in the international technology market (WAKEUP) to expedite sustainable urban developments to be charged with:

   a. Training and advising Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), corporations, and governments on energy efficient technology;
b. Coordinating partnerships between public and private industries to facilitate sustainable technology development;

c. Consulting with willing Member States on the development of national policies and initiatives to implement the incorporation of technology in urban developments;

d. WAKEUP will be staffed by inspectors, scientists, and other experts for the purpose of expanding DGEF programs mobilized within the borders of willing Member States to advise, monitor, and assist SMEs in the establishment and procurement of environmentally friendly technology and cost efficient production.

2. Designates WAKEUP to coordinate partnerships by pairing experienced corporations, Member States, and SMEs for the purpose of:

   a. Collaboration on investment strategies in sustainable urban development technology and cost effective/green production practices;

   b. Sharing pertinent technologies and expertise in the development and innovation of domestic technology industries to help combat the problems associated with urbanization;

3. Advocates for the creation and implementation of eco-friendly measures in regards to the gradual transition to "smart cities" by:

   a. Promoting climate friendly measures in areas such as energy, water consumption, waste management, so as to reduce the negative impact in these areas;

   b. Reducing the carbon intensity by introducing and using safer and cleaner alternatives such as solar energy in these urban areas cities;

   c. Increasing the reliance of these cities on renewable energy;

4. Encourages financial contributions from willing Member States, transnational corporations, regional development banks, such as Chinese development banks to:

   a. Provide the necessary funds to implement WAKEUP and other affiliated projects;

   b. Serve as bank or less developed member states who want to pursue a green economy;

   c. Invite fellow Member States to initiate and promote resource efficiency within their borders and participate in international environmental measures created to address the global issue of climate change;

5. Calls for the establishment of a research facility, the Urban Development Research Program (UDRP), to guide and assist WAKEUP and other UNEP projects and:

   a. The UDRP will seek to provide a more comprehensive understanding and guide to the formulation and implementation of programs for efficient urbanization;

   b. The purpose of the research results will aim to bridge the gap between state’s needs and capabilities in an attempt to urbanize regions at a sustainable rate;
6. **Confirms** that participation in the UDRP will include voluntary Member States who shall be responsible for the shared obligations of the organization and will receive the benefits of the research initiative and:

   a. These experts shall include but not be limited to sociologists, geologists, environmental scientists, economists, anthropologists and information technology specialists;

   b. Candidates will be selected and recruited by participating states, and decided upon through a simple majority vote;

   c. Each researcher will be acting on their own individual indiscretion to ensure impartiality and objectivity in the results and outcomes of the research;

7. **Asserting** that the UDRP is of a purely advisory nature, and responsible of conducting and developing research, as well as collection of data to assist policy making decisions by governments to:

   a. Produce an annual assessment report for all participating member states concerning the progress they reached in individual developmental sectors;

   b. Produce an annual budget appropriate for the financial contributions made by voluntary states and match the needs and capabilities of developing nations;

   c. Develop customized strategies for participating states to assist in an advisory manner in efforts of urban development such as,

      i. Infrastructural adjustments that match the needs and available resources of participating nations individually;
      ii. Resource management strategies designed to maximize efficient urban development;
      iii. Introduction of new sustainable technologies and techniques suitable for the urban environment;
      iv. Advising on risk management strategies to ensure stable urban development in individual participating Member-States
      v. Economic analyses of different situations of participating member-states to ensure plans that will promote both economic development in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner;
      vi. Providing assistance in education policies suitable for the urban environment and encourage economic growth;

8. **Calls upon** Member States to establish a digital data processing platform under the UDRP mentioned above to:

   a. Provide further research regarding resource efficiency by:

      i. Comprehensive data collection network sponsored by the UDRP;
      ii. Advanced apparatuses introduced into each nation by the program to facilitate research results database;
      iii. Data analysis by the Program or domestic experts;
      iv. Provide training or education for inexperienced personnel by UDRP to Member States in need, for the ultimate goal, which is to ensure each nation acquires the ability to proceed by their own;
      v. Establish data exchange platform to enable Member States to access necessary data globally to enhance resource efficiency;

9. **Noting with affirmation** that the purpose of this initiative is to act in an advisory manner, take the role of an intermediary and conduct extensive research on behalf of participating member states on the topic of sustainable urban development through:
a. Acting as a platform from which participating Member States can share experiences, information, and methods to create an environment of collaboration and a unified purpose;

b. Facilitate an environment where diversity is fostered and the differences between countries are highlighted in a positive light to ensure that techniques devised through research are compatible and flexible to suit the needs of all participating member states;

c. Acting as an intermediate channel between contributing states and those receiving pecuniary assistance to ensure a process of transparency and full fledged cooperation;

10. **Asserting** that funding of the UDRP will be derived from voluntary contributions by participating member states, such as Switzerland, that will be allocated towards:

a. Creating and establishing facilities to fulfill the needs of researchers to conduct effective and accurate assessments and reach productive outcomes;

b. Providing network and communication resources necessary for global contribution and collaboration in the UDRP’s goals;

c. Funding to promote effective human resources including the aforementioned research experts;

11. **Further affirms** that the UDRP’s role is to allocate necessary budgets based on, but not limited to:

a. Participating Member States government efficiency;

b. Economic needs, levels of urban development and prosperity;

c. Environmental situation, the geographic, geological and condition of the land, including the resources available in each Member State;

d. Levels of education and literacy rates as well as specific knowledge about resource efficiency;

e. Presence of Non-Government Organizations dedicated towards urban development;

12. **Recognizes** that any attempt that may pose a risk toward the internal sovereignty of Member States, with regards to the use of resources and construction techniques, as well as the adoption of the program outlined above:

a. That any such resolution following does so in compliance with General Assembly resolution 68/288/GC.27, following on from the document *The Future We Want*;

b. That Member States at their own discretion can choose not to adopt the measures set out above prior to this entry or commit funding or promotion of any kind.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recognizing that the environment and human activity are closely interrelated and thus, anything that harms either of the aforementioned areas will subsequently affect the other area negatively,

Aware that a healthy environment is required to attain a sustainable and well-developed economy,

Deeply conscious of the gravity of the issue of resource efficiency in urban development exemplified by the fact that by the year 2050, 75 per cent of the world population is expected to live in an urban area according to the European Commission, which will subsequently increase energy consumption, waste generation, and carbon emission,

Alarmed of the current detrimental urban situation, where it is estimated by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) that cities consume around 75 percent of the Earth’s natural resources while producing 60 percent of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere, thus providing its citizens with an unhealthy environment to live in,

Fully believing in the importance of governance, harmony, and collaboration among Member States into one program for efficient and effective future international actions,

Noting that, according to the COP19/CMP9 United Nations Climate Change Conference, it is ultimately more profitable for corporations to conduct business in smart cities that include improved communication technology, efficient public transportation, renewable and clean energies as well as effective waste management for less costs and increased productivity,

Appreciating previous projects such as the Energy Savings in Urban Quarters through Rehabilitation and New Ways of Energy Supply (EnSURE) tasked with developing strategies for a more efficient urban development and rehabilitation in fields such as: housing-stocks, public buildings, and other urban planning practices,

Considering previous efforts concerning the promotion of resource efficiency in urban development that include but are not limited to: The Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment drafted in 1972; the Johannesburg Declaration, a product of the 2002 Earth Summit; the Marrakech Process with its 10-year Framework Programme on SCP patterns,

Highly appreciating the work done by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) when providing a sustainable industrial development under their Institute for Capacity Development,

Emphasizing that the priority for the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is to provide citizens with efficient cities possessing adequate infrastructure, resource distribution, and sanitation, for which they built a Strategic Plan 2014-2019 for the accomplishment of seven main goals focus areas such as: urban economy, urban planning and design, research and capacity development, and others,

Taking note of the data collected by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) to be used in sustainable regional development advancement,

Aware of the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) as a joint UN-HABITAT and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) aiming at promoting an environmentally sustainable local development under the goals of Agenda 21 and the Habitat Agenda,
Regretting the inherent overlap between UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and UN-Habitat programs, as such overlaps can lead to an inefficient use of resources and ultimately harm the environment given that the individualistic needs of each region are not taken into consideration,

Believing that a global approach neglects the various and unique regulations, population structures, degrees of governmental stability, and financial and human resources of a region,

Further believing that a regional approach is a more efficient way of dealing with promoting resource efficiency in urban development given that it is able to assess the problems integrally through different perspectives and taking several needs and parameters into consideration,

Noting with alarm that the current Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) covers some of the areas in need that only account to around 60 cities overall,

1. Expands the mandate of the SCP by:
   a. Moving away from the currently limited reach of SCP, and broadening the program’s mandate so as to allow its implementation in all participating Member States;
   b. Incorporating UNDP into the program so as to include its input in terms of sustainable development and reduce overlaps in the implementation of resource-efficient projects;

2. Renames the aforementioned program as Growing Resource and Infrastructure Development (GRID) to reflect the increased cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-HABITAT and this committee;

3. Creates a unified GRID database with the aim of consolidating information on participating and willing Member States by centralizing data from existing Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) databases concerning:
   a. Economic parameters that will be used to assess the status of regions that include but are not limited to GDP, natural resources access, import and export of goods, transportation resources, type of administrative divisions and autonomy of each division, and any other relevant factor that will aid in the judging of the region’s status;
   b. Social parameters including demographics, such as concentrations of handicapped, population growth rate, mortality, urban and rural density, indigenous and elderly people, health system, cultural heritage and social stratification;
   c. Environmental parameters that will define environmental impact caused by each Member State. These parameters include but are not limited to carbon footprint, technology available to each region;

4. Instructs GRID to collects data related to previous pilot projects implemented under all three agencies in terms of resource efficiency by:
   a. Assessing the outcomes and conclusions on each project;
   b. Incorporating this data in the aforementioned database;

5. Tasks GRID with:
   a. Requesting input from economic experts, architects, civil engineers, statisticians, landscape designers, geologists and any other relevant experts in the studies of topography, spatial planning, and the foreseeing of revenues with regard to investment and assessment to project’s sustainability;
b. Gathering such experts from both the international community and the local area in which the specific project is implemented;

c. Mitigating uneven growth by assessing which cities are to gain the most benefits from the program and by predicting results;

d. Advising Member States on effective national policies and encouraging good governance in sustainable development, recognizing the important role of education and the sharing of research and experience;

e. Recommending that National Cleaner Production Centers be created in lesser-developed countries to facilitate the transfer of technical expertise in sustainable consumption and production practices between Member States;

f. Consolidating and building upon the data collected through GRID’s database by integrating it in new local projects;

g. Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production in all stages of the implementation of projects, as well as ensuring the respect of all environmental guidelines previously established by this committee in projects working with GRID;

6. **Encourages** Member States interested in cooperating with GRID to promote the program to local administrations and institutions, such as municipalities, so as to ensure that GRID projects are representative of local needs given that the initiative originates from local administrations;

7. **Invites** local administrations and institutions seeking to put into place resource-efficient projects to:

   a. Reach out to GRID and utilize the program’s planning and advising expertise and obtain a tailored approach specific to the needs and goals of each project; so as to ensure the sustainability of the urbanization project and improve the efficient allocation and use of resources;

   b. Operate under the utmost transparency by observing the guidelines outlined in the report process;

8. **Reminds** that GRID reserves the right to deny a petition to collaborate with a planned project provided that they do not meet the minimum standards of economic, environmental, and social factors, rather referring them to an appropriate program under UNDP, which would provide more efficient initial capacity-building measures;

9. **Emphasizes** the importance of assessing the impact of newly implemented urban development projects on the local populations in order to ensure the efficient and non-invasive use of resources by:

   a. Identifying vulnerable groups, such as women, people with disabilities, elderly citizens, indigenous peoples, and children, for a comprehensive evaluation on the effects of GRID projects on the local population, thus collecting information necessary in the implementation of an efficient resource use plan;

   b. Conducting field assessments in the form of interviews with local actors and members of civil society in order to yield a local understanding of the impact of GRID projects;

   c. Affirming the importance of GRID projects in post-conflict areas as a means of promoting peace, security and development, and encouraging regions recovering from conflicts to cooperate with GRID in rebuilding infrastructure in a resource-efficient manner;

10. **Petitions** the General Assembly to determine and allocate appropriate funding in line with the operational and administrative costs of GRID;

11. **Creates** the GRID Task Force on Project Solutions (TFPS), which will:
a. Act as a fair mediator between individual projects cooperating with GRID and willing investors, such as:

i. Multinational and regional funds and development banks;
ii. International, regional, and sub-regional NGOs;
iii. Private investors, including small-scale investors, national and multinational corporations;

b. Work to guarantee the integrity of all parties involved in all aspects of a given project;

c. *Promote* the use of alternative sources of funding in projects working with GRID by presenting supplementary funding options for individual sustainable projects, such as green bonds, carbon taxation programs, and taxes on eco-tourism, so as to ensure a more diversified set of funding options;

d. Invite interested Member States to provide incentives to private sector companies that promote “green initiatives” and support GRID projects;

12. *Further notes* that in projects financed in cooperation with TFPS, nationally-established working condition standards and minimum wages must be respected along with respecting the sovereignty of Member States and the integrity of involved local actors;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of classifying funding sources under TFPS based on local, national, and regional levels so as to provide more structured information to stakeholders involved in projects working in cooperation with GRID;

14. *Considers it* appropriate that the committee overseeing the urbanization project issues a simultaneous report that will be delivered to both GRID and local governance administration:

a. To be requested at the end of each major phase of the urbanization project: Planning, Resource Allocation, Implementation, and Closure of Project to an extent dependent on the longevity and complexity of the project, and individually determined in the planning process of each urbanization project;

b. Which must be subdivided, direct, and simple, containing a pre-established checklist-like format in the initial phases and must include both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the urbanization project and are expected to include information pertaining to aspects including:

i. Monetary allocation;
ii. Expert opinions;
iii. Job creation;
iv. Environmental impact;
v. Working conditions;
vi. Expected benefits;
vii. Poverty and social status;

c. Wherein projects affecting a small local area shall be overseen by and report to the corresponding Municipality; and Projects affecting a larger region shall be overseen by and report to the appropriate higher level of government jurisdiction;

d. Supervising Committees shall be certified by and held to the economic, social and environmental standards of GRID;

15. *Requests* that the need to respect pre-existing cultural heritage in all projects working with GRID will be taken into consideration when planning for any project;
16. **Authorizes** GRID to collaborate with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in assessing security risks in projects potentially jeopardizing staff security, and in providing recommendations on proactive measures aiming to mitigate the risk encountered by GRID staff in such situations.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling HSP/GC/23/7, which stresses the importance of promoting non-motorized transport through improvements of road systems and urban connectivity,

Alarmed that, according to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Economic Commission for Africa’s Africa Review Report on Transport, road transport accounts for 85 percent of the energy consumed in the transport sector of developing countries,

Cognizant of General Assembly resolutions 64/255 and 58/289, which speak to in particular the urgent need for the United Nations (UN) system to address the current international global road safety crisis,

Fully aware of the linkages between efficient public transportation and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions as discussed by the International Association of Public Transport’s Action Plan at the 2014 UN Climate Summit,

Endorsing the statement made in Chapter 9 of Agenda 21 that endorses clean transportation methods, including the promotion of developing mass transit systems that can help replace current modes of transportation that are not sustainable,

Commending the Centre for Regional Development, which has provided technical support and served as an external development assistance platform,

Having examined the World Resources Institute’s Sustainable Cities platform and the emphasis that it places on incorporating public transport infrastructure into the early phases of urban planning,

Noting the barriers that taxation presents to foreign companies and the limits that they pose on companies when investing in developing countries in desperate need of the opportunities provided by foreign direct investment,

Cognizant of the United Nations Development Programme’s Office on South-South Cooperation and its conviction for funding from a variety of sources to build up the capacity of Member States to implement South-South Cooperation, especially concerning the sharing of best practices regarding green technologies in urban development,

Keeping in mind that some states may lack the ability to harvest and utilize certain resources, such as abundant forests, for green energy opportunities that could be used to power cities, such as biomass energy in the case of these forests,

Observing the consensus statement made by the 7th African Development Forum that a fully green economy is an effective driver for low-carbon job creation,

Keeping in mind the commitments of 0.7 percent of gross national income pledged by Member States as official development assistance in the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for development that is to be contributed to developing nations,

Approving of the proposed Sustainable Development Goal 12, which discusses the establishment of sustainable consumption and production patterns that were derived outcome document The Future We Want of the Rio+20 conference,

Recalling the World Health Organization’s (WHO’s) Health in a Green Economy, which discusses inefficient household energy use in developing countries as a major inhibitor to efficient resource use in urban settings,
1. *Asks* regional infrastructure development programs such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Developments Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa to continue to build up road systems in developing nations, in both urban and rural areas, which will promote resource efficiency in urban development by:

   a. Building up the local, regional, and national economies of the nations by allowing these States to better transport goods both within their country and within the region which will increase productivity;

   b. Progressing towards equality of all citizens by reducing poverty through the further ease of transport to schools, jobs, healthcare, and government;

   c. Ensuring better food security by allowing citizens to obtain food from within their own nations rather than importing which would reduce large shipments as well as emissions from the transportation of this food;

2. *Recommends* the implementation and expansion of programs that improve the infrastructure and utilization of non-motorized transport in developing cities through:

   a. Organizations such as Macleta, which designs teaching methodologies such as “Learn to Pedal,” which teaches women to ride bicycles, and “Get off the Sidewalk,” designed to empower women to overcome fears of riding bicycles in cities, in order to to reduce congestion and traffic accidents and improve mobility of women in Chilean cities;

   b. Partnering with agencies such as Recicleta, which refurbishes and donates abandoned or recycled bicycles as well as providing innovative financing mechanisms to encourage affordable public non-motorized transportation, to expand programs such as Buenos Aires’ Banco Ciudad, which financed “Mejor en bici,” a city-wide transportation initiative, which launched a line of soft loans for bicycle purchases, payable up to four years with fixed rates;

3. *Calls* for UN-Habitat’s Safer Cities Programme to expand its mandate to include the implementation and creation of educational programmes to teach traffic safety laws in developing cities to promote fewer traffic accidents, increasing the safety of non-motorized transport;

4. Requests cities, with respect to sovereignty, to promote public transportation through methods such as:

   a. Encouraging businesses located in cities to partner with the public transportation sector for free or reduced fares for employees, improving accessibility and promoting public transportation to and from the workplace;

   b. Program partnerships, exemplified by the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy’s partnership with the Asian Development Bank, which created an efficient bus-rapid transit system in Karachi, Pakistan;

   c. Considering implementing congestion charges as a means to reduce carbon emissions from private vehicles and promote non-motorized and public transportation in urban settings while keeping in mind common but differentiated responsibilities;

5. *Requests* cities to promote public transportation through methods like allowing bus rapid transit riders to transfer between all designated lanes for free or at a reduced fare, through program partnerships such as the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) partnership with the Asian Development Bank, which created an efficient bus-rapid transit system in Karachi, Pakistan;

6. *Encourages* North-South cooperation when dealing with scientific research platforms funded by Member State contributions such as the INTELI (Intelligence in Innovation Center) and the European Network for Living Labs Intelligence, which work with developing Member States to provide a technical assistance platform for the creation of resource efficient transportation;
7. **Invites** all Member States to utilize UN-Habitat’s Urban Planning and Design programmes in smaller and
growing cities to encourage the building and maintenance of public transportation systems in developing cities
order to enable citizens to use sustainable public transport rather than private vehicles;

8. **Endorses** tax breaks and other incentives given by Member States to their companies expanding into other
countries in order to support foreign direct investment in efforts to increase renewable energy accessibility, seen
in Indonesia’s National Energy Policy, which provides income tax reductions for foreign investors,
compensation for losses for foreign investors, exemptions from import duty for capital goods and machinery,
and accelerated depreciation and amortization;

9. **Encourages** Regional Development Banks such as the Asian or African Development Banks to contribute funds
to developing nations through programs such as the Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF), which mitigates
the high start-up costs of green energy, and foster South-South cooperation to ensure the rapid delivery of green
technologies, including geothermal, solar and wind energies to cities in order to foster resource efficiency in
urban development through the use of clean energy;

10. **Urges** cooperation between nations who have similar resources to efficiently harvest and utilize these tools, by
the means of sharing and obtaining the best practices used by other Member States in hopes to further the use of
sustainable resources in urban development;

11. **Recommends** that training facilities such as the International Training Centre and the International Labour
Organization partner with regional and national organizations to create training programs such as the Green
Jobs for Sustainable Development, which educates officials on the importance of sustainable jobs and
development;

12. **Requests** that developing Member States collaborate with international organizations or any offered
governmental assistance to create green jobs, seen in Zambia’s Green Jobs Programme, in which various UN
agencies enhance competitiveness in sustainable micro, small, and medium enterprises in building constructions
by contributing clean building materials such as sustainable timber and the promotion of energy and water
efficiency during construction operations;

13. **Calls for** Member States that have not done so to create time-bound frameworks at the upcoming Paris Climate
Change conference of 2015 Afor meeting their official development assistance to obtain more funding to be
available for cities within developing Member States, especially regarding sustainable transport and the green
economy, in order for more sustainable urban areas to be created;

14. **Welcomes** all Member States that have not done so to implement the country level actions as outlined in
Sustainable Energy for All Initiative in order to strategically and sufficiently transform their energy systems in
order to increase resource efficiency in urban development and build up the green economy;

15. **Urges** for Member States to work closely with relevant stakeholders in the housing industry to emphasize
resource efficiency through methods such as:

   a. Creating design standards that address energy and water savings, following the lead of the Green
      Building Council of South Africa and the International Finance Corporation’s Excellence in Design for
      Greater Efficiency standards, which save energy and water at a minimum of 20%;

   b. Governmental initiatives for implementing sustainable architecture decrees within commercial housing
      zones, similar to France’s newly passed law which calls for solar panels or plant covered roofs on
      newly constructed buildings.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Referencing the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment and the Johannesburg Declaration which proposed the indispensable concept of the human environment and emphasized the reduction of environmental and health impacts,

Recalling Agenda 21 and the focus on regional initiatives to development, funding, and transparency of funding mechanisms for sustainable development programming,

Acknowledging the Rio+20 outcome document the Future We Want, which encourages sustainable development and catalyzed the development of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Praising the efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in launching the global initiative in resource efficient cities and collaborating with local and national governments and the private sector and civil improvement organizations improving collaboration in water efficiency, sustainable waste management, and land reform,

Keeping in mind the pivotal role of local authorities in promoting sustainable development on a citywide level,

Cognizant that the coordination, design, and application of urban agriculture are important tools for fighting hunger in urban areas to improve the quality of life in global communities,

Deeply concerned that, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), coastal cities face particularly difficult challenges dealing with food security in the face of climate change from the loss of littoral ecosystems and biotic resources,

Applauding the work of the Taungya Program, which has employed regulations in African Member States for the mandatory reforestation of areas, which the FAO declared as “one of the best forest improvement and tree planting methods,”

Remembering the Habitat Agenda, which recognizes green spaces and vegetation cover in cities are essential for the biological and hydrological cycling in urban areas,

Noting there are over one billion people living in urban slums without proper access to essential services such as food, water and shelter, according to Cities Alliance,

Emphasizing the collaboration between United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), UNEP, the World Bank, and other partners on the sustainable development of cities and other human settlements and the promotion of improved infrastructure in urban areas,

Recognizing that cities are responsible for more than 70 percent of global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions,

Remembering the Annex of Decision -/CP.20 of the UNFCCC calling for climate action, which includes draft text for a new legally binding treaty for the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, especially provision 92, which mentions the creation of synergies between mechanisms like emissions trading schemes on subnational, national, and regional levels, as well as provision 11 Option 1, in which a relevant stakeholders, including city governments are encouraged to scale up actions to reduce emissions,

Applauding the work done during COP20 to form the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Green House Gas Emissions Inventory (GPC) to establish credible emissions guidelines for cities,
Referring to General Assembly resolution 68/220 which recognizes the challenges least developed countries (LDCs) face in obtaining climate change technology and financing for sustainable development of urban areas,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 68/210 and 67/203, which called for strengthened financial mechanisms for international climate technology transfer to improve coherence of existing programs in urban areas,

1. Recommends municipalities partner with the Planned City Extensions program of UN-HABITAT, which works to define city limits and proper zoning regulations for structural development by providing planning exercises, capacity building, planning tools, and partnership building to city managers and leaders;

2. Encourages Member States to promote education on sustainable consumption and production in urban areas following the example of the pilot project on the “Institutional Strengthening of Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) - Advancing ESC Policy and Implementation Strategies.” in Chile, Indonesia and Tanzania;

3. Recommends Member State governments and municipalities support grassroots-level urban farming movements by:
   a. Following the lead of the FAO’s endorsement on Venezuela’s Agro Ciudad program, which empowers local individuals and promotes food security in urban areas;
   b. Partnering with municipal waste management facilities to provide free or reduced-price compost to urban farmers, as in the municipal government of Belo Horizonte, Brazil’s micro-gardening program;
   c. Fostering partnerships between academic institutions and community-level organizations for ecosystem-based practices in urban farming, as in the Bolivarian University’s Agro-Ecology, which conducted 4,574 technical assistance visits to aid small-scale urban farmers;

4. Suggests the Global Environment Facility prioritize programs that improve food security in coastal cities in the interest of sustainable food consumption by:
   a. Expanding the Sustainable National Protective Marine Networks, which develop comprehensive monitoring systems and enforcement mechanisms, pilot projects on specific species, and sustainable financing mechanisms to promote sustainable fishing practices;
   b. Providing further technical assistance to Member States in creating regional fisheries mechanisms such as the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism under Caribbean Community (CARICOM), which sets limits on fish species specific to the local environment and facilitates and enforces regional sustainable fishing practices, in an effort to prevent overfishing in coastal cities,

5. Encourages city and Member State governments to implement regulations on deforestation in urban areas by adopting systems similar to the Taungya Program, which requires development investors to plant a certain number of additional trees for every tree cut down during development;

6. Encourages municipalities create public private partnerships that use innovative approaches to improve air quality of the city, by modeling Mexico City’s partnership with the company Efecto Verde, which installed plant beds on the roofs of schools, hospitals, and municipal buildings;

7. Suggests Member States model housing strategies to improve housing after Jordan’s National Housing Strategy, which has improved housing units for low income families and land distribution of urban land in major cities;

8. Invites Member States partner with city governments to develop local action plans to address the issue of urban air pollution by reducing emissions from heating, such as Mongolia’s Ulaanbaatar Clean Air Project, which abates air pollution in urban housing structures by subsidizing the cost of cleaner cook stoves;
9. **Suggests** existing regional organizations create initiatives similar to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’ Clean Air for Smaller Cities that works to combat air pollution by providing technical advice, preparing profiles, and organizing national workshops to strengthening capacities of smaller cities’ governments for air quality management;

10. **Calls upon** Member States to utilize UNEP’s District Energy in Cities Initiative to help local governments develop energy efficient District Energy Systems to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

11. **Asks** Member States to utilize the World Bank’s Energy Sector Management Assistance Program which provides incentives for resource efficiency in Urban Development such as Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy which has been deployed in twenty-seven cities;

12. **Encourages** partnerships between Regional Banks and the Climate Investment Fund and State governments to provide region-specific programs such as the Climate Investment Fund’s Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program which partners with African state governments and the African Development Bank to provide investment for energy efficiency technologies in cities ensuring these investments monitored by a program like the International Monetary Fund;

13. **Further encourages** Member States to implement self-supply laws specifically in urban areas which will allow private industries within cities to provide their own energy with small-scale renewable resources such as wind power, solar energy, geothermal power and others as in Mexico, where electrical power from solar resources is expected to increase from 54.6 MW to 627.5 MW by 2018 as a result of national self-supply laws;

14. **Calls upon** UNEP to partner with the UN Industrial Development Organization to learn from their Carbon Capital Markets’ Seminars on Emissions Trading and conduct feasibility studies for individual municipal governments of large cities on the implementation of citywide emission reduction schemes, similar to Tokyo’s City Cap and Trade Program, which exceeded targets to reduce citywide emissions in the first two years of operation, lowering emissions by 23 percent from the base year and included over 1,100 participating facilities;

15. **Calls upon** the international community to give priority to developing partnerships between the public and the private sectors and to identify ways to fund projects in a sustainable manner to reduce pollution, improve urban planning strategies, and improve the effectiveness of urban land management;

16. **Calls upon** UN Industrial Development Organization to expand the Clean-Tech Programme for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), a country-led combined competition and business accelerator program that provides SMEs with mentoring, training, connections to investors, and opportunities to share their innovations the public through media campaigns, to megacities in an effort to empower city governments and improve their relationships with small green businesses;

17. **Recommends** the international community cooperate with the Urban Management Centre (UMC) to promote sustainable financial management policies and follow the lead of municipalities’ partnerships, like that of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam, India in partnership with the International City Managers Association (ICMA) by assisting cities with improvements in the financial systems;

18. **Suggests** the UNEP use the “High Level Training on Nigerian Sustainable Banking Principles,” which falls under the UNEP Financial Initiative, which helped the Central Bank of Nigeria and other national institutions in green investment decision-making, as a model for green investment and financial training programs for cities in other developing states to offer training to other national and local financial institutions to identify, promote, and realize the best green investments possible.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Alarmed by the fact that up to 80 percent of the world’s population is expected to reside in cities by 2050 according to the UNEP Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (2012),

Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically to article 25 that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family,

Concerned about how trade distortion mechanisms, such as quotas, tariffs and subsides to green technologies, artificially increase the competitiveness of existing firms and negatively affects the potential development of emerging firms in both advanced and developing economies,

Deeply concerned that current levels of resource consumption across key areas of energy, water and waste are unsustainable,

Disturbed by the overwhelming reliance of industrial and developing Member States, and with particular emphasis regarding the situations of Small Island Developing States, on fossil fuels to power their economies and the need to develop renewable energy infrastructure,

Believing in the importance of investing in current and future generations of Member States with the knowledge to advance and propagate resource efficiency through education and advertising,

Alarmed by how the current functioning of international intellectual property rights regimes is embedded within the international trade system and is generating conflict between human necessities and private property rights,

Affirming our commitments under the 2010 Cancun Climate Conference to contain global warming in the 21st century to an increase of two degrees Celsius,

Highlighting the importance of General Assembly resolution 66/288, The future we want, where heads of state recommitted to sustainable development,

Noting with satisfaction the great success of the UN-HABITAT Urban Management Programme (UMP), which provides consultation to low and middle income states to develop their cities sustainably and helps to prepare them for the economies of the 21st century,

Reaffirming the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, which proposes the development of indicators to rank cities by sustainability,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 67/215, which emphasizes the importance of solidarity between developed and developing countries in regards to progressing the global transition away from fossil fuels and towards renewable and alternative sources of energy,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292 to reaffirm providing financing for non-governmental organization (NGOs) to the end of securing technologies that facilitate the desalination of polluted water,

Encourages the generation of new regulatory and incentive frameworks for the allocation of public lands that will facilitate environmentally friendly development while also fostering socio-economic growth and improving social inclusion,
Invites developed and developing nations to generate a new globally recognized intellectual property rights regime to the end of harmonizing domestic and international legal bodies as well as promoting social and economic benefits to both developers and adopters of green technologies.

Recognizing the need to finance improvements in public infrastructure through the provision of incentive structures for private firms to improve urban transport efficiency,

Further recognizing that achieving resource efficiency will require the coordination of a comprehensive plan that will achieve our goals across a variety of sectors,

Acknowledging that the formation of such a comprehensive plan necessitates a progression from short term and inexpensive solutions to long term and aspirational goals,

1. Calls upon the international community to adopt “The Road to Resource Efficiency” approach to promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development, which supports a comprehensive approach to addressing the five essential and interrelated areas of:

   a. Energy, including renewable and alternative sources of energy;
   b. Water, including reduced water consumption, water resources conservation and wastewater recycling;
   c. Waste, including waste reduction, increased recycling and waste-to-energy;
   d. Knowledge, including the adoption of mentoring and ranking initiatives to facilitate increased awareness of how to improve efficiency and adopt best practice;

2. Encourages the adoption of a three-step approach within each area to support a progression from lower cost, readily available initiatives to higher cost, longer-term projects;

3. Emphasizes the need to promote clean development and sustainability projects which include use of renewable energy in order to effectively reduce a country’s dependency on foreign oil as well as lower the environmental damage, promote research and implementation of alternative energy sources such as solar, wind power, thermal, hydro-electric, biofuel, low emission hydrocarbon fuels, and zero-emission technologies including compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hydrogen and algae in order to help the country’s transition to greener, economically suitable energy sources;

4. Further recommends Member States to reduce and eliminate subsidies for the fossil fuel industry and encourage increased investment in renewable energy financing and innovation to the end of mitigating and eliminating reliance on fossil fuels and nuclear power, and endorse the adoption of cap and trade regulatory frameworks that create carbon and pollution credit markets and economies for larger industries, and provide more limited tax and subsidy incentive structures for smaller businesses;

5. Supports continued bilateral and multilateral cooperation between all Member States, including cooperation between developing and developed countries in similar regions and South-South cooperation between countries with similar resources, with particular attention to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to collaborate on measures regarding the financing of renewable energy and innovation;

6. Urges for incentives that would significantly contribute to the national economic growth and hence benefit the sustainable development and promote projects addressing the issues, such as access to electricity as well as sustainable urban development, including:

   a. Installation of small-scale off-grid PV-Systems to ensure a cost-effective access to electricity for homes that is not connected to the national grid;
b. Construction of Waste-to-Energy power plants to produce energy while simultaneously reducing the amount of litter being sent to landfills;

7. **Calls upon** the international community to adopt the Road to Resource Efficiency to achieve resource efficiency in waste management, which will require a three-stage progression to:

a. Engage in awareness-raising programs to educate individuals, organizations and businesses of the problems presented by waste. These initiatives should be relatively low-cost and accessible in order to create an appetite for further measures to tackle waste challenges;

b. Implement incentive schemes, such as cash incentives for recycling and reuse (e.g. plastic bottles, aluminum cans) and also fiscal incentives, such as tax relief, for organizations and businesses that are demonstrably reducing their waste;

c. Adopt industrial scale technologies that will provide maximum efficiency benefit, for example, the Barbados Waste-to-Energy project that will generate 25 percent of the island’s electricity requirements by converting approximately half the island’s daily solid waste to energy;

8. **Urges** for international cooperation to finance desalination to help purify countries water supply through the Green Fund, African Development Bank, Tana-Nairobi Water Fund, and Global Water-Fund to aid in funding in conservation efforts and water sanitation facilities to extend the water Partnership Programs amongst the whole Arctic Region, through water management and services with funding from the World Bank;

9. **Considers** the implementation by Member States of efficient water systems such as rain water, catchment, community reservoirs, and run off decontamination in order to improve the drinkable water supply into pipelines in conjunction with city planning;

10. **Encourages** the sustainable use of water and a reward system in order to maximize resource efficiency through the building of up to date dams, water infrastructure, and educational programs;

11. **Urges** the Adaptation Fund for early warning systems, rehabilitating coral reefs and all initiatives outlined in its policy in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa and assessing areas of need for implementation;

12. **Urges** the adoption of an Evaluate, Educate, Build program which would encourage the UNEP to necessitate the development of a preparatory report by each country on its resource strengths and needs in terms of sustainable performance that should be reported to the international community at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD);

13. **Emphasizes** the establishment of a ranking system for the purpose of evaluation to rank cities upon their sustainability that will work as a tool to spread and encourage more sustainable urban development measures, including resource efficient practices by the opportunity for cities to compare their implemented projects and will be based on measures implemented by the cities allowing for:

   a. The ranking system offers the possibility to compare cities upon their sustainability, which will then be used to identify best practices which all cities can implement as well;

   b. The ranking system will be developed and supervised by the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the rating will be based on the triangular sustainability system, which includes ecological, economic and social principles, underlining that sustainability is not only about climate protection;

   c. A measure catalogue for each country’s cities has to be established according to the requirements and possibilities of each country; this will guarantee a flexible approach which suits and reflects the real circumstances of each country;
d. The ranking system will be divided in three categories, corresponding with the level of sustainability, which will be labeled red, yellow and green in ascending order, where red represents the lowest sustainability level;

e. The ranking system will include the following types of projects: renewable energy, infrastructure, transportation and water and waste management which are ranked upon an Urban Environment Quality Index set up by the CTNC, each of the mentioned categories will get their own ratings which are summed up to a final score and label;

14. **Further emphasizes** the expansion of the pre-existing Urban Management Plan to include an Urban Management Committee that would supervise a mentorship system based on the mentioned ranking system for educating and building purposes by assigning countries to be mentors and mentees respectively based on their resources so that they can advance their urban development and building plans;

15. **Ensure** every nation has the ability to share and receive knowledge, key technologies, best management practices regardless of their development status, aid in the construction and implementation of sustainable technology, and complete annual reports on sustainable development progress;

16. **Calls upon** the creation of academic partnerships between universities from developing and developed countries to further research on urban planning and sustainable resources;

17. **Emphasizes** the importance of direct involvement from civil society in the promotion of resource efficiency in the context of urban development;

18. **Calls upon** the international community to establish educational projects including advertising on television, billboards, radio, the internet, social media and print media to raise public awareness and to establish educational opportunities regarding resource efficiency to:

   a. Seek cooperation from private corporations, associated unions, and international organizations in the form of funding and program implementation, in order to achieve these goals;

   b. Encourage member states to increase involvement and cooperation with the Green Climate Fund for further funding;

   c. Encourage visits to environmental sites for students to become more aware of the depletion of their environment and resources, an example would be taking water samples;

   d. Seek local programs that will advertise environmental sustainability and resource efficiency on a small level in order to specifically inform more rural areas with individual countries providing national financial support;

19. **Promoting** the use of unions for educational advisers on environmental issues and procedures and the current depletion of natural resources, in order to allow for incentives to incorporate environmental education into their educational programs;

20. **Recommends** the adoption of a standard Public-Private Partnership Framework (PPPF) for giving incentives to private investors to both encourage the development of efficient infrastructure that enables dense urban planning and to protect the interests of private investors in infrastructure, thus encouraging them to invest in infrastructure by taking the following actions;

21. **Increasing** the transparency of the bidding process for cases in which the federal government requests bids for a new infrastructure project through the following;

22. Allocating federal funds either directly through an annual budget or through federal grants to be used as subsidies for private investors intending to build new infrastructure or add to existing infrastructure in partnership with federal government bodies;
23. **Combining** the subsidies laid out in operative Clause 2, subclause b with available funding from the other organizations;

24. **Granting** ownership of newly-modified infrastructure to the contracting authority upon completion of the terms of the contractual agreement to increase public stock in infrastructure;

25. **Applying** this PPPF for the federal government to contractual agreements with local municipalities;

26. **Affirms** our pledge to place particular focus on green buildings and sustainable city planning and the establishment of the Green and Sustainable City Planning Summit (UNGSCP):
   
   a. The first summit will take place in Istanbul, Turkey and then the location will change based on the selection process that UNEP establishes;

   b. The summit will held every second year, starting in November 2016;

   c. The summit will include governmental and non-governmental participants of all Member States, scientists and regional experts;

27. **Further resolves** that the major topics of the summit will include green building and construction technologies.
United Nations Environment Programme,

Noting the Charter of the United Nations, which expresses the importance of strengthening institutions to improve effectiveness and legitimacy within intergovernmental organizations,

Emphasizing the importance of the General Assembly resolution 68/309, which calls for the adoption of the UN Working Group’s proposed Sustainable Development Goals, and keeping in mind the urgent need to promote efficient urban development while ensuring continuous access to natural resources,

Recognizing that communities affected by extreme tragedies or otherwise are inhibited by obstacles that put pressure on their infrastructures and institutions and may need assistance to appease the shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals and enable all Member States to improve resource efficiency,

Acknowledging the imperative of building regional and national cooperation to facilitate the transfer of information and further acknowledging the importance of developing regional coordination bodies to enable efficient collaboration,

Highlighting passed resolutions, such as General Assembly resolution 68/230, which discusses facilitating triangular and south-south cooperation on public and private financing which can be used to fund sustainable development and promoting resource efficiency in urban areas,

Reiterates the significance of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10 YFP) that was established at the outcome of the Rio+20 summit and its capacity to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production (SCP) in both developed and developing countries.

Devoting attention to regional issues of resource efficiency and understating that issues relating to urbanization and development vary on a regional basis,

Acknowledging that the efficient use of resources in terms of urban development is an obstacle for all nations, and further recognizing that the financial burden urban development and resource efficiency places on developing nations can be more substantial than that placed on developed nations,

Recognizing the importance of incorporating the local and federal governments of developing states into the development programs’ implementation process,

Noting the success of programs that integrate local, regional, and federal governments into the community and infrastructural development process,

Recognizing that transparency within governments, businesses and non-governmental organization (NGOs) plays a key role in facilitating economic growth and ensuring that urban development initiatives come to fruition,

Noting that the externalities associated with outdated buildings, power systems, and forms of public transportation inhibit the growth of efficient, prosperous economies,

Recognizing that in many of the world’s developing cities, inadequate and ineffective power systems disadvantage countless citizens, diminish living standards, are detrimental to public health, and have contributed to many states’ inability to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

Expressing appreciation for initiatives such as the Secretary General’s Sustainable Energy for All program and emphasizing the need for governments to develop national energy plans and targets that coincide with this initiative,
1. **Emphasizes** the importance of developing brown and green urban development programs in urban areas in order to meet the ambitions expressed in the proposed Sustainable Development Goals including such as encouraging governments, NGOs and regional development banks to offer financial and operations support for green and brown urban development programs, such as the Urban Community Driven Development Project (PRODEPUR), a World Bank-sponsored program which improved the quality of life for Haitian citizens living in “disadvantaged urban areas” by improving upon sanitary conditions and increasing access to safe drinking water;

2. **Endorses** the creation of Multilateral Advisory Bodies (MAB’s), under the UNEP regional offices, that would advise policy makers about issues specifically relating to resource efficiency in urban areas including waste management, sanitation facilities and creating carbon neutral transportation systems by:
   a. Utilizing the existing data relevant to resource efficiency in operational systems of industry and transportation collected by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change’s (UNFCCC’s) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
   b. Compiling experiences of successes and failures provided by the Member States in their respective regional areas to supply a comprehensive collection of policies and measures pertaining to relevant industry and transportation sectors;
   c. Injecting information gathered from advisory publications, such as the International Energy Agency’s Money Talks document, which expresses and explains the importance and proper implementation of policies and measures that pertain to resource efficiency in a cross-sectorial approach;
   d. Collecting data and receive recommendations from the annual outcomes of the Conference of Parties under the UNFCCC to understand the internationally recognized preference for regional initiatives in the transportation and relevant industrial sectors;
   e. Providing each Member State within the perspective MAB’s region with a recommendation of the most appropriate public-private partnership propositions to provide funding and economic growth for resource efficiency initiatives within the transportation and relevant industrial sectors;

3. **Recommends** the creation of regional bodies to facilitate green technology and information sharing from developed nations to underdeveloped countries pursuant with MDG Goal 7, Ensure Environmental Sustainability;
   a. Regional bodies are created with the intention to empower states to address and implement state specific programs to create lasting sustainable development solutions and promote sustainable infrastructure within the state;
   b. All programs put forth to the regional body must be initiated by participating state based on the needs and vision of that states;

4. **Encourages** Member States to utilize public and private funds generated by South-South and Triangular Cooperation to implement programs related to sustainable urban development and use this model as a framework for facilitating the mobilization of development funds and technology transfer;

5. **Acknowledges** the inequality between developing and developed states and that universal standards cannot be realistically obtained without proper funding, which calls for:
   a. Further encouragement for developed member states to contribute to the economic funding that can create and maintain sustainable initiatives through north-south cooperation and bilateral partnerships;
b. Increased assistance from developing Member States to reflect their respective impact of energy-
related pollution to aid in the implementation of resource efficiency initiatives through south-south
cooperation and multilateral partnerships;

6. **Encourages** Member States to optimize the effectiveness of implementation, maintenance and governance of
policies and measures pertaining to resource efficiency in urban development through appropriated
recommendations proposed by MABs upon their improved advisory ability and subsequent bilateral and
multilateral partnership;

7. **Calls upon** member states to utilize the upcoming COP 21 conference to extensively review their progress
towards achieving the goals of the 10YFP, and, on a national by-needs basis, to strengthen their commitment to
implementing policies conducive to a timely and complete attainment of these goals;

8. **Suggests** that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Evaluations office adopts a project-
monitoring system which would work to facilitate interaction between the UNEP, UNEP contractors, UNEP
Engineers and the local, regional, and federal governments of the States involved in development programs
such as, but not limited to, developing sanitation facilities, water purification systems, sustainable power grids,
and roadway construction and;

a. Each proposed UNEP development project would be required to submit a comprehensive report that
outlines which local, regional or federal agencies the program contractors will be working with in the
recipient State;

b. After the completion of the project, the UNEP will assess the efficiency of the incorporation of
indigenous institutions into urban development projects;

c. The data gathered from this project-monitoring system will be used to increase the efficiency of urban
development projects and ensure the beneficial outcomes of development programs are sustained long
after the program has been completed;

9. **Strongly supports** the efforts of the UN Transparency and Accountability Initiative urges member states to
recognize the need for transparency within governments, businesses and NGO’s and:

a. Reminds Member States that it is crucial that the funding allocated for urban development programs is
used in an effective manner and that vital resources are not lost to corruption, excessive overhead
costs, or lack of communication;

b. Encourages the UN Transparency and Accountability Initiative to include a comprehensive report
which thoroughly outlines the use of donated funds and the pathways of capital transfers;

10. **Supports** the commitments of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, especially the Sustainable Power for
Rural Communities – Small Scale Blogas project and Awareness rising, capacity building and leasing of Solar
Home Systems to Off-Grid Populations;

11. **Encourages** governments, business, and localities to use the funds generated by South-South Cooperation and
Triangular Cooperation to make commitments to these exemplary Sustainable Energy for All programs.
The United Nations Environmental Programme,

Reaffirming the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the importance of the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through provision of financial and technological support to developing countries,

Supporting the Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the ESCWA Region in 1997 in promoting science and technology to achieve sustainable urban development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 69/233 that emphasizes the use of ecotourism to develop urban areas for poverty eradication and environmental protection,

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 67/228, which was passed unanimously in December 2012, in the creation of a framework for sustainable tourism to stimulate urban economies, and to contribute to the protection of green spaces,

Acknowledges General Assembly resolution 65/173 in positively impacting the local community by the development of ecotourism and in turn would produce revenue for sustainable development in this biome,

Endorsing the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution on Human Settlements in September 2012 which focuses on the issues of cities and climate change and how it affects the urban populace,

Keeping in mind the Promotion of Ecotourism for Poverty Eradication and Environmental Protection, passed by the General Assembly in December 2010, in as it highlights policies which promote ecotourism as a way to create jobs and education, as well as encouraging local committees and tourists to preserve natural areas around urban centers,

1. Recommending Member States to teach their local community about the urban issues and solutions through small, voluntary workshops, set by the example of Agenda for New Zealand Research Science, and Technology and promoting local education in urban development by creating awareness of alternative energies for sustainable development;

2. Recognizing the benefits of promoting ecotourism for Member States at the local level to boost urban economies and environmental protection, by improving the existing tourist infrastructure in order to respect the environment, while supporting national and local projects that link the development of sustainable tourism products to the markets in order to increase demand and consumption to help local economies;

3. Calling for Member States to collaborate and adopt a program similar to the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol, which is a voluntary commitment to urban design initiatives by participating organizations, the property sector, design professionals, and professional institutes to promote collaboration between sectors for sustainable, safe, and healthy urban environments;

4. Emphasizing the need for Member States to implement measures for urban conservation and greening projects through ecotourism by establishing greener corporate business regulations to promote full cycle use of resources, engaging local communities in conservation efforts, and increasing the rate of technology transfer for sustainable urban conservation;

5. Encourages the Member States attending the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015 to consider the goal of reducing Green House Gas emissions by 2035 worldwide 20 percent by:
6. Providing the technical expertise for the use of alternative energy and transportation measures in the planning of urban ecotourism;

7. Establishing regulations for the appropriate use of renewable energy in developing urban centers through continued cooperation between developing and developed countries for the financing of these initiatives;

8. Calls on Member States to create guidelines and technical solutions to prevent and mitigate urban ecotourism's impacts from consumer behavior, by raising awareness in developing economies about the importance of conservation through information sharing.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recognizing that the urban population is growing rapidly, with over 70 percent of the global population expected to live in urban environments in the next decade, and with the conviction that methods with private-public partnerships (PPPs) are most efficient in achieving and promoting resource efficiency,

Welcoming the cooperation between developed and developing Member States, in order to create consensus on the topic of financing efficient use of resources highlighting the differentiated responsibilities of developed states for climate change,

Recognizing the establishment of initiatives, such as the Climate Innovation Center in Africa, Solid Waste Composite Program, and Investment Climate Facility for Africa, and their efforts to increase efficiency in water management, renewable energy, and agri-business,

Deeply concerned with the growing demand for fresh water and sanitation, desalination and equal distribution of this resource, as well as the negative effects of Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions produced by urban areas, and the lack of environmentally sound agricultural business technologies,

Noting with appreciation the Green Climate Fund and International Finance Center in their efforts to sponsor Member states in their desire to further cooperate with the global environment and facilitate further efforts to pioneer more complex innovation and open new markets in an attempt to increase the scale of investment,

1. **Acknowledges** the need for new technologies and skills to be transferred to developing Member States from developed Member States and that the implementation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) is the most lucrative option to supporting resource efficiency in growing urban communities on a local and regional level;

2. **Suggests** the use of triangular partnerships between civil society, the public sector, and the private sector in order to finance the programs needed by:
   
   a. using PPPs to fund sustainable urban development;
   
   b. encouraging local governments to put incentives in place in order to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) in green projects;
   
   c. encouraging developed Member States and Transnational Corporations (TNCs) to invest in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and share their environmentally-friendly technologies and skills in exchange for the potential for a resilient international workforce, the creation of new goods and services, and the redesign of current products;
   
   d. encouraging the transfer of skills and technologies between these different actors through education and awareness initiatives in urban communities;

3. **Urge**s these partnerships to abide by the following guidelines in order to avoid the potential for economic strongholds by single companies to be established in the formulation of PPPs and encourage competition by:

   a. engaging stakeholders in the establishment of partnerships and the social responsibilities required of them;
   
   b. creating clustered partnerships regarding water management, renewable energy, and agri-business in order to increase viability;
4. **Recommends** the improvement of the following areas by the formation of PPPs by:

   a. upgrading water quality, promoting water recycling projects, upgrading drainage systems, and further incorporating fresh drinkable water in pipelines which includes desalination projects and sanitation initiatives, the promotion of innovative clean energies and the research that drives them, the transfer of skills and technologies from these partnerships;

   b. implementing sustainable agricultural technologies, promoting the implementation of diversified clean farming methods, equal access to resources, and the reinvigoration of programs needed for food conservation;

5. **Suggests** the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in October 2016 to consider:

   a. working with partner organizations to set up programs and provide financial services to countries that endorse sustainable urban development;

   b. encouraging the Green Fund to back loans by up to 50% made by developed Member States and economies in transition to developing Member States in order to increase loan security and incentivize loans;

   c. Member States interested in UN-backed loans must meet certain criteria as decided at Habitat III;

   d. encouraging local micro-financing.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling Chapter IX Article 55b of the Charter of the United Nations, which proclaims the need to promote solutions for economic, social, and health issues around the world,

Taking into account the definition of Human Environment established in the 1972 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Recognizing Millennium Development Goal 7 ensure environmental sustainability” as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations, and the necessity of its implementation by all member nations,

Keeping in mind the UN-HABITAT resolution 24/5, by which in paragraph 2, the General Assembly invited governments to develop a general guiding framework for urban development and to support Member States when developing and improving their urban policies,

Bearing in mind the UN-HABITAT document “The Future We Want The City We Need” resolution 66/228, a collective contribution of committed partners, that outlines the key principles of the city for the 21st century and establishes essential paths for building a New Urban Agenda towards the Habitat III Conference,

Guided by the assessment made by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the Global Environment Outlook 3 and 5 stating the importance of organized urbanization to fight against poverty and inequality,

Fully aware of the New Climate Economy report which states that “cities that control sprawl and are built around efficient public transport systems can both stimulate economic performance and reduce GHG emissions”,

Further taking into consideration the UNEP report “Cities - Investing in energy and resource efficiency,

Noting with appreciation United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s remarks to the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in New York on 17 September 2014 that the role of urbanization in supporting sustainable development is becoming increasingly important,

Deeply concerned with the rapid and unsustainable growth of urban areas in emerging nations which often leads to the creation of unsanitary living conditions and segregation among social classes

Determined to build on the success of the UNEP Sustainable Social Housing Initiative (SUSHI) and the effect of efficient housing solutions on social equality,

Recalling the Under-Secretary-General’s prerequisites for sustainable urbanization: good urban design, energy efficient building design, sustainable transport systems, broad based energy efficiency, water resource management, solid waste management and recycling,

Bearing in mind the upcoming 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris COP 21 conference, and the necessity to work towards greener housing and reducing airborne pollutants emitted by transportation,

1. Invites Member States to take part in the Green Resource Efficient and Affordable Transport “GREAT Cities” strategy, which advocates for economic prosperity and energy efficiency in urban planning policies by advising
national policies and good governance in order to cultivate social welfare and sustainable cities for future generations;

2. Welcomes Member States to participate in a vulnerability and an environmental impact assessment to help local governments, civil society and businesses to assess their needs and make better-informed decisions regarding sustainable transportation means in urban areas by:

   a. Expanding the UN-HABITAT’s strategic partnership program that provides assessments to cities to better fight climate change

   b. Collaborating with the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), which brings together recognized and qualified planners who provide advising in sustainable urban planning;

3. Reaffirms its commitment to financial and technical support to developing Member States through knowledge transfer and cooperation by:

   a. Promoting long lasting capacity building initiatives to drive growth and climate risk management in cities in the developing world;

   b. Ensuring equality by protecting the rights of residents with lower mobility, such as children, elderly citizens, and disabled persons;

4. Calls for the GCF to allocate some current pledges towards the implementation of projects aiming at the promotion of sustainable public transportation and place-based education through capacity building;

5. Urges Member States to provide that urban reconstruction of cities that have been destroyed through armed conflicts or natural disasters is effectuated using the latest technologies which would be shared among developed and developing states through:

   a. Assistance in technology transfer;

   b. Respect for intellectual property;

   c. Participatory planning involving women, youth, representatives of civil society and private companies;

6. Further invites Member States to make connected and compact cities, which promote high-density land-uses as well as closely-integrated neighborhood communities, the preferred form of urban development by:

   a. Emphasizing the importance of developing mass public transportation to promote both economic growth and energy efficiency while improving the quality of life of urban dwellers;

   b. Phasing out incentives that encourage urban sprawl and redirect infrastructure investments towards policies that advocate for more compact urban development;

   c. Utilizing innovative technologies to drive green growth in urban areas which is exemplified in the Smart Cities Initiative, to ensure efficiency in public and sustainable transportation alternative;

   d. Employing incentives, subsidies and public-private partnerships in order to encourage the use of public transit and other forms of fuel-efficient transportation;

7. Encourages Member States to work with the United Nations Environmental Programme to implement innovative forms of emission-free transportation, such as:

   a. Cycling and the use of bike paths to reduce public service costs;

   b. More extensive networks of walking paths throughout cities;
c. Rickshaws as a usual means of transportation for both citizens and tourists;

8. **Welcomes** Member States to carefully consider resource-efficient public transportation including Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems which:

   a. Reduce congestion and pollution, augmented by utilization of greener energy sources;
   
   b. Make use of exclusive transit lanes to reduce commute time;

9. Supports infill development to create more compact cities in order to reduce the high cost of building infrastructure and specifically transportation caused by the inefficient use of land by:

   a. Reevaluating local zoning laws to ensure that all policies concerning square footage, frontage and open space are stimulating compact urban growth;
   
   b. Redrawing specific boundaries of untapped plots to prevent the existence of scattered vacant or underutilized lots;
   
   c. Providing incentives to developers that emphasize on improving local public facilities and services in their infill developments;
   
   d. Utilizing the Sustainable Urban Development Network (SUB-Net) to empower both national and local governments to develop efficient infrastructures that would support sustainable neighborhoods and improve the quality of life while tackling social issues associated with urbanization;

10. **Reaffirms** its belief that urban development presents a unique opportunity for creating green jobs and increasing access to adequate housing, which contribute to the eradication of poverty by increasing employment in various areas such as green construction, public transportation, renewables, recycling, urban and semi-urban agricultural ventures, and waste management;

11. **Urges** for new approaches towards inclusive urbanization, which increase social equity, social cohesion and quality of life, as urbanization can otherwise lead to social segregation and peripheralization, including:

   a. Improvement of public transportation that can alleviate congestion and facilitate access to public services;
   
   b. Introduction of cleaner fuels for cooking and heating;
   
   c. Implementation of bike lanes system;
   
   d. Strengthening of the neighborhood community initiatives;

12. **Recommends** the expansion of the UNEP Sustainable Social Housing Initiative (SUSHI), which links efficient building solutions with existing social programs to urban areas outside of the current four Member States;

13. **Encourages** governments to expand use of the EU Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings to a global level to reach resource efficiency and sustainable development through the establishment of energy-efficient buildings;

14. **Suggests** that governments give incentives to citizens who refurbish their houses, especially by using adequate insulation, to meet certain energy standards which will be set during the Paris 2015 COP.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Reiterating Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 to achieve sustainable development by developing resource efficiency in urbanization process around the world,

Stressing the need of promoting Local Agenda 21 (LA21), the product of Earth Summit in 1992, for Member States sharing similar geographic, economic and cultural situations an effort to establish a local-government-led, community-wide action strategy for environment protection,

Deeply alarmed by the International Energy Agency assessment that as many as 1.3 billion people still do not have access to electricity, and more than 2.6 billion people rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating,

Bearing in mind that, based on international energy agency (IEA) report, building represents 32 percent of total final energy consumption and that in terms of primary consumption, it represents around 40 percent in most IEA countries,

Regretting the past environmental mistakes by unsustainable industrial activities and consumption pattern,

Commends the previous and ongoing efforts in terms of cooperation among all countries including Developed Countries, Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

Noting with satisfaction that, recent years developing countries have made a great achievement in developing renewable energy with more than one third global wind power capacity,

Realizing that waste is now a commodity, and that three tons of waste provides the same amount of energy as one ton of fuel,

Cognizant that the waste management practices are not uniform among countries, regions and sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of common but differentiated responsibilities,

Concerned that insufficient technical and financial assistance and information about Cleaner Production are barriers for small- and medium-sized companies to adapt new production patterns,

Fully aware that basic human needs such as clean waters, clean air and safe food could be jeopardized by improper waste management practices, with severe consequences for public health,

1. Reaffirms the need of sharing of best practices and technology transfers through bilateral and multilateral approaches such as South-South, North-South, triangular, and regional cooperative efforts;

2. Calls upon Member States to introduce the “off-grid” options by establishing micro/mini grids such as small-scale, decentralized wind turbines instead of new centralized grids, especially in rural and remote areas where people still do not have access to electricity;

3. Requesting energy performance certificates in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings, as exemplified in the European ENERGY STAR Program;

4. Stresses the need to avoid thermal loss by utilizing co-generation in the industry sector and requesting to introduce Cleaner Production Patterns (CPP) by substituting toxic and hazardous processing materials before they leave a production process;
5. Calls for the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP’s) Executive Office to assess feasibility of each national energy program, in which UNEP will help to evaluate the operational capability of each project may hold, especially in the field of recycling, land filling, waste generation, resource productivity, legislation and environmental performance;

6. Calls upon Member States to establish and/or strengthen producer responsibility legislation or voluntary codes of conduct, and promote the use of appropriate labeling system to guide sustainable purchase;

7. Encourages Member States to partner with the Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) to:
   a. Assess current level of waste generation through data provided by current existing databases such as Waste Atlas, which visualizes municipal solid waste management data across the world,
   b. Introduce concept of Life Circle Assessment (LCA) and 3R initiatives, and further integrated Repair, Rebuy, Recover, Regulation and Renovation as the forth Rs (4Rs) to guide the sustainable consumption and production (SCP),
   c. Adopt and/or expand Waste to Energy (WtE) system as a more efficient way to disposal waste;

8. Suggests the use of Product Environmental Footprints (PEFs) program to better identify how human activities impact the global sustainability and moreover how these activities will affect future generations through organizations like World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD);

9. Draws attention to the rebound effect, which is the cheaper energy services leading to the increase of these energy consumption, suggests consideration of education and social psychology to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimension of a green economy;

10. Commits to work in cooperation with United Nations Education Science and Culture (UNESCO) in order to provide policy assistance to all Member States in developing educational programs to raise awareness on the effects the current situation of waste management have upon the environment, with the purpose of reaching the youth in developing Member States, aiding in their transition to a green economy;

11. Requests UN-University to cooperate with local governments and communities to bring environmentally sound technology research and development to an international scale, and conduct scientific assessment on the sustainable use of natural resources in order to strengthen knowledge based on resource efficiency to ensure that policies are based on accurate science;

12. Encourages Member States to carry out different campaigns to raise awareness among public sector, private sector and civil society to highlight the opportunities and challenges of resource efficiency through:
   a. Promoting sustainable consumption pattern through education from elementary school by adding resource efficiency in school curriculum,
   b. Fostering the role of social media to disseminate useful information regarding to sustainable consumption pattern to the public;

13. Calls upon Member States to diversify its funding sources and providing incentive so that waste management costs would be taken into consideration in both household level to industry level:
   a. Paying as you throw (PAYT), also called use-based pricing, variable rate pricing, or unit pricing, which has emerged as a way of reducing waste generated at the household level,
b. Polluter Pays for industry in developed countries, which makes industry responsible for its products to the end of their life cycles, including the costs of collecting, sorting, and recycling packages after consumers discard them;

14. Reaffirms the concept of green jobs as a substantial synthesis of economy, enterprise and the working marketing in a sustainable economy with low carbon consumption to create not only new job possibilities to sustainable development, but also totally new types of job with the duty of respecting the environment.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Article 55, which established that the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development, of which sustainable development is a key component,

Further guided by the principles established in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including principle 2 and the need for global natural resources to be used in a way that positively impacts the social welfare of all peoples,

Further guided by principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, which emphasizes that environmental issues are best handled with participation of all concerned citizens and establishes the importance of inclusivity and diversity of social involvement,

Recognizing the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, specifically Agenda 21 and the need for sustainable practices at all levels, including at the local and regional levels in the construction of infrastructure and related activities,

Reaffirming the Stockholm Declaration, Article 3, emphasizing the importance of the human environment and ensuring access to vital resources and infrastructure, which requires adequate levels of finance and investment,

Realizing the importance of South-South cooperation as a complement to North-South cooperation outlined in the Yamoussoukro Consensus of the Group of 77, which also highlighted the urgent need to strengthen multilateral and bilateral partnerships between developed and developing Member States,

Additionally observing that Member States have variable levels of development and capacity and must pursue sustainable infrastructure development and investment in accordance with their national development plans as called for in the Millennium Declaration,

Recognizing the need for infrastructure that promotes resource efficiency in urban areas and connected rural areas as stated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and the role that resource efficiency can play in maximizing developmental gains,

Fully aware of the need to uphold state Sovereignty in line with the Charter of the United Nations, the inherent right that States have to control commercial activity and investment within their borders and protect themselves from undue external influence,

Recalling General Assembly resolution (GA) 69/223 and the Cancun Agreements that called for increased financial assistance to the Green Climate Fund of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

Keeping in mind the importance of special purpose entities (SPEs) to the promotion of private sector investment in sustainable development projects within emerging economies by providing risk mitigation capabilities to multinational corporations as noted in the statement of the Conference of European Statisticians of the Economic and Social Commission for Europe (ECE/CES/GE.20/2010/13),

Acknowledging goals eleven and twelve of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as proposed in the Synthesis Report of the Secretary General on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, which focuses on making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable,
Recalling GA resolution 64/292, The Human Right to Water and Sanitation, that illustrates access to water and sanitation as a human right, which continues to be an issue within developing countries, especially those suffering from a lack of water and sanitation access, especially as lack of access to sanitation is detrimental to sustainability in urban environments,

Noting the sentiments within the Water and Cities: Solutions and Challenges initiative through Conservation International, which establishes multilateral city partnerships in the Latin American region, for the development of water and waste management within city planning, which is currently an issue in regards to resource efficiency,

Recognizing the progress that has been made in waste management outlined in the Report of the Secretary-General on third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (A/66/282), and the potential of 2016 conference to further address issues related to waste management in urban settings,

Reaffirming the importance of clean drinking water as a human right, especially pertaining to developing countries that are suffering from slum like sanitation issues, with specific emphasis on drinking water, as stated in The Future We Want, the outcome document of the Rio +20,

Guided by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which was the outcome document of the 2002 Earth Summit, which reiterates international commitment to capacity building within sustainable development in urban areas,

Recalling the goals of Agenda 21, specifically in terms of waste management and water sanitation, and the importance of these issues in the international community as well as in urban development,

Noting that many states are reliant on imports of non-renewable energy products and the need for countries, especially developing countries, to strive to achieve energy independence,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 64/207, which calls upon Member States to support local entities in increasing access to basic urban services while curbing procedural vulnerabilities;

Recognizing the lack of participation in the ratification of the Doha Amendment which incentivizes infrastructure for sustainable development,

Acknowledging the vulnerabilities of transboundary lakes and river basins that are shared amongst nations to pollution and the need to uphold the Convention on the Protection of and use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes,

1. **Encourages** actors at all levels to work to incorporate the civil society, national governments, concerned local communities, and other relevant stakeholders in the formation and execution of development projects, national development plans, and the execution of urban planning and other relevant activities, and to ensure that the viewpoints of all stakeholders are considered in the creation of any such projects;

2. **Endorses** the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Poverty and Environment Initiative and its emphasis on the connections between resource efficiency for improving environmental conditions and eradicating the prevalence of poverty in urban areas;

3. **Draws** attention to the importance of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and strongly encourages all Member States to use the GEF as an uniting platform to integrate developed and developing countries in development projects and respect the GEF as the coordinating body for national urban planning projects;

4. **Recommends** that Member States implement urban planning as a viable method of enforcing resource efficiency and sustainability in urban development that promotes:
   a. Organization and verticalization as the means to slow the detriment of urban sprawl of cities to reduce deforestation, land loss, and in order to shorten distances within;
b. Modified utility engineering standards for new and remodeled structures for more efficient housing and business sectors;

c. The establishment vertical public housing programs, like Proyecto Nacional de Vivienda Popular to reduce slums in the peripheral area of cities and slow urban sprawl, while repurposing former slums;

d. Open green areas to foster communities within urban centers and peripheral areas;

e. Urban farming/agriculture programs by partnering with the Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization;

5. **Emphasizes** the positive impact that national policies on efficient heating, cooling, construction, and planning, can have on sustainability and energy consumption and the need for Member States to implement local or national legislation to maximize sustainable heating and cooling;

6. **Invites** Member States to establish national plans for sustainable consumption and production in line with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production that include long-term frameworks and guidelines for the management of natural resources and water and life cycle assessments, including with support from UNEP's Resource Efficiency Programme;

7. **Further emphasizes** the need for the Sustainable Cities Programme, which works under the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and UNEP, to provide environmental planning and management processes for city policies, to expand their program to more developing countries and regions, which will help resource efficiency in urban development;

8. **Urges** sustainable and efficient use of natural resources to develop alternate green energy urban spaces by implementing projects at the national level through partnerships with the UNDP to reduce the negative environmental impact associated with urban areas;

9. Further suggests local and municipal governments to work towards the implementation of Agenda 21 at the local level, specifically by working with local stakeholders, including the private sector, to establish sustainable municipal infrastructure, including bike paths and pedestrian walkways that allow for the use of sustainable transportation;

10. **Asks** regional development banks to increasingly prioritize the financing of modern and efficient intra-regional transportation infrastructure, which will allow for an increase in intra-regional trade that requires less use of resources for shipping and thus increases the sustainability of trade;

11. **Requests** UNDP and its relevant trust funds, including the Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund, the Poverty Thematic Trust Fund, and the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Thematic Trust Fund to focus on country-level initiatives to connect urban and peri-urban areas with sustainable transportation infrastructure;

12. **Further invites** Member States to work with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition’s Urban Health Initiative to establish rideshare systems, prevent traffic deaths, ease congestion, and increase the overall sustainable use of transportation infrastructure;

13. **Suggests** regional groups to work to establish intra-regional energy networks as demonstrated by the Economic Community of West African States’ West African Power Pool, which pools energy resources and allows them to be used efficiently at the regional level;

14. **Recommends** that the Secretary General’s Sustainable Energy for All Initiative expand its focus to promoting renewable energy development on a grassroots level including but not limited to micro-hydro plants, biogas, and community based solar and wind initiatives in both peri-urban and rural areas especially where it increases access to energy for the impoverished;
15. **Requests** the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC) to expand to other regions and act as a framework for sustainable mechanisms, which will help developing countries adapt to climate change by targeting water resource management and developing mechanisms, as well as providing the communities with the education and information to keep these mechanisms intact and sustainable;

16. **Encourages** willing and able Member states to take steps to ratify applicable environmental treaties that allow them to increase support for relevant funds, including the Adaptation Fund, and work to bolster clean development mechanisms and update their environmental standards;

17. **Encourages** the development of stable and reliable national resources to promote sustainable energy practices and the existence of climate funding options through the World Bank such as the Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF) and the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF);

18. **Recommends** the Conservation International Organization, expand the Water and Cities: Solutions and Challenges initiative to other regional organizations and multilateral partnerships, and to serve as a framework for urban water and waste management;

19. **Expresses its hope** that UN-HABITAT and other relevant United Nations bodies implement initiatives in accordance with region-specific needs that allow them to maintain a presence in countries after they have completed a program of work in order to ensure that projects are sustainable and long-lasting;

20. **Urges** the UNEP-DHI Center for Water and Environment to use the existing staff that is trained to expand their work into more developing countries who are suffering from poor water and sanitation, and to partner with the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to help further address these issues;

21. **Recommends** UN bodies, such as UN-HABITAT and the UNDP, to increasingly utilize the SODIS Method, as endorsed by the World Health Organization and United Nation Children’s Fund, as it uses solar radiation to disinfect and purify drinking water and helps to provide increased access to fresh drinking water;

22. **Further urges** the UNEP Urban Environment Unit to include the 3Rs Programme “Reduce, Reuse and Recycle” in its focus points, in order to reduce and remove the waste buildup in cities, to help further resource efficiency development in urban areas;

23. **Further encourages** all Member States to establish national policies to set limitation on production of factories’ harmful waste, and for the disposal of waste properly with an attempt to reuse and recycle water;

24. **Endorses** partnerships between UN-Water and Member States to establish integrated water resources management techniques in cities in order to ensure that pollution in transboundary lakes and rivers is limited and water resources are used efficiently;

25. **Recommends** the Global Partnership on Waste Management and its goals, like the collaboration between governments, international organizations and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in order to overcome environmental, social, and economic issues inflicted by waste and its impacts;

26. **Further urges** Member States to utilize the Information Platform, which promotes, shares, and exchanges information on solid waste, when creating and implementing waste management policies;

27. **Encourages** the OmniProcessor, which is currently being funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which effectively recycles solid waste by extracting and recycling water vapor and reusing it as clean drinking water, to be expanded to developing and least developed countries, to further recycling and waste management in urban areas;

28. **Calls upon** willing and able developed Member States to increasingly support the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange, which allows developing countries to increase technology and the sharing of best practices, which will not only improve their sustainability, but also their capacity to use technology;
29. **Strongly suggests** that those Member States that have not yet done so work to reach the commitments made in the Cancun Agreements to provide an per annum 100 billion USD collectively to the Green Climate Fund by the year 2020;

30. **Calls for** the assignment of a Special Rapporteur within UNEP that will work within the UN Global Compact Advisory Board to assist developing countries in establishing partnerships and corporate social responsibility plans for multinational corporations operating within their territory;

31. **Recommends** all Member States to implement the Natural and Social Investment Return (NSIR) plan, working together with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and funded by the World Bank in order to intensify enterprises’ concerns about their social and environmental performance linked with scientific priorities, and increase their competitiveness in the market by creating incentives, including but not limited to tax reductions for enterprises based on their resource efficiency and actions taken to uphold their corporate social and environmental responsibility;

32. **Encourages** Member States to establish environmental standards for investing corporations when establishing or negotiating bilateral investment treaties, as well as methods by which corporations can be held accountable should they not uphold their corporate social responsibility;

33. **Suggests** that Member States leverage relationships with the private sector, including by working with the Public-Private Partnership Alliance programme to develop infrastructure, in order to more easily establish such partnerships for road and infrastructure construction as well as development, especially to rural areas where commercial activities are evolving, while reducing the resources use impact of such activities;

34. **Further calls upon** developing countries to work with and build up their national Investment Promotion Agencies and work with the International Association of Investment Promotion Agencies to strengthen their capacity to attract and allow corporations to sustainably invest in their country;

35. **Urges** Member States to utilize the methods established in the Accra Agenda on Aid Effectiveness to ensure that the provision and use of aid is transparent and that aid is increased on a results-oriented basis and with consideration for country-specific development goals and challenges;

36. Invites willing and able developed Member States to establish plans of actions or frameworks as called for by In Larger Freedom and to attempt to meet their official development assistance commitments in a reasonable and realistic timeframe, which will allow developing countries to have the financial resources necessary to ensure sustainable urban development;

37. **Reaffirms** the need for new methods of access to and increased levels of financing for sustainable development, including new development banks, such as the BRICS Development Bank;

38. **Urges** regional economic communities such as the Asian infrastructure investment development bank, African development bank, the Inter-American Development Bank to contribute to the promotion of resource efficiency by investing in non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations working toward establishing resource efficient initiatives;

39. **Suggests** the need for the creation of public-private partnerships for the development of sustainable urban infrastructure, especially through increased use of relevant programmes from the International Finance Corporation and the Financial Intermediary Fund of the World Bank Group;

40. **Endorses** efforts by developing countries to attract foreign direct investment (FDI) including by partnering with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to create pro-business policies, including by utilizing the Marrakech Process which incorporates private sector investment and sustainable resource use;
41. Suggests the expansion of International Trade Center’s technical support program that assists developing countries in promoting the sustainable use of resources when they are working to attract foreign direct investment and negotiating with multinational corporations;

42. Recommends that the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency expand its program of work to focus on resource-efficient projects in urban environments in order to incentivize the private sector to sustainably invest in developing countries;

43. Further encourages that Member States work to incentivize and encourage the use of Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) or subsidiary companies that isolate the risks to and limits the losses of firms that invest in resource-efficient projects in developing countries;

44. Further asks the United Nations Capital Development Fund to expand its microfinance and microinsurance initiatives such that they provide increased access to financial resources and risk management for small to medium sized enterprises (SMEs) that seek to conduct sustainable and/or resource-efficient projects;

45. Further suggests that the United Nations Development Account and the Global Programme of Action (GPA) Clearing House Mechanism expand their operations to other developing regions such that they can provide higher levels of capacity building support that will allow developing countries to maximize the developmental gains from the use of their limited resources.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Paying tribute to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol as the standard framework to combat climate change,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/288, The Future We Want, which shows the need for a holistic approach to urban development, including efficient and sustainable waste and wastewater management, as well as sustainable energy supply, using renewable energies or providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation,

Recalling the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 7 and 8 to integrate sustainable development and cooperation with private sector for a global partnership into Member States’ policies and achieve by 2020 to bring a significant improvement in life quality for at least 100 million slum dwellers,

Confident that eradication of poverty, through improvement of standard of living and employment growth, is a global challenge to reach global sustainability, including urban development,

Welcoming the fact that efficiently planning cities can create substantial economic opportunities such as green jobs, as additional 30 million people will be provided with work places in wind, solar and biofuel industries by 2030,

Observing recent social instabilities in some Member States, that led to the destitution of dictatorship, partial policies and restoration of democracy as in Tunisia, negatively affected economic growth despite existing financial incentives and enhanced strong exodus from rural to urban areas, increasing proportion of population living in poor quality conditions and poverty by lack of adequate energy, water and waste management services,

Deeply conscious of the rapid expansion of cities in developing nations and the associated issues of sustainability arising from this growth and observing of the unique opportunities to foster new sustainable development projects in growing cities,

Recognizing that urban management problems vary greatly globally encompassing a variety of issues relating to transportation, energy production, water use, and waste management and stresses the local nature of solutions,

Referencing General Assembly resolution 69/292 and MDG 7 that delineate the necessity of the sustainable access to safe water as a human right,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 68/210, which fosters options for facilitating the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies and on a technology bank and science, technology and innovation supporting mechanism,

Further emphasizing the importance of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Decision -/CP.20, Lima Call for Climate Action that addresses climate change in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building, and transparency of action and support,

Also recalling the existing workshops and forums such as, workshops for public-private partnership, that facilitates the private sectors to exchange knowledge for better cooperation,

Recalling the information network of Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) that allows private sectors to access technology information,
1. *Urges* that Member States promote and utilize new urban development with an emphasis on sustainable technologies like:
   
   a. Industrial symbiosis to more effectively utilize waste;
   
   b. Protection of the environment surrounding urban settlements;
   
   c. Stimulation of sustainable economic growth providing viable jobs and markets;
   
   d. Transportation development to limit traffic and reduce pollution;

2. *Calls* for the setting up of an open-source database by creating a research-based entity under the UNFCCC that would conduct urban-specific research on energy, transportation, infrastructure, and city design and will be designed to allow developing countries to access technological knowledge and human resources on urban planning, to aptly and timely react to the necessity of urban planning as well as serve to train professionals from developing nations;

3. *Encourages* transparency and completeness of Knowledge Management System database;

4. *Urges* for more opportunities to have mutual understanding between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and private sectors through workshops and forums;

5. *Draws* attention to the vital participation of Developed Countries (DCs) and United Nations (UN) agencies in building infrastructure such as accessibility to:
   
   a. Sustainable sources of energy;
   
   b. Water and waste management;
   
   c. Transport facilities and capital for private sector to:
      
      i. Provide cost-efficient and sustainable services;
      
      ii. Further encourage DCs to establish long-term multi or bilateral agreements with Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in urban development and private sector governance to maintain favorable investment climate;

6. *Further recommends* LDCs to implement microcredit as loans and tax reductions to support rural private sector development as such as organic agriculture. This would be based on the understanding that the private sector in LDCs operated by Small and Medium firms (SMFs), start-ups and newly established firms have limited access to finance information;

7. *Deplores* loss of income taxes in LDCs by lack of constraints in administration capacities and legal systems especially from large firms through by their ability of negotiation for different privileges through advanced legal means and further requests share of knowledge and skills from DCs and non-profit organizations to improve national legal framework;

8. *Calls* for the extension of the Green Climate Fund projects to funding resource efficient sustainable growth in urban areas, by actively promoting the Fund as an authority on this agenda and gradually increasing contribution amounts to exceed the 2020 pledges;

9. *Calls upon* the governments of LDCs to create and maintain favorable economic and social environment to establish private sector activities such as multinational corporations and local firms that use and promote sustainable development strategies and technologies by:
a. Utilizing available tools as United Nations regional offices and agencies, International Monetary Fund and multilateral relations to establish solid enhancing policies for private sector to eradicate corruption;

b. Establish social and political stability, to regulate business and licensing and strength monetary and fiscal stabilization;

c. Providing advantageous financial incentives as improving tax administration, lowering corporate taxes and establishment costs, especially in well governed LDCs where statistics shows positive impact of business regulation reforms and a decrease in corporate taxes correlates generally to an economic growth of 1 to 2 percent;

d. Targeting and promoting specific sustainable activities sectors such as renewable energies, urban planning, organic agriculture activities and water management for financing incentives in addition to employment creation achievements;

10. **Reminding** all nations of the need to include urban resource efficiency in the post-2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the goals which will be approached in the Paris Climate Summit to create a new urban economic model based on the greening of four main pillars consisting of economy, politics, society and science combined with sustainability, therefore:

a. Recommends the establishment of the green economy to generate sustainable industry, technology, employment, products and consumption including green buildings and transportation combined with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to health, water and food security, green growth and construct livable urban areas;

b. Draws the attention of all Member and non-Member States to implement green governance for more sustainable practices, such as resource efficiency and waste management, and promote their achievements;

c. Stresses the continuing commitment for the integration of women and youth into the development of urban communities to ensure women and youth empowerment and contribution to create sustainable societies;

d. Endorses science and research focusing on urban concerns, to make human settlements sustainable, evolve new and clean technologies and promote green education;

11. **Endorses** the vitality of empowering local authorities to make sound choices and decisions on the use of a society’s total resources from a long-term perspective;

12. **Emphasizes** the positive impacts of foreign direct investments such as but not limited to:

a. *Overall increase in* global growth;

b. Spread of technology expertise and financial capital intro emerging and developing countries, leading to a transformation of the industry structure;

c. Shift of global assets into emerging and developing new markets;

d. Support of innovation through international companies;

e. Creation of transnational spaces forming a direct and continuous link between global and local management in a particular urban area;

f. Primary benefits as:

i. The establishment of infrastructures leading to increased productivity;
Further emphasizes the impact on developing and emerging economies of the opportunity of international trade that requires an open economy and to interact and learn from the developed economies;

Encourages investments into new markets through the merger and acquisition and multinational expansion that brings businesses into new markets and countries and allows companies to benefit through FDI outflows and in particular inflows on capital;

Endorses the adjustment of international trading rules leading to an incentive structure encouraging investments in third world cities and to support and maintain international trade.
The United Nations Environmental Programme,

Noting with regret that large, highly populated cities often produce high levels of waste and emissions due to a lack of a rapid increase of urban sprawl and therefore a decrease in urban planning efficiency,

Commends General Assembly resolution 65/165 for stressing the importance of UN-Habitat’s actions in addressing post disaster and post conflict housing infrastructure needs and looks to the national implementation of this in the New Zealand Center for Sustainable Cities’ Resilient Urban Features Programme,

Affirming the initiatives made during the United Nations Climate Summit, specifically the Action Area: Resilience, that calls for the increased access to and the deployment of the funding and technical support to cities through mobilizing bilateral and multilateral institutions, as well as global initiatives undertaken by civil society and other partners,

Emphasizing the National Environmental Summary (NES) for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines developed by UNEP, with financing from the European Community (EC) in 2010, in the acknowledgement that all members are different and have different needs, and of the importance of understanding each one,

Noting with concern the need to develop new methods, which will offset carbon emissions in urban centers, with the goal of reaching carbon negativity or neutrality,

Recognizing the importance of the Small Island Development States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (S.A.M.O.A) in helping these vulnerable countries establish methods of sustainable development including sustainable ecotourism, food and nutrition, and disaster risk reduction,

Taking note of the importance of ensuring access to the database to all countries to allow for a free flow of knowledge and facilitate an efficient transfer to green technologies,

Welcomes the creation of programs such as the New Zealand Center for Sustainable Cities which allows collaborations between multi-disciplinary groups of researchers from Universities, the National Institute of Water Atmospheric Research (NIWA), local councils, and private research institutes, encouraging comparative case studies and local policy experiments,

Endorses the creation of an international database under the United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-Habitat) containing detailed technical information about both successful and unsuccessful urban infrastructure projects, in the hope that all member states will contribute information to this database regarding what has been learned from specific projects in their cities in past years,

Encourages all levels of urban planning groups, especially those architects and engineers involved, to reference this database while working to increase sustainability in urban areas reaffirming that international cooperation and participation in open dialogue regarding the is essential in expanding accessibility of sustainable development technology,

Realizing the need for private actor participation in sustainable and resource efficient urban development,

1. Suggests an extension of the SAMOA Pathway under UN-Habitat’s Urban Management Programme through an international treaty to guarantee the application of SAMOA’s actions, and define the initial members as the sponsors of this paper that will promote the extensive communication between developed states and developing states;
2. Guiding the economies of the Small Island States to advance with sustainability and reduce the dependence of natural resource exploitations;

3. Endorses Member States implementing incentives for those individuals or groups which institute green roof or living building technology in new developments in urban centers to encourage the growth of these technologies in urban centers around the globe;

4. Encourages the creation of a consultation branch of the United Nations Urban Management Programme (UMP) to research and design working infrastructures for use in developing urban area, which will compile statistics about the climate and urban area and will be support for a specific action in each country ensuring a successful application of technology furthermore deeming it appropriate that this research be conducted twice per decade;

5. Calls upon Member States to reconvene in 2020, the target year of the UN goal to make a noticeable change in carbon emissions, so that success rates, green roof technology statistics, and overall experiences regarding the implementation of green roof and “living building” technology may be shared, compared, and assessed;

6. Encourages Member States to promote retrofitting of green roofs on existing buildings providing an incentive for those property owners who do so over a period of 10 years such that in 2025 a majority of existing buildings are retrofitted with green roof technology;

7. Calls upon members of the database to accurately represent their country's sustainable energy infrastructure as it applies to efficient development of urban centers;

8. Encourages the creation of a consultation branch of the UMP to research and re-design working infrastructures for use in developing urban areas and:
   a. Invites the consultation representatives to consider current energy resources utilized within a country;
   b. Recommends for the representatives to identify areas in which the particular country could improve its energy framework to become more environmentally friendly;

9. Invites all interested parties to participate in an annual Exposition for Innovative Sustainable Development Technology (EISDT) hosted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including but not limited to Member State representatives, Non-Governmental Organizations, Intergovernmental Organizations, Multinational Corporations, and foreign investors, in order to increase cooperation between state and non-state actors;

10. Recognizing the importance of achieving optimal urban material flow by gathering information on toxic materials;

11. Encourages research and the compilation of data with regards to toxic material through the creation of regional projects dealing with toxic products, toxic waste and toxic material storage;

12. Invites Member States to adopt plans such as Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative focusing on:
   a. Establishment of sound policies and scientific research to help reducing climate change impact;
   b. Formulating appropriate regional and local base adaptation and strategy plans;

13. Urges Member States to consider an extension of the work of the UMP, in the Resource Efficient Private Investment Program (UMP-REPIP) to promote private actor inclusion in resource efficient and sustainable urban development in developing member states by:
   a. Specifically promoting private incentives in the sectors of tourism, transportation, renewable energy, waste management, infrastructure development and fisheries;
b. Encouraging private actors to promote urban ecotourism through the investment in the maintenance of significant monuments and socio cultural attractions which will improve overall urban aesthetic;

c. Encouraging private actors to engender innovative approaches to improve efficiency of energy usage in rail systems, new solutions for the overall design of buses, and the optimizations of ships engines further attributing zero emissions goals;

d. Appealing to private actors to contribute to using the maximum amount of renewable energy such as wind, geothermal, tidal and others, during the manufacturing process;

e. Supporting the further involvement of private actors in the Global Partnership on Waste Management;

f. Affirming the private actor relationships within the UNEP/Danish Hydraulic Institute Partnership;

g. Encouraging increased usage of vessels monitoring system in quota fishing limits using successful examples such as Iceland’s Mandatory Tracking System Project for safety purposes and Uruguay’s Verification of Fishery Log Data Project;

h. Considering the dissemination of technology and industry specific skill-sets a minimum of 70 percent of the final work force for any project is to come from the labor force of the developing nation and congratulating Member States such as Saint Kitts and Nevis for their successful implementation of a similar program.
The United Nation’s Environment Programme,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972) human environment is the right of people to live a life that allows them to be economically satisfied, yet not at the expense of the environment that surrounds them,


Deeply concerned with the rapid and unsustainable growth of urban areas in emerging nations which often leads to the creation of unsanitary living conditions and segregation among social classes,

Recognizing the important roles organizations play in regards to the dissemination of financial resources towards member states

Guided by the assessment made by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the Global Environment Outlook 3 and 5 stating the importance of organized urbanization to fight against poverty and inequality,

Reaffirming Article 4, Section 3 and Article 4, Section 5 of the United Nations Framework of Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) which calls upon the need to transfer technologies that mitigate the effects of climate change as well as ensure the efficient use and allocation of resources,

Recalling Chapter IX Article 55b of the Charter of the United Nations that proclaims the need to promote solutions for economic, social, and health issues around the world,

Deeply convinced that the creation of a financial mechanism will continuously provide resources to Member States so as to aid Member States in funding and applying recommended solutions given by the Global Enhancement Training Council,

Noting the success of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), in fundraising 10.2 billion USD to combat climate change,

Acknowledging the need and importance of transferring technologies that mitigate and negate the effects of Climate Change, which includes viable information and best practices that reduce the wasteful and inefficient use of resources as is stated in the UNFCCC,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT) document “The Future We Want The City We Need” as mentioned in GA resolution 66/228, a collective contribution of committed partners, that outlines the key principles of the city for the 21st century and establishes essential paths for building a New Urban Agenda towards the Habitat III Conference,

Keeping in mind the UN-HABITAT resolution 24/5, by which in paragraph 2, the GA invites governments to develop a general guiding framework for urban development and to support Member States when developing and improving their urban policies,

Taking into consideration UNEP’s report “Cities - Investing in energy and resource efficiency. Towards a green economy” that summarizes the challenges and benefits of urbanization,
Fully aware of the New Climate Economy report which states that “cities that control sprawl and are built around efficient public transport systems can both stimulate economic performance and reduce GHG emissions”,

Recalling section 3, no. 19 of the 55/2 United Nations Millennium Declaration, which stresses on the necessary improvement of the condition of 100 million slum settlements,

Further taking into consideration UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s remarks to the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in New York on 17 September 2014 declaring that the role of urbanization in supporting sustainable development is becoming increasingly important,

Bearing in mind the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 and the proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 14 and 15 which aim to conserve marine and terrestrial ecosystems and resources (which aims to ensure environmental sustainability) as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations and the necessity of its implementation by all member states,

Further bearing in mind the successes of MDG Goal WASH program and proposed SDG 6 which emphasize access to sustainable and drinkable water also as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations and the necessity of its implementation by all member states

Understanding that centralized flow data analytics can make great strides in preventing water pipeline leaks and crucial water losses,

Recognizing that 97.2 percent of the world's water supply is saline, and the amount of non-potable, brackish water is expected to increase as sea levels rise,

Recalling that water resilience mechanisms will be necessary to sustain drinking water quantities and irrigation purposes for a growing world population,

1. Declares the establishment of the Global Enhancement Training Council, whose primary mandate shall be to ensure and enhance the capability of Member States in acquiring technologies and information and will be chosen by elections within UNEP;

2. Further declares that the Global Enhancement Training Council will enable sustainable development thereby mitigating the negative effects of Climate Change so as to ensure the efficient allocation and use of resources through four initial steps:

   a. Establish and coordinate a research and analytical group to analyze available data regarding participating Member States so as to determine the economic and social status of Member States;

   b. Determine the effectiveness and viability of the states’ pre-existing national projects that make use of Green Technologies and technologies that mitigate the effects of Climate Change with the intention of determining if such projects are resource efficient;

   c. Utilize the gathered information from Member States to determine or create an Action Plan whose aim is to improve and help the capabilities of States in being able to acquire technologies and best practices that are resource efficient and sustainable based on an amount of time decided by the information acquired from the first step;

   d. Confer with the Member States on the proposed plan of action, and at the discretion of which, execute it to its full capacity, enabling the transference of technologies and information through:

      i. Establishing an Action Plan with the timeframe having been purposefully tailored to suit the needs of States;
ii. Training Programs to build a State’s capacity to Research and Develop technologies and strategies that utilize resources in an efficient manner with the intention of creating sustainability;

3. i. Provide full support in the establishment of needed industries in Member States based on the resources readily available in that State, constructed in such a way that Resource Efficient mechanisms, plans, strategies and technologies are incorporated from the very beginning of the establishment of the needed industry;

4. Establishes the focus of the Global Enhancement Training Council to be:

a. Providing educational development from the primary to tertiary levels, including, but not limited to, capacity building through technical and intellectual training of individuals on the programs being implemented, which would include education on the importance of transparency and honesty in business and money management as an essential means of establishing a stable and trustworthy state, as well as promoting teacher training and education on environmental issues, promoting awareness of efficient and sustainable living;

b. Establishing an international finance institution which serves to gather and analyze information, and as a source for financial resources member states may utilize in funding regional or national projects that are environmentally sound and has been determined to be resource efficient by the Global Enhancement Training Council;

5. Recommends the Global Empowerment Fund to assist in the initial development cost of Nation States for a suggested period of 10, 15, and 20 years, to be altered on a by-needs basis if necessary;

6. Recommends the incorporation of sustainable urban development projects into the South-South Gate Mechanism by:

a. Initiating a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-UNEP Workshop on Expanding the South-South Gate Mechanism to be held within the next year to initiate a discussion on the incorporation of sustainable urban development projects into the mechanism;

b. Reviewing the online database of projects to identify gaps in the existing online platform to streamline communication between parties offering and asking for technologies and expand the platform to include strategies for sustainable urban development including, but not limited to:

i. Upgrading slums and substandard housing;

ii. Small-scale renewable energy development;

iii. Improving quality of urban water resources;

iv. Managing solid waste, organic waste, and hazardous waste;

v. Managing fisheries in coastal cities;

7. Confer with the Member States on the proposed plan of action, and at the discretion of which, execute it to its full capacity, enabling the transference of technologies and information through:

a. Establishing an Action Plan with the timeframe having been purposefully tailored to suit the needs States have;

b. Implementing training Programs to build a State’s capacity to Research and Develop technologies and strategies that utilize resources in an efficient manner with the intention of creating sustainability;

c. Providing full support in the establishment of needed industries in Member States based on the resources readily available in that State, constructed in such a way that Resource Efficient mechanisms, plans, strategies and technologies are incorporated from the very beginning of the establishment of the needed industry;
8. **Suggests** that the UNEP sponsor a new project entitled the Sustainable Power Grids, Sustainable Lives (SPGSL) which would work to bring reliable electricity to cities that have limited access to this service which, if implemented, will greatly increase overall efficiency as citizens would not be reliant on unsustainable practices such as burning charcoal, wood, and other non-renewable resources and be able to prevent deforestation by:

   a. Focusing on incorporating communities into the power grid using solar panels and wind power;

   b. Allowing cities who are developing their program to approve or disapprove consent of incoming UNEP contractors and develop a plan of action in solidarity with the UNEP;

9. **Suggests** that the UNEP sponsor a new project entitled the Sustainable Power Grids, Sustainable Lives (SPGSL) which would work to bring reliable electricity to cities that have limited access to this service which, if implemented, will greatly increase overall efficiency as citizens would not be reliant on unsustainable practices such as burning charcoal, wood, and other non-renewable resources and be able to prevent deforestation by:

    a. Focusing on incorporating communities into the power grid using solar panels and wind power;

    b. Allowing cities who are developing their program to approve or disapprove consent of incoming UNEP contractors and develop a plan of action in solidarity with the UNEP;

10. **Reminds** Member States of the detrimental effects of deforestation including, flash floods, loss of biodiversity, compromised aquatic ecosystems, and the importance of increasing urban promoting resource efficiency in order to alleviate the pressure that urban populations put on terrestrial and aquatic environments;

11. **Encourages** Member States to adopt policies similar to the Modified Taungya System (MTS), which regulates development and encourages the reforestation process in degraded areas by employing such policies that will ensure that private and public foresters and developers are legally obliged to consent to a contract with the local, regional, or federal governments of Member States with the said contract requiring foresters and developers to agree to replenish the forests that they have cut down and develop comprehensive reclamation plans;

12. **Encourages** the prevention of overfishing and destructive fishing practices, which are resources for urban areas, by using the Coral Triangle Initiative CTI as an international framework, which works under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), which pledges to protect fish stocks and their biodiversity through the:

    a. Implementation of sustainable fishing practices in international waters through closely working with surrounding communities and governments to instill sustainable fishing management policies provided by TNC to progress grass root success and education on fishing practices;

    b. Building demand for, and creating the capacity to establish, fishery replenishment zones and no-take zones that regulate and prohibit fishing in potential stock collapse areas, which will prevent fish stocks from crashing and allow them to rebound;

13. a. Facilitation of knowledge and funding to states and regional bodies to set up water reservation areas to preserve wildlife and protect resources, as well as conserving biodiversity;

14. **Suggests** that the initial 10-year period will not only be a commitment to provision of funding, but will include the establishment of facilities necessary for the development of needed industry as deemed necessary in a given state, including infrastructure development, temporary efficient resource solutions, and the implementation of training programs for citizens, particularly in the use and understanding of new efficient and sustainable technologies;

15. **Recommends** that from year 10 to year 15, funds from the GEF will taper off as appropriate, while the training programs will strengthen in implementation and develop with leadership training programs and encouragement of locally formed initiatives;
16. **Recommends** that from year 15 to year 20, training programs will slowly taper until year 20 where the state will be completely self-sustaining with the ability to continue in development of their own regional programs, this ending of training programs to include review training and evaluation as necessary to ensure the holistic integration of programs;

17. **Highly encourages** involvement of NGO’s during the initial 10-year period of development, for the purpose of providing training and financing for the Nation States;

18. **Establishing** an Action Plan with the timeframe having been purposefully tailored to suit the needs States have training Programs to build a State’s capacity to Research and Develop technologies and strategies that utilize resources in an efficient manner with the intention of creating sustainability;

19. **Authorizes** Global Finance to provide Carbon Credits to Member States upon providing voluntary financial contributions;

20. **Welcomes** Member States to work in conjunction with United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) ensuring transparent and responsible business framework;

21. **Invites** fellow states to attend the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which will discuss intergovernmental economic development.

Guided by the Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/1 for the creation of a framework for two Ad Hoc Advisory Groups and their reports which have highlighted the positive role played by groups in their post conflict reconstruction efforts,

Recognizing that armed conflict devastates urban areas and communities worldwide and therefore provides the ideal opportunity to rebuild resource efficient cities to ensure that displaced communities can return and develop sustainability,

Aware of the connection between economic development and security and fully believing that resource efficient urban development creates jobs and economic opportunities that are essential to post-conflict rebuilding efforts,

Having Considered the financial burden of Member States in financing sustainable reconstruction in urban post-conflict areas,

Acknowledging the efforts of states such as Japan and the United States of America providing post-conflict assistance to Afghanistan that focuses on sustainable and resource efficient infrastructure projects such as power distribution networks, water allocation systems, access to environmental education, and technology transfer, and improving citizens’ access to vital resources like food and education, as these directly impact the capability to perpetuate resource efficiency and sustainable practices,

Reaffirming the Ten Year Framework of the Marrakech Process to reinforce the Economic and Social Council resolution E/2014/93 that highlights the exceeding demand for sustainable consumption and production support services in relation to limited supply in post-conflict urban areas,

Deeply convinced that National Cleaner Production Centers are a valuable mechanism that can be utilized for promoting resource efficiency in urban development and recognizing that National Cleaner Production Centers have at present been successfully established in forty-five countries,

Concerned that, despite the many robust efforts of the international community to reconstruct countries post-conflict, such efforts have resulted in unsustainable resource extraction,

Considering that resource efficient urban development programme such as the Peacebuilding and Inclusive Local Development Program administered by the United Nations in south Serbia that drives economic development is seeking to strengthen regional security and promote stability,

Recalling Article 2 Section 1 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the principle of sovereign equality,

1. Reiterates that post-conflict peacebuilding and sustainable development is crucial to Member States recovering from conflict;

2. Emphasizes the need of Member States and non-governmental organizations to prioritize the needs of Member States emerging from periods of conflict when planning and implementing sustainable urban development projects and initiatives;

3. Endorse National Cleaner Production Centers as centralizing hubs in urban areas for sustainable urban development planning and education programme within nations;
4. **Encourages** that National Cleaner Production Centers be expanded in Post-Conflict areas under the title REACH (Reconstruction for Environmentally Adaptive Cities and Human settlements) in order to:

   a. Strengthen national capacity to rebuild in conditions of post-conflict devastation;
   
   b. Guide urban planning initiatives to rebuild green resource efficient cities;
   
   c. Raise awareness of the benefits of cleaner production and consumption behavior and practices amongst businesses, governments, civil society and the wider community;
   
   d. Create an annual report to insure transparency of funding allocation;

5. **Encourages** that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) facilitates the transfer and allocation of funding from organizations such as the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank post conflict fund in order to redistribute funds for all applicants to the REACH program;

6. **Welcomes** Member States to carry out direct investments between developing states as an additional avenue of financing efforts for the recovery and development of post conflict urban areas;

7. **Further recommends** that to ensure the benefits of National Cleaner Production Centers are maximized that:

   a. Services such as technology, education, and utilities be disseminated across the State to avoid neglect of any resources and to ensure resource efficient urban development is widespread and not concentrated in one city or region;
   
   b. UNEP in collaboration with the UN Peacebuilding Fund be the body responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of development progress;
   
   c. Progress be measured over a five year period based on green economic growth, social environmental awareness, and political support that facilitates future sustainable resource efficient growth;

8. **Suggests** that the United Nations Environment Programme in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UN-HABITAT, the Peacebuilding Commission and host countries coordinate these efforts;

9. **Affirms** that REACH will not violate the sovereignty of participating Member States, as all participation in the establishment of National Cleaner Production Centers will be on a voluntary basis.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Emphasizing the importance of Public-Private Partnerships for the continued development of international economic prosperity,

Acknowledging the inextricable link between sustainable urban development and the technology,

Contending that in order to encourage sustainable waste management methods, it is necessary to foster strong cooperation between private and public sectors in all Member States internationally,

Understanding that the three pillars of sustainable development consist of economic, social, and environmental facets alike,

Recognizing the need for effective waste management systems in order to improve quality of life of global citizens,

Noting the Global Partnership on Waste Management and the United Nations (UN) Convention on Sustainable Development,

Stressing Member States to work cooperatively in order to meet the waste management objectives of United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP) Global Partnership on Waste Management,

Further stressing the Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities, in addition to General Assembly resolution 66/288 on The Future We Want and the creation of sustainable cities, particularly with respect to resource efficiency and waste management in urban area,

Acknowledging the post-2015 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with regards in particular to Goals 11.6 and 12.5, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) with specific emphasis on Goal 8,

Recalling Chapter 34 of Agenda 21 which call on Member States to provide financial and technological resources to developing countries in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,

Reaffirming the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as stated in Article 3 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and General Assembly resolution 68/212 (2013),

1. Encourages the development of Private-Public Partnerships with domestic or international companies to offer paid internships and jobs to local citizens that focus on providing economic opportunities that promote greater urban sustainability and resource efficiency at the will of the state;

2. Promotes the negotiation with the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) for the special patent provision towards new green technologies geared towards sustainable development practices, reducing the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) barriers on environmental technology transfers for the purpose of promoting sustainable business practices:
   a. Facilitated by the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC;
   b. Implemented after a Technology Needs Assessment is conducted by the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) that has approved the technology;

3. Suggests Member States encourage the development of local environmental cooperatives that will:
a. Be responsible for the urban management of household waste by streamlining existing institutions that dispose of household waste;

b. Manage the disposal areas of such waste;

c. Develop innovative environmental technologies for sustainable waste management;

d. Build multilateral partnerships and take advantage of the opportunities to expand internationally;

e. Employ local workers in their respective areas;

4. Welcomes grants offered by the Green Climate Fund, the World Bank, regional development banks, and the banks of Member States for the development of such cooperatives that will contribute to the sustainable development of environmental technologies and businesses;

5. Stresses the importance of life-cycle assessments on products and infrastructure produced by Regional Committees and companies of Member States;

6. Requests the adoption of the international life-cycle accreditation program Facilitating, Rewarding, and Enhancing Sustainable Habits (FRESH) that:

   a. Assesses and recommends more sustainable practices in economic areas including extraction, production, distribution, transport, and disposal processes;

   b. Suggests that the FRESH evaluation standard be based off the existing European Life-Cycle Impact Assessment;

   c. Will be staffed by analysts, scientists, members of academia, and evaluation experts charged with evaluating and awarding life-cycle assessment certificates;

   d. Encourages Member States to adopt a national rewards and incentives program aimed to increase businesses participation in sustainable habits for safer production methods;

7. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council to establish an annual international conference under the name of ‘Innovative Intercity Initiative’ under UNEP with the purpose of providing policymakers with new strategies and mechanisms for resource efficient urban development that will be:

   a. Financed by the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Fund, and the UNEP;

   b. Administered by a conference board consisting of ten members whom are to be elected by the UNEP Member States according to equitable geographical distribution;

   c. Focusing on specific subtopics related to resource efficiency to be changed on an annual basis and to be selected by the conference board;

   d. Inviting all UNEP Member States to apply for hosting the conference according to equitable geographical distribution;

8. Recommends that the conference should object to:

   a. Foster dialogue between public officials, academic scholars, civil society organizations and the private sector;

   b. Achieve pragmatic and comprehensive solutions to inefficient patterns of urbanization;

   c. Facilitate technology transfer between Member States in the realm of each conference’s specific topic;
d. Promote exchange of best practices on the reduction of wasteful use of scarce resources;

e. Provide an opportunity for public localities and private enterprises to recruit workers and interns as aforementioned;

9. Requests the conference board to report to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at its subsequent session on the outcome of the conference;

10. Further requests that the outcomes of the conference be published and made available to the general public;

11. Endorses the establishment of training modules by the Innovative Intercity Initiative’s conference board:

   a. On waste management in urban areas, urban planning for effective waste management, as well as emerging technologies on waste management;

   b. To be funded by the contributions of Member States to the Green Climate Fund;

   c. For the purpose of creating informed and innovative waste management workforces internationally.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recognizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will be addressed by the post-2015 conference, and emphasize on promoting efficient urban development,

Affirming General Assembly resolutions 68/210, 68/309 and 68/310 and their concerns for the implementation of Agenda 21 especially regarding the current growth of populations around the world living in urban areas.

Recalling the 1972 Stockholm Declaration addressing the concept of human environment and focusing on safeguarding natural resources including air, water and land and improvement of renewable resources,

Emphasizing the importance of respecting notions of state sovereignty in policy implementation stressed in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the lack of renewable energy technology, distribution and access in developing countries,

Alarmed by major environmental impacts such as desertification, deforestation, rising sea-levels, floods, poverty and migration,

Encouraging Members States to limit their impact on forests and incorporate reforestation initiatives in their development strategy, like those found in the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UNREDD Programme),

Bearing in mind the importance of the preservation of biodiversity and encouraging existing and future incentives for Member States to reduce gas emissions from forested lands and finance low-carbon growth paths,

Recognizing the importance for a data processing platform that collect, analyze and share information regarding the progress of green technology and risk management between and in nations,

Reaffirming the outcome of Small Islands Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, which addresses rural-urban linkages, sustainable transportation and access to productive and technical resources,

Recognizing that cooperation amongst the international community has resulted in substantial progress and advances in resource efficiency and sustainable development,

Emphasizing that technology transfer needs to be strengthened in order for developing countries to sustainably urbanize and develop,

1. Advices Member States that have regions exposed to extreme poverty in urban areas to provide the new jobs, including research and development (R&D), agricultural manufacturing, environmental engineering, and technical assistance, created by the shift towards a green economy to people residing in those areas, by:

   a. Providing those residing in regions exposed to extreme poverty with the financial means to afford better housing, through foreign direct investments (FDIs) and regional along with international cooperation;

   b. Ensuring that people living in urban areas are less exposed to unsanitary surroundings, such as lack of sewage systems and clean drinking water among with many others;
c. Reducing the large amounts of resources that are often wasted in these areas due to lack of education on the environmental impact of such waste-production, including waste materials with an organic nature such as plant, food, and paper products, but also energy resources;

d. Recycling materials that would otherwise be disposed as waste into valuable resources and new products, thus minimizing waste production and increasing profit for businesses;

e. Encouraging the implementation of efficient urban transportation systems some of which include, the increased availability of public transportation, more efficient and also alternative energy and fuel sources such as, biofuel, natural gas, hybrid cars or solar panels;

f. Urging Member States of the Global South to collaborate and share information on the difficulties, and progress against, informal urban development;

2. **Supports** a partnership between the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UNEP Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction to fast-track the creation of the online 'marketplace’ or online platform as a part of the Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative, as proposed at the Climate Summit in 2014, to offer local authorities and leaders an easily accessible resource for knowledge and technology for natural disaster risk reduction;

3. **Recommends** Member States foster partnerships between the World Bank and city-level officials to develop climate change adaptation approaches, such as Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Latin America and Caribbean Cities, which created an adaptation guidebook and planning themes for the pilot cities that could be implemented on a regional level, in an effort to strengthen the capacities of local officials to identify priority activities for enhanced natural disaster risk management and climate change adaptation;

4. **Urges** Member States to reaffirm their support to the UN Habitat’s Urban Management Program’s mandate, the convention of United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III), and to the Cities Alliance and Sustainable Cities Programme including:

a. Advising Member States on their urban planning strategies to better achieve sustainability and limit environmental impact;

b. Encouraging further use of health conscious building materials in urban development;

c. Securing renewed commitment, addressing poverty, and working towards cities without slums beyond the existing targets, which include urban planning, National Urban Policy and local fiscal systems;

5. **Urges** Member States to create favorable conditions supporting the transfer of technology especially encouraging private sector involvement through the implementation of measures such as enhancing free trade agreements affecting technology-based initiatives for entrepreneurial activities;

6. **Takes note** that in order for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) to have access to the technology that will decrease the environmental impact of urbanization, these countries will need to be provided with financial aid for:

a. Technology transfer to be efficient, all Member States should:

   i. Further reminds developed Member States of their willingness to cooperate in reducing greenhouse gas emissions through monetary means;

   ii. Create a separate authoritative institution within the United Nations Convention on Climate Change to develop a set of criteria in order for funds to be allocated in a fair and useful manner;

b. Allowing less developed countries (LDC’s) to be able to manage the consumption of energy sources, waste disposal, and increase availability of public transportation;
7. **Recommends** Member States lacking funds for R&D into waste management, to take advantage of the UNEP’s capacity building program with aims that include but are not limited to:

   a. Providing financial support to scientists in developing countries that do not have the financial means to do so themselves;

   b. Helping scientists build capacity to analyze and understand data on resource flows and scarcity in order to minimize the wasteful use of resources;

8. **Calls upon** Member States to establish South-South investments and collaboration in urban development as an in addition to investments from developed nations.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which states that safe and adequate housing are basic human rights,

Cognizant of the work of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in promoting sustainable homes within urban development,

Deeply Concerned about the mass displacement of citizens due to poor infrastructure notwithstanding natural disasters,

Reaffirming United Nations Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT) work regarding the Right to Adequate Housing, which declares affordability and availability of services as basic tenures for adequate housing,

Noting the report from the Global Environment Outlook 5, The Future We Want, which identifies the need to improve housing in urban areas as a means to alleviate poverty,

Noting the success of Guyana’s use of post-natural disaster plans, such as the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change Project, which provides assistance to underdeveloped countries to rebuild post-natural disasters,

Cognizant of the work of the Latin America and Caribbean Group on urban development, as recorded in UNEP/LAC-IGWG.XIV/Inf.6, which works through public-private partnerships to transfer residents of slums into more sustainable city housing, and then transforms the slums for the purpose of community parks and agriculture,

Reaffirming UN-HABITAT’s work regarding the Right to Adequate Housing, which declares affordability and availability of services as basic tenures for adequate housing,

1. Calls upon Member States to abide by the principles of the UN Habitat Housing Agenda and ensure that safe, adequate housing is available to the most underprivileged citizens in urban areas;

2. Invites Member States to cooperate with an international agency akin to UN-HABITAT, an already established partner of the UNEP, to aid in development of sustainable housing by implementing framework similar to the UN-HABITAT’s Cities and Climate Change in order to improve building resilience by:
   a. Enhancing the structural integrity of infrastructure so that it can sustain climate change related disasters, such as floods, landslides, rising sea levels, and powerful storms;
   b. Improving low-income housing as a means to protect the social interest of civilians;

3. Urges Member States to develop an emergency housing program to ensure that citizens have access to safe, temporary shelter in the wake of natural disasters;

4. Encourages Member States to cooperate with international finance mechanisms, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, in order to:
   a. Increase open dialogue talks that improve transparency regarding best-practice sharing regarding successful initiatives that develop adequate housing within urban areas;
   b. Assist developing countries in gaining access to public-private partnerships as a means of financing sustainable housing initiatives;
51 5. **Endorses** the implementation of programs that allow for the transfer of slum residents into more sustainable city housing, thus improving their quality of life, as prioritized in the Quito 21st Century Plan, which promotes:

52  a. Utilizing public-private partnerships;

53  b. Moving citizens to already established infrastructure within the city proper, rather than constructing new infrastructure;

54  c. Transforming the space formerly occupied by slums into areas used for urban agriculture, public parks, and other green spaces;

55  d. Conserving space by building up rather than out;

56 6. **Encourages** Member States to consider the Improving the Living Environment of the Poor in GER Areas of Mongolia’s Cities Project, which provides energy efficient fuel briquettes and housing insulations to urban poor, as a framework for reducing housing costs.
The United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling the attention of the urban population to the fact that as of 2014, 54 percent of humanity lives in cities with rising tendency, meaning that 6 billion people will be living in cities by the year 2045,

Recalling further the General Assembly resolutions 64/236 of the 24 of December 2009 putting emphasis in waste management and appealing on governments to take action, 66/197 of the 22 of December 2011 focusing on the implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Bearing in mind that General Assembly 66/288 of the 11 of September 2012 The Future We Want, Article 124, which highlights the need of an improved wastewater system and names the importance of a close international cooperation regarding waste management and relevant resolutions on the implementation of waste management and renewable resources,

Recognizing Goal 7 ensure environmental sustainability of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which highlights the need for resource efficiency and sustainable development,

Taking note of the Rio +20 Conference on Sustainable Development, adoption of groundbreaking guidelines on green economy policies,

Stressing the importance of reducing human, material, plastic, and electronic waste and further developing waste management due to run-off in landfills that ends in drinking water,

Affirming the need to develop national legislation, while respecting state sovereignty as stated in Section II of the Charter of the United Nations in order to promote an environmentally sound management of hazardous waste and recyclable materials,

Believing in municipal governments taking responsibility for establishing collection, recycling and disposal programs within their jurisdictions where they have not yet been established,

Bearing in mind that General Assembly resolution 66/288 The Future We Want article 124, acknowledges the need of an improved wastewater treatment and emphasizing the importance of a close international collaboration necessary for adapting to waste management,

Noting the success of national research initiatives such as the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), where partner countries create plans and strategies for adaptation and climate-smart measures as a means to develop clean energy for urban development,

Recognizing the importance of implementing policies that protect, promote, and foster global growth in a sustainable manner such as the Government Communication Global challenges- our responsibility representing a fresh start and concretization of the policy for global development and forming a cornerstone of the policy,

Fully aware of the importance of regional and local cooperation in communication and information exchange in the public and private sector, through education, private business ventures, as well as government cooperation,

Deeply convinced of the urgent necessity to intensify the inclusion of youth into the community and by strengthening youth-led community initiatives, common efforts, and international cooperation such as the Youth Empowerment Programme, The Urban Youth Fund and corresponding implementations through One Stop Youth Information and Resource Centres which prioritizes youth employment and skills training,
Desiring the creation of efficient administrative and legislative policies which would benefit those living in developing countries by ensuring the same level of standards in regards to implementation as well as respecting local circumstances in developing countries,

Realizing the effects of poverty on the ability of developing states to create, comply, sustain, and sponsor sustainable development in urban cities regarding waste management,

Deeply conscious of the importance of transparency and cost-efficiency when dealing with the issues of renewable energy and technology transfer in regards to trust between developing and developed states,

Having examined the importance of environmental preservation and treatment of waste and water, through methods such as informing the public on benefits gained through awareness,

Welcoming additions to The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate which was established in September 2014, in order to contribute to the international climate debate,

1. Draws attention to the preservation of natural ecosystems which lie outside of urbanizing cities, through sustainable development by:
   a. Promoting the use of renewable resources such as hydro, solar and wind power by providing and sponsoring the flow of information on the benefits of such energy options;
   b. Emphasizing the strengthening of domestic policies which regulate industrial corporations and whose results often lead to the degradation of rivers and other natural resources;
   c. Encouraging subsidy use by governments to corporations whose goal is to minimize the impacts of rising floodplains in order to facilitate the provision of habitats for aquatic species, the improvement of water quality in rural areas that suffer the greatest;
   d. Calling upon countries to create domestic policies to limit the amount of deforestation which can decrease runoff in rivers, and increasing the number of replantation flora;
   e. Endorsing the creation of a comprehensive domestic program that focuses on ground habitat conservation projects, which preserve wetlands and environmental resources;
   f. Encouraging and council to states who wish to partner with a developed Member State similar to plans like National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), in order to introduce national legislation, which improves their respective habitats while allowing for urban and economic development;

2. Strongly emphasizes the reduction of landfill waste which creates toxic runoff and further contaminates potable water supply of urbanizing cities in developing countries by:
   a. Promoting sustainable development through the application of the Reduce, Reuse, Recycle in municipal policy-making targeting resource efficiency of waste and water management;
   b. Improving waste management facilities and fostering the collaboration between recycle companies and the government;
   c. Further developing a recycling system that will transform waste and compost into non-chemical fertilizer for agricultural purposes;
   d. Replacing plastic bags in supermarkets with bags made out of bioplastic;

3. Urges Member States to take efforts towards a low-carbon economy by:
a. Reducing energy consumption in buildings and enterprises;

b. Expanding on existing carbon reduction organizations seeking groups similar to Carbon Trust, which promote sustainable development in regards to waste management, renewable energy options, and increase youth participation, within respective Member States;

c. Shifting to more sustainable transportation methods such as bicycles, car-sharing and zero-emission vehicles by:

   i. Fostering the implementation of a sustainable transportation infrastructure including electromobility according to established systems in cities like Oslo and encouraging Member States to support the spreading of electronic vehicles through governmental subsidies and the Green Climate Fund;

   ii. Implementing a policy within Member State governments at their discretion which requires a ratio of vehicles sold to be zero-emission in order to decrease pollution from transportation;

d. Increasing innovation efforts regarding e-mobility and building platform for best practices and knowledge sharing within the C40 cities and within the European Union research framework program Horizon 2020;

e. Encouraging the development of a national system of composting of three different trash cans including recycling, composting, and a trash can in order to reduce our carbon footprint through Carbon Trust and Member States;

f. Encouraging key actions carried out through Member State governments to promote resource efficiency, such as promotion of the energy-saving, environmentally friendly construction of new housing blocks and the renovation of old ones, compensation requirements for environmental change, license fees and waste disposal fees;

4. Appeals to all Member States to financially prioritize the environment, specifically programs which promote sustainable urban development taking into account the specific resource depletion and waste facilities within each state, by:

   a. Using funds from various local, regional, and national environmental institutes concerned with waste management, within the public and private sectors;

   b. Redistributing funds from agriculture subsidies, or other funded legislations, to green research and development options;

5. Suggests for Member States to strengthen the cooperation between direct foreign investments and international organizations through communication and standards by:

   a. Encouraging Member States to cooperate with non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations in promoting waste management;

   b. Supporting new and current, innovative recycling companies and recommending Member States to send recycling and waste management experts to recycling companies which would increase knowledge in regards to efficient implementation of sustainable waste management;

   c. Collaborating in the development and improvement of sustainable technologies through information exchange;

   d. Regulating trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes and materials through governmental regulations;
e. Improving upon measures for licensing hazardous waste treatment facilities in addition to controlling movements of waste within their jurisdiction;

6. **Strongly affirms** research and knowledge sharing of renewable resources and waste management by:

a. Supporting entrepreneurs providing innovative solutions regarding waste prevention, reduction and recycling;

b. Exchanging knowledge about the effects of waste management on climate change to further improve existing technology and new innovative practices by encouraging the development of a national conference that facilitates interactions between corporations and developing states in order to promote incentives offered by these states in exchange for sustainable business processes;

c. Considering organizations like Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET), and NER300, which cover multiple environmental policy sectors and:
   i. Coordinate research in order to effectively share information and knowledge regarding low-carbon technologies;
   ii. Provide funding for renewable energy technologies;

7. **Emphasizes** the importance of involving the youth by:

a. Sensitizing young people to the severity of environmental concerns, encouraging environmental stewardship and promoting environmental education at large in the schooling system;

b. Creating internships in which young people can receive mentorship from professionals in the field of the environment;

c. Fostering youth expertise by encouraging governments to provide scholarships related to environmental efforts and studies;

d. Initiating and strengthening existing youth led organizations.
The United Nations Environment Program,

Noting that approximately one third of all urban residents currently reside in urban slums without access to vital human needs such as nutrition, water, and housing,

Recalling Agenda 21, which focuses on improving the efficiency and legitimacy of local development initiatives,

Recognizing that the responsible use of resources to develop major urban areas that are prone to overcrowding and over-pollution is important to maintain a green economy and a healthy environment,

Deeply Conscious of the upcoming United Nations Sustainable Development Goals from General Assembly resolution 66/288, “The Future We Want”, that provides the road map for creating the post-2015 development agenda,

Recalling the Rio principles from the Rio+20 “The Future we want” outcome document expressing the importance of preventing pollution from crossing boarders and treating the environment as a non-exclusive resource,

Noting with deep concern that the excess exploitation of resources jeopardizes humanity as a whole, by decreasing the accessibility to natural resources such as water, clean air and food,

Recalling UN-HABITAT resolutions 24/2 and 24/3 that specifically call for a strengthening of responsible urban development practices such as the implementation of the Bairro Legal Programme in Sao Paulo, Brazil,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 68/220, which recognizes the difficulties least developed countries have when obtaining climate change technology and finance,

Acknowledging the difficulty for least developed countries to strengthen transportation mechanisms and move toward more sustainable transportation practices,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/171, which enforces the right to development for all without violating any state’s or population’s sovereignty,

Recalling the commitment made by the international community at the 2009 Copenhagen Accords to establish the Green Climate Fund (GCF),

Reaffirming General Assembly resolutions 68/210, 69/223 and 67/203, which greatly encourage Member States to strengthen financial mechanisms that improve collaboration between existing programs for international climate technology transfer,

Emphasizing the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and its focus on mapping sustainable energy infrastructure in Small Island Developing States’ urban settings such as off grid renewable energy infrastructure, community back-up energy systems, and communications systems running off renewable sources,

Reaffirming the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP’s) Global Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (GI-REC) for its actions of reducing infrastructure costs and pollution levels emitted in urban cities,

1. Notes that a priority of the UNEP is to build upon existing sustainable urbanized development projects, such as India’s Mission for population control NGO population control, and to prevent issues such as overcrowding and lack of resource availability that possibly may arise during the planning process;
2. **Requests** the full cooperation of developed countries and developing countries to address the post-2015 development agenda by:

   a. Supporting the UN-HABITAT will to inscribe sustainable urban development into the post-2015 agenda, more specifically into the Sustainable Development Goals;

   b. Welcoming the creation of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SWG) aiming to clarify the Means Of Implementation (MOI);

3. **Recommends** sustainability be redefined as advised by the UNEP rapport Sustainable resource efficient cities: Making it happen! towards a human development approach, and further recommends taking into account social justice considerations and implementing pro-poor sustainability policies;

4. **Further invites** member states to keep addressing proper water management and use concerns in the post-2015 agenda by:

   a. Working on brown initiatives to tackle water management in low-income urban centers;

   b. Supporting and empowering the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH-Programme) used in developing countries to reset goals to strengthen sanitary sustainability as implemented in Pakistan in the Plan Programme;

   c. Focusing on local approaches by using a decentralization process and water community management;

   d. Inviting private organizations and NGOs, such as the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation, to promote the use of bioremediation to clean waste water using microorganism to separate waste from water;

5. **Endorses** the creation of an intercity-conference called EcoCity under the supervision of UNEP to share knowledge about waste management, water management, and public transportation by bringing together government officials, city offices and academics to formulate goals on improving resource efficiency;

6. **Proposes** that the UNEP Sub-Programme on Environmental Governance facilitates evaluations and resourceful procedural advice for dealing with issues of urbanization on the regional level to:

   a. Accent the need for a detailed analysis before any series of action be undertaken;

   b. Provide analysis and recommendations concerning the impact of the process of urbanization to be made upon agreed guidelines with a priority given to developing states’:

      i. Density of current and future predicted urbanization in a given area;

      ii. Loss of prime farmland;

      iii. Loss of natural water resources;

      iv. Loss of core forest habitat;

      v. Loss of biodiversity;

7. **Encourages** all Member States to annually assess their progress toward the proposed Sustainable Development Goals and use the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Biennial Reporting mechanism to report their constant process improvement and innovation on a global scale;

8. **Further Encourages** UNEP to supervise and pay special tribute to cities in their resource efficient progress by:

   a. Creating a label such as Global SCP Clearingcities;

   b. Inviting local authorities to submit projects related to resource efficient cities to be guides and process by the UNEP;
c. Encouraging any initiatives to use the indices defined by the Label in other to reach more resource efficiency goals in urban development,

9. Expresses the need for collaboration between developed and developing Member States in the context of public-private sector interactions by:
   a. Recognizing the opportunity present within the use of business incentives to produce an active promotion of resource efficiency within the private sector;
   b. Exploring the use of subsidies, in accordance with achieving such a promotion of resource efficiency;

10. Calls upon governments to implement national business incentives such as tax-free bonds or subsidies to help resource-efficient companies such as:
   a. Companies and corporations within the respective fields of desalination, biological based fuel systems, sustainable fuel systems, hydrogen and electric fuel systems, energy infrastructure including nuclear, efficient building construction techniques and resource use, and infrastructure development including that of the Internet;
   b. Any companies making efforts to improve their own resource efficiency;

11. Notes with concern however, how any attempt may be such a risk towards the sovereignty of member states in the decision of a Member State use of resources and construction, that member states, at their own discretion, can choose not to adopt the measures set out above prior to this entry or commit funding or promotion of any kind;

12. Proposes to appeal to corporate social responsibility in order to invite companies to sign a voluntary Code of Conduct by:
   a. Enabling businesses and organizations to demonstrate their commitment to the environment by making a commitment to complete a minimum of three actions over the course of 12 months, ranging from engaging staff to cut their energy use to implementing measures to reduce waste;
   b. Ensuring that The Code of Conduct be written by the UNEP in partnership with local authorities and be offered to companies for their signing in order to establish a partnership between the UNEP and the companies;

13. Encourages Member States to increase monetary contributions to both UNEP and the Green Climate Fund, as encouraged by the General Assembly resolution 69/223 and further invites Member States to participate in achieving the goal of allocating 100 billion USD for the Green Climate Fund by pledging monetary contribution;

14. Recommends that the Global Environment Facility and Development Banks collaborate with the private and public sector to increase investment in community business and that the Technology Bank is strengthened to improve research and develop of environmentally sound technologies;

15. Emphasizes the need for experience sharing amongst states through:
   a. Active use of the information provided under Clause 1, with Member States retaining full liberty as to how to implement and exploit the UN advice;
   b. Providing for the introduction of expert advisors, if and when a state accepts UN assistance under this programme by:
      i. Integrating the aforementioned advisors by creating a liaison between state governments and the overarching United Nations program;
ii. Allowing for the participation of experts with advisory function in the environmental policymaking of the recipient state;

iii. Facilitating technology transfer between nation-states in the field of facilitating environmental improvement in urban zones;

c. Allowing the UN to assist in proving technology licensing to local production facilities willing to develop methods to limit carbon emissions and optimize current outcomes by:

   i. Stressing the need for educational expertise to develop already mentioned green technologies and policies;
   ii. Introducing foreign experts in overseeing urban development projects in countries that voluntarily accept the assistance of the provisions under this resolution;

d. Resource attribution to introduce educational programs to exploit principles in states that voluntarily accept United Nations support;

16. Encourages the educational sector of all Member States to implement the “Eco-Professional Plan” under the supervision of UNEP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations System Staff and financed by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) in order to include ecological awareness in the universities and institutes curricula to prepare future professionals that will address climate change by:

   a. Encouraging academic institutions to incorporate environmental subjects into the curriculum of undergraduate programs in hopes that it will be integrated into their future careers;
   b. Planning forums, conferences, summer camps, green weeks in public and private institutions aimed toward increasing knowledge of a sustainable cycle;
   c. The use of academic incentives as the Eco-Professional diploma awarded by UNESCO after the fulfillment of the complete plan;
   d. Extend the creation of a free participatory smartphone app titled Green tips to increase education to address domestic waste management to:

      i. Provide local advices on how to recycle, save on water and electricity through games and quizzes;
      ii. Share techniques and increase awareness;

17. Proposes Member States to collaborate with existing initiatives to implement regional programs such as the USAID Sustainable Urban Services Policy, which provides guidelines for countries and communities to improve the delivery of essential services in urban areas;

18. Promotes South-South cooperation on sustainable urban development within the framework of the United Nations Office for South-South cooperation;

19. Suggests the importance of bottom-up and grassroots approaches in order to have a more efficient vision of local issues to be able to adapt local contexts, by:

   a. Implementing city-level programs but also neighborhood-level programs such as the creation of neighborhood assemblies that could state local issues, concerning urban planning, waste management and influence local policies;
   b. Supporting local associations that want to raise awareness about urban planning and develop environmentally conscious initiatives such as information campaigns on biodiversity or recycling,

20. Realizes that green technologies transfers are a crucial tool to reach sustainable urban development and therefore proposes to:
a. Reduce the length of patterns concerning resource efficiency technologies;

b. Encourage cooperation between countries to achieve green technology transfers;

c. Strengthening of the Technology Bank so that it can effectively facilitate green technology transfers and extending its competency to developed countries;

21. **Expects** an action in order to promote resource efficiency in building construction but also to develop retrofits for existing buildings, thanks to:

   a. Cooperation between the UN-HABITAT and the Green Climate Fund;

   b. The creation of a resource efficiency label for buildings;

   c. The strengthening of the UNEP-SBCI (Sustainable buildings and Climate Initiative) program;

22. **Requests** the implementation of smart and green cities through:

   a. The promotion of local food production, such as peri-urban and urban production, such as green roofs, community gardens, thanks to:

   b. The creation of incentives for agro-productions in and around cities;

   c. The development of partnerships between local farmers and schools through an annual agreement of providing and buying a certain amount of food;

   d. Investing in smart cities with:

      i. The creation of direct roads to connect urban centres to the closest emergency department,

      ii. The installation of sensors to launch progressively public lighting depending of the weather and the time of the day;

23. **Advises** city governments to include resource efficiency in urban planning by including more urban parks and green spaces and taking into account the fact that more compact cities are more resource efficient;

24. **Emphasizes** the continued support for Small Island Developing States (SIDSs) on sustainable development through technology sharing with all Member States and encouraging strengthening of each SIDSs systems for sustainable development in urban cities, and further recommends SIDS to educate domestically on sustainability development and to then strengthen their policies to reduce greenhouse gases in urban settings.