NMUN•NY 2016

20 – 24 MARCH 2016

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

Courage for peace

Compassion in action

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

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Camille Le Baron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Adrian Hassler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Prasamsa Dhakal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Amanda Jolly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Carly Owens</td>
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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
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<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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Summary Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further acknowledging the recent successes of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction’s (UNISDR) Global Assessment Reports in monitoring disaster risk reduction strategies,
1. **Requests** the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to form a multi-stakeholder cooperation platform called “United Resilient Building and Analysis Network” (URBAN) for all Member States, CSOs, and networks of cities (C40) for the purposes of sharing knowledge and expertise in urban planning, including threat management and preparedness, to meet every five years starting in March 2017, by:

   a. Recommending all meetings take place in a location determined by the General Assembly;

   b. Suggesting that the platform be led by one supervisor delegated from the host country with ten urban policy experts appointed by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat;

   c. Suggesting annual reports from all Member States be submitted to URBAN to identify and assess the vulnerability of urban spaces to specific hazards concerning climate change, natural and other disasters, while taking into consideration respective regional, geographical, and climate change specificities and needs;

   d. Assuring the accessibility of gathered data by competent authorities and stakeholders at all levels of government;

   e. Encouraging the transfer of technological expertise to countries lacking institutional and infrastructural capacities based on Smart City Initiatives that are put forth in the outcome documents of the Thematic and Regional Meetings and which encompass the use of big data, information and communication technology tools; and

   f. Requesting UN-Habitat to finance URBAN;

2. **Recommends** regional bodies such as the European Union, the Union of South American Nations and other such regional organizations, to create and implement a voluntary fund using the framework of the African Risk Capacity created by the African Union;

3. **Expresses its hope** that all Member States apply the Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, as outlined in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, in order to minimize the risks of natural disasters and climate change related catastrophes, while placing the emphasis on:

   a. The development of sustainable climate forecasting methods, early warning systems and disaster management targeting the needs of citizens at the local level;

   b. The transfer and sharing of disaster risk reduction technology and capacity building for enhancing data collection and transparency by:

      i. Building capacities to collect and share data between governments, the private sector, universities, think tanks, and NGOs;

      ii. Transferring and sharing technology regarding solid efficient climate resilient infrastructure and early warning systems;

      iii. Capacity building to exchange engineering expertise for the construction of bridges, roads, canals, dams, and other forms of urban infrastructure;

      iv. Sharing water reclamation technology;

   c. Sustainable development with public transportation, land conservation, decentralizing water supply, waste management and green and local economy;
4. *Emphasizes* the importance of increased support to the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network with an increased emphasis on:

a. Culturally-sensitive forms of education on climate change and disaster risk reduction;

b. The facilitation of intercultural and international dialogue about the importance of building resilient cities through sustainable development;

c. Educating and training the population on disaster management and first aid after natural disasters by the governments through:
   i. Empowering citizens with knowledge and skills regarding DRR to allow them to cope during disasters and crisis;
   ii. Intensifying courses in school curriculum about climate change and DRR;
   iii. Implementing annual evacuation trainings and seminars in schools, public institutions and corporations handled by local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
   iv. Involving NGOs in the training process, for example, the Climate Action Network (CAN), the Climate Works Foundation, the Conservation International and more;

5. *Recommends* greater global educational exchange and research commitment concerning the topic of urban resilience and DRR, with an eye towards developing capacity in States with limited DRR knowledge, by:

a. Encouraging universities and private and public corporations that hold proprietary research and knowledge related to DRR as well as environmentally sustainable technologies and practices to allow easier access to their information or research;

b. Instituting exchange programs, internship programs, and other educational opportunities between universities and schools of engineering to increase awareness and participation in fields that benefit DRR;

c. Promoting cooperation between universities on educational and research levels in topics related to DRR and resilient technologies, for instance through specific research grants and programs and greater sharing of professorial resources;

6. *Encourages* the expansion and growing participation in the Local Governments for Sustainability Initiative (ICLEI), in order to promote increased regional and international cooperation through:

a. Knowledge and technology-transfer to raise awareness about the importance of resilient and resource-efficient and sustainable cities;

b. Encouraging technology transfer through ICLEI networks and communities for forecasting systems regarding natural and manmade disasters using a bottom-up approach and targeting the needs of the people at the local level, including intensified courses in school curriculum about climate change;

c. Suggesting technological companies further invest in the Public-Private Collaboration for Urban Resilience, with an increased emphasis on concrete actions specializing in green technology and focusing on developing countries in order to provide direct assistance for sustainable urban planning, such as using unused buildings, which will encourage green economy and reduce environmental impact;

7. *Asks* for an expansion of the Geographic Information System (GIS) to include rural areas in developing countries in order to use these as an early warning system, while considering the targets of DRR, by:

a. Recommending that all information collected for GIS should be inclusive of poverty related information to better facilitate implementation of technological upgrades;
b. Requesting the implementation of DRR technology to follow the guidelines set by the Sendai 
Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction such as proper planning, better land management, non-risk 
informed policies and resilience-building, as a means to protect vulnerable populations and to help 
facilitate poverty reduction through DRR;

8. Emphasizes the importance and effectiveness of raising awareness through campaigns specific to each country 
depending on its type of disaster vulnerability, by encouraging the participation of stakeholders at risk with a 
specific focus on citizens and on the promotion of the UNISDR Global Assessment Reports.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concerned by the UNCCD’s limited number of Regional Annexes to combat desertification in all Member States, and therefore the neglect of climate-specific policies and programs for urban development in the Middle East and Africa,
Reaffirming the importance of creating sustainable industry, housing, transportation, and patterns of urbanization in ways which are conducive to the timely and comprehensive distribution of aid and emergency responses,

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

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

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

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

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

Underscoring GA resolution 44/172 passed on 19 December 1989, known as the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, which collected information regarding desertification in relevant geographic regions,

1. Encourages the convening of a two-week, bi-annual international conference in Masdar City, UAE, of all UN Member States, in addition to relevant stakeholders such as The Trialogue and civil societies, modeled after the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, which acknowledges the financial situations of certain Member States, for the purposes of:
   a. Addressing issues related to desertification and its global impact on sustainable urban development and the resilience of cities, paying particular attention to marginalized social groups;
   b. Applying work done by existing Arab regional conferences, such as the Arab Ministerial Forum on Housing and Urban Development, the Arab Region Expert Meeting on Local-Urban Indicators for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction tackling regional specific issues in order to use Arab expertise;
   c. Facilitating the exchange of resources and technology related to preventing desertification and alleviating its adverse effects on livelihoods and sustainability of urban areas, sustainable agricultural techniques, and clean water resources and technology such as desalination methods;
   d. Directing funds to developing countries through the independent Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) for the purpose of improving their capacity to develop sustainable urban development practices, wherein 50% of the funds will be provided by the ADFD, and the remainder will be provided by international financial institutions such as the UN Adaptation Fund (AF) and other development partners;

2. Reaffirms the importance of the fight against desertification with a focus on the enlargement and improvement of the existing Great Green Wall initiative through:
   a. Increasing funding toward the Great Green Wall initiative by encouraging cooperation between parties of the international community, including civil societies, NGOs, UN bodies such as UNCCD, and the private sector;
   b. Involving the local communities and municipalities into the decision-making process and the implementation of forest-planting projects;
c. Enlarging the project to apply to other desert areas aside from the Sahara;

d. Emphasizing the maintenance of the existing forests developed by the program;

e. Increasing communication and information sharing between the main stakeholders facing the problem of densification;

3. **Recommends** that the UNCCD increase attention towards the urban-desertification synergy, by:

   a. Adding ‘urban centers’ to their list of key thematic issues in order to systematically draw attention to research and information dissemination on the urban-desertification synergy;

   b. Expanding the range of projects funded by the UNCCD’s portion of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) to include the financing of projects aimed to prevent or reverse desertification in eligible States parties;

   c. Exploring the possibility of creating new Regional Annexes based upon current UN regional subdivisions in order to acknowledge regional specificities and challenges;

   d. Increasing the diversity of the Roster of Experts so as to offer all States within each Annex equal opportunities to contribute their expertise;

4. **Urges** collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and developing countries to promote provisioning services in an effort to strengthen and diversify the methods of aid for populations contending with the negative effects on urban resilience associated with recurrent droughts and:

   a. Approves programs for farmer managed natural regeneration to restore the productivity of degraded land that will initiate adaption in accordance to climatic stress and thus contributing to the capacity of resilience of adjacent urban areas;

   b. Recommends integrating UNEP Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction programs to promote ecosystem management, conservation, and restoration;

   a. Strongly encourages States to support local populations in caring for common land, particularly to prevent degradation of the farms and pastures that provide a secure and sustainable food source for adjacent urban areas;

   b. Encourages Member States to adopt measures initiated by Article 20 of the UN Watercourses Convention to promote the protection of the ecosystem by instituting better allocation of water resources;

   c. Urges Member States to adopt systems such as crop intensification techniques in an effort to promote sustainable agriculture while providing drought resistance through the conservation of water as a means of ecosystem preservation;

5. **Encourages** the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UNCCD to increase inter-organization collaboration on the topic of technical operation programs that help identify and manage water resources, and thereby:

   a. Highlights the benefits of long term techniques employed such as isotope hydrology that contribute to the overarching global goal of improving water quality, availability and management by providing the necessary field equipment, data analysis resources and training courses;

   b. Invites innovative short term practices that immediately addresses the situation by partnering with WaterisLife to provide point-of-use filters in households for clean water;
c. Recommends instituting a program in pump repair and replacement that incorporates modifying hand dug wells to install covers and hand pumps;

d. Supports strategies to improve the efficiency and equity in the distribution of the water resources of cities, such as catchment management services, which coordinate all actors at the national, state, and local levels to prevent droughts, desertification and degradation;

6. Suggests expanding UN-Habitat forums and competitions for urban design and planning solutions, such as the Global Collaborative Design Competition (GCDC) or partnerships with private sector entities, in order to support and encourage innovation in developing sustainable housing and infrastructure to help combat the adverse effects of desertification on urban areas by:

a. Encouraging the expansion of resources allotted to the GCDC in recognition of its unique ability to generate creative solutions and greater public participation;

b. Advocating that States capitalize on partnerships with the private sector as a means of creating cost effective solutions to temporary shelter, mass housing, transportation, sanitation, and other issues;

7. Further encourages the expansion of SUSHI to incorporate Least Developed Countries (LDCs), developing countries, and developed countries in order to promote local ownership of problems related to desertification and incorporate local solutions with financial and logistic support by UNEP;

8. Urges States to develop solutions to desertification and mass urbanization with a focus on ameliorating the conditions of the poor and marginalized members of society, by:

a. Working with emergency planners to ensure that disaster relief aid is distributed with an emphasis on slum areas and less-developed areas;

b. Encouraging the development of housing, water, power, and sanitation services in poor areas through subsidized housing initiatives and increased municipal budgets to accommodate these improvements;

c. Promoting proactive planning which takes into account the current trends of mass urbanization and fluxes of marginalized social groups into urban areas;

9. Encourages greater cooperation between the ministries of housing and development in all States in order to establish a network of peer professionals.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

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

Wishing for further global cooperation in funding sustainable development initiatives,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. **Recommends** the General Assembly of the United Nations to assemble a multinational and diverse body of scientists and engineers in the URTF which would:
   a. Be drafted from UNESCO, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), as well as NGOs focusing on a scientific approach to climate change;
   b. Consist of approximately 150 field experts whom would be assembled on a case-by-case-basis as soon as requested by a local government;
   c. Help increase community awareness through international and local expertise and collaboration;

3. **Suggests** that the proposed URTF approaches cities requesting assistance in the following way:
a. By analysing the urban natural environment and ecosystem, through reports detailing weaknesses in the existing infrastructure;

b. By assessing disaster risks, through data gathering on climatic and geological hazards at local levels;

c. By outlining disaster contingency plans to make cities ready to face climate change induced natural disasters, including early warning systems, evacuation plans, first response strategies and aftermath recovery initiatives;

4. Proclaims the proposed URTF's administration to:

   a. Be based at the PROVIA Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya;

   b. Act under the leadership of the PROVIA Scientific Steering Committee;

5. Advises that the URTF's mandate shall:

   a. Be concentrated on urban disaster risk reduction with an attentive eye towards climate change induced catastrophes such as floods, desertification, droughts and typhoons;

   b. Be focused on the specific needs of the most vulnerable regions, particularly on low lands like the Netherlands, flood plains like Bangladesh, coastal areas like Indonesia and Small Island States, tropical cyclone basins like the Philippines and desertification zones or drought zones such as the Sahel region;

6. Intends for the proposed URTF to be funded by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) which is managed by the World Bank;

7. Further intends the proposed URTF cooperate with the World Organization of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) in order to connect local governments with the URTF, so as to give them better access to the scientific expertise needed to face their respective challenges;

8. Encourages local governments to request scientific expertise from the URTF.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Developing housing projects that aim to ensure the access of all people, regardless of background or socioeconomic status, to adequate, safe, and affordable living opportunities that are built sustainably with environmentally safe and renewable materials, as suggested by SDG Target 11.1;

   b. Updating zoning laws to account for changing residential, commercial, and other considerations as urban locals grow with special attention paid to the zoning of hitherto ignored or underserved areas, particularly slums and areas with high concentrations of refugees or displaced individuals, in order to bring such areas into the planning process and attempt to upgrade the living conditions within said slums and informal settlements, with special attention paid to both the environmental risks faced by certain areas, for instance with specific zoning codes for areas with high probabilities of flooding,
Instituting procedures for formalizing and recognizing land ownership within local governments, so that land can be more accurately appraised by urban planners for DRR measures, including:

i. A process by which unclaimed land within urban locales, especially if inhabited by internally displaced persons or legal asylum-seekers, can be granted a title and be officially registered as a domicile with local authorities, as subject to local law;

ii. A calculation by which zoning officials can transparently determine the value of the land in question and include measures of environmental risk in their calculations;

iii. The integration of impromptu and unplanned settlements and slums into city-wide plans for resilient development;

d. Striving to increase access to safer, more cost effective, and environmentally sustainable municipal utilities such as clean energy, potable water sources, and waste management for people of all genders and socioeconomic backgrounds, prioritizing populations that live in slums or informal settlements first, in accordance with SDGs 6 and 7;

e. Advising that densely populated areas prone to natural disasters maintaining basic fresh water and ration stockpiles in the event of a disaster;

f. Encourages population dense buildings, such as informal settlements and slums that are especially susceptible and vulnerable to fires and other related damages, to develop and adopt fire prevention and maintenance practices to make said buildings more resilient against disasters;

2. Calls for the expansion of the Regional Urban Observatory (RUO-Nets) mission from that of wholly observational work to actively encourage the sharing of information, expertise, and statistics related to urban development, by providing regional platforms for local urban planners to maintain focus on larger climate change and disaster related issues within respective regions; RUO-Nets can then provide global resources they currently acquire, after consultation with all regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in order to provide logistical support for countries lacking the capacities for implementation; the RUO-Net will:

a. Provide a platform for experienced actors to share important information on handling specific disasters, cognizant of the unique issues relevant to the regions within they operate;

b. Advise and advocate for the sharing of expertise pertaining to both environmentally sustainable and disaster resilient urban planning practices at a local, national, and regional level;

c. Support positive urban growth and development pertaining to the economic, social, and environmental links between urban and rural regions, as put forth by SDG Target 11.a;

d. Produce advisory reports for regional actors both from the public and private sector to guide measures for disaster risk mitigation;

3. Creates as an additional tool for supporting meaningful urban planning in underdeveloped and underserved communities, an initiative within UN Habitat titled City Planners Without Borders, which:

a. Strives to serve underserved areas become more resilient to natural disasters via intelligent urban planning;

b. Operates as a platform through which experts in the field of Urban Development can donate their time and experience, thereby providing their experience as a resource for underfunded or understaffed areas that lack such resources internally;
c. Can work, in coordination with local authorities, to build capacity in civil planning locally as well as provide training opportunities and a knowledge transfer for local, national and regional engineering students;

d. Will actively work to preserve and safeguard the local, national, regional, and global heritage in the areas which the volunteer Urban Developers work, in conjunction with SDG Target 11.4;

e. Can further the information-sharing mission of the RUO-Nets by using its consolidated data to implement changes within and across regions at a local and community level, while simultaneously further encouraging innovative thinking and logistical analysis;

4. **Encourages** Member States to begin retrofitting existing infrastructure in order to make it more resilient to both climate change and natural disasters, and recognizing that this would be a more cost-effective and space-effective way of creating environmentally sustainable and disaster resistant infrastructure, by:

a. Offering fiscal incentives and subsidies for the integration and adoption of environmentally friendly technologies and practices, such as the adoption of solar technology, LEDs, low-flow water fixtures, energy-efficient heating and cooling systems, greywater systems, composting bins, into both residential and commercial buildings and infrastructure;

b. Advocating that existing buildings are equipped with weather-proof materials appropriate for local disaster concerns, reinforcing and repairing building foundations to make them more earthquake resilient, where applicable;

c. Advising that regions often subject to flooding develop countermeasures such as increased drainage abilities within infrastructure, and water level control technologies such as emergency levees, where applicable.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Stresses Member States develop and implement programs to construct resilient cities which include aspects of sustainable housing, transportation, waste management, green economy, and land conservation by:
   a. Recommending adding green roofs to buildings to combat flooding and to strengthen resilience in urban areas as well as to improve disaster risk reduction;
   b. Suggesting the use of smart urban distribution systems such as city-bike carries, electric trucks, and water transportation to reduce carbon emissions;
   c. Suggesting mainstream consideration when preparing land use plans, reviewing urban proposals, or in the decision making process about future urban infrastructures and services;
   d. Recommending the Sustainability Financing Mechanism Strategy (SFMS) to serve as a new model for funding “green” projects and to transition to a green economy as a strategic priority;

2. Recommends all Member States to conduct and evaluate a risk assessment of its cities and infrastructure in order to detect vulnerable communities through report findings, and develop a risk reduction platform on the regional, national, and local levels, by adopting initiatives by:
   a. Emphasizing the issue of building resilient cities in municipalities through public awareness;
   b. Supporting the creation of a multi-stakeholder’s task forces to deal with implementation of building resilient cities;
c. Encouraging municipalities to develop a monitoring strategy with short-term and long-term goals to ensure productivity;

d. Urging gender-equality in the building of resilient cities for optimum results in resiliency;

3. **Encourages** all Member States to promote long term disaster prevention and mitigation by following the Urban Low Emissions Development Strategy (Urban-LEDS) to implement an appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters in order to coordinate cities’ transitions to becoming resilient by:

a. Utilizing a local program for regional authorities, which builds up a flexible methodology that will target urban development policies, plan and applications;

b. Using the HEAT+ which is a multilingual online Green House Gas record tool that contributes to decision making;

c. Promoting the Pool of Expertise to local government in order to share scientific, academic, industrial and non-governmental organization’s knowledge;

d. Promoting the Carbon Climate Registry (CCR) which enhances transparency and accountability of climate change actions of local and regional authorities;

4. **Encourages** both public and private multilateral partnerships among Member States to foster international cooperation in order to insure disaster risk long-term prevention by encouraging Member States to adopt a national environmental fiscal reform that will allocate favorable income tax measures to businesses and enterprises, through the implementation of tax deductions and for the use of ecological and sustainable certifications, such as the Forest Stewardship, the ISO 14001, and the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme (MCERTS);

5. **Encourages** Member States to be gender-sensitive in the DRR context in order to ensure a long-term resilience and inclusion of women by:

a. Promoting gender-sensitive resilient infrastructures in order to develop adequate infrastructures and basic services as well as effective urban planning policies that are inclusive to all;

b. Incorporating Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment for the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams to be more effective in their coordinated deployment response due to the establishment of resilient infrastructures in areas after natural or human-made disaster.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

Recalling the outcome of the Second United Nations (UN) Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and the subsequent progress toward realizing the right to adequate housing,

Bearing in mind Goal 9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and further urbanization,

Recalling Goal 11 of the SDGs, to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable,

Further recalling Goal 13 of the SDGs, to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,

Taking into consideration the variety of legislation present in each Member State, and therefore allowing each respective State to come up with tailored policies targeting the issue of resilience city building,

Emphasizing that the value of improving cities’ infrastructure, sustainability, and resilience significantly outweighs the cost, seeing that climate change disaster recovery is more costly than implementing adaptive and preventive measures,

Recognizing the work of the UN Development Programme’s (UNDP) actions to increase the engagement of marginalized groups, such as children and youth, women, senior and disabled citizens, in development and decision making process,

Fully believing that marginalized groups need to be empowered through the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) into educational programs during the building of resilient cities, as indicated by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and the Sendai Framework for Action 2015-2030,

Aware of the success of the World Bank Group’s Environment Strategy 2012-2022 and green bond funding for innovative green infrastructure in developed and developing countries, allowing for exponential growth and investment in sustainable urban development,

Recognizing the effectiveness of regional funds, such as the South-American Socio-Environmental fund (CASA) and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), in allocating funds needed by Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote climate change and natural disaster risk prevention,

Reaffirming the importance of empowering local and national governments and institutions to create effective, transparent and efficient taxation systems that promote solutions at all levels to the negative effects of climate change and natural disaster risk reduction,

Reiterating the United Nations Environment Programme’s (UNEP) emphasis on the importance of sustainable environmental practices in developing urban areas, in the effort to promote socioeconomic equality and ecological preservation while expanding economic growth,

Restating and improving upon General Assembly resolution 61/110 of 14 December 2006, which established the UN Platform for Space-based information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), to ensure that all States and international and regional organizations have access to and develop the capacity to use all types of information sharing systems to better predict natural disasters, and monitor Disaster Risk Reduction management,

Fully believing that marginalized groups need to be empowered through the integration of DDR into educational programs during the building of resilient cities, as indicated by the Hyogo Framework and the Sendai Framework,
Convinced that public-private partnerships such as conditional subsidization and tax incentives, specifically in terms of strengthening structural capacity to withstand disaster, are highly beneficial toward empowering national economies and urban economic growth,

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

1. **Recommends** that national and city governments utilize the UN Human Settlements Programme’s (UN-Habitat) City Prosperity Index (CPI) in assessing development and progress in order to make sure that those are done in a way that improves sustainability, social cohesion and overall well-being, reaffirming that the CPI can serve to:
   a. Assess progress and development by considering criteria such as life quality, the presence of adequate infrastructures, equity and environmental sustainability;
   b. Enable governments to assess development from a multidimensional, holistic, perspective, thus avoiding the negative impacts of development focused only on economic growth;

2. **Encourages** Member States to seek guidance from the World Bank Environment Strategy, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), in order to find creative financing solutions to building clean resilient infrastructure, using mechanisms such as:
   a. Green bond funding for green projects and the growing socially responsible capital market within which the IFC and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) currently operate;
   b. The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), which provides technical assistance to governments in developing countries in order to support environmentally conscious projects funded by private investment;
   c. The Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), which aids in the evaluation of countries’ natural assets and sustainable energy potential, acting as an information source for governmental institutions in the creation of policy;
   d. The exploration of Social Impact Bonds and Development Impact Bonds, which have the potential to provide resources to fund social investment strategies designed to empower communities to generate green concepts and sustainable projects;

3. **Invites** all Member States to support the creation of a fund to be named the “Common International Disaster Response Fund” building on the following elements:
   a. Financial contribution on a voluntary basis while encouraging developed Member States to contribute more significantly;
   b. Financial contribution on a voluntary basis from local private partners, including but not limited to banks, insurance companies and private investors;
   c. Advice and guidance from UN and non-governmental organizations (NGO) emergency response agencies;
   d. Thorough cooperation with resilient urbanization infrastructure experts from faculties of environmental design in universities and colleges;
   e. Advocacy focusing on the importance of rebuilding faster and better;
f. Providing support and assistance to countries affected by disasters in their efforts to rebuild key infrastructures that are crucial to urban economic and social dynamic such as roads, bridges, hospitals, school and main small and medium enterprises;

4. **Further encourages** Member States to promote confidence-based micro-financing initiatives that would provide low-interest loans to members of urban communities, in order to finance development projects aiming at improving cities’ sustainability, resilience and capacity for disaster recovery, including support from:
   a. Existing funds, such as the Peace Development Fund, the UN Youth Fund, the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund, and the Community Risk Reduction Fund from the Caribbean Development Bank;
   b. The appointment of representatives of these funds in urban communities, which in cooperation with local leaders will target relevant projects that could be conducted by the community itself, in order to improve its resilience and sustainability;

5. **Encourages** the use of databases such as UN-SPIDER, available to all Member States, for the purpose of:
   a. Holding information about climate change and natural disasters measures and vulnerability as a means to improve the share of information among Member States;
   b. Managing and controlling the distribution of resources and funds;

6. **Encourages** all Member States to implement thematic discussions on DDR education in key international forums and systematically include these discussions on the agendas for Global and Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction by:
   a. Promoting school safety by raising awareness about DRR and response in public and private school systems, especially primary schools consisting of students aged 1 to 12 years;
   b. Considering the implementation of natural disaster emergency drills in schools and local communities, especially those in close proximity to areas particularly vulnerable to such disasters;

7. **Suggests** the implementation of a global disaster mitigation program, to be coordinated jointly between the UNDP and regional bodies such as the European Union (EU), African Union (AU) or Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to achieve the following:
   a. Bolstering of preemptive infrastructural capacities in Developing States;
   b. Ensuring a dedicated Disaster Mitigation Assessment Team (DMAT) within the framework of GFDDR in order to assess existing capacities, and propose new projects;
   c. Fostering cooperation between regional development funds, World Bank departments and UN specialized agencies in the aim of drawing on a greater pool of financiers for infrastructural resilience;

8. **Calls for** the creation and strengthening of regional development funds, on the model of CASA and NEPAD, designed to finance urban development and DRR;

9. **Encourages** support of programmes on green industry innovation, especially those aimed to promote renewable energy and protect clean water as a natural resource with tax reduction privileges;

10. **Calls on** all parties involved from the international organizations, regional institutions, national and local governments to facilitate an open, inclusive and diverse system of coordination with regards to responsible fiscal management and the promotion of local solutions needed to produce resilient and vibrant cities and urban centres, while respecting Member States sovereignty in the determination of their respective fiscal policy;
11. **Affirms** that the actions and efforts to adapt cities and urban centres to combat climate change as well as DDR must recognize the context in which they exist such as the social, cultural and heritage of the localities are to be recognized as a priority for the ‘New Urban Agenda’ to be preserved and celebrated along with improving resilient cities;

12. **Endorses** the integration and recognition of DDR plans into public and private decision-making and investment across all sectors;

13. **Promotes** empowerment of national and urban government agencies to award conditional subsidies to urban-based companies for use of sustainable corporate energy practices and strengthening DDR infrastructure such as:

   a. Retrofitting, reinforced commercial buildings and electrical grids, and use of renewable energy sources;

   b. Conducting annual environmental impact reports to assess the implementation and success of these green corporate practices.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

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

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

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

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

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

Taking into consideration the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   b. Helping providing initial landscape, site design services, natural areas restoration planning, volunteer management and organizational capacity building;
c. Providing Member States resilience planning according to their national assets and needs;

d. Cooperating with the Climate and Development Knowledge Network;

2. **Encourages** Member States to strengthen their respective policies in light of the 2015 GA resolution 70/1, *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, in order to ensure adherence to the edicts delineated in SDG 1, by:

   a. Implementing adaptation and mitigation strategies aimed to increase resources efficiency;

   b. Upgrading slums to permanent housing;

   c. Creating both inclusive and sustainable initiatives to contend with climate change;

   d. Reducing the environmental impacts of urbanization to make cities more sustainable;

   e. Offering financial, technological, and knowledge assistance to least developed countries;

3. **Encourages** the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to create and convene every two years on a Global Resilient Planning Forum (GFPF), in order to share information, research, and urbanization practices to build more resilient cities and communities under the guidelines of the UNISDR, more specifically, the *Sendai Framework*;

4. **Further recommends** the UN-Habitat and the UNISDR to collaborate with the Global Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction in order to promote and improve the effectiveness of information sharing and technology transfer through the elaboration of the Urban Disaster Measures Catalogue (UDMC) in pursuance of removing barriers for willing investors to acquire and to implement urban climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, technologies and infrastructures with the ultimate objective of reducing disasters and the promotion of more eco-friendly urban areas;

5. **Supports** Member States in utilizing the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) for raising disaster awareness in order to prevent the repercussions of climate change, which would include:

   a. Risk identification for pre-disaster events;

   b. Risk reduction strategies, aimed at prevention and reduction of the disaster hazards repercussions and post-disaster strategies in pursuance of recovering from the disaster in a more efficient manner;

   c. Preparedness for further future disasters and recovery plans;

   d. Financial Protection for States infrastructure;

   e. Resilient recovery plans for post-disaster situations;

6. **Calls upon** Members States to consider national programs guided by the Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative (DRRI), supported by the Practical Action, which promotes strategies, action plans, and frameworks to address disaster risk reduction and sustainable urbanization, through:

   a. Economic planning to formulate cost effective adaptation measures;

   b. Evaluation of coastal areas to see those which are in the most danger;

   c. Greater attention on the most vulnerable sectors in highly populated areas through the elaboration of the Urban Vulnerability Index in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UNISDR guided by the principles of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction;
d. Plans to protect infrastructure by using fiber glass reinforcement materials;

e. Use of 6 foot-concrete plinths as a base to support when building houses, schools, buildings and entire communities;

f. Protection, restoring and promotion of ecosystems and forests via reforestation, biofuel usage, and the creation of national parks in order to protect flora and fauna;

g. Raising awareness within the country on the effects of climate change on the State by using educational campaigns and education under the guidance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

h. Recording of national losses to enable an optimum public investment to strengthen resilience;

7. **Encourages** the expansion of the pilot projects through Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) to support Member States in other regions of the world through:

   a. Ecosystem monitoring correlating to the Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services program;

   b. Potential coastal vulnerability and risk assessments;

   c. Economic evaluation of regional coastal and marine resources;

   d. Formation of international economic/regulatory proposals;

   e. National communications to provide information sharing between member States;

   f. The development of an institutional framework for integrated coastal zone management;

8. **Recommends** Member States to implement the Structures of Coastal Resilience Project which was created to make specific recommendations for hurricane protection and climate adaptation so as to result in helpful studies to develop a better response and raise preparedness for this kind of natural disasters, by:

   a. The improvement of water quality and hydrologic flow and circulation throughout bays, by building tidal marsh inlets, over wash plains, and flushing tunnels, depending on the context;

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

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

   d. Potential coastal vulnerability and risk assessments;

   e. Economic evaluation of regional coastal and marine resources;

   f. Legislative measures to reduce coastal erosion and other damage to the coast line;

9. **Further suggests** Member States to boost the implementation of hybrid-electric vehicles to reduce CO2 emissions released into the atmosphere, by launching international initiatives such as the “Geroy (Hydrogen-on-demand system)” of the World Intellectual Poverty Organization, which will be supervised by each State, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), stakeholders and the private sector who would take further actions towards the objectives described by the UNEP, the Global Environmental Facility and the UNFCCC, by:
a. Adopting and expanding the existing initiatives of ecologic urban public transportation systems, such as fuel cell buses that use hydrogen fuel cell as power for electric transportation, instead of regular gasoline public transportation systems;

b. Establishing within each State the percentage of CO2 emissions allowed into the atmosphere in their respective communities with the purpose of having an accountability of the amount of gases dispensed from vehicles among other transportation systems;

10. Requests Member States to enhance and expand the initiatives of the Energy and Climate Partnerships of the Americas (ECPA), specifically the initiatives of Sustainable Communities in Central America and the Caribbean, on providing alternative transportation measures, such as cycling and pedestrian roads, in order to reduce the CO2 emissions from cars released into the atmosphere, with the purpose of mitigating the social and economic repercussions of climate change into vulnerable and Least Developed Countries;

11. Further suggests the implementation of downspout systems on houses and buildings in order to redirect and transform the water through bio-digesters, following the already existing initiatives of the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) of the UNESCO, stating the following, but not limited to:

   a. Ensuring security, stability and environmental sustainability for the communities of the states involved in the program which would be guided;

   b. Funding and supervising assured by the States in conjunction with the private sector who would like to join the program;

12. Further recommends Member States to consider the application of the World Flood Management Plan which is a joint plan among the Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction of the UNEP, the UN-Habitat Urban Planning and Design Lab, the WWAP Program of the UNESCO, governments, and stakeholders from private and public sectors, to promote green practices and infrastructures for rainwater interception, storage, and filtration, to reduce the vulnerability of flooding management systems in cities, which will promote the building of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SDS) and other systems for flood management, such as:

   a. Rain gardens, to collect and absorb runoff from rooftops, sidewalks and streets, to avoid floods;

   b. Permeable pavements, to filtrate, treat and store rainwater;

   c. Rainwater harvesting systems located in buildings;

13. Requests the UN-Habitat to extend the timeframes of the City Resilience Program until 2030, in order to:

   a. Include more cities to test and refine the programme, providing them with tools and guidelines for resilience, multi-hazard impacts, natural disasters and climate change;

   b. Further expand programme offices in order to reach both regional and local levels worldwide;

14. Emphasizes the need to implement regular coastal monitoring systems to track impacts of climate change on coastal urban areas throughout the various regions, in collaboration with the UNEP and in accordance with its guidelines for integrated coastal management:

   a. To create intercostal zone management;

   b. To develop an institutional framework for integrated coastal zone management;

15. Suggests Member States create the Diverging Rivers Initiative Project (DRIP), in order to protect infrastructures of urban communities under the guidance of the UNEP in order to prevent social and economic losses, through:

   a. Promoting the development of controllable waterways for States that suffer with economic losses caused by floods;
b. Focusing on running waters, such as rivers that use floodgates where water will be redirected into a canal that leads into an out of city reservoir that may then be used for irrigation or may also be transferred to regional streams and rivers that are away from the city;

c. Recognizing attempts made by Canada with the Divide Creek initiative and the success garnered from its implementation, that has proven to protect infrastructure and avoid excessive damage costs;

d. Recognizing UN-Habitat’s Integrated Regional Development Planning Programme, developed by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development which focuses on achieving a sustainable development for all;

16. **Encourages** Member States to maximize their source of science and technology in line with the UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) and put sufficient emphasis on research in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change mitigation efforts, in order to accentuate research in the field of DRR and climate change mitigation efforts, so as to:

   a. Gather scientific research on the simulation of natural disaster and emergency responses in cities to provide necessary guidelines;

   b. Define perspective problems and difficulties that Member States may have during real disasters with further elimination of obstacles in achieving sustainability and resilience;

   c. Improve the resilience of infrastructure and make use of existing research bodies to enable cities to be more efficient;

17. **Requests** the maintenance and construction of waste management systems in order to reduce the amount of environmental degradation to be expedited in current UN development projects;

18. **Strongly recommends** the use of eco-friendly and renewable energy power systems within urban settings;

19. **Recommends** Member States to implement effective early disaster warning systems, such as the Waste Management (WM) organization, by:

   a. Elaborating detailed national action plans for specific climate change induced disasters that affect larger cities in the respective country;

   b. Testing and refining these action plans through quarterly trainings in all public and private institutions;

   c. Providing every citizen in case of an imminent disaster with early warnings systems and compressed instructions on the possibility of disaster risk emergencies by using social media, public announcement, radio, public speakers, among others means;

   d. Launching a media campaign in order to increase awareness by providing citizens of especially affected regions;

20. **Further recommends** Member States to implement the Bio Building Programme (BBP) under the jurisdiction of the UNISDR, and to follow the initiatives of the UN-Habitat, in particular the CCCI programme and the Sendai Framework, in order to address climate change challenges and disaster risk through the promotion of sustainable and safer cities, specifically in least developed countries, which will be funded by CSOs and private stakeholders desiring to contribute to the program implementation, by utilizing:

   a. Experts on the matter, such as civil engineers and architects, which will enhance knowledge and improve capacity building to provide a more comprehensive urbanization planning to build resilient cities;
b. Resilient materials for the construction of houses and buildings to reduce disaster risks on vulnerable areas and communities, such as the implementation of concrete, wood, bamboo, among other materials;

c. Green roofs on houses and buildings, in pursuance of decreasing energy consumption while also decreasing higher temperatures from urban scenarios, reducing flood risks and protecting biodiversity in urban communities;

21. **Recommends** Member States to implement effective and affordable early disaster warning systems, in conjunction with the Climate Risk Early Warning System (CREWS), by:

a. Elaborating detailed national action plans for specific climate change induced disasters that affect larger cities in the respective country;

b. Testing and refining these action plans in quarterly trainings in all public and private institutions;

c. Implementing early warning systems on the needs of people, which means that warnings must be timely and understandable to the local population and climate conditions;

d. Providing every citizen, in case of an imminent disaster, with early warnings systems and compressed instructions on the case of disaster risk emergencies by social media, public announcements, radio, public speakers, among others;

e. Using early warning systems via satellites and forecasting data, which will facilitate preventative and reactive measures against the consequences of rapid climate change;

f. Launching a media campaign in order to increase awareness by providing citizens of especially affected regions.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Calls upon Member States with coastal areas to consider implementing the Structure of Coastal Resilience City Project (SCRCP) created by the United Nations (UN) Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to make specific recommendations, in order to adapt to rising sea levels and climate change, thereby creating data studies to develop more effective responses to natural disasters in the coastal metropolitan cities by:
   a. The improvement of water quality, hydrologic flow and circulation through bays, by building tidal marsh inlets, over-wash plains, and flushing tunnels;
   b. The enhancement of coastal verges by increasing the height of existing high ground through earthen berms tied into existing infrastructures;
   c. The development of atoll terraces within existing shallow intertidal areas, allowing for sediment deposition and bay nourishment to increase the marsh island footprint as well as encourage fringe marsh development at appropriate zones;

2. Emphasizes the importance of Member States with coastal cities to increase their institutional capacity in order to promote the resilience of coastal settlement to climate change and natural disasters through such mechanisms as:
   a. The integration of a specialized department for the resilience of coastal settlements in to relevant national ministry;
   b. The systematic documentation of projects that promote the resilience of coastal settlements;
   c. The dissemination of progress updates to local governments, relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community networks;

3. Suggests that the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to direct the Green Climate Fund finance coastal urban settlements to implement their own Coastal Resilience Project such as robust system of
4. **Recommends** the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to publish focused reports on the dangers of rising sea levels, as it pertains to coastal metropolitan cities;

5. **Suggests** the implementation of a global Mangrove Restoration Initiative, thus emulating the Mangrove Restoration Project in Guyana by:
   a. Creating mangrove forests on the coastlines of vulnerable cities prone to the disastrous effects of storms and flooding;
   b. Basing the initiative on the data that mangrove trees have been proven to stabilize the soil of coastlines;

6. **Recommends** that city development projects put forth by the SCRP account for safe weight bearing capacities of urban coastal regions, particularly, coastal lowlands along with unstable slopes and hazard prone areas;

7. **Further recommends** the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the UNISDR to collaborate with the Global Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction in order to promote and improve the effectiveness of information sharing and technology transfer through the elaboration of a network catalogue called Coastal Metropolitan Cities Network (CMCN) in order to efficiently deliver and ease access to the specific urban measures and technologies discussed in the Global Platform for climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction;

8. **Encourages** a systematic sharing of best practices between local authorities within the CMCN with particular attention to the exchange between developed and developing nations that have interest in protecting coastal urban areas, in order to give all the practical and scientific knowledge used to adapt to changes in coastlines and protection of coastal settlements;

9. **Strongly suggest** that Member States with coastal cities adopt a one plan, one coordinating mechanism, and one monitoring and evaluation plan that emulates the threes-ones model, aimed at preparing coastal cities to deal with sea-level rise, that would respectively:
   a. Collaborate on an agreed set of common objectives related to urban coastal regions and take actions directed by national governments;
   b. Establish regional headquarters, as well as national offices that serve to coordinate and share information and technology systems;
   c. Biannual review board who would evaluate and propose recommendation for improved actions;

10. **Further recommends** all UN bodies and Member States that have urban coastal regions to take all possible measures to prevent detrimental effects on climate changes and activities which may affect the sea level rise;

11. **Invites** all coastal states to comprehensively recognize the risks arising from increased water levels and to take practical steps to prevent the serious environmental risks that might occur in the near future.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

Acknowledging the Charter of the United Nations' call for international cooperation in addressing social, cultural, and humanitarian issues,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the previous Conferences on Human Settlements, such as the Vancouver Declaration, The Habitat Agenda, and the Jakarta Declaration, which addressed the problems posed by increased global urbanization and the need for disaster preparedness in these growing urban areas,

Reaffirming the mandate of the United Nations (UN) Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), which is to serve as the focal point in the UN system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the UN system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields,

Reaffirming the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), specifically Goal 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure; Goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities; Goal 13 on climate action, and Goal 17 on partnership for the SDGs, in order to improve the infrastructure of cities and prevent the destruction of homes and businesses by adapting the Kiribati Framework in cities and municipalities in Member States,

Affirming the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement as the outcome of the 21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, as it encourages increasing energy efficiency, environmental protection, and communication between Member States regarding advanced discoveries in regard to climate change,

Expressing its satisfaction with the adoption of the Sendai Framework through General Assembly resolution 69/283 adopted on 3 June 2015,

Noting with concern the issues regarding international cooperation between neighboring States when responding to crises,

Noting with satisfaction the creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), representing the world’s first and only legally-binding, multi-national disaster management framework,

Underscoring ASEAN’s creation of the ASEAN-Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT), which is designed to quickly respond to sudden disaster and coordinate relief efforts in the Southeast Asian region,

Recognizing the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) crucial role in coordinating international humanitarian aid and relief within areas recovering from disasters,

Noting with appreciation the support offered by intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

Acknowledging China’s successful 2010 Transport Strategy that worked to create efficient public transportation,

Taking into consideration the green initiative implemented by the Adelaide City Council,

Recognizing the successful housing and renewable energy strategies implemented by Singapore,
Affirming the UN Green Infrastructure Guide for Water Management, according to the 2015 Resilient Cities Report of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability,

Recognizing the success of the Philippines’ flood management framework,

Inspired by Viet Nam’s City Development Strategies, which sought to increase community participation in governance,

Drawing attention to the early warning and disaster response system implemented in the cities of Pemba and Quelimane in Mozambique,

Recognizing the need for strong emergency response systems, especially in developing countries lacking capacity to provide their own support systems,

Emphasizing the global need for a scientific and engineering community to contrive solutions for the development of Member State’s cities,

Further recognizing the value of Member States building platforms to share critical disaster relief and resiliency technology,

1. **Encourages** regional bodies to approach Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) by following the guidelines outlined in the Sendai Framework, which calls states to pay particular attention to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), small island states, landlocked countries, and African States;

2. **Calls upon** Member States to address the lack of coordinated, international disaster response procedures, which are needed to help realize the “Build Back Better” philosophy outlined in the Sendai Framework;

3. **Considers** the successful ASEAN-AADMER creation of Emergency Response and Assessment Teams an effective way to address this lack of coordinated, international disaster response procedures, and:
   a. Invites regional organizations, such as the African Union, European Union, Union of South American Nations, to develop their own disaster management frameworks such as the AADMER established by ASEAN;
   b. Suggests that regional organizations develop Regional Emergency Response and Assessment Teams (RERATs) such as that established by ASEAN;
   c. Also recommends that the RERATs will specialize in rapid assessment; coordination, mobilization and deployment of regional disaster management capacity; and the facilitation of incoming relief assistance from the UN, host country, and other humanitarian organizations;
   d. Calls upon the RERATs to implement the “Build Back Better” philosophy outlined in the Sendai Framework by building resilient infrastructure when rebuilding post-disaster areas so that future risk from disasters will be lessened;

4. **Encourages** the creation of strong emergency response networks in developing countries to encourage urban resiliency through the following means:
   a. Investment in Early Warning Systems such as the Climate Risks & Early Warning Systems (CREWS), supported by the UNISDR and the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) to improve Member States’ response mechanisms to natural disasters;
   b. Emulate the Australian National Disaster Resilience Strategy to administer risk based management, effective emergency warnings, and top level emergency responses which will ultimately increase capacity of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems;
c. Voluntarily expansion of Member States’ technology sharing networks pertaining to disaster simulations, infrastructure renovation, and public, emergency awareness;

5. Resolves that Member States support urban infrastructure development goals to reduce disaster risk and achieve resiliency as enshrined in the Jakarta Declaration and the New Urban Agenda Framework through:

a. Greater allocation of resources to metropolitan areas and municipalities to empower local authorities to best anticipate and respond to calamities as it affects their specific jurisdictions;

b. Establishing international financing that focuses on developed Member States contributing to developing Member States DRR efforts through risk transfer insurance programs aimed at providing economic security to local governments and communities;

6. Encourages Member States to collaborate with World Bank initiatives such as the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) that shall advance the building of states’ infrastructure by:

a. Creating energy efficient initiatives that will increase the use of renewable resources;

b. Proposing the conservation of water in countries that are plagued with perpetual drought;

c. Establishing effective and accelerated means to build roadways, railways and airways for the purpose of expanding trade networks in Developing Countries;

7. Urges cities to adopt clean energy alternative public transportation options like that of Australia’s Adelaide city council’s, which prioritizes public non-motorized and multi-model connected transportation systems such as:

a. Transit hubs;

b. Demand management;

c. Traffic calming and high efficiency vehicles like electric powered buses;

8. Recommends the implementation of low carbon transport systems, following the example of China’s 2010 Transport Strategy, to be realized by:

a. Developing green transport through research and dissemination;

b. Improving technology in transport facilities;

c. Establishing formulaic indicators for conservation;

9. Encourages neighborhood planning strategies for sustainable development, such as those in Singapore, which shall focus on:

a. Community coordinated planting of trees to reduce carbon dioxide;

b. Investing in recycling capacity in every level of residential blocks;

c. Utilizing energy efficient products for lighting on streets and housing developments;

d. Creating “Green Neighborhoods” that implement environmentally friendly initiatives such as solar panels, sensor-controlled LED lightings, pneumatic waste conveyance system, and enhanced pedestrian networks;

e. Investing in elevator energy regeneration systems as well as smart meter within urban housing to eliminate unnecessary energy use;
f. Investing in waterways to encourage sustainable development, especially in small island nations;

10. *Suggests* the development of energy alternatives through grants and incentives available to companies which adopt energy efficient building designs;

11. *Calls for* Member States to provide funding for research on renewable energy and to provide scholarships for those who study clean energy science and technology;

12. *Recommends* the use of the Green Infrastructure Guide for water management, according to the 2015 Resilient Cities Report, which provides tools, compares results and provides a range of guiding processes on how to deal with countries that suffer from floods and other water-related disasters;

13. *Suggests* Member States to establish a comprehensive metropolitan flood risk management master plan, such as the one created by the Philippines, adapted to the geographical situation of each city that shall outline the:
   
   a. Construction of flood control infrastructures in vulnerable areas;
   
   b. Implementation of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) strategies in the planning and design of flood management, along with local governments and community awareness and participation programs;
   
   c. Establishment of a flood modelling, forecasting, and warning system;

14. *Supports* City Development Strategies (CDS) that encompass key community ideals, potentially inspired by that of Viet Nam's City Development Strategies, which shall focus on:
   
   a. Support for community-based participatory CDS;
   
   b. Clear and coordinated strategic vision;
   
   c. Community involvement in both planning and implementation of urban development policies;
   
   d. Regional tourism, agriculture-forestry, and human resource development as a mean for long-term strategies for sustainable development;

15. *Encourages* the creation of technology platforms between Member States, in order to support developing countries in their efforts to become more resilient, by:

   a. Creating a panel of urban and environmental experts as part of UN-Habitat, called the P4RC (Panel for Resilient Cities), aided by individual member states, NGOs, and civil society organizations (CSOs) who will preside on a 5-year term and who possess knowledge, experience and competences that consists of staff from UN agencies, government officers, representatives of local communities and scientific researchers;
   
   b. Eliciting the assistance of non-governmental organizations like Oxfam and experts from the consultation in building regional training centers in the local communities of developing nations for the purpose of instructing environmental and engineering sciences and strategies;
   
   c. Requesting an Adaption Committee and the LDC Expert Group to target countries in need of the most assistance to implement the New Urban Agenda;
   
   d. Encouraging Member States to actively consult this panel of experts to acquire useful knowledge, gather important information, supervise the implementation of these strategies, promote transparency, and hold developed states accountable to their commitment to aiding developing nations urbanize and
renovate existing infrastructures, exchange ideas with other agents about different initiatives, and especially coordinate the financial aid in favor of building resilient cities;

e. Requesting participating Member States to submit an annual report of financial transparency to justify and update the use of financial support, while emphasizing that failure to comply with this responsibility will lead to various degrees of penalty;

f. Honoring the commitment and contribution of active member countries through a system of incentives and rewards;

g. Stressing that in order to respect state sovereignty, this program is completely voluntary.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages the research and implementation of systems to utilize water that is otherwise contributing to a natural disaster, and:
   a. Emphasizes filtering systems that work best for each individual region to purify otherwise unusable water for those affected by natural disasters;
   b. Recommends researching the placement of hydroelectric turbines in frequently flooded areas to maintain access to electricity;
   c. Supports efforts to research and implement the repurposing of floodwater for clean energy; mirroring practices such as Lowell, Massachusetts’s canal system and Free Flow Turbines’ dam-less Low Head Hydropower system;
2. **Endorses** the building of sustainable cities and communities in the aftermath of natural disasters by:

   a. Recognizes that providing housing for those whose shelters were affected by any form of natural disaster is imperative in the emergency response process:

      i. Supports the creation of shelter communities that provide temporary housing and relief by mirroring the Housing for All initiative created by India, which aims to build 20 million units of affordable housing by 2022 that will be used to rehabilitate slum communities;

      ii. Urges incentivizing the private sector through tax breaks to cooperate with local and federal governments to provide rapid response resources such as temporary shelter and adequate food and water;

3. **Endorses** the building of infrastructures that will remain resilient in the face of the unique disasters that impact all Member States, and:

   a. Encourages the development of sustainable, affordable housing that is available for all, as designated by target one;

   b. Recommends implementation of incentives with low interest rates for infrastructure improvements:

      i. Mirroring the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) collaboration with the Ikea Foundation to encourage private organizations to create the most efficient ways to restructure after a disaster;

      ii. Supports the use of recycled materials after a disaster to ensure that reconstruction remains as cost-effective as possible;

   c. Urges compliance with clause 33.C of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* which states that critical infrastructure such as educational facilities, hospitals, and other healthcare facilities are resilient and remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters;

4. **Endorses** the dissemination of accurate, up-to-date information about disasters in order to improve the quality of disaster response and improve urban resilience in the long run, and:

   a. Encourages improving the quality of disaster response training in order to mitigate the damages of a disaster as efficiently as possible;

   b. Suggests raising awareness of the scientific processes behind natural disasters in order to design long term goals to prevent them as much as possible;

   c. Invites governments to implement localized campaigns to educate the population about disasters and emergency procedures to raise a culture of awareness;

5. **Urges** Member States to implement early warning systems that will predict natural disasters, giving the local government time to respond accordingly, and:

   a. Recommends the use and further innovation of weather prediction technologies and modules for better preparation of upcoming weather events;

   b. Encourages local leaders to prepare their communities in the prevention of disasters and knowing how to efficiently react during and after disaster events;

6. **Recommends** Member States to promote geospatial technologies in order to map urban areas proficiently:
a. Empowering local leader and constituents to help in the efforts of mapping highly condensed areas:
   i. Supports the expansion of the influence of the UN-GGIM to further promote the open access of urban mapping initiatives to local community members;
   ii. Establishing workshops to train community leaders to access and use comprehensive mapping tools;

b. Suggests Member States to map high-risk residential areas through mapping resources such as OpenStreetMaps to locate areas in need of critical infrastructure;

7. \textit{Reiterates} the need of existing local initiatives and organizations in climate change and disaster risk reduction to have a viable platform to exchange ideas, plans, and technology;

8. \textit{Encourages} all Member States to increase their institutional capacity in order to promote the resilience of coastal settlements to climate change and natural disasters through such mechanisms as:
   a. The integration of a specialized department for the resilience of coastal settlements in to relevant national ministry;
   b. The systematic documentation of projects that promote the resilience of coastal settlements;
   c. The dissemination of this project information within and between Member States;

9. \textit{Recommends} the use of green technology by all Member States to reduce the carbon footprint and encourage positive climate change for urban spaces, and:
   a. Encourages the use of renewable energy according to the geographical location such as, but not limited to solar panels in sun enriched areas, hydro-electric dams near rivers, and wind turbines in draft heavy areas;
   b. Welcomes the creation of programs that collect resources for producing green technology in more areas of the world;
   c. Invites the phasing out the use of fossil fuels by developing technology that uses alternative fuel, and:
      i. Encourages the creation of financial programs to help develop new and greener technology;
      ii. Recommends providing, through the Green Fund, newly developed green technology for free to Member States who are actively working to help develop green technologies;

10. \textit{Encourages} the establishment of economic partnerships between Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other relevant financial institutions, as well as the use of public-private-partnerships within Member States, in continuing post-disaster reconstruction;

11. \textit{Invites} Member States to establish legal frameworks with financial institutions to set up insurance plans for major urban infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, bridges, and roads in urban areas in order to:
   a. Gather funds that will be used to build back these infrastructures more efficiently;
   b. List the requirements for an infrastructure to be considered for insurance;
   c. Identify authorized and registered insurance companies that demonstrate expertise and experience in the management of the types of infrastructures to be insured;
d. Specify rights and responsibilities of authorized reinsurers and intermediaries.
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development,

Alarmed and concerned by the effects natural disasters have on Member States in terms of economic costs and human lives,

Deeply concerned about the displacement of citizens when climate change or natural disasters hit a region,

Fully aware of the difference between developed and developing countries’ capacity in their response to climate change,

Noting the increase in frequency and magnitude of natural and man-made disasters and their impact on large urban communities,

Recognizing the overall lack of education on the subject of climate change and its negative impact on the political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental aspects of all Member States,

Reaffirming the benefit of green technology for the prosperity of social areas in order to build climate resilient cities and enhance environmental sustainability,

Taking into account Article 3(1) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which recognizes the effects of climate change as an ongoing, international issue, and declares that Member States have a common but differentiated responsibilities and specific national priorities, objectives and circumstances,

Guided by General Assembly (GA) resolution 62/197, “Promotion of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,” that encourages the increase of renewable sources of energy as an alternative energy source to benefit sustainable development and lower negative effects on the environment,

Bearing in mind clauses 186 to 189 of The Future We Want regarding resilience as a core strategy for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR), established in the 2012 United Nations (UN) Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20),

Reaffirming further the ideals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9, 11 and 13 established by GA resolution 70/1 on 25 September 2015, which seek to build resilient infrastructure and combat climate change for the purpose of fostering sustainable cities,

Keeping in mind the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015, which mentions rising temperatures, rising sea levels, heavy precipitation and storms as factors that might lead to infrastructural damages,

Recalling Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, which recommends that financial mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), should be held accountable to the UNFCCC for the purpose of advancing projects, programs, and policies in developing countries at the national, subnational, and local levels,

Recalling SDG 6.1 and the idea that by 2030 clean drinking water be available to everyone and that it is a human right for all,

Welcoming the adoption of GA resolution 69/283 that established the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,

Recognizing priority 4 of the Sendai Framework, which states that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is a critical opportunity to Build Back Better (BBB),
Reaffirming the need for an elaborate and effective emergency response plan by Member States as current plans may not adequately address methods of disaster relief,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   c. Collaborating with the UN-Habitat Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme that is vital in working with community leaders in providing education services in the understanding of using the adequate resources for the construction of weatherproof, efficient, and stable infrastructures in the slum regions;
3. **Supports** the need for provisions of an international educational and awareness network on DRR, climate change, environmental sustainability and urban resilience, and therefore:

   a. The educational networks will have different levels of training led by partner universities in conjunction with stakeholders who have expertise in management and resiliency in response to natural events, the network would:

      i. Promote education on topics such as urban rescue plans, management of forest fires, post-disaster rapid-security evaluation of structures among others;

      ii. Create educational programs beginning at the primary level and continuing throughout the subsequent stages of learning development, particularly by implementing DRR subjects in the school curriculum and providing sponsorship with local universities in promoting DRR programs;

      iii. Permit volunteer groups to work with local communities in training them to adequately respond to risks;

   b. Requests assistance from regional organizations, NGOs, and UN bodies such as the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in the implementation of these educational programs;

   c. Allows representatives of high-risk disaster regions to be trained by experts and share knowledge with institutions, communities, and authorities of the region;

   d. Implements awareness campaigns aiming to properly instruct the basic response and reaction procedures ensuring proper protocol is followed during specific critical times;

4. **Advocates** a partnership between the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Cities Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP) for the purpose of:

   a. Expanding the CRPP from solely a local and national basis to regional basis;

   b. Lengthening the timeframe of implementation of CRPP from 4-5 years to 8-10 years to increase the success of infrastructure development;

   c. Establishing a database to log and track the progress of member states involvement CRPP to create an incentive to promote the collaboration of member states to develop policies, programs, and infrastructure to combat climate change and DRR;

5. **Strongly suggests** that Member States utilize the UN-Habitat Partner University Initiative (HPUI), and collaborate with the Urban Youth Fund (UYF) to finance and promote youth becoming advocates of positive change and sensitize them to the importance climate action and DRR by promoting youth participation, innovation and creativity by collaborating with the UYF to finance and promote youths in becoming advocates of positive change that will sensitize them to the importance of climate action and DRR;

6. **Endorses** an international expansion and the continual annual assistance provided by the ACP-EU through the:

   a. Enhancement of flood risk management capacity in river basins;

   b. Accessibility of an operational early warning system for natural disasters while including beneficiary surveys and regional consultations to help design regional and national early warning systems;
c. Geo-tagging of public buildings to make data freely available through open source platforms such as the GeoNode and the Pacific Risk Information System to map buildings and create risk assessment of infrastructures and vulnerable communities;

7. **Considers** the widespread implementation of a vetiver system in communities prone to soil erosion with the help of several NGOs, such as Vetiver Network International (TVNI), for soil and water conservation, infrastructure stabilization, pollution control, waste water treatment, mitigation and rehabilitation, sediment control, prevention of storm damage;

8. **Recommends** all Member States to accept the World Flood Management Plan, a joint plan between the Ecosystem-Based DRR of the UNEP and the UN-Habitat, to promote the building of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and other systems for flood management, such as rain gardens, permeable pavements, rainwater harvesting and land conservation;

9. **Calling** for increased multilateral collaboration to facilitate the transfer of technologies and knowledge related to Climate Change Adaptation and DRR to vulnerable localities within developing and least-developed countries (LDCs) through:
   a. Collaboration that should consist of consultation with experts in Climate Change Adaptation and DRR who are trained in the implementation and usage of technologies as well as the legalities to facilitate the transfer of technologies to the local level;
   b. These technologies would be pertinent to the development of sustainable and resilient urban habitats, critical infrastructure, and energy development means;
   c. Parties involved would need legal consultation in regard to the licensing and leasing of technology patents to those who are in the direst need of the technologies;
   d. Ensuring that public and private sector entities handling the transfer of technologies to LDCs are providing proper training of local staff to enable total integration within those particular States;

10. **Recommends** that LDCs who neighbor each other consider energy agreements to facilitate the regional adoption of green energy technologies and ensure there is proper energy infrastructure to adequately handle future urbanization therefore:
   a. Such agreements should involve public and private sector entities working toward the implementation of sustainable energy solutions, such as wind, solar and hydroelectric power to reduce the overall climate impact of the urbanization process;
   b. LDCs should consider negotiating agreements to share the burden of developing green energy infrastructure within their respective region;
   c. The agreements may involve the pooling of the energy strengths of various States in a region through the sharing of electrical power production across national borders;
   d. The adoption of such agreements may lower the fiscal burden on sustainable and resilient energy within LDCs enabling them to more greatly contribute to the global effort to adapt and resolve the dangers of Climate Change in the future;

11. **Calls upon** Member States to implement and develop similar national projects as Jamaica’s SCRP to:
   a. Improve water quality and hydrologic flow and circulation throughout bays, by building tidal marsh inlets, over wash plains, and flushing tunnels, depending on the context;
   b. Enhance coastal verges by increasing the height of existing high ground through earthen berms tied into existing infrastructures;
c. Develop atoll terraces within existing shallow intertidal areas, allowing for sediment deposition and bay nourishment to increase the marsh island footprint as well as encourage fringe marsh development at appropriate zones;

12. Encourages using flood water for the production of hydro power which would provide energy to 2.6 billion people in developing nations who currently do not have full time energy and rely on bio fuels;

13. Recommends the need to establish resilience-building health programs based on Health Sector Disaster Response plans, community-based activities associated to DRM with assistance from NGOs, coordination and structures according to community-specific risk assessment;

14. Strongly recommends governments implement renewable, environmentally friendly, and economically sound alternative materials for structural framework such as bamboo which adequately addresses several issues of water stress and preventative measures in accordance to natural disasters;

15. Encourages Member States to adopt a similar initiative to AFR100 to protect regional ecosystems while promoting resilient cities through climate change strategies;

16. Strongly appreciates the collaboration of all Member States to continue to address and improve methods of disaster risk reduction, climate change and resilience.