NMUN•NY 2018

18 – 22 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Conference A
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Nicholas Gachet Racines</td>
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Agenda

I. The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty
II. Sustainable Cities and Transportation: A Bridge to Development
III. Promoting Resilient Communities

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>UNDP/1/1</td>
<td>The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<td>UNDP/1/2</td>
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<td>UNDP/1/4</td>
<td>The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty</td>
<td>16 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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Summary Report

The United Nations Development Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty
II. Promoting Resilient Communities
III. Sustainable Cities and Transportation: A Bridge to Development

The session was attended by representatives of 23 Member States and 1 non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of four proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including: Public-Private Partnerships, Educational Infrastructure, Waste Management Technology, and the creation of a Global Water Panel. The work of the committee was very diligent and collaborative with many delegations working on multiple papers and pushing for adoption by consensus.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions following voting procedure, three of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including Waste Management Technology, Educational Database Management, Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships, and the creation of an International Water Panel. The work of the body had truly reflected the spirit of consensus and international diplomacy. All delegations demonstrated excellent negotiation and a wide breadth of proposals for the United Nations Development Programme Executive Board.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirms its belief that education is key to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), since population growth, mainly in developing countries, leads to significantly greater water consumption,

Recognizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular 1 and 6, and inspired by SDG 4, which seeks to eradicate all forms of poverty, ensuring access to clean water and sanitation, and providing vulnerable minorities with access to sustainable development through educational opportunities,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 68/175, 64/292 and 72/178, which affirm access to clean water as a vital component of upholding basic human rights, signifying the importance of providing all individuals with a guarantee to clean drinking water,

Alarmed by the World Health Organization (WHO) 2016 report which highlights that 884 million people lack basic drinking water services, and the UN Children’s Fund’s (UNICEF) report stating that 200 million productive hours are lost among women and children daily through collecting water,

Concerned about possible overconsumption of water that would result from the accelerating population growth, which is estimated to reach 8.5 billion people worldwide by 2030, according to the UN Department of Public Information,

Emphasizing the importance of sustainable and reliable water resources in strengthening capacity-building among marginalized individuals, and reducing economic and social inequality,

Calling attention to the great benefits brought by the Global Policy Centre for Resilient Ecosystems & Desertification, which is funded by the Swedish International Water Institute, revolving around knowledge sharing to facilitate North-South cooperation,

Appreciating highly the work of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) regarding their efforts on the education on water and the vital role of education in building the capacities of vulnerable populations to improve water collection, sanitation, and management,

Taking note with satisfaction the work of the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), that is focused on the efficiency of infrastructure, project management, procurement, financial management, and human resources,

Bearing in mind the SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation, which was developed by the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2018, which stresses the importance of information sharing platforms for providing clean water access,

Reiterating the WHO and UNICEF on behalf of their Joint Monitoring Programme’s (JMP) report that an excessive number of individuals with insufficient access to clean drinking water will lead to widespread inequalities,

Noting that the lack of resources, according to UNICEF, in developing countries, such as Yemen and South Sudan, where 70% of the population lacks access to clean water, however, access to data and information could lead to solutions that could mitigate civil conflicts, enhance local resilience, improve personal safety, and promote social inclusion,
Recognizing the great successes of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Sustainable Management of Water Resources in Rural Areas Project in Uzbekistan, that notably reinforced the technical capacities of the country related to water management,

1. **Urges** Member States to cooperate on expanding projects such as UNDP’s Sustainable Management of Water Resources in Rural Areas Program, currently taking place in Uzbekistan, to teach local community leaders to develop and improve water management to effectively enhance water access among marginalized populations, through:

   a. Managing household resources and teach them about sources of contamination among communities with minimal water management knowledge, especially focusing on empowerment of women and children by:

      i. Providing adequate knowledge regarding use of water source, safe water practices, public sanitation service, and personal hygiene through pamphlets and awareness campaigns;

      ii. Ensuring that local communities are capable of developing self-reliance where individuals can be independent of outside assistance;

   b. Building pipelines to funnel water into households and irrigation systems to decrease wasted time and opportunity among women and youth and enhance productivity, which would:

      i. Require collaboration with UNOPS and its technical expertise and assistance;

      ii. Meet the parameters of the WHO regarding piped water and water management,

      iii. Receive direct funding from UNDP’s Small Grants Programme in order to develop the project;

   c. Ensuring that current generations have sufficient water resources for future generations to inherit, enhancing livelihoods and providing for youth and women;

2. **Reaffirms** the direct link between clean water access, local empowerment and poverty eradication.
1. **Encourages** the development of South-South and North-South cooperation with the purpose of fostering access to clean water through partnerships such as:

   a. Missions involving experts from developed Member States to share efficient practices through training programs in Member States with a lower income;

   b. Platforms to inform local administrations on the development of technologies that could help to ensure a wider access to clean drinking water;

   c. Schemes to facilitate the collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the civil society, including various media to achieve SDG 6;

   d. Forums where scholars and researchers can meet and discuss about clean water initiatives and progresses in this field;

   e. Frameworks providing engineering, technological expertise and human capital exchanges among Member States, with the assistance of the UN Volunteers Program;

   f. Infrastructures to provide water to local communities to limit measures of inequality among rural and undeveloped areas;

2. **Strongly recommends** the creation of an Education Database Center for Water (EDCW), a data-sharing network directed by UNDP, in order to encourage the sharing of information that will exchange feedback regarding project expansion ideas on the matter of water resources management among other Member States, and would work as a method of evaluation, including:

   a. Historical, disaggregated, and advanced statistics and facts on water usage, shortage, and contamination in participating Member States;

   b. Prediction on possible use of new technologies and their impacts on water management, resulting in the creation of concrete solutions adapted to each region;

   c. Surveys at international, national, and local levels of troubleshooting, and recommendations for all Member States;

   d. Sharing platforms to ensure access to clean water that will enable local communities equal opportunities.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Deeply concerned by the urgency of water scarcity and mismanagement as the 2017 WHO Drinking Water Fact Sheet reported that globally 884 million people still live without access to basic clean drinking water,

Reaffirming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as set out in General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” in particular SDG 6, which strives to create universal access to clean water, and SDG 1, which strives for absolute poverty eradication,

Keeping in mind the outcome document of the High-Level Panel on Water, Make Every Drop Count: An Agenda for Water Action, and especially the need for cooperation and the establishment of national policies on data about water,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292, “The Human Right to Clean Water and Sanitation”, and Human Rights Council resolution 15/9, both of which argue that a legal guarantee to access to clean water is necessary to live a full life and realize all human rights,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 71/222 of 2016 on “The International Decade for Action: ‘Water for Sustainable Development (2018-2028)’” commencing on World Water Day, 22 March 2018, calling for immediate action to aid in the accessibility of water resources,

Recognizing the United Nations (UN) Development Programme’s (UNDP) Strategic Plan for 2018-2021, which supports the creation of a global development advisory body and an implementation service platform,

1. Calls for the creation of a recurring Global Water Panel to achieve universal access to clean water according to SDG 6, that would:
   a. Strengthen the support to Member States provided by the UN system to implement effective water governance strategies by advising and providing guidelines to develop National Adaptation Plans;
   b. Include multi-level stakeholders, such as local community leaders, policy-makers, affected private sector leaders, and experts, scientists, and non-governmental organizations to incorporate a locally specialized approach to each state’s unique water management issues:
      i. The stakeholders are appointed and supervised by the Executive Board of UNDP and selected from petitioning parties either affected by water crises, or willing to provide ideas and solutions in order to maximize inclusivity and specialization of the recommended remedy;
      ii. The appointed stakeholders, ranging from 15 to 50 members, are given a six-month probationary period, in which they can re-apply to continue the panel;

2. Requests that this panel serves as a platform for dialogue and international cooperation in order to share experience, data, and to further improve trans-boundary water governance, that would:
   a. Promote and provide a perfect medium for the sharing between all attendants, of any and all information, ideas, and policies that could be considered as relevant to water management, distribution, accessibility, and recycling;
   b. Petitioning participants may also apply for assistance and information from this panel via digital web service;
c. Allow its participants to share their expertise and knowledge in order for all others to be able to gain access to previously unknown potential solutions to their water-related issues;

d. Draw upon the inspiration of past successful water management solutions that have been achieved by Member States;

e. Promote a holistic approach that would include affected private stakeholders from the environmental, energy, agricultural, waste-water management, and residential sectors to address water access and usage;

f. Work under the supervision of UNDP and cooperate with UN bodies such as UN-Water, the World Health Organization (WHO), UN Habitat’s WATSAN Programmes, the UNESCO-IHP Programme, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO);

3. Recommends case-by-case reports and strategies on the implementation of National Adaptation Plans and on accessibility of water resources and sanitation in Member States that would:

   a. Focus on assessments, similar to the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) by UN-Water, that is implemented by WHO, that would address water quality, sanitation, and waste management at local, national, and regional levels;

   b. Provide reports, recommendations and strategies to Member States and communities to overcome challenges;

4. Invites the continued monitoring on the efficiency of the panel by:

   a. Reporting on the success of the panel to UNDP bi-annually, in which Member States will vote to continue or dissolve the panel by a two-thirds majority;

   b. Cooperating with nations with the consent of policymakers of states that apply for the panel’s consultation;

5. Encourages funding allocation from UNDP’s Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF) which prioritizes support services for Member States in improving water governance.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 54/175 (2000), which establishes the right of all nations to development, which could be protected and realised through utilizing Public Private Partnerships,

Recognizing the Fourth Principle of the Dublin Statement of 1992, that affirmed that water needs to have an economic value in order to be sure to have an efficient use of it, and the work done by the Sanitation and Water for All partnerships with private businesses such as the Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing,

Acknowledging the necessity of strengthening and expanding the relationship between entities in the United Nations (UN) system and independent bodies such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), as laid out by Observing the World Bank Group’s Country Partnership Framework (CPF), which seeks to recognize global challenges and end extreme poverty,

Emphasizing the commitment required from Member States in the advancement of the 2030 Development Agenda (2015), and the need for multi-level capacity building through all levels of government,

Bearing in mind that, according to the UN Development Programme (UNDP), by 2025 1.8 billion people are expected to be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity, which has led many countries globally to PPPs,

1. Encourages Member States to foster relationships with PPPs in the area of access to water, to be able to attract private businesses, such as but not limited to engineering or consulting firms in the areas of sanitation, waste management, or filtration, and to assure the security on their territory;

2. Recognises the value of water and its necessity to be managed effectively in order to ensure that future generations can have access to an adequate source of water, and that private businesses have an important role in the implementation of adequate partnerships to have;

3. Expresses its hope that Member States expand their cooperation in the sharing of technologies and innovations in regard of access to clean water, especially regarding water sanitation, water purification, and wastewater management;

4. Invites Member States to set up a monitoring panel conjointly with UNDP, with the purpose of ensuring more transparency from the private and the public sectors in their partnerships engagement in the water sector through:

   a. An annual publication made by UNDP’s Development Report Office focusing on the progress made by the national government and the private businesses involved in a PPP:

      i. This would be analyzed by the panel composed of elected individuals, leaders of the civil society, and a member of an international non-governmental organization (NGO), in addition to a governmental body, such as the World Bank and the UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, in order to monitor the balance of power between businesses, governments, and local communities;

5. Suggests the possibility for the panel to make recommendations to the government to reward the transparency of the report and the involvement of the private and public organizations in the development of the projects prioritizing the access to clean water, through:
a. More investment opportunities modeled upon the various projects of UNDP, such as the ones shared by the UN Office of South-South Cooperation in the Sharing Innovative Experiences series;

b. The inclusion of the project as a model for further international development in the publication;

c. Economic aids and incentives through fiscal reductions concerning the regulations already put in place in the country's economies, in which the private businesses are located;

d. The implementation of the already existing CPF framework used by the World Bank, on which countries can base themselves to create the aforementioned panel;

6. Recommends the creation of partnerships between local groups, governments, and private organizations that coordinate with NGOs, in order to establish efficient policies and infrastructures to create viable solutions to address water scarcity, such as but not limited to:

   a. The application of greywater reuse to water crops;

   b. The creation of a climate-smart agriculture;

   c. The application of efficient use of water policies in certain economic sectors;

7. Calls upon all Member States to adhere to and promote the aforementioned standards in the hopes of pursuing sustainable development and providing access to clean water for all.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Highlighting the fact that 80% of urban dwellers and 47% of rural dwellers have access to better sanitation facilities and services, and that there is a great divide between urban and rural areas concerning their respective access to sanitation,

Recalling resolution 71/222 (2016) on the “International Decade for Action ‘Water for Sustainable Development’ 2018-2028,” for fostering inclusiveness on clean water and sanitation services,

Recognizing the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) which focuses on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 by improving health, life expectancy, student learning, gender equality, and other related issues to development,

Welcoming the assistance of the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA),

Aware of the gravity of lack of access to clean water and sanitation, and the role it plays in the consistent rise of diseases and the intensification of poverty,

Profoundly concerned by the lack of public awareness within communities who have little accessibility to clean water,

Deploring the discrimination against women as being the most affected by the matter of transporting water to families,

Striving towards utilizing new advancements in technology for accessibility and purification of water,

Aiming to promote a gender perspective into providing proper access to sanitation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292 (2010), which recognizes the human right of all people to clean water and proper sanitation, and the necessity of providing equitable access to promote high living standards,

Taking into account that sanitation is a cornerstone of public health, especially for girls and women, as stated by the World Health Organization (WHO),

Acknowledging the work of the Community Water Initiative (CWI) which has funded more than 150 projects bringing water supply and sanitation services to millions of people,

Referring to the dry toilet technology adopted by the Republic of Finland in order to reduce wastewater,

Viewing with appreciation the work done by the Commonwealth of Australia in using water purification plants for human waste,

1. Encourages further implementation and development of already existing programs on Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools, a United Nations (UN) Children’s Fund (UNICEF) initiative, working as an educational system targeting both youths and adults in order to raise consciousness on sanitation and the risks of diseases caused by unclean water by:
a. Encouraging Member States to add a subject on schools’ curricula in order to educate children and students on sanitary matters, in which they could be informed on how they can clean their water through basic and accessible means, such as boiling water and the addition of fluoride;

b. Advocating for the employment of a local influential community leader in the regional area, preferably women in order to magnify their empowerment, to educate the community on the importance and means of proper water sanitation;

c. Requesting the assistance of the WASH Partnership, between UNICEF and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, to aid in the appropriate use of water sampling kits to women, especially in areas that utilize level one water source;

2. **Decides** the addition of a section to the UNDP *Annual Report*:

a. Suggesting possible micro-level implementation projects that directly address the most prominent complications in the access of water;

b. Requesting that governments and universities support the publishing of the report on the official website and social media outlets;

c. Endorsing universities to create a match between the micro-level projects suggested and the required projects for graduation of engineering students in the senior year projects;

d. Honoring the best innovations and innovative technology by:

   i. Handing out awards to outstanding universities and parties participating;

   ii. Promoting their ideas and innovations within the UNDP *Annual Report*;

   iii. Providing internships to students interested in the field to encourage relevant employment;

3. **Urges** the strengthening of public-private partnerships (PPPs) through:

a. Urging magazines such as Business Insider and Forbes to either create a ranking procedure that measures the pro-bono work done each year by consulting firms, or incorporating this work in current ranking systems they have to be an incentive to the top consulting expertise in the service of PPPs;

b. Implementation of the PPP advisory agency, Fin Infra, endorsed by France, which will act as a mobilizing unit that assists and advises both parties in the preparation and implementation of partnership contracts;

4. **Recommends** future conferences on sanitation, hygiene, and wastewater reduction to be held not only in developed nations but also in countries receiving aid, in order to incorporate them in the proper usage of water and management of it, as well as the exchange of expertise and technologies, while also:

   a. Appointing an Executive Board by the UNDP administrator to organize these conferences, and partnering with the SDG Fund (SDGF) to support the initiatives of this body;

   b. Urging the program to focus on supporting the exchange of technologies on clean water and sanitation for what specific countries or regions have to offer to other countries, encouraging mutual growth and globalization;

   c. Drawing attention to the importance of collaboration between Member States and members of the CWI;

   d. Suggesting the creation of a local level information conference on sanitation for the communities;
5. **Invites** the WHO to assist local health departments in tackling water-borne diseases by:
   
a. Streamlining disease surveillance system through a database similar to Score-Santé, maintained by the Executive Board Secretariat and shared on their website, for enhanced preparatory work of responding governments, regional and local non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies such as the WHO;

   b. Providing adequate pharmaceuticals, including Imodium, especially in regions suffering from lack of clean water;

6. **Recommends** that governments establish legislation:
   
a. Regarding local and industrial waste management policies aimed towards decreasing contamination and pollutants in water systems through:

   i. The creation of waste centers for depositing trash and the prohibition of waste dumping into water resources;

   ii. The encouragement of the imposition of penalty fees on industrial corporations if they do not meet the specific global environmental agenda made by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP);

   b. While also acknowledging the issue of contaminated water from sewage through either a centralized or decentralized system based on regional need, yet encouraging the collaboration between public and private sectors, or public and state-run sectors, in respect to Member States’ needs to achieve accessibility to water;

7. **Draws attention** to a new and effective agricultural system that benefits not only the environment, but farmers as well, by:
   
a. Providing basic and technical assistance provided to farmers by international agencies specialized on the matter;

   b. Utilizing modern and efficient irrigations systems;

   c. Bringing awareness to the harmful effects of the use of pesticides and animal waste in fields in regard to the toxicity to the environment;

   d. Harnessing hydroponics in micro farming in a form of a circulation economy, in partnership with La Farge for seed distribution and Complementary Aid for Renewables to boost the number of citizens engaging into the practice;

8. **Encourages** the utilization of innovative technologies in promoting efficient purification and wastewater management systems, such as:
   
a. Dry toilet technology adopted by developed countries aiming at the reduction of wastewater;

   b. Water purification techniques to manage human waste;

9. **Suggests** collective water consumption management in developed states by areas, through the incorporation of Teleo, a reading meter, in establishments to allow households and industries to monitor and adjust their water utility based on a specific sustainable goal.