NMUN•NY 2019

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development Programme

Conference B
United Nations Development Programme

Committee Staff

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<td>Director</td>
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Agenda

I. Urbanization and Sustainable Development
II. Building Climate Change Resilience through Adaptation Strategies
III. Electoral Cycle Support in Post-Conflict Settings

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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Summary Report for the United Nations Development Programme

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

I. Urbanization and Sustainable Development
II. Electoral Cycle Support in Post-Conflict Settings
III. Building Climate Change Resilience through Adaptation Strategies

The session was attended by representatives of 22 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Urbanization and Sustainable Development.” On Monday, delegates adjusted to the work of the committee and went up to speak various times. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics from expanding existing frameworks, to accountability methods to encourage state participation. The committee was actively engaged in negotiations and discussions throughout the day.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 4 resolutions following voting procedure, all 4 of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including sustainable energy to promote sustainable urban development, implementing disaster risk reduction strategies to mitigate the effects of natural disasters, and introducing guidelines to decentralize states. The body worked hard to negotiate their positions giving sovereign states the ability to choose what they thought would best fit their national interest, while still making progress on sustainable development.

On Wednesday afternoon the committee started discussions on the topic of “Building Climate Change Resilience through Adaptation Strategies.” Shortly after 1 draft resolution had been approved by the Dais, which had no amendments. The committee adopted the resolution following voting procedure, which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented the body’s collective work. All present Member States worked together to create a broad resolution addressing modern farming techniques, outreach that informs populations about climate change adaptatoin, and encouraged the private sector to better work with the public sector creating more resilient cities.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015) that lists 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG),

Referring to the Sustainable Urbanization Strategy in 2016 outlining UNDP’s support to sustainable, inclusive and resilient cities specifically in developing countries,

Guided by the efforts of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) multi-year program of work during the period of 2003 and 2017,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/256 “New Urban Agenda” (2016) which is committed to creating cities that promote adequate housing and a standard of living, universal access to safe and affordable sanitation, agriculture, education, infrastructure and waste disposal, energy, and livelihoods without discrimination,

Underlining the United Nations Conference of Human Settlements (1976), which confirm the importance of sustainable development to ensure adequate shelter and making human settlement safer, healthier, equitable, sustainable, and productive for all citizens through the construction of the green infrastructure with sustainable materials,

Welcoming the efforts made by the European Union’s URBACT to help create solutions for challenges faced during urbanization,

Aware of the imperative nature of SDG 7 and the lack of funding available to many developing nations that prevents its implementation as assessed in the Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/50 identifying sustainable development challenges,

Conscious of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (69/283), that outlines strategies to prevent human and economic losses from disasters, calling for laws and regulations in urban planning that promote higher safety standard,

Noting the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 that empowers the role of local governments; promotes information sharing, innovation, and inclusive partnerships across international, regional, national, and local levels,

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 72/226 (2017), which calls on Member States and the UN system to implement the New Urban Agenda through international cooperation, national legislation and policies, and comprehensive financing strategies, involving the international funds, Member State contributions, the private sector as well as international development banks, for sustainable urban investments,

Emphasizing the need for inclusive national development and growth that encompasses the needs of citizens in overpopulated urban areas, disenfranchised rural areas and single-industry townships, under the precedent of government body decentralization in Germany and South Africa and, capital relocation strategies of Brazil and Nigeria, as well as the publication ‘Capital Cities: Varieties and Patterns of Development and Relocation’ by Routledge Research in Planning and Urban Design,
Bearing in mind the lack of sustainable infrastructure in both urban and rural areas throughout the world, citing the 15 trillion USD infrastructure gap underlined by the World Economic Forum and the lack of knowledge on comprehensive infrastructure project preparation and execution tools expounded by the Global Futures Council (GFC),

Reiterating the importance of innovative and fair financing mechanisms such as micro-financing programs and public-private partnerships based on the principles outlined in the UNDP Microfinance and Financial Services Projects to complement efforts by development banking institutions and foreign investors,

Keeping in mind of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project which highlighted the impact of climate change on food security and the agricultural sector in developing nations,

Considering the SDG 9 and 11 on the importance of sustainable capacity building education by recognizing the need of sustainable facilities where students and educators can be involved in the creation of a sustainable future,

Reminding the need for efficient waste management as established in United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 1/5 on June 24th, 2014,

1. **Calls for** the reimplementation of the CSD multi-year program to evaluate and encourage sustainable progress in both urban and rural areas which will:

   a. Continue to oversee activities established in the mandate functions set out in General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, with amendments such as:
      i. Member state expertise and mentorship panel, that will assist with frameworks and plans for addressing the issues identified by CSD, and communicating balanced solutions to states in similar situations;
      ii. Inclusion of regional organizations such as, but not limited to, ASEAN, African Union, and Arab Maghreb Union, in order to provide insights regarding local implementation and feasibility;
      iii. Implementation addressed in every 2-year cycle including a feasibility report for participating states during the next cycle;

   b. Follow a topic cluster-based meeting to further organize cross-linking issues, barriers, constraints, case studies, key implementation actors and what has been done by:
      i. Emphasizing rural, social, technological and economic infrastructure and agricultural development;
      ii. Expanding through collaborations at the regional level with UNDP missions within the Member States;

   c. Fund support for the development of sustainable urban and rural areas will be assured through the accomplishment of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda commitments and through respective multilateral, national and international development banks and partnerships by:
      i. Incorporating UNDP earmarked funding channels assigned at a country and regional level;
      ii. Encouraging collaboration between UNDP and governmental institutions for establishing government cost-sharing arrangements that will use participating member state resources in conjunction with UNDP for development projects;

2. **Requests** the adoption of eco-friendly lifestyles by Member States and ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services in both urban and rural residential areas through:

   a. Welcoming foreign investments from UNDP’s vertical funds channel including, but not limited to, The Global Environment Facility, UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Funds and various development
agencies in collaboration with the private sector to provide loans for micro-financing
intermediaries that work in less economically developed regions and rural areas;

b. Collaboration with the CSD member state panel in order to achieve a comprehensive and diverse
environment for collaboration and implementation goals;

3. **Resolves** on the establishment of a framework that will encourage Leadership in Energy and
Environmental Design (LEED), net-zero buildings, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk
Reduction at a regional based level by:

a. Assessing environmental conditions, geographic limitations and natural disaster incidence for
devising an appropriate architectural plan through:

i. Devising national policies on recovery strategies and reconstruction that considers the
geographical location, settlements and special needs to their respective population;

ii. Encouraging the establishment of disaster resilience and preparedness plans for effective
response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction;

b. Promoting UNDP professional education programs focused on the surrounding environments, in
a manner which will empower the local communities to participate in the decision, design and
construction processes while taking advantage of their already existing materials by:

i. Constructing buildings that will have the performance and effectiveness of LEED in two credit
category areas such as energy and indoor environment quality;

ii. Providing LEED certification to buildings that follow environmental and sustainable criteria;

c. Obtaining funding through Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)’s Central
Emergency Fund, The Adaptation Fund for underfunded first allocation, and the UNDP
administered Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTF);

4. **Further recommends** the implementation of the Waste Wise Campaign of UN-Habitat under the
framework of the New Urban Agenda for the purpose of establishing sustainable areas through:

a. Promoting the 5 Rs – Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Refuse, to support the public-private
partnership within the United Nations Capital Development Fund, administered by the UNDP to:

i. Foster waste management projects which address collection, transportation, treatment, and
disposal of both organic and material waste;

ii. Support the adoption of the European Union’s policy on the banning of single-use plastics
and adapting it to how Member States might see fit;

b. Encouraging the collaboration between non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Member States,
and the private sector through the CSD agenda to further research and develop waste
management and disposal in both urban and rural areas;

5. **Proposes** the creation of a guideline for alleviating congested urban areas through the movement of
government functions throughout disenfranchised suburban and rural regions to ensure balanced
sustainable development by:

a. Framing the guideline to ensure effective and sustainable decentralization through risk-mitigating
capacities such as the periodical movement of one government body every two CSD cycles, over
a period of seven cycles, resulting in the economic and social stimulus three different suburban or
rural areas, with one final cycle for review and assessment of the program, as well as, economic,
social, and tax incentives to stake holding households and companies that relocate alongside the
government bodies;
b. Guiding Member States to undertake investment, in the event of government function relocation, the construction or renovation of energy-efficient public institutions, echoing the SDG 9 and 11, through adopting measures like solar panels, wind turbines, geothermal wells, and building management systems if applicable that measure the level of energy used and saved, as well as, adopting sustainable design decisions in order to use public space more efficiently;

c. Implementing education in revitalized single-industry townships and disenfranchised rural areas in the topics of energy conservation, sustainable lifestyles, SDG curricula in public education, urban farming and vegetable gardens;

d. Referencing the UNDP earmarked funding assigned at country and regional level, alongside a guideline for better management of foreign investments pooled by developing and underdeveloped nations;

6. *Advises* all Member States to implement urban agricultural technologies such as vertical farming, urban green spaces, and cultivation methods that transition into non-polluting products all of which will lead to the process of reducing the consumption of natural resources, promoting the creation of jobs, and encouraging economic growth;

7. *Invites* the EU’s URBACT to accept members outside the EU to ensure practitioners and decision makers of all levels access to necessary knowledge to improve urban development policies and legal frameworks focused on the environment, economy, government, governance, and inclusive and integrated urban development.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Reiterating its conviction to the Charter of the United Nations (1945) and its proposed higher standards of living, full employment, conditions of economic and social progress, and development as outlined in Article 55 Clause 1,

Remembering the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), also known as the Rio Summit, as the first major global meeting following the Cold War that stressed the importance of cooperation for sustainable development,

Observing the positive impact of Public-private partnerships (PPPs), as stated in the Rio+20 Conference in 2012, which encouraged joint venture projects to build large-scale infrastructure projects such as schools and providing basic social services namely access to water, sanitation and electricity, specifically in developing nations,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 69/213 (2014), which stresses the role of transportation to be critical to the sustainable development and growth of urban areas,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015) and further expanding upon Sustainable Development Goal 4 to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Reminding the international community of its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015, specifically goal 17 which addresses the means of implementation and the revitalization of global partnerships,

Further recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal 11 adopted in 2015 which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,

Stressing once again the New Urban Agenda goals established under Habitat-III meeting of 2016 by promoting adequate housing and standard of living, infrastructure, waste disposal and energy,

Acknowledging the significant damage to infrastructure following natural disasters, particularly in urban areas, in accordance with the Building Back Better report from 2017,

Reaffirming the importance of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 (2018) which reaffirms the importance of building resilient and inclusive cities,

Resolving that funding partnerships are essential to UNDP’s effectiveness in achieving results and that funding partners include governments, international financial institutions, the private sector and foundations,

1. Reaffirms its belief in the existence of a collaborative network of shared standards of living beyond state borders by forming bonds to further the mission of SDG 8 through:

   a. The increase of employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, specifically women, urban poor, unemployed rural labor as well as low-income urban residents;
b. The implementation of annual economic evaluations regarding the needs and concerns of human and economic capital;

2. Requests an increase in the utilization of regional information-sharing networks associated with the UN, such as UN Global Pulse, nrg4SD (Network of regional governments for sustainable development), and Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data which seek to eliminate gaps in observation networks and aggregate data relevant to the network’s members;

3. Recommends the implementation of city-to-city networks, in both developed and developing nations, such as the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network where appointed local leaders can share successful strategies with each other to increase communication between local governments;

4. Further recommends that Member States enter PPPs as they may increase overall capital, increase innovation and most importantly increase procurement of funds for further implementation of the SDGs;

5. Suggests that Member States provide disincentives to own private vehicles through developing more effective public transportation systems and limiting available public parking spaces on local and regional levels to improve the sustainability of urban cities in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;

6. Requests that Member States incorporate educational programs into existing education models, such as the SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee, which provides a forum to ensure more coordinated support for the realization of education targets and inform youth about the importance of SDGs;

7. Encourages Member States to increase communication between Member State governments and their constituents by enhancing civic participation and increasing awareness through educational opportunities;

8. Suggests an International Conference on Financing for Development, which includes mobilizing international resources for development, foreign direct investment and other private flows as seen in the 2002 Monterrey Conference;

9. Recalls with grave concern the importance of sustainable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels by considering the implementation of cleaner energy sources such as hydroelectric, solar and wind energy;

10. Further requests that Member States support efforts to up-zoning in small urban areas as done by the United States Department of the Interior with U.S. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to address critical deferred maintenance needs;

11. Expresses its support to the revision of existing infrastructures and the continuous maintenance of sewage systems and urban planning formats by revisiting existing sewage frameworks to adapt to the demands of climate change resilience;

12. Encourages the integration of sustainable energy structures, like solar heating systems, in population centers to increase energy production diversity in the interest of resilience and aid in the prevention of adverse weather, both regionally and globally;

13. Further recommends the investment by Member States in resilient urban infrastructure to protect physical capital such as the Road-Project in Philippines that withstood the devastating Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013;

14. Calls upon private sector actors to increase funding of the UNDP budget from 1% to 5%, an increase of only USD 225,000,000, worldwide in the interest of long-term employment opportunities and sustainable urban development;
15. *Encourages* an increase in funding from international financial institutions such as the World Bank, thematic funds, and regional Development Banks to expand regional and national efficacy in funding national development projects.
The United Nations Development Program,

Confident that the realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 can make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,

Recognizing the New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat III) that calls for a shared vision on sustainable future with well-managed urbanization for both developing and developed countries,

Guided by UNDP’s Sustainable Urbanization Strategy that outlines frameworks on rapid urbanization in developing countries and its consequences for sustainable development,

Concerned by the 2015 UN-Habitat Report on the increasing impacts of Climate Change on coastal cities and Small Islands Developing States in relation to natural disasters, human settlement, and urban poverty,

Deeply concerned by World Population Prospect report that expects half of the world’s population to live in cities by 2030, and the economic, social and political challenges associated with that,

Reaffirming the Sendai Framework on Disaster Reduction that highlights the importance of appropriate strategies on disaster risk management,

Having considered the New Urban Agenda affirming that regions in the world are experiencing challenges on sustainable urbanization related to infrastructure, quality of life and housing,

Referencing the SDG 13 that calls for the strengthening of resilient and adaptive capacity to climate change hazards and natural disasters in all countries,

Noting that by 2030 natural disasters are expected to cost cities worldwide 314 billion USD each year and push 77 million urban residents into poverty,

Recalling Article 26(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and shall promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace,

Recalling SDG 4 that ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all by considering education a public good essential for peace, tolerance, human fulfillment and sustainable development,

Further recalling the Incheon Declaration (2015) that supports sustainable education and development based on human rights and dignity,

Keeping in mind United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)'s Early Childhood Education and School Readiness Program which aims to ensure the adequate preparation of children for school and create learning opportunities for all children in both rural and urban areas,

Recognizing United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s Global Action Program which emphasizes education as a key to achieving full employment and poverty eradication,
Strongly convinced that the fundamental aspiration under SDG 1 needs to be achieved through strong collaboration among Member States to pull resources together to end poverty and realize economic equality by safeguarding individual wellbeing and reducing disasters,

Recalling the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, up to 1.8 billion people around the world lack access to drinking water services nor basic sanitation,

Bearing in mind that by 2030, UN-Habitat estimates that 3 billion people will need adequate and affordable housing,

Recalling SDG 2 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which works towards achieving food security and promoting sustainable agriculture,

Taking note of already agreed upon financial frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goal Fund, Adaptation Fund, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and Res 72/226 that calls for close collaboration among Member States, private sector, and international development banks to meet sustainable urbanization,

1. Encourages Member States to devise national and regional mechanisms to mitigate natural disasters and other hazards by:

   a. Creating awareness on city resilience and early warning systems through simulation exercises, in particular drawing lessons from the Ferghana Valley in Uzbekistan simulation design that equipped citizens with the necessary skills to prepare, react and survive in cases of natural disasters;

   b. Devising policies on recovery strategies and reconstruction that take into account the geographical location, settlement and special needs of their respective population;

   c. Strengthening regional coordination for rapid and effective recovery strategies and reconstruction efforts through adequate preparedness for natural disaster calamities and swift deployment of logistics as successfully employed by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency;

   d. Stressing the critical importance of microfinance initiatives in Disaster Risk Reduction in Member States to improve livelihood options, reduce poverty, and risk vulnerability to natural hazards as implemented by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;

   e. Encouraging United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to continue its financial assistance to aid developing countries in their objective to become resilient cities and to combat natural disaster and execute the 100 Resilient Cities Project with a view to realize sustainable urbanization;

2. Recommends Member States to adopt and implement local and national Disaster Risk Reduction strategies, move to involve people and communities in decision making policies, coordinate the different stakeholders in the public and private sectors, and promote the role of technology in disaster-sensitive areas implemented and developed in the New Urban Agenda for Sustainable Development;

3. Encourages Member States to develop a national Disaster Prevention Plan, an outline of all actions to be taken to reduce the risk of avoidable disaster and minimize the loss should a disaster occur, and referencing the use of technological advances which can help prevent natural disasters as it is noted in the UNISDR;
4. **Calls upon** Member States to integrate UNICEF’s Early Childhood Education and School Readiness Program to urban environmental resilience and its challenges including lessons on green infrastructure, changing environmental behavior, re-thinking perceptions on cities and urban planning within the scope of available funds under the Sustainable Development Goal Fund;

5. **Invites** Member States to implement the main action areas of the Global Action Program (UNESCO), launched at the World Conference on Education on Sustainable Development in Japan (2014) which include advancing policy support for mainstreaming Education on Sustainable Development (ESD) in particular taking into account its contribution to SDG 11 through the transformation of learning and training environments through whole-institution approaches; building capacities of teachers, educators, and trainers; empowering and mobilizing youth; and accelerating sustainable solutions at local level on sustainable urbanization;

6. **Further recommends** the expansion of the Global Infrastructure Forum’s mission, in collaboration with UNESCO’s ESD program, to integrate the critical role of environment-focused education in Member States to foster public engagement and create values, actions, and methods of sustainable and resilient cities;

7. **Strongly encourages** Member States to pursue programs that alleviate urban poverty in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 and enhance urban food self-sufficiency through the implementation of creative strategies such as:
   a. Introducing urban farming by drawing lessons from Antigua and Barbuda’s National Backyard Gardening Program that benefited thousands in food self-sufficiency and reduced urban poverty realized with available funds from UNFAO;
   b. Constructing greenhouses within urban communities to lower the costs of groceries for families as well as explore alternative energy options such as thermal generating plants or wind power plants to further provide resource generators which were expressed in the **Greenhouses For Poverty Plan** in 2018;
   c. Further familiarizing vertical urban farming that mitigates climate change while dealing with the challenges of urbanization as executed in Cuba’s Project Life which immensely contributed to food self-sufficiency, water conservation, and environmental protection;

8. **Recommends** that Member States adopt programs such as the UNDP - Waste Management Program, and their multiple projects, that focuses on ensuring adequate and robust sewage networks and water supply for sustainable urbanization in particular by focusing on access to safe and potable water system and further encourages UN funding projects, such as the UN Environment Fund and Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund, to provide partial or complete funding to such programs towards meeting sustainable urbanization under SDG 11;

9. **Calls upon** government and private institutions to design creative financial systems to work in collaboration with UN-Habitat’s Right to Adequate Housing Project, that aims to provide funds for urban dwellers with limited resources to achieve adequate housing through the establishment of microfinance and community-saving schemes that provide credits with a longer period of return and for lesser interest rates;

10. **Endorses** the efforts of UN programs, such as UNdata, in their efforts to collect data for analysis and understanding the pattern and trends of urban migration, with the collaboration of Member States by employing a fact-finding mission in willing Member States designed to find the multitude of needs that arise with the increased growth of urbanization including: education, housing, disaster risk reduction and sanitation; with the proper engagement of these programs cities will be conducive for future migrations, allowing for a more sustainable future.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Deeply concerned by the doubling of the global urban population by 2050, as projected by the Department of Transport and Urban Development (2005) report by the World Bank Organization,

Firmly dedicated to the realization of the 17 Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) adopted in 2015 by the General Assembly (A/RES/70/1),

Alarmed by the impact urbanization will have on metropolitan housing, transport, and sanitation infrastructure and their subsequent effects on municipal resources, economic prosperity, and public health as stated in the National Report of Pakistan for HABITAT III (2015) within the United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/207 and 67/216 on the “Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)”,

Noting the necessity of urban landscapes to properly research and understand general issues facing their municipal development and the importance of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in providing helpful insight to Member States regarding pertinent social issues,

Inspired by the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 (2018), which required local business actors and government officials to agree on the need to engage in local level dialogue in order to promote urban resilience and sustainable development,

Encouraging all Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that the World Bank’s 3 Big Ideas to Achieve Sustainable Cities and Communities (2018) are acknowledged in Member State actions,

Guided by the Sustainable Urbanization Strategy adopted by the UNDP in 2016, which approaches the matter of making cities more resilient and sustainable through government, business, and community cooperation,

Recalling the importance of the United Nations Habitat III Conference in Quito, which resulted in the General Assembly resolution 71/256 on the “New Urban Agenda”, and facilitated dialogue among 2,000 regional government and business figures to address contemporary urban development dilemmas,

Calling attention to the importance of cooperation among Member States and their cities to face issues arising from urbanization, in reference to the United Nation Social Development Network (UNSDN), to the International Urban Cooperation (IUC) initiatives, and the United Cities and Local Government of Africa (UCLG),

1. Calls Upon Member States to immediately acknowledge the development issues within their own metropolises, specifically through supporting a United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation in order to expand the 100 Resilient Cities Challenge, which will aid city officials by:

   a. Informing urban planners of the unique problems facing their locale that can be exacerbated by increased urbanization through drafting specific action plans that state and address said challenges;
b. Allowing municipal leaders to have progress and data reports readily available, in order to inspire specific policy reform and technological adoption;

2. Requests that cities are held accountable of ensuring local databases are current and reliable, in cooperation with national databases, as data indicators are critical in measuring the progress of Member States through their periodical report for the SDGs;

3. Supports a partnership of UN-Habitat with the UN Conference on Trade and Development to pool funds in hopes to create a sub-forum to the World Investment Forum held every five years in Lisbon starting in 2020 designed to encourage dialogue and cooperation among international, national, regional, and local government and business officials to encourage the development of joint public and private infrastructure projects in order to:
   a. Address the poor conditions and insufficient supply of housing in urban landscapes, and their subsequent strains on municipal resources;
   b. Improve already existing infrastructure and develop new public transport infrastructure to make cities more productive and energy efficient;
   c. Ensure access to sanitary water and proper sewage systems for all communities to improve health outcomes;

4. Urges Member States to meet to discuss urban development issues more frequently through reducing the bi-decennial cycle of the United Nations Habitat Conference to a decennial cycle due to the constantly changing nature and the broad implications of urban development issues;

5. Suggests the inclusion of different industry stakeholders, such as the International Agri-Food Network and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, in the decision-making process of urban planning and sustainable development initiatives of locales via panel discussions that foster debate among white and blue collar interests to better understand the needs and concerns raised by labor and capital;

6. Encourages that further research be conducted by UNRISD to thoroughly inform Member States about the general economic and social costs incurred by the joint effect of increased urbanization and inadequate infrastructure, as well as other questions pertinent to urban development;

7. Invites Member States to promote the implementation of the World Bank Public-Private Partnerships as an innovative financial policy and using the UNSDN communication technology to achieve sustainable cities through:
   a. Strengthening finance on a municipal level, notably by streamlining domestic and international investment in public infrastructure projects;
   b. Promoting the importance of the connectivity between cities in hopes to allow for faster economic growth and the free flow of labor and capital among urban locales through planning and incorporating economic and social inclusion to foster economic growth and reduce urban poverty;
   c. Facilitating global partnership opportunities using the City Resilience Programme and reinforce their connection through investor to support countries in their urban resilience work;

8. Embraces initiatives to promote inclusivity in Member State urbanization strategy in hopes to further integrate the most vulnerable in order to make economies more open and accessible, an example of which being the UN Women initiative Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces (SCSP) that strengthened the safety of women in cities;
9. Intends to offer a service helping cities to cooperate and navigate in the inspirations of network programs initiatives such as:

a. The work by the UN Social Development Program to create a network to share experience regarding the achievement of the SDGs;

b. Local initiatives made by United Cities and Local Government of Africa in which they work closely with cities to ensure development and the European IUC to pair cities to enhance cooperation;

c. Creating a similar networking system to the UNDP and making it universally accessible for cities, based on the three aforementioned initiatives with specific intent to promote sustainable development and urbanization from city to city through:

   i. Operating from the main UNDP office in New York that would offer a voluntary program for the involvement of cities;
   
   ii. Offering a global platform for cities to be matched with those that have similar scale to share their challenges and solutions by ensuring a thorough matching process of cities who are open to cooperate;
   
   iii. Promoting a range of urbanization topics wherein cities may be guided into the realization of SDG 11.
The United Nations Development Programme,

Recalling the right of equality of sovereign states, as mandated by the Charter of the United Nations Article 2 Section 1,

Emphasizing the United Nation Conference of Human Settlements (1976), which confirm the importance of sustainable development to ensure adequate shelter and making human settlement healthier, equitable, sustainable, and productive for all citizens through the construction of the green infrastructure with sustainable materials to lessen the carbon footprint of each citizen,

Urging the international expansion of the European Union’s ongoing Climate-ADAPT Program under which participating states plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, increase total energy consumption from renewable energy sources by 20%, and increase energy efficiency by 20%,

Deeply concerned that permafrost (soil matter frozen for more than two years) in the Arctic, Baltic States, Northern American States, Scandinavian States, and the Russian Federation region will thaw and release, in excess, methane and carbon into the atmosphere, as acknowledged by a 10-year research on climate change by NASA,

Distressed by the fact that, according the OECD projects, by 2070, the sea level rise will imperil 35 billion USD in assets, while endangering millions of humans lives and recognizing that the Small Islands Development States (SIDS) are some of the most vulnerable territories to climate change consequence,

Recalling the Kyoto Protocol on climate change (1998) and fully aware that the most worrying climate changes are caused by man through the increasing emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere affecting aspects of life on our planet,

Highlighting the importance of the Global Adaptation Network in sharing sustainable agricultural strategies to promote resilience,

Bearing in mind the importance of General Assembly Resolution (GA/12085) of 2018 which stressed the importance of international cooperation and the National Climate Assessment expressing that infrastructure around the world has been compromised by the severe changes in weather patterns,

Encouraging all Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) made by the United Nations in 2005 is recognized within the Member States actions,

Acknowledging the importance of General Assembly resolution 72/132, which stresses the International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development,

Keeping in mind the ideas stated by Pope Francis in 2015 expressing “the violence that exists in the human heart is also manifest in the symptoms of illness that we see in the Earth, the water, the air, and in living things,”
Recognizing the rising temperatures affecting climate change within the 43ed Session in Nairobi, Kenya in 2016 and how these shifts affect the nation,

Recognizing the importance of experienced emergency managers in leading immediate disaster relief and recovery through the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC),

Fully alarmed by the critical challenges and issues Climate Change pose to Small state islands such as Japan and other Member States, as Japan is surrounded by seas and about 73% of the State is forested, mountainous, and unsuitable for agricultural, industrial, or residential use, as a result, the habitable zones are mainly located in or near coastal areas,

Calling upon Member States to act upon United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme 2/6 (2016),

Firmly dedicated to the Agreement on Cooperation and the Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic made by the Arctic Council (2011), recognizing the economic potential offered by the arctic sea-route and the many changes to come in the region,

Recalls the efforts made by the Leadership Development Programme (LEAD) in empowering young professionals in generating new innovative ideas to encourage development,

Reaffirms the efforts made by the Global Environment Facility in making successful investments towards the planet, and environmental focused education,

Bearing in mind that World Economic Forum states that the increase of global temperature will cause a global sea level rise of between 1.7 and 3.2 feet by 2100 and that many cities will be exposed to rising seas and storm surges disasters,

Bearing in mind that over the past years, more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by weather changes disasters which cost at least US$1.3 trillion,

1. Affirms the right of states to employ firm discretion in the implementation of their Climate Adaptation Strategies;

2. Recommends the establishment of a framework that will encourage Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), net-zero buildings at a regional based level by:

   a. Assessing environmental conditions, geographic limitations and natural disaster incidence for devising an appropriate architectural plan through:

      i. Devising national policies on recovery strategies and reconstruction of buildings and infrastructure that considers the geographical location, settlements and special needs to their respective population;

      ii. Promoting UNDP professional education programs focused on the surrounding environments, in a manner which will empower the local communities to participate in the decision, design and construction processes while taking advantage of their already existing materials by:

         1. Constructing buildings that will have the performance and effectiveness of LEED and net-zero buildings in two credit category areas such as energy and environment quality;

         2. Providing LEED certification and/or Net-Zero certification to buildings that follow environmental and sustainable criteria;
3. Recommends the expansion of regionally efficient energy production methods to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with an emphasis in expanding clean energy programs as seen in hydroelectric, wind, geothermal, nuclear, tidal energy, and solar energy;

4. **Further requests** funding, subsidies, and support for stakeholders in farming and food technology to;
   
a. Be able to replace cattle or farming feed with an alternative that will reduce the amount of methane produced by their secretions into the atmosphere;
   
b. Incentivize education and promotion of plant-based alternatives to produce in educational institutions and workplaces;
   
c. Research methods on reducing the escape of methane and carbon from permafrost thawing into the atmosphere and effective methods of compressing permafrost methane liquefaction into commoditized and bankable energy;

5. **Calls** for the creation of the Resilience Bonds Program that would be supervised and implemented by the UNDP regional offices to promote the use of the resilience bonds, aimed at but is not limited to the SIDS and to encourage financial investment as well as Public and Private Partnership;

6. **Insists** on promotion the adoption of adaptation strategies and programs with the aim of preventing and reducing environmental risks through:
   
a. The growth of green spaces in cities, the construction of eco-friendly infrastructures and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
   
b. Creation of resilience systems in urban services such as electricity grids, residential complexes and transport networks;
   
c. Technologies in order to record local climatic conditions and implement adaptation programs for specific needs of each individual country;
   
d. The plastic removal from the oceans and renewable energy;

7. Supports the further development of sustainable agriculture strategies and the advancement of network sharing throughout developing nations;

8. **Supports** an expansion on UNDP’s resilient infrastructure and energy program where cities will be aided further in order to prevent damage in water systems and electrical infrastructure;

9. **Invites** all Member States to partner with a variety of dedicated stakeholders, international institutions, non-governmental organizations and industry associations to provide a forum for international leadership on renewable energy and the development of policy for the rapid expansion of renewable energies in developing and industrialized economies;

10. **Encourages** fellow Member States to increase their contributions for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to help aid first responders in the event of a crisis;

11. **Designates** Member States to the attention of the affect's climate change is having on agriculture regarding aspects such as:
    
a. The effects on crops due to the changing rain patterns and establishing an organization that can measure and control these properties;
    
b. The variety of temperatures that change the growth control leaving plant life hard to maintain and suggests Member States to create a greenhouse system for a more regulated outcome;
12. **Addresses** how the change in temperatures affect the planet and wishes to create an education program that teaches citizens about their rural areas and how to make them as efficient as possible;

13. **Further requests** that funding be made possible to deploy more emergency managers to disaster prone areas and to support the appointment of local leaders to help coordinate relief following natural disasters;

14. **Invites** Member States to follow guidelines provided by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to undertake a study on climate change, to provide future projections of coastal erosion based on representative concentration pathway scenarios;

15. **Recommends** Member States to take full knowledge of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Regional Workshop on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for Coastal Transport Infrastructure in the Caribbean which gives examples for sea level rise adaptation from ports in Japan and Indonesia;

16. **Calls** for the UNDP’s support for the communities already settle in the Arctic region to implement a resilience plan for a healthy and sustainable growth of the region;

17. **Encourages** Member States to partner with the UNDP Leadership Development Programme by promoting professionals in areas such as engineering, technology, architecture, and urban planning to collaborate with the LEAD crisis prevention and recovery focused practice areas for the purpose of:

   a. Empowering professionals from diverse areas to become educated in areas of their own fields and develop their ideas, knowledge and skills;

   b. Creating an idea hub for implementation strategies of innovative resilient strategies focused on nations that lack the resources and expertise for the development of the respective frameworks;

18. **Advise** Member States to draw lessons from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) that aims to transfer technologies to Small Island Developing States and other developing countries to enhance their capacity to choose and adapt know-how, experience and equipment to local conditions and integrate them with indigenous technologies;

19. **Urges** Member States to implement hard engineering projects like sea walls, surge barriers, water pumps and overflow chambers to keep out water; it is important also to adopt an environmental approach involving recovery land and restoration of mangroves and wetlands to help cities cope with flood water inundation;

20. **Calls** for United Nations to promote the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, institution funded by the UNDP and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), which helps governments to move from a culture of disaster response to one of prevention and vulnerability reduction; enhancing urban policy design and implementation for more resilient and inclusive urban development.