

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development Programme



Conference B

United Nations Development Programme

Committee Staff

Director	Diego Padilla
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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

Code	Topic	Vote
UNDP/1/1	Urbanization and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/2	Urbanization and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/3	Urbanization and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/1/4	Urbanization and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
UNDP/2/1	Building Climate Change Resilience through Adaptation Strategies	Adopted without a vote

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.



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Urbanization and Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for
4 Sustainable Development” (2015) that lists 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG),
5
6 *Referring* to the Sustainable Urbanization Strategy in 2016 outlining UNDP’s support to sustainable,
7 inclusive and resilient cities specifically in developing countries,
8
9 *Guided* by the efforts of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) multi-year program of work
10 during the period of 2003 and 2017,
11
12 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/256 “New Urban Agenda” (2016) which is committed to
13 creating cities that promote adequate housing and a standard of living, universal access to safe and
14 affordable sanitation, agriculture, education, infrastructure and waste disposal, energy, and livelihoods
15 without discrimination,
16
17 *Underlining* the United Nation Conference of Human Settlements (1976), which confirm the importance of
18 sustainable development to ensure adequate shelter and making human settlement safer, healthier,
19 equitable, sustainable, and productive for all citizens through the construction of the green infrastructure
20 with sustainable materials,
21
22 *Welcoming* the efforts made by the European Union’s URBACT to help create solutions for challenges
23 faced during urbanization,
24
25 *Aware* of the imperative nature of SDG 7 and the lack of funding available to many developing nations
26 that prevents its implementation as assessed in the Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/50
27 identifying sustainable development challenges,
28
29 *Conscious* of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (69/283), that outlines
30 strategies to prevent human and economic losses from disasters, calling for laws and regulations in urban
31 planning that promote higher safety standard,
32
33 *Noting* the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 that empowers the role of local governments;
34 promotes information sharing, innovation, and inclusive partnerships across international, regional,
35 national, and local levels,
36
37 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 72/226 (2017), which calls on Member States and the UN
38 system to implement the New Urban Agenda through international cooperation, national legislation and
39 policies, and comprehensive financing strategies, involving the international funds, Member State
40 contributions, the private sector as well as international development banks, for sustainable urban
41 investments,
42
43 *Emphasizing* the need for inclusive national development and growth that encompasses the needs of
44 citizens in overpopulated urban areas, disenfranchised rural areas and single-industry townships, under
45 the precedent of government body decentralization in Germany and South Africa and, capital relocation
46 strategies of Brazil and Nigeria, as well as the publication ‘Capital Cities: Varieties and Patterns of
47 Development and Relocation’ by Routledge Research in Planning and Urban Design,
48

49 *Bearing in mind* the lack of sustainable infrastructure in both urban and rural areas throughout the world,
50 citing the 15 trillion USD infrastructure gap underlined by the World Economic Forum and the lack of
51 knowledge on comprehensive infrastructure project preparation and execution tools expounded by the
52 Global Futures Council (GFC),

53
54 *Reiterating* the importance of innovative and fair financing mechanisms such as micro-financing programs
55 and public-private partnerships based on the principles outlined in the UNDP Microfinance and Financial
56 Services Projects to complement efforts by development banking institutions and foreign investors,

57
58 *Keeping in mind* of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project which highlighted the impact of
59 climate change on food security and the agricultural sector in developing nations,

60
61 *Considering* the SDG 9 and 11 on the importance of sustainable capacity building education by
62 recognizing the need of sustainable facilities where students and educators can be involved in the
63 creation of a sustainable future,

64
65 *Reminding* the need for efficient waste management as established in United Nations Environment
66 Assembly resolution 1/5 on June 24th, 2014,

- 67
68 1. *Calls for* the reimplementation of the CSD multi-year program to evaluate and encourage sustainable
69 progress in both urban and rural areas which will:
70
71 a. Continue to oversee activities established in the mandate functions set out in General Assembly
72 resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, with amendments such as:
73
74 i. Member state expertise and mentorship panel, that will assist with frameworks and plans for
75 addressing the issues identified by CSD, and communicating balanced solutions to states in
76 similar situations;
77 ii. Inclusion of regional organizations such as, but not limited to, ASEAN, African Union, and
78 Arab Maghreb Union, in order to provide insights regarding local implementation and
79 feasibility;
80 iii. Implementation addressed in every 2-year cycle including a feasibility report for participating
81 states during the next cycle;
82
83 b. Follow a topic cluster-based meeting to further organize cross-linking issues, barriers, constraints,
84 case studies, key implementation actors and what has been done by:
85
86 i. Emphasizing rural, social, technological and economic infrastructure and agricultural
87 development;
88 ii. Expanding through collaborations at the regional level with UNDP missions within the
89 Member States;
90
91 c. Fund support for the development of sustainable urban and rural areas will be assured through
92 the accomplishment of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda commitments and through respective
93 multilateral, national and international development banks and partnerships by:
94
95 i. Incorporating UNDP earmarked funding channels assigned at a country and regional level;
96 ii. Encouraging collaboration between UNDP and governmental institutions for establishing
97 government cost-sharing arrangements that will use participating member state resources in
98 conjunction with UNDP for development projects;
99
100 2. *Requests* the adoption of eco-friendly lifestyles by Member States and ensuring universal access to
101 affordable, reliable and modern energy services in both urban and rural residential areas through:
102
103 a. Welcoming foreign investments from UNDP's vertical funds channel including, but not limited to,
104 The Global Environment Facility, UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Funds and various development

- 105 agencies in collaboration with the private sector to provide loans for micro-financing
106 intermediaries that work in less economically developed regions and rural areas;
107
- 108 b. Collaboration with the CSD member state panel in order to achieve a comprehensive and diverse
109 environment for collaboration and implementation goals;
110
- 111 3. *Resolves* on the establishment of a framework that will encourage Leadership in Energy and
112 Environmental Design (LEED), net-zero buildings, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk
113 Reduction at a regional based level by:
114
- 115 a. Assessing environmental conditions, geographic limitations and natural disaster incidence for
116 devising an appropriate architectural plan through:
117
- 118 i. Devising national policies on recovery strategies and reconstruction that considers the
119 geographical location, settlements and special needs to their respective population;
120 ii. Encouraging the establishment of disaster resilience and preparedness plans for effective
121 response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction;
122
- 123 b. Promoting UNDP professional education programs focused on the surrounding environments, in
124 a manner which will empower the local communities to participate in the decision, design and
125 construction processes while taking advantage of their already existing materials by:
126
- 127 i. Constructing buildings that will have the performance and effectiveness of LEED in two credit
128 category areas such as energy and indoor environment quality;
129 ii. Providing LEED certification to buildings that follow environmental and sustainable criteria;
130
- 131 c. Obtaining funding through Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Central
132 Emergency Fund, The Adaptation Fund for underfunded first allocation, and the UNDP
133 administered Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTF);
134
- 135 4. *Further recommends* the implementation of the Waste Wise Campaign of UN-Habitat under the
136 framework of the New Urban Agenda for the purpose of establishing sustainable areas through:
137
- 138 a. Promoting the 5 Rs – Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Refuse, to support the public-private
139 partnership within the United Nations Capital Development Fund, administered by the UNDP to:
140
- 141 i. Foster waste management projects which address collection, transportation, treatment, and
142 disposal of both organic and material waste;
143 ii. Support the adoption of the European Union's policy on the banning of single-use plastics
144 and adapting it to how Member States might see fit;
145
- 146 b. Encouraging the collaboration between non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Member States,
147 and the private sector through the CSD agenda to further research and develop waste
148 management and disposal in both urban and rural areas;
149
- 150 5. *Proposes* the creation of a guideline for alleviating congested urban areas through the movement of
151 government functions throughout disenfranchised suburban and rural regions to ensure balanced
152 sustainable development by:
153
- 154 a. Framing the guideline to ensure effective and sustainable decentralization through risk-mitigating
155 capacities such as the periodical movement of one government body every two CSD cycles, over
156 a period of seven cycles, resulting in the economic and social stimulus three different suburban or
157 rural areas, with one final cycle for review and assessment of the program, as well as, economic,
158 social, and tax incentives to stake holding households and companies that relocate alongside the
159 government bodies;
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- 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.



Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Urbanization and Sustainable Development

- 1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*
2
3 *Reiterating its conviction to the Charter of the United Nations (1945) and its proposed higher standards of*
4 *living, full employment, conditions of economic and social progress, and development as outlined in*
5 *Article 55 Clause 1,*
6
7 *Remembering the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), also known as*
8 *the Rio Summit, as the first major global meeting following the Cold War that stressed the importance of*
9 *cooperation for sustainable development,*
10
11 *Observing the positive impact of Public-private partnerships (PPPs), as stated in the Rio+20 Conference*
12 *in 2012, which encouraged joint venture projects to build large-scale infrastructure projects such as*
13 *schools and providing basic social services namely access to water, sanitation and electricity, specifically*
14 *in developing nations,*
15
16 *Recognizing General Assembly resolution 69/213 (2014), which stresses the role of transportation to be*
17 *critical to the sustainable development and growth of urban areas,*
18
19 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
20 *Development” (2015) and further expanding upon Sustainable Development Goal 4 to ensure inclusive*
21 *and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,*
22
23 *Reminding the international community of its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*
24 *adopted in 2015, specifically goal 17 which addresses the means of implementation and the revitalization*
25 *of global partnerships,*
26
27 *Further recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal 11 adopted in 2015 which aims to*
28 *make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,*
29
30 *Stressing once again the New Urban Agenda goals established under Habitat-III meeting of 2016 by*
31 *promoting adequate housing and standard of living, infrastructure, waste disposal and energy,*
32
33 *Acknowledging the significant damage to infrastructure following natural disasters, particularly in urban*
34 *areas, in accordance with the Building Back Better report from 2017,*
35
36 *Reaffirming the importance of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 (2018) which reaffirms the*
37 *importance of building resilient and inclusive cities,*
38
39 *Resolving that funding partnerships are essential to UNDP’s effectiveness in achieving results and that*
40 *funding partners include governments, international financial institutions, the private sector and*
41 *foundations,*
42
43 1. *Reaffirms its belief in the existence of a collaborative network of shared standards of living beyond*
44 *state borders by forming bonds to further the mission of SDG 8 through:*
45
46 a. *The increase of employment opportunities for vulnerable groups, specifically women, urban*
47 *poor, unemployed rural labor as well as low-income urban residents;*
48

- 49 b. The implementation of annual economic evaluations regarding the needs and concerns of
50 human and economic capital;
51
- 52 2. *Requests* an increase in the utilization of regional information-sharing networks associated with the
53 UN, such as UN Global Pulse, nrg4SD (Network of regional governments for sustainable
54 development), and Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data which seek to eliminate
55 gaps in observation networks and aggregate data relevant to the network's members;
56
- 57 3. *Recommends* the implementation of city-to-city networks, in both developed and developing nations,
58 such as the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network where appointed local leaders can
59 share successful strategies with each other to increase communication between local governments;
60
- 61 4. *Further recommends* that Member States enter PPPs as they may increase overall capital, increase
62 innovation and most importantly increase procurement of funds for further implementation of the
63 SDGs;
64
- 65 5. *Suggests* that Member States provide disincentives to own private vehicles through developing more
66 effective public transportation systems and limiting available public parking spaces on local and
67 regional levels to improve the sustainability of urban cities in the reduction of greenhouse gas
68 emissions;
69
- 70 6. *Requests* that Member States incorporate educational programs into existing education models, such
71 as the SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee, which provides a forum to ensure more coordinated
72 support for the realization of education targets and inform youth about the importance of SDGs;
73
- 74 7. *Encourages* Member States to increase communication between Member State governments and
75 their constituents by enhancing civic participation and increasing awareness through educational
76 opportunities;
77
- 78 8. *Suggests* an International Conference on Financing for Development, which includes mobilizing
79 international resources for development, foreign direct investment and other private flows as seen in
80 the 2002 Monterrey Conference;
81
- 82 9. *Recalls with grave concern* the importance of sustainable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels by
83 considering the implementation of cleaner energy sources such as hydroelectric, solar and wind
84 energy;
85
- 86 10. *Further requests* that Member States support efforts to up-zoning in small urban areas as done by the
87 United States Department of the Interior with U.S. Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the
88 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to address critical deferred maintenance needs;
89
- 90 11. *Expresses its support* to the revision of existing infrastructures and the continuous maintenance of
91 sewage systems and urban planning formats by revisiting existing sewage frameworks to adapt to the
92 demands of climate change resilience;
93
- 94 12. *Encourages* the integration of sustainable energy structures, like solar heating systems, in population
95 centers to increase energy production diversity in the interest of resilience and aid in the prevention of
96 adverse weather, both regionally and globally;
97
- 98 13. *Further recommends* the investment by Member States in resilient urban infrastructure to protect
99 physical capital such as the Road-Project in Philippines that withstood the devastating Typhoon
100 Haiyan in November 2013;
101
- 102 14. *Calls upon* private sector actors to increase funding of the UNDP budget from 1% to 5%, an increase
103 of only USD 225,000,000, worldwide in the interest of long-term employment opportunities and
104 sustainable urban development;

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108

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.



Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Program

Topic: Urbanization and Sustainable Development

1 *The United Nations Development Program,*
2
3 *Confident that the realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 can make cities and human*
4 *settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,*
5
6 *Recognizing the New Urban Agenda (UN-Habitat III) that calls for a shared vision on sustainable future*
7 *with well-managed urbanization for both developing and developed countries,*
8
9 *Guided by UNDP's Sustainable Urbanization Strategy that outlines frameworks on rapid urbanization in*
10 *developing countries and its consequences for sustainable development,*
11
12 *Concerned by the 2015 UN-Habitat Report on the increasing impacts of Climate Change on coastal cities*
13 *and Small Islands Developing States in relation to natural disasters, human settlement, and urban*
14 *poverty,*
15
16 *Deeply concerned by World Population Prospect report that expects half of the world's population to live*
17 *in cities by 2030, and the economic, social and political challenges associated with that,*
18
19 *Reaffirming the Sendai Framework on Disaster Reduction that highlights the importance of appropriate*
20 *strategies on disaster risk management,*
21
22 *Having considered the New Urban Agenda affirming that regions in the world are experiencing challenges*
23 *on sustainable urbanization related to infrastructure, quality of life and housing,*
24
25 *Referencing the SDG 13 that calls for the strengthening of resilient and adaptive capacity to climate*
26 *change hazards and natural disasters in all countries,*
27
28 *Noting that by 2030 natural disasters are expected to cost cities worldwide 314 billion USD each year and*
29 *push 77 million urban residents into poverty,*
30
31 *Recalling Article 26(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that education shall be*
32 *directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human*
33 *rights and fundamental freedoms, and shall promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all*
34 *nations, racial or religious groups and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance*
35 *of peace,*
36
37 *Recalling SDG 4 that ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning*
38 *opportunities for all by considering education a public good essential for peace, tolerance, human*
39 *fulfillment and sustainable development,*
40
41 *Further recalling the Incheon Declaration (2015) that supports sustainable education and development*
42 *based on human rights and dignity,*
43
44 *Keeping in mind United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)'s Early Childhood Education and School*
45 *Readiness Program which aims to ensure the adequate preparation of children for school and create*
46 *learning opportunities for all children in both rural and urban areas,*
47
48 *Recognizing United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s Global Action*
49 *Program which emphasizes education as a key to achieving full employment and poverty eradication,*

50
51 *Strongly convinced* that the fundamental aspiration under SDG 1 needs to be achieved through strong
52 collaboration among Member States to pull resources together to end poverty and realize economic
53 equality by safeguarding individual wellbeing and reducing disasters,
54
55 *Recalling* the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, up to 1.8 billion
56 people around the world lack access to drinking water services nor basic sanitation,
57
58 *Bearing in mind* that by 2030, UN-Habitat estimates that 3 billion people will need adequate and
59 affordable housing,
60
61 *Recalling* SDG 2 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which works towards achieving food
62 security and promoting sustainable agriculture,
63
64 *Taking note* of already agreed upon financial frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goal
65 Fund, Adaptation Fund, *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and *Res*
66 *72/226* that calls for close collaboration among Member States, private sector, and international
67 development banks to meet sustainable urbanization,
68
69 1. *Encourages* Member States to devise national and regional mechanisms to mitigate natural disasters
70 and other hazards by:
71
72 a. Creating awareness on city resilience and early warning systems through simulation
73 exercises, in particular drawing lessons from the Ferghana Valley in Uzbekistan simulation
74 design that equipped citizens with the necessary skills to prepare, react and survive in cases
75 of natural disasters;
76
77 b. Devising policies on recovery strategies and reconstruction that take into account the
78 geographical location, settlement and special needs of their respective population;
79
80 c. Strengthening regional coordination for rapid and effective recovery strategies and
81 reconstruction efforts through adequate preparedness for natural disaster calamities and swift
82 deployment of logistics as successfully employed by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
83 Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency;
84
85 d. Stressing the critical importance of microfinance initiatives in Disaster Risk Reduction in
86 Member States to improve livelihood options, reduce poverty, and risk vulnerability to natural
87 hazards as implemented by the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*;
88
89 e. Encouraging United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to
90 continue its financial assistance to aid developing countries in their objective to become
91 resilient cities and to combat natural disaster and execute the 100 Resilient Cities Project
92 with a view to realize sustainable urbanization;
93
94 2. *Recommends* Member States to adopt and implement local and national Disaster Risk Reduction
95 strategies, move to involve people and communities in decision making policies, coordinate the
96 different stakeholders in the public and private sectors, and promote the role of technology in
97 disaster-sensitive areas implemented and developed in the *New Urban Agenda for Sustainable*
98 *Development*;
99
100 3. *Encourages* Member States to develop a national *Disaster Prevention Plan*, an outline of all actions
101 to be taken to reduce the risk of avoidable disaster and minimize the loss should a disaster occur,
102 and referencing the use of technological advances which can help prevent natural disasters as it is
103 noted in the *UNISDR*;
104

- 105 4. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate UNICEF’s Early Childhood Education and School Readiness
106 Program to urban environmental resilience and its challenges including lessons on green
107 infrastructure, changing environmental behavior, re-thinking perceptions on cities and urban planning
108 within the scope of available funds under the Sustainable Development Goal Fund;
109
- 110 5. *Invites* Member States to implement the main action areas of the Global Action Program (UNESCO),
111 launched at the World Conference on Education on Sustainable Development in Japan (2014) which
112 include advancing policy support for mainstreaming Education on Sustainable Development (ESD) in
113 particular taking into account its contribution to SDG 11 through the transformation of learning and
114 training environments through whole-institution approaches; building capacities of teachers,
115 educators, and trainers; empowering and mobilizing youth; and accelerating sustainable solutions at
116 local level on sustainable urbanization;
117
- 118 6. *Further recommends* the expansion of the Global Infrastructure Forum’s mission, in collaboration with
119 UNESCO’s ESD program, to integrate the critical role of environment-focused education in Member
120 States to foster public engagement and create values, actions, and methods of sustainable and
121 resilient cities;
122
- 123 7. *Strongly encourages* Member States to pursue programs that alleviate urban poverty in line with
124 Sustainable Development Goal 2 and enhance urban food self-sufficiency through the implementation
125 of creative strategies such as:
126
- 127 a. Introducing urban farming by drawing lessons from Antigua and Barbuda’s National Backyard
128 Gardening Program that benefited thousands in food self-sufficiency and reduced urban
129 poverty realized with available funds from UNFAO;
130
- 131 b. Constructing greenhouses within urban communities to lower the costs of groceries for
132 families as well as explore alternative energy options such as thermal generating plants or
133 wind power plants to further provide resource generators which were expressed in the
134 *Greenhouses For Poverty Plan* in 2018;
135
- 136 c. Further familiarizing vertical urban farming that mitigates climate change while dealing with
137 the challenges of urbanization as executed in Cuba’s Project Life which immensely
138 contributed to food self-sufficiency, water conservation, and environmental protection;
139
- 140 8. *Recommends* that Member States adopt programs such as the UNDP - Waste Management
141 Program, and their multiple projects, that focuses on ensuring adequate and robust sewage networks
142 and water supply for sustainable urbanization in particular by focusing on access to safe and potable
143 water system and further encourages UN funding projects, such as the UN Environment Fund and
144 Global Environmental Facility Trust Fund, to provide partial or complete funding to such programs
145 towards meeting sustainable urbanization under SDG 11;
146
- 147 9. *Calls upon* government and private institutions to design creative financial systems to work in
148 collaboration with UN-Habitat’s Right to Adequate Housing Project, that aims to provide funds for
149 urban dwellers with limited resources to achieve adequate housing through the establishment of
150 microfinance and community-saving schemes that provide credits with a longer period of return and
151 for lesser interest rates;
152
- 153 10. *Endorses* the efforts of UN programs, such as UNdata, in their efforts to collect data for analysis and
154 understanding the pattern and trends of urban migration, with the collaboration of Member States by
155 employing a fact-finding mission in willing Member States designed to find the multitude of needs that
156 arise with the increased growth of urbanization including: education, housing, disaster risk reduction
157 and sanitation; with the proper engagement of these programs cities will be conducive for future
158 migrations, allowing for a more sustainable future.



Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Urbanization and Sustainable Development

- 1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*
2
3 *Deeply concerned* by the doubling of the global urban population by 2050, as projected by the
4 *Department of Transport and Urban Development (2005) report* by the World Bank Organization,
5
6 *Firmly dedicated* to the realization of the 17 Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) adopted in 2015 by
7 the General Assembly (A/RES/70/1),
8
9 *Alarmed* by the impact urbanization will have on metropolitan housing, transport, and sanitation
10 infrastructure and their subsequent effects on municipal resources, economic prosperity, and public
11 health as stated in the *National Report of Pakistan for HABITAT III (2015)* within the United Nations
12 General Assembly resolution 66/207 and 67/216 on the “Implementation of the outcome of the United
13 Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human
14 Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)”,
15
16 *Noting* the necessity of urban landscapes to properly research and understand general issues facing their
17 municipal development and the importance of the United Nations Research Institute for Social
18 Development (UNRISD) in providing helpful insight to Member States regarding pertinent social issues,
19
20 *Inspired* by the *Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 (2018)*, which required local business actors
21 and government officials to agree on the need to engage in local level dialogue in order to promote urban
22 resilience and sustainable development,
23
24 *Encouraging* all Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that the World Bank’s *3 Big Ideas*
25 *to Achieve Sustainable Cities and Communities (2018)* are acknowledged in Member State actions,
26
27 *Guided* by the *Sustainable Urbanization Strategy* adopted by the UNDP in 2016, which approaches the
28 matter of making cities more resilient and sustainable through government, business, and community
29 cooperation,
30
31 *Recalling* the importance of the United Nations Habitat III Conference in Quito, which resulted in the
32 General Assembly resolution 71/256 on the “*New Urban Agenda*”, and facilitated dialogue among 2,000
33 regional government and business figures to address contemporary urban development dilemmas,
34
35 *Calling attention* to the importance of cooperation among Member States and their cities to face issues
36 arising from urbanization, in reference to the United Nation Social Development Network (UNSDN), to the
37 International Urban Cooperation (IUC) initiatives, and the United Cities and Local Government of Africa
38 (UCLG),
39
40 1. *Calls Upon* Member States to immediately acknowledge the development issues within their own
41 metropolises, specifically through supporting a United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)
42 partnership with the Rockefeller Foundation in order to expand the 100 Resilient Cities Challenge,
43 which will aid city officials by:
44
45 a. Informing urban planners of the unique problems facing their locale that can be exacerbated
46 by increased urbanization through drafting specific action plans that state and address said
47 challenges;
48

- 49 b. Allowing municipal leaders to have progress and data reports readily available, in order to
50 inspire specific policy reform and technological adoption;
51
- 52 2. *Requests* that cities are held accountable of ensuring local databases are current and reliable, in
53 cooperation with national databases, as data indicators are critical in measuring the progress of
54 Member States through their periodical report for the SDGs;
55
- 56 3. *Supports* a partnership of UN-Habitat with the UN Conference on Trade and Development to pool
57 funds in hopes to create a sub-forum to the World Investment Forum held every five years in Lisbon
58 starting in 2020 designed to encourage dialogue and cooperation among international, national,
59 regional, and local government and business officials to encourage the development of joint public
60 and private infrastructure projects in order to:
61
- 62 a. Address the poor conditions and insufficient supply of housing in urban landscapes, and their
63 subsequent strains on municipal resources;
64
- 65 b. Improve already existing infrastructure and develop new public transport infrastructure to
66 make cities more productive and energy efficient;
67
- 68 c. Ensure access to sanitary water and proper sewage systems for all communities to improve
69 health outcomes;
70
- 71 4. *Urges* Member States to meet to discuss urban development issues more frequently through
72 reducing the bi-decennial cycle of the United Nations Habitat Conference to a decennial cycle due to
73 the constantly changing nature and the broad implications of urban development issues;
74
- 75 5. *Suggests* the inclusion of different industry stakeholders, such as the International Agri-Food Network
76 and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, in the decision-making process of
77 urban planning and sustainable development initiatives of locales via panel discussions that foster
78 debate among white and blue collar interests to better understand the needs and concerns raised by
79 labor and capital;
80
- 81 6. *Encourages* that further research be conducted by UNRISD to thoroughly inform Member States
82 about the general economic and social costs incurred by the joint effect of increased urbanization and
83 inadequate infrastructure, as well as other questions pertinent to urban development;
84
- 85 7. *Invites* Member States to promote the implementation of the World Bank Public-Private Partnerships
86 as an innovative financial policy and using the UNSDN communication technology to achieve
87 sustainable cities through:
88
- 89 a. Strengthening finance on a municipal level, notably by streamlining domestic and
90 international investment in public infrastructure projects;
91
- 92 b. Promoting the importance of the connectivity between cities in hopes to allow for faster
93 economic growth and the free flow of labor and capital among urban locales through planning
94 and incorporating economic and social inclusion to foster economic growth and reduce urban
95 poverty;
96
- 97 c. Facilitating global partnership opportunities using the City Resilience Programme and
98 reinforce their connection through investor to support countries in their urban resilience work;
99
- 100 8. *Embraces* initiatives to promote inclusivity in Member State urbanization strategy in hopes to further
101 integrate the most vulnerable in order to make economies more open and accessible, an example of
102 which being the UN Women initiative Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces (SCSP) that strengthened
103 the safety of women in cities;
104

- 105 9. *Intends* to offer a service helping cities to cooperate and navigate in the inspirations of network
106 programs initiatives such as:
107
- 108 a. The work by the UN Social Development Program to create a network to share experience
109 regarding the achievement of the SDGs;
110
 - 111 b. Local initiatives made by United Cities and Local Government of Africa in which they work
112 closely with cities to ensure development and the European IUC to pair cities to enhance
113 cooperation;
114
 - 115 c. Creating a similar networking system to the UNDP and making it universally accessible for
116 cities, based on the three aforementioned initiatives with specific intent to promote
117 sustainable development and urbanization from city to city through:
118
 - 119 i. Operating from the main UNDP office in New York that would offer a voluntary
120 program for the involvement of cities;
 - 121 ii. Offering a global platform for cities to be matched with those that have similar scale
122 to share their challenges and solutions by ensuring a thorough matching process of
123 cities who are open to cooperate;
 - 124 iii. Promoting a range of urbanization topics wherein cities may be guided into the
125 realization of SDG 11.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNDP/2/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Building Climate Change Resilience Through Adaptation Strategies

1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*
2
3 *Recalling* the right of equality of sovereign states, as mandated by the *Charter of the United Nations*
4 Article 2 Section 1,
5
6 *Emphasizing* the United Nation Conference of Human Settlements (1976), which confirm the importance
7 of sustainable development to ensure adequate shelter and making human settlement healthier,
8 equitable, sustainable, and productive for all citizens through the construction of the green infrastructure
9 with sustainable materials to lessen the carbon footprint of each citizen,
10
11 *Urging* the international expansion of the European Union's ongoing Climate-ADAPT Program under
12 which participating states plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20%, increase total energy
13 consumption from renewable energy sources by 20%, and increase energy efficiency by 20%,
14
15 *Deeply concerned* that permafrost (soil matter frozen for more than two years) in the Arctic, Baltic States,
16 Northern American States, Scandinavian States, and the Russian Federation region will thaw and
17 release, in excess, methane and carbon into the atmosphere, as acknowledged by a 10-year research on
18 climate change by NASA,
19
20 *Distressed* by the fact that, according the OECD projects, by 2070, the sea level rise will imperil 35 billion
21 USD in assets, while endangering millions of humans lives and recognizing that the Small Islands
22 Development States (SIDS) are some of the most vulnerable territories to climate change consequence,
23
24 *Recalling* the Kyoto Protocol on climate change (1998) and fully aware that the most worrying climate
25 changes are caused by man through the increasing emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere
26 affecting aspects of life on our planet,
27
28 *Highlighting* the importance of the Global Adaptation Network in sharing sustainable agricultural
29 strategies to promote resilience,
30
31 *Bearing in mind* the importance of General Assembly Resolution (GA/12085) of 2018 which stressed the
32 importance of international cooperation and the *National Climate Assessment* expressing that
33 infrastructure around the world has been compromised by the severe changes in weather patterns,
34
35 *Encouraging* all Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that the *Renewable Energy*
36 *Policy Network for the 21st Century* (REN21) made by the United Nations in 2005 is recognized within the
37 Member States actions,
38
39 *Acknowledging* the importance of General Assembly resolution 72/132, which stresses the International
40 cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development,
41
42 *Keeping in mind* the ideas stated by Pope Francis in 2015 expressing "the violence that exists in the
43 human heart is also manifest in the symptoms of illness that we see in the Earth, the water, the air, and in
44 living things,
45

46 *Recognizing* the rising temperatures affecting climate change within the 43ed Session in Nairobi, Kenya
47 in 2016 and how these shifts affect the nation,
48

49 *Recognizing* the importance of experienced emergency managers in leading immediate disaster relief
50 and recovery through the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC),
51

52 *Fully alarmed* by the critical challenges and issues Climate Change pose to Small state islands such as
53 Japan and other Member States, as Japan is surrounded by seas and about 73% of the State is forested,
54 mountainous, and unsuitable for agricultural, industrial, or residential use, as a result, the habitable zones
55 are mainly located in or near coastal areas,
56

57 *Calling upon* Member States to act upon United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations
58 Environment Programme 2/6 (2016),
59

60 *Firmly dedicated to the Agreement on Cooperation and the Aeronautical and Maritime Search and*
61 *Rescue in the Arctic* made by the Arctic Council (2011), recognizing the economic potential offered by the
62 arctic sea-route and the many changes to come in the region,
63

64 *Recalls* the efforts made by the Leadership Development Programme (LEAD) in empowering young
65 professionals in generating new innovative ideas to encourage development,
66

67 *Reaffirms* the efforts made by the Global Environment Facility in making successful investments towards
68 the planet, and environmental focused education,
69

70 *Bearing in mind* that World Economic Forum states that the increase of global temperature will cause a
71 global sea level rise of between 1.7 and 3.2 feet by 2100 and that many cities will be exposed to rising
72 seas and storm surges disasters,
73

74 *Bearing in mind* that over the past years, more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by weather
75 changes disasters which cost at least US\$1.3 trillion,
76

77 1. *Affirms* the right of states to employ firm discretion in the implementation of their Climate Adaptation
78 Strategies;
79

80 2. *Recommends* the establishment of a framework that will encourage Leadership in Energy and
81 Environmental Design (LEED), net-zero buildings at a regional based level by:
82

83 a. Assessing environmental conditions, geographic limitations and natural disaster incidence for
84 devising an appropriate architectural plan through:
85

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

89 ii. Promoting UNDP professional education programs focused on the surrounding
90 environments, in a manner which will empower the local communities to participate in
91 the decision, design and construction processes while taking advantage of their
92 already existing materials by:
93

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

97 2. Providing LEED certification and/or Net-Zero certification to buildings that
98 follow environmental and sustainable criteria;
99

- 100 3. Recommends the expansion of regionally efficient energy production methods to reduce greenhouse
101 gas emissions with an emphasis in expanding clean energy programs as seen in hydroelectric, wind,
102 geothermal, nuclear, tidal energy, and solar energy;
103
- 104 4. *Further requests* funding, subsidies, and support for stakeholders in farming and food technology to;
105
106 a. Be able to replace cattle or farming feed with an alternative that will reduce the amount of
107 methane produced by their secretions into the atmosphere;
108
109 b. Incentivize education and promotion of plant-based alternatives to produce in educational
110 institutions and workplaces;
111
112 c. Research methods on reducing the escape of methane and carbon from permafrost thawing
113 into the atmosphere and effective methods of compressing permafrost methane liquefaction
114 into commoditized and bankable energy;
115
- 116 5. *Calls* for the creation of the Resilience Bonds Program that would be supervised and implemented by
117 the UNDP regional offices to promote the use of the resilience bonds, aimed at but is not limited to
118 the SIDS and to encourage financial investment as well as Public and Private Partnership;
119
- 120 6. *Insists* on promotion the adoption of adaptation strategies and programs with the aim of preventing
121 and reducing environmental risks through:
122
123 a. The growth of green spaces in cities, the construction of eco - friendly infrastructures and the
124 reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
125
126 b. Creation of resilience systems in urban services such as electricity grids, residential
127 complexes and transport networks;
128
129 c. Technologies in order to record local climatic conditions and implement adaptation programs
130 for specific needs of each individual country;
131
132 d. The plastic removal from the oceans and renewable energy;
133
- 134 7. Supports the further development of sustainable agriculture strategies and the advancement of
135 network sharing throughout developing nations;
136
- 137 8. *Supports* an expansion on UNDP's resilient infrastructure and energy program where cities will be
138 aided further in order to prevent damage in water systems and electrical infrastructure;
139
- 140 9. *Invites* all Member States to partner with a variety of dedicated stakeholders, international institutions,
141 non-governmental organizations and industry associations to provide a forum for international
142 leadership on renewable energy and the development of policy for the rapid expansion of renewable
143 energies in developing and industrialized economies;
144
- 145 10. *Encourages* fellow Member States to increase their contributions for the UN Office for the
146 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to help aid first responders in the event of a crisis;
147
- 148 11. *Designates* Member States to the attention of the affect's climate change is having on agriculture
149 regarding aspects such as:
150
151 a. The effects on crops due to the changing rain patterns and establishing an organization that
152 can measure and control these properties;
153
154 b. The variety of temperatures that change the growth control leaving plant life hard to maintain
155 and suggests Member States to create a greenhouse system for a more regulated outcome;

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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. *Advises* 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.