Highlighting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, which emphasizes the need to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, as well as Goal 13 that focuses on reducing the global footprint,

Confident in the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan for 2014-2019, which emphasizes the need for climate proofing, urban planning with consideration for regional climate changes and alterations, supporting developing nations to meet the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing the “common but differentiated responsibilities” of developed and developing States, as outlined in the Kyoto Protocol, in reducing greenhouse gas emissions,

 Acknowledging that General Assembly resolution 65/151 encourages Member States to promote education and awareness of climate change to reduce the 68% of the world’s energy consumed in urban areas,

Cognizant of the challenges faced by underdeveloped countries in combating climate change, such as natural disasters, due to highly populated slum areas with limited sustainable housing,

Guided by the annual Re-Invest Conferences, where Member States create incentives for private companies that make domestic investments in alternative energy,

Recognizing the importance of sharing international collaboration, information sharing among Member States on the creation and development of sustainable measures to further regional collaboration, and the necessity of modernizing oil dependent economies to further global agenda, while respecting the interest of Member States,

Applauding Member States who have adopted national plans regarding the mitigation of climate change that includes regional collaborations in the energy sector to effectively utilize available resources and technologies in domestic environmental initiatives,

Recognizing Member States who have previously developed and established the concept of Smart Cities, which works with the nature, land and topography to develop sustainable and durable foundations of cities, and have progressed in building a universal framework,

Highlighting the progress of UN-Habitat’s Slum Upgrading Programme that seeks to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers in Member States, and the efforts to implement sustainable urbanization initiatives through urban planning, which addresses the issues of overcrowding and slum in urban centers,

Noting with satisfaction that there is 8% reduction in the production cost of Passive Houses, an independent “building standard” that seeks to maximize energy efficiency and to reduce CO² and other greenhouse gas emissions,

The United Nations Human Settlements Program,

1. **Encourages** Member States to adopt a framework modeled after Passive Houses and to work towards the goal of using at least 51% renewable energy and 72% CO²-free emissions through:

   a. collaborating with the European Union, African Union, European Investment Bank, the Africa, Asia, Inter-American Development Banks, and private sectors;
   
   b. creating practical working models of sustainable towns and passive homes based on the four temperate zones (equatorial, arid sub-tropical, temperate and polar) to provide Member States with
methodologies that are relevant to their respective climates with diverse technologies including but not limited to:

i. Equatorial Climates: use of steep roofs and high ceilings to promote natural ventilation and cooling ventilation and cooling of interior spaces;

ii. Arid Sub-Tropical Climates: use of trombe walls in arid climates to cut down heat gain during the day and release heat during the night; minimizing southern exposure on homes to decrease heat gain during the day; orienting new towns and developments so that southern exposures are minimized;

iii. Temperate Climates: use of insulation and thermal mass to reduce energy usage and improve comfort in buildings;

iv. Polar Climates: use of thick, airtight walls to reduce energy usage and improve interior comfort of buildings. Elongate southern exposure to take advantage of solar heat gain;

c. considering applying the designs of passive houses in necessary areas;

2. Encourages, in line with commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals, the creation of the Smart City framework that serves as a toolkit of ecologically responsible best practices, which focuses on the individual needs of urban spaces, level of infrastructure development, and financial resources available through:

a. integrating recycling and composting into waste management to convert waste energy to fuel and ensure waste-water;

b. investing in smart power grid solutions that can dynamically respond to fluctuating energy supply and demand through:

i. creating more reliable supply of electricity through state estimation technology, which will allow for error detection and self-healing networks, and the creation of less centralized power grids that are more withstanding against natural disasters and rolling blackouts;

ii. investing in transmission and distribution infrastructure that can transport energy bidirectionally, which will allow the creation of distributed generation systems that could further allow homes and businesses to produce and share electricity, instead of relying entirely on centralized power generators;

iii. implementing smart energy meters, which quickly measures and shares energy use in homes, businesses, and digitally coordinate energy use information with consumers, grid operators, and power generators;

c. applying diverse and local green energy solutions to minimize transportation costs and, at the same time, aim to meet energy demands during peak hours;

d. furthering implementing solar panels and wind turbines to provide power to individual homes and businesses within a distributed generation energy system, in coordination with the smart power grid systems;

e. encouraging investment in sustainable technology that supports individual power generation, which helps serve communities and individuals currently outside of developed power grid systems;

f. promoting public electric charging stations to induce the usage of electrically charged vehicles, which will reduce traffic congestion and transportation time, while improving public safety and reduce pollution;
establishing and strengthening with diverse partners to seek and secure funding of these Smart Cities, through:

considering contracting with specialized technological companies that have experiences with partnering with governments in developing Smart Technology Smart Cities;

strengthening cooperation between developed and developing countries to guide nations with financial challenges in the funding of this initiative, which has previously been accomplished through sponsorships, such as with India and Sweden;

inviting international investors to invest in Member States national fund for Smart Cities;

3. **Emphasizes** the importance of participation of Member States in contributing to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the purpose of funding investments for alternative energy development and to allow for loan interest deferments to avoid a system of dependency in developing Member States;

4. **Encourages** a partnership with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UN-Energy for the purpose of expanding the Global Renewable Energy Education and Training (GREET) program to strengthen partnerships and to facilitate the GREET program involvement specifically in areas of development and urbanization by:

   a. focusing regionally and locally on highly populated and urban areas to ensure that the proper allocation of resources are distributed appropriately within Member States;
   
   b. providing culturally and politically sensitive assistance to promote the use of alternative energy sources;
   
   c. organizing and offering training programs to be specified on different levels, including continuing training for professionals, educators, and technicians;
   
   d. developing and implementing energy training curricula that emphasizes urbanized areas both in developing and developed Member States;

5. **Encourages** that all Member States make advantageous use of pre-existing partnerships, which can be applied for funding and increasing the utilization of alternative energy sources already in place, such as the following initiatives already supported by the United Nations:

   a. the Secretary-General’s Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, which acquires funding from private and public sectors, and allocates it specifically towards the use of sustainable energy for the purpose of:

      i. mitigating climate change;
      
      ii. fostering economic and social development;
      
      iii. alleviating and eradicating poverty;
      
      iv. increasing the stability of energy access;
      
      v. furthering the progress of achieving self-sustaining capacity within energy sectors;

   b. The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program (REEEP), which invests in clean energy markets through global network of Regional Secretariats and encourages:
i. the reduction of Carbon Dioxide emissions from Member States to combat climate change through the generation of energy access for all;

ii. increased economic opportunities through the development of alternative energy initiatives;

iii. the formation of sustainable markets in partnership with local and regional actors;

6. 
Stresses the importance of implementing education initiatives within bilateral and trilateral agreements, especially in areas highly dependent on fossil fuels, and focusing on raising awareness of the devastating effects of greenhouse emissions through:

a. supporting youth training initiatives, which mentors youth to become environmentally aware, to provide further information of alternative energy sources, and provides youth with training workshops to utilize these sources within their communities, such as The Youth Energy Summit (YES) and The International Student Energy Summit (ISES);

b. encouraging Member States to consider integrating education modules established by the Cities and Climate Change Academy into the curricula of universities, emphasizing how climate change is a pressing issue in urban areas;

c. collaborating with The Kingdom of Norway and the European Investment Bank (EIB) to create and fund an office within Cities and Climate Change Academy that focuses on educating adolescents on environmental friendly lifestyle practices;

7. 
Supports capable Member States to develop incentives domestically to spur investment to encourage alternative energy implementation for community development, such as:

a. establishing feed-in tariffs to bring in foreign investment;

b. creating tax benefit programs for local and regional communities applying alternate energy solutions;

c. instituting import and export trade programs to lock in interest rates and commodity values for alternate energy resources;

8. 
Decides to expand the role of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (UNHHSF) to act as a “green-starter,” which would make funding available to States burdened by limited capacities to establish and maintain sustainable development; and, at the same time, would incentivize Nations’ renewable energy investments with the intention of establishing long-term alternatives to non-renewable energies, to further implement SDG;

9. 
Further requests the establishment of an UNHHSF sub-committee charged with monitoring and providing comprehensive reports through field studies of implementation and progress made towards Member States’ approved sustainable energy development goals through:

a. promoting the implementation of alternative resources by granting continued participation in the program and continuing allocation of funds to Member States that effectively utilize previously granted funds;

b. conducting scientific research on the impact of climate change as it pertains to Member States and their unique vulnerabilities;

c. taking initiatives such as, but not limited to: clean energy infrastructure construction, self-sustaining green energy areas, and grassroots projects, to encourage youth participation in the promotion of sustainable energy;
d. organizing a panel of independent experts appointed by the committee for oversight of the above; and, appointing workers, researchers, and managers, to work bilaterally with applicant States;

10. Emphasizes priority on applications from Member States that are most susceptible to the effects of climate change, but may not have the capacity to respond adequately, by:

a. providing an analysis of the State’s current energy resource and urban pollution situations to be reviewed by the UNHHSF sub committee to determine how to address each applicant’s current energy needs;

b. encouraging Member States to present a ten-year national plan in the application of requested energy assistance from the committee;

11. Endorses the research of oil-derived polymers to engineer sustainable alternative uses for oil products through:

a. the participation with Foreign Direct Investments to assist the funding of research in developing nations;

b. taking initiatives to increase to use of oil-based polymers in the construction of new urban settlements and burgeon economic enticement to transition oil-based economies;

c. utilizing the Climate Change Technical Support Team to incorporate effective research into alternative oil uses;

d. conducting research of using anaerobic digestion in waste water treatment plants to harness energy without the use of fossil fuels;

12. Promotes the expansion of the Data Distribution Center of the Intergovernmental Panel Climate Change, an international database highlighting global adoptive efforts in mitigating climate change, with responsibilities of:

a. conducting and providing statistics on the positive effects of sustainable technology and project, such as the change in carbon dioxide emissions, fossil fuel consumption, budget, etc.;

b. collecting and analyzing data, along with promoting the use of mobile apps, sensors and facial recognition software to make cities safer;

13. Requests the Slum Upgrading Programme of the UN-Habitat to include reconstructing the infrastructure of slum homes, inline with Sustainable Development Goal 11, to adhere the effects of environmental climate change in Member States affected by high slum populations by:

a. incorporating a more stable reconstruction floor plan to the design phase of the program;

b. increasing joint collaboration with World Bank and civil society organizations, such as Slum Aid;

c. encouraging Member States of greater social and economic progress to invest in the modernization of domestic slums;

14. Suggests that regional organizations and Member States utilize NGOs such as The Solar Electric Light Fund (SELF) that specializes in the development of specific areas of alternative energy sources including but not limited to:

a. solar power;

b. hydroelectric power;
c. geothermal power;

d. wind power;

15. Recommends Member States to form a national expert team of Urban Planning, Construction, and Housing to combat the issue of slums and overcrowding by creating sustainable housing while maintaining cultural and ethnic ties through:

a. creating new housing units where they are constructed annually over a set period of time;

b. emphasizing and promoting the involvement of local authorities to utilize simple yet effective methods of construction that can be adapted to respective regions using the materials readily available;

c. involving youth in the construction and planning to develop sustainable housing in each region, while encouraging the cooperation with UNESCO’s sustainable urbanization education program to simultaneously educate future generations in urban planning to best suit the continuous growth of each city;

d. respecting differences and preserving the cultural practices in each region by designing housing and urban centers;

e. applying to and using funding provided by the IMF and World Bank to make the initial investment of capital into this project while educating the local community on how to properly manage the financial sustainability of this project over time;

f. collaborating between developed and developing Member States to share lessons learnt and methods in effective budgeting and allocation to support each other to become more self sufficient in sustainable housing initiatives;

16. Recommends the development of a voluntary fund coordinated through the Youth Advisory Board of UN-HABITAT for the purpose of:

a. the ideals expressed in the Youth Advisory Board forums can be implemented locally, regionally, nationally, or internationally;

b. encouraging Member States to contribute to this fund in order to allow students the opportunity for direct participation in the alternative energy sector through research programs, community initiatives;

17. Inviting Member States to provide financial support towards green energy projects and Smart City solutions through means such as, but not limited to:

a. provide tax incentives to companies who wish to implement green energy in their homes;

b. partnering with civil society organizations to compliment and fund Green Energy and Smart City solutions;

c. issue green bonds to finance renewable energy, which offer longer maturity periods, third-party credit enhancement and more flexible covenants;

d. promoting Social Impact Bonds (SIB) among private bond buyers, which is contingent on social outcomes agreed upon by both the investor and the issuer;

e. promoting energy efficiency loans for individuals who want to upgrade their homes with more energy efficient heating and cooling systems, water recycling equipment, and insulation upgrades.