



CONFERENCE A

National Model United Nations • New York
22-26 March 2015 (Conf. A)



**Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Environmental
Programme (UNEP)**

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

Committee Staff

Director	Jordan Drevdahl
Assistant Director	Ariane Larouche
Chair	Haley King
Rapporteur	Stevay McRoberts

Agenda

- I. Financing International Climate Change Technology Transfer
- II. Sustainable Development of the Arctic
- III. Resource Efficiency In Urban Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNEP/1/1	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	94 in favor; 19 against; 19 abstentions
UNEP/1/2	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	87 in favor; 7 against; 37 abstentions
UNEP/1/3	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	83 in favor; 11 against; 26 abstentions
UNEP/1/4	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	78 in favor; 35 against; 29 abstentions
UNEP/1/5	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	92 in favor; 20 against; 12 abstentions
UNEP/1/6	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	71 in favor; 20 against; 39 abstentions
UNEP/1/7	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	50 in favor; 25 against; 50 abstentions
UNEP/1/8	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	87 in favor; 22 against; 19 abstentions
UNEP/1/9	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	84 in favor; 8 against; 32 abstentions
UNEP/1/10	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	60 in favor; 30 against; 39 abstentions
UNEP/1/11	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	52 in favor; 30 against; 39 abstentions
UNEP/1/12	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	60 in favor; 20 against; 33 abstentions
UNEP/1/13	Resource Efficiency In Urban Development	70 in favor; 23 against; 28 abstentions

Summary Report

The UNEP held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Financing International Climate Change Technology Transfer
- II. Sustainable Development of the Arctic
- III. Resource Efficiency In Urban Development

The session was attended by representatives of 130 states and three observers. On Sunday evening, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II and began discussion on topic of Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development.

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 17 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as waste management, upgrading slums, and technology transfer. The committee was very positive and eager to work. Because of the high number of working papers and due to the similarity in content, the Dais encouraged some working groups to merge their papers. Working groups were open to this idea and began discussions. Some of these groups attempting to merge were unable to reach a consensus and the merge did not occur, but four of the groups were able to merge their papers and this resulted in two merged working papers.

On Wednesday, 15 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted 13 resolutions following voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues such as: waste management, water, transportation, and technology transfer. Throughout the meeting, the committee was cooperative and willing to compromise in order to achieve consensus.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP),*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the results of the United Nations World Water Assessment Program's 2015 report,

4

5 *Emphasizing* projects addressed in Article 5 Part II of the Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of
6 International Watercourses, which stresses that states have equal access to and use of trans boundary water sources,

7

8 *Encouraged by the passing of Agenda 21 and the success of the Rio+20 report, The Future We Want in 2012,*
9 *aiming to implement effective strategies for sustainable development;*

10

11 *Echoing* the sentiment of the Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) Committee on Sustainable Development,
12 and recognizing sustainable urban development as playing a vital role in the continued success and stability of water
13 conservation in cities,

14

15 *Believing* in tangible efforts for developing clean water resources, improving irrigation and agriculture, urban
16 development and hydroelectric power,

17

18 *Realizing* a need for new, efficient, and sustainable ways to transport water for the purpose of fruitful domestic and
19 agricultural harvest,

20

21 *Recognizing* the mismanagement of water as a prevalent issue in growing urban centers,

22

23 *Bearing in mind* the cost of implementing the goals regarding clean and safe water in urban centers, the cooperation
24 of the public and private sector for Member States as emphasized in Agenda 21 as well as financial support from
25 Official Development Assistants and regional banking institutions are paramount for success,

26

27 *Expresses its hope* for international cooperation on building an explicit framework for water desalination, creating
28 new technology with natural and energy based desalination for safe and clean water to provide to both cities and
29 rural communities;

30

31 1. *Suggests* using "Smart Irrigation Systems" via a report by the Environmental Center for Arab Towns (ECAT) to
32 maximize energy efficiency and optimize water usage through:

33

34 a. *Bubbler Irrigation Systems*, working on a "per plant" basis, *Drip Irrigation Systems*, allowing proper
35 space for water *Automatic Soil Water-Based Irrigation Control Systems*, maintain water levels of crops
36 without manual labor are effective and innovative ways for managing water resources,

37

38 b. *Improving irrigation efficiency* helps with agriculture and water transportation, minimizing
39 environmental harm caused by excess applied water and subsequent agrichemical leaching while
40 making the industry more sustainable;

41

42 2. *Calls upon* developed states to continue providing assistance to developing countries in the expansion of urban
43 development, implementation of technology to further progress, and create water projects to aid people in
44 developing urban areas:

45

46 a. *Educating* states and cities on environmental construction and urban development,

47

48 b. *Developing* of water purification systems to control recycle solid waste and wastewater,

49

- 50 c. Working with Member States for comprehensive solutions to problems concerning water scarcity and
51 sustainability issues,
52
- 53 3. *Desires* the construction of more efficient water storage facilities in cities, to enable easy and efficient
54 distribution of potable water to homes and businesses for purposes of consumption and energy production by:
55
- 56 a. Improving upon existing infrastructure and methods of water purification,
57
- 58 b. Continuing the work of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) with the creation of a joint water supply
59 system taking seawater from outside the Gulf and distributing it to urban city centers in developing
60 countries on an international level;
61
- 62 4. *Recommends* for the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation to integrate the use of
63 experts from Member States, regarding water rights and financing sustainable water projects and facilitates
64 open dialogue that extends throughout the global and specific regional communities to aid in negotiation over
65 resources, gives recommendations for sanctions and policy initiatives, and appoint regional experts to work on
66 specific water related projects;
67
- 68 5. *Encourages* financial aid from the Green Climate Fund, as well as individual Member States, to help finance
69 research, and share technology to provide universal access to clean water.;;
70
- 71 6. *Invites* Member States combating desertification and drought, to develop and manage the use of water
72 resources, and use water resources for renewable and sustainable energy.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the complex and diverse array of challenges faced by many cities around the globe regarding the
4 effective and thoughtful use of resources,

5

6 *Further recognizes* the importance of dialogue between stakeholders, such as heads of government, Non-
7 Government Organizations (NGO), donors and civil society, in accordance with the 6th paragraph of *The Future We*
8 *Want*, developed by the Rio 20+ Conference,

9

10 *Noting* the 17 goals and 169 targets as proposed by the United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable
11 Development Goals, the United Nations aims to continue their advancement on development by emphasizing
12 sustainable development in urban areas,

13

14 *Recognizing* the complex and diverse array of challenges faced by a multitude of cities on an international scale
15 regarding the effective and thoughtful use of resources, emphasized by the *UNEP International Resources Panel:*
16 *Decoupling Natural Resource*,

17

18 *Recognizing* the need to address environmental issues as outlined in A/RES/27/2997 which details the mandate of
19 the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which includes the power to create subsidiaries in order to
20 implement environmental policies,

21

22 *Recognizing* the need for a cohesive technology transfer mechanism, A/RES/68/210 which emphasizes importance
23 of increasing the role of private sector companies,

24

25 *Noting* the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient Partnership (REEEP) in conjunction with A/RES/68/218 which
26 promotes the need for sustainable development using renewable energy technology while protecting the
27 environment,

28

29 *Noting with approval* ECOSOC Resolution E/ECE/RPM/2011/4 which addresses the improvement of energy
30 efficiency to gradually eliminate inefficient non-renewable energies and achieve a long term emission reduction
31 target,

32

33 1. *Calls upon* the *UNEP* to implement ideas from the *Cities Alliance* and *Sustainable Cities Programme* into a
34 joint operation titled the *International Sustainable Cities Organization (ISCO)* to address, in addition to
35 humanitarian development strategies, the promotion of increasing resource efficiency in urban development
36 within any Member State regardless of their development status;

37

38 2. Encourages ISCO to establish and maintain involvement in the renewable energy sector through the
39 implementation of environmentally friendly infrastructure to sustain economic development within urban areas
40 while remaining environmentally conscious;

41

42 3. *Urges* ISCO to identify and categorize cities globally that share similar conditions measured on multiple criteria
43 in order to aid in the implementation of solutions employed by cities that are in the same category based on:

44

45 a. Examining cities from a financial perspective, ISCO will analyze the average income of the
46 population, and the ability to independently fund projects,

47

48 b. Identifying annual precipitation, monthly temperatures, daily duration of sunlight, elevation, and
49 geographic location,

50

- 51 c. The evaluation of cities' past and present advancements in infrastructure, such as levels of
52 development, primary forms of transportation, and existing utility infrastructure,
53
- 54 d. Considerations of the size and demographics of the population, as well as the density of the cities;
55
- 56 4. *Emphasizes* the need for further implementation of water efficient energy sectors in regional urban centers and
57 incentivizing this approach through the creation of partnerships to facilitate the collaboration between ISCO, the
58 REEP and Energy Saving International to promote sustainable development in urban areas;
59
- 60 5. *Welcomes* Member States of ISCO, as well as other participating green energy organizations, to increase their
61 role in the facilitation of cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the form of an annual meeting held in
62 Yerevan, Armenia beginning April 22, 2016 to:
63
- 64 a. Increase private sector partnerships to allow for investment opportunities while providing
65 technological innovation to flourish within urban areas,
66
- 67 b. Allow for Non-Governmental Organization's and Intergovernmental Organization's crucial role in
68 improving the overall sustainability in cities globally;
69
- 70 6. *Calls for* ISCO to establish Area Possibility Reports based off of the Lithuanian *Indicator Model and Ranking*
71 *of Sustainable Revitalization Alternatives of Derelict Property* on urban areas that have been abandoned,
72 mismanaged or destroyed within Member States to allow for:
73
- 74 a. Flourishing economic activity surrounding the area by attracting relevant stakeholders,
75
- 76 b. Increased reuse of resources within areas that are seen as a positive development model,
77
- 78 c. Rejuvenation of the areas with the purpose of achieving positive environmental development;
79
- 80 7. *Urges* ISCO Member States to gradually increase the use of renewable resources, while remaining conscious of
81 the possible effects that rapid economic energy transitions will have on the global economy, with the end goal
82 of achieving renewable resource independence;
83
- 84 8. *Encourages* ISCO Member States to recognize the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals and the
85 emphasis placed on promoting sustainable development in urban areas, as well as the emphasis placed on access
86 to natural resources.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP),*

2

3 *Emphasizing* Goal 7 and Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals, which plan to ensure environmental
4 sustainability and promote global partnerships for development,

5

6 *Reaffirming* the global need for the commitment towards renewable energy sources and sustainable development, as
7 prescribed under the *Kyoto Protocol* (1997),

8

9 *Noting with appreciation* the work of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (1982) in
10 regulating international maritime laws,

11

12 *Viewing with appreciation* the potential of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
13 (UNFCCC) Green Climate Fund,

14

15 *Understanding* that scarce, limited, and polluted water resources is a primary limiting factor to sustainable
16 development within developing countries, as declared in *General Assembly Resolution 58/217* (2003),

17

18 *Recognizing* the importance of water and desalination technology to all societies affected by water scarcity as
19 expressed in *General Assembly Resolution 47/192* (1992),

20

21 *Deeply conscious of* the detrimental health effects of uranium, mercury, and lead toxicity in soil and water,
22 specifically in urban areas, as well as acknowledging the steps taken by the international community to begin
23 removing uranium tailings in *General Assembly Resolution 68/218* (2014),

24

25 *Realizing* the need for urgent action regarding air pollution, through the promotion of integrated transport policies
26 and plans and stressing the fact that urban areas are in need of efficient and affordable transport,

27

28 *Acknowledging* the work conducted by Sustainable Development Strategy for Central Asia (SDS CA) on sustainable
29 development,

30

31 *Noting with concern* that many current regional energy programs only utilize one method of sustainable energy
32 production which limits the further involvement of potential partner states to these programs,

33

34 *Drawing attention* to the fund allocation mechanism of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) created by the
35 Conference of Parties (COP) regarding the transfer of climate technologies in order to improve resource efficiency
36 in urban development,

37

38 1. *Encourages* the expansion of the mission of the International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre
39 (IGRAC) to include a supervisory and mediatory role in the development and sustainable utilization of
40 transnational aquifers and groundwater resources through, but not limited to:

41

42 a. Oversight of regional and individual Member State action plans regarding water infrastructure
43 development in relation to groundwater and aquifer reserves;

44

45 b. The supervision of development and construction of necessary infrastructure in order to ensure
46 sustainable extraction of groundwater resources to aid in combatting water scarcity issues;

47

48 2. *Endorses* the creation of a framework for urban development that would function to protect water quality and
49 promote water resource sharing and management by:

50

- 51 a. Modeling the legal and mediation frameworks of UNCLOS in the division of maritime borders, taking
52 into account the focus of the Convention on the protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses
53 and International Lakes (UNECE Water Convention) of 1992;
54
- 55 b. Encouraging neighboring states that share a common water resource, such as a river, to seek
56 cooperative management of that resource in such a way that would:
57
- 58 i. Be decided upon and mediated by knowledgeable representatives from both countries having
59 access to the water resource,
60
- 61 ii. Take into account the availability of other water resources when defining how access to the
62 water resource will be equitably divided,
63
- 64 iii. Address both the general management of water resources as well as the sharing of river flows,
65 so that countries may not excessively dam water upstream;
66
- 67 c. Ensuring that, in times of conflict between parties where the agreement is violated, continued civilian
68 access to water would be upheld by the UN-Water Thematic Priority Area (TPA) on Transboundary
69 Waters,
70
- 71 d. Reducing trans-boundary contamination by implementing monitoring systems at the source of
72 contamination and promoting means of information sharing and creating interstate programs on the use
73 and protection of water resources,
74
- 75 e. Creating a model for infrastructure that would address issues regarding:
76
- 77 i. Existing water infrastructure by ensuring that any operation is made with the agreement of all
78 the concerned countries and that respect of a mutually beneficial and responsibility-sharing
79 situation is maintained,
80
- 81 ii. Projects in progress by creating a collaborative framework with the concerned countries
82 dwelling on the same ecological and infrastructural norms;
- 83 3. *Emphasizes* the improvement of energy efficiency and promotion of technologies for sustainable development
84 through:
85
- 86 a. Use of renewable energy sources in sustainable development such as, but not limited to, solar or wind
87 powered water desalination plants to regulate water desalination under United Nations Sustainable
88 Development (UNSD), to establish Public and Private Partnerships to fund, implement, and maintain
89 facilities,
90
- 91 b. Increased cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and International Desalination
92 Association (IDA) within respective borders to aid in ensuring positive shift towards green alternatives
93 to all desalination and energy methods used by Member States;
94
- 95 4. *Promotes* the expansion of existing regional cooperation agreements, such as the *Central Asia South Asia*
96 *Electricity Transmission and Trade Project* (CASA 1000), and the creation of new power sharing agreements
97 by establishing sufficient mediation capacity to oversee the creation of such programs, developing appropriate
98 infrastructure to allow multiple forms of renewable energy sources to be “pooled” together for the benefit of
99 regional partners, and creating regional councils to ensure that any agreement reached by partner states
100 maintains emphasis on sustainable energy to encourage urbanization and industrialization within the regional
101 bloc;
102
- 103 5. *Further encourages* the expansion of the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR)
104 under the UNEP’s Disaster and Conflicts branch, in conjunction with the United Nations Office for Disaster
105 Risk Reduction (UNISDR), to encompass:
106

- 107 a. Planning, organization, and conduction of joint measures for warnings about hydro-meteorological and
108 other harmful natural phenomena, including the examination of potentially-bursting lakes, thawing
109 glaciers, and/or potential mudflow risk,
110
- 111 b. Creation of risk management systems to address prevention and response to detrimental ecological
112 situations on an individual and regional level;
113
- 114 6. *Further promotes* the continuation of favorable conditions for the introduction of resource-saving, low-
115 waste, waste-less, and pollution reducing technologies by:
116
- 117 a. Developing new methods and technologies on natural resource reproduction, secondary resource use,
118 and waste disposal,
119
- 120 b. Creating and enhancing national strategies and regional programs on waste management,
121
- 122 c. Improving of normative-legislative regulations in the area of waste management, including the
123 establishment of systematic registration and collection control, transportation, sterilization, and
124 storage,
125
- 126 d. Expanding inter-sectoral development programs, including the integration of ecological policy to the
127 waste management process,
128
- 129 e. Improving product innovation within major industries;
130
- 131 7. *Recommends* the use of financial arrangements to ensure sustainable urban development which consists of, but
132 not limited to:
133
- 134 a. Utilizing the requirement on Annex II parties to provide financial support to developing
135 countries under UNFCCC's Green Climate Fund,
136
- 137 b. Encouraging the establishment of public private partnerships to ascertain increased
138 research in sustainable urban development,
139
- 140 c. Seeking cooperation with international financial institutions, in particular International Monetary Fund,
141 World Bank, Asian Development Bank, New Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment
142 Bank, and Annex II partnerships which would, among other actions to endorse the provision of
143 subsidized loans through major domestic, regional, and development banks as a part of a
144 comprehensive incentive framework to involve private sector involvement;
145
- 146 8. *Supports* the reduction of emissions to reduce air pollution by:
147
- 148 a. Requesting governments to promote environmentally friendly public and private transportation in
149 urban areas such as the use of electric, non-motorized, and natural gas vehicles, and to utilize health-
150 conscious building materials in the construction of urban developments, which decrease air pollutants,
151
- 152 b. Enhancing regional and international cooperation with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) in
153 air pollution reduction action programs and reminding parties of the Kyoto Protocol to submit reports
154 regarding specific greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*

2

3 *Acknowledging RES/66/288/2012 of 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and*
4 *Productions Patterns* framework of the United Nations Council on Sustainable Development that emphasizes the
5 development of an Urban Management Program and Sustainable Cities Program to improve the efficiency in urban
6 areas,

7

8 *Guided by Innovative Financing for Development (2012)* to create urban infrastructural development, which reduces
9 environmental pollution and the inefficient use of fuel,

10

11 *Recognizing the Africa-EU partnership 2 UNIONS, 1 VISION* and the potential for diaspora bonds as a promising
12 alternative to traditional development financing,

13

14 *Encourages* intergovernmental organizations and other stake holders, such as the World Trade Organization, in
15 supporting Member States to develop protocols and standards to monitor the flow of remittances,

16

17 *Acknowledging* the proposed goals the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) draft report *Financing*
18 *for Sustainable Development: Implementing the SDGs through Effective Investment Strategies and Partnerships*
19 (2015), which expresses the importance of constituting public-private partnerships for global financial development,

20

21 *Recalling*, A/RES/69/199 and mentioning the adoption of the 10th principle during the United Nations Compact
22 Leaders Summit on 24 June 2004, which stated corruption as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain",

23

24 *Referring* to the UN Millennium Development project A/RES/55/2 and A/RES/64/292 to guidelines on sustainable
25 development for hydroelectric infrastructure,

26

27 *Guided* by paragraph 34.5 of Agenda 21 highlighting the opportunities of the Transfer of Technology, and paragraph
28 34.18/e/v recalling the financing Mechanism,

29

30 *Alarmed* by the report *State of Broadcast 2014*, which is drawing attention on efficiencies regarding Internet access
31 as a tool for technology transfer

32

33 *Inspired* by achievements of the *World Trade Center*,

34

35 *Believing* in the importance of a responsive and dynamic urban development planning system,

36

37 *Emphasizing* Resolution (A/RES/33/14) of the *Buenos Aires Plan of Action* to illustrate the role of technical co-
38 operation among developing countries,

39

40 *Echoing* Resolution (A/RES/68/223) of the 17th *Session on Globalization and Interdependence with the sub-item*
41 *"Culture and Sustainable Development"* that recognizes the potential of culture and traditional knowledge as drivers
42 for the sustainable development,

43

44 *Fully aware* of the potential for *Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21* to broaden the human and
45 social capital basis of society so as to reach the poor and urban informal sector,

46

47 *Guided* by the *Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development* to collaborate with one another to gain access
48 to financial resources, ensure capacity-building, and the use of modern technology to bring about development and
49 technology transfer,

50

- 51 1. *Intends* to use Green District Weeks implemented by experts under control of the UNEP with the Urban
52 Management Program and Sustainable Cities Program by holding a yearly exhibition in developing countries
53 that highlights advancements in sustainable infrastructure and urban efficiency;
54
- 55 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of creating the necessary infrastructures, like road construction, to promote new
56 transportation, expand regional trade and encourage global interaction;
57
- 58 3. *Urges* states to implement diaspora bonds in order to raise funds for specific infrastructural projects like
59 pollution monitoring systems, that are to be constructed in rural areas previously caught in poverty traps;
60
- 61 4. *Encourages* the further use of official government diaspora offices for the purpose of marketing bonds that
62 directly link to remittances to urban development:
63
- 64 a. Interest on these bonds is paid annually and is free from taxation,
65
- 66 b. These bonds are registered in the purchaser's name and can be transferred to a second party to promote
67 liquidity;
68
- 69 5. *Directs* the public-private partnership of technology transfer be more willing to negotiate binding contracts at a
70 multi-national regional level, to ease costs of technology usage, which reduces the financial risk of technology
71 transfer in developing countries without fear of being subject to more aggressive means privatization;
72
- 73 6. *Supporting* the push for web-based marketing campaign such as websites and social media, which helps guide
74 citizens of developing countries to increasingly recognize the corruption involving urban resource efficiency
75 and use such resources to expose governmental corruption at both the national and international level;
76
- 77 7. *Recommends* the spread clean energy and Aquacell technology with the use of hydroelectric energy to promote
78 the reuse of Waste Water and diffusion of electric power to rural areas in developing states;
79
- 80 8. *Endorses* the use the transfer of technology in order to further capacity building process referring to resource
81 efficiency in urban development;
82
- 83 9. *Draws* attention to the promptness to grow technology transfer receiving Member States as a vital factor for
84 determining the overall process-efficiency resolving around following infrastructural aspects:
85
- 86 a. Education,
87
- 88 b. Access to internet connection,
89
- 90 c. Basic access to clean water, green energy, and transportation;
91
- 92 10. *Urges* national governments to create favorable conditions supporting the transfer of technology especially
93 encouraging private sector involvement by implementation of measures such as but not limited to:
94
- 95 a. The implementation of standardized technology transfer channels in order to improve process-
96 efficiency and access to technologies especially regarding FDI's,
97
- 98 b. Adapt monetary policies in order to optimize asset exchange,
99
- 100 c. Implementation of fiscal incentives,
101
- 102 d. The reduction of costs of capital;
103
- 104 11. *Encourages* free trade agreements affecting the raw material and technology base of entrepreneurial activities;
105

- 106 12. *Acknowledges* that urban development plans should be determined by national governments in order to meet
107 region specific activities;
108
- 109 13. *Takes note of 33/134 Buenos Aires Plan of Action* to encourage technical cooperation for the mutual benefit of
110 developing countries and increase support for the technical and physical diaspora networks to create social
111 capital building;
112
- 113 14. *Further recommends* advancing urban sustainability by funding civil society groups to influence communities
114 into effective decision makers on policies in the urbanization process to build sustainable, efficient cities
115 through developing social integration;
116
- 117 15. *Emphasizes* the importance that social networks and civic associations have in urbanization and the transfers of
118 green technologies between diaspora working abroad and their country of origin;
119
- 120 16. *Further invites* the rest of the global community to participate in the initiative: *4 The Future Generation* that
121 focuses on infrastructure, green technology transfer, social capital building and finance.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1-5

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*

2
3 *Alarmed by the fact that up to 80 percent of the world's population is expected to reside in cities by 2050 according*
4 *to the UNEP Initiative for Resource Efficient Cities (2012),*

5
6 *Guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically to*
7 *article 25 that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of*
8 *his family,*

9
10 *Concerned about how trade distortion mechanisms, such as quotas, tariffs and subsidies to green technologies,*
11 *artificially increase the competitiveness of existing firms and negatively affects the potential development of*
12 *emerging firms in both advanced and developing economies,*

13
14 *Deeply concerned that current levels of resource consumption across key areas of energy, water and waste are*
15 *unsustainable,*

16
17 *Disturbed by the overwhelming reliance of industrial and developing Member States, and with particular emphasis*
18 *regarding the situations of Small Island Developing States, on fossil fuels to power their economies and the need to*
19 *develop renewable energy infrastructure,*

20
21 *Believing in the importance of investing in current and future generations of Member States with the knowledge to*
22 *advance and propagate resource efficiency through education and advertising,*

23
24 *Alarmed by how the current functioning of international intellectual property rights regimes is embedded within the*
25 *international trade system and is generating conflict between human necessities and private property rights,*

26
27 *Affirming our commitments under the 2010 Cancun Climate Conference to contain global warming in the 21st*
28 *century to an increase of 2 degrees Celsius,*

29
30 *Highlighting the importance of The Future We Want (A/RES/66/288) (2011) where Heads of State recommitted to*
31 *sustainable development,*

32
33 *Noting with satisfaction the great success of the UN-HABITAT Urban Management Programme (UMP), which*
34 *provides consultation to low and middle income states to develop their cities sustainably and helps to prepare them*
35 *for the economies of the 21st century,*

36
37 *Reaffirming the follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the*
38 *General Assembly (E/CN.5/2014/9), which proposes the development of indicators to rank cities by sustainability,*

39
40 *Guided by resolution A/RES/67/215, which emphasizes the importance of solidarity between developed and*
41 *developing countries in regards to progressing the global transition away from fossil fuels and towards renewable*
42 *and alternative sources of energy,*

43
44 *Recalling resolution A/RES/64/292 to reaffirm providing financing for NGOs to the end of securing technologies*
45 *that facilitate the desalination of polluted water,*

46
47 *Encourages the generation of new regulatory and incentive frameworks for the allocation of public lands that will*
48 *facilitate environmentally friendly development while also fostering socio-economic growth and improving social*
49 *inclusion,*

50

51 *Inviting* developed and developing nations to generate a new globally recognized intellectual property rights regime
52 to the end of harmonizing domestic and international legal bodies as well as promoting social and economic benefits
53 to both developers and adopters of green technologies,
54

55 *Recognizing* the need to finance improvements in public infrastructure through the provision of incentive structures
56 for private firms to improve urban transport efficiency,
57

58 *Further recognizing* that achieving resource efficiency will require the coordination of a comprehensive plan that
59 will achieve our goals across a variety of sectors,
60

61 *Acknowledging* that the formation of such a comprehensive plan necessitates a progression from short term and
62 inexpensive solutions to long term and aspirational goals,
63

- 64 1. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt “The Road to Resource Efficiency” approach to promoting
65 Resource Efficiency in Urban Development, which supports a comprehensive approach to addressing the five
66 essential and interrelated areas of:
67
 - 68 a. Energy, including renewable and alternative sources of energy,
69
 - 70 b. Water, including reduced water consumption, water resources conservation and wastewater recycling,
71
 - 72 c. Waste, including waste reduction, increased recycling and waste-to-energy,
73
 - 74 d. Knowledge, including the adoption of mentoring and ranking initiatives to facilitate increased
75 awareness of how to improve efficiency and adopt best practice;
76
- 77 2. *Encourages* the adoption of a three-step approach within each area to support a progression from lower cost,
78 readily available initiatives to higher cost, longer-term projects;
79
- 80 3. *Emphasizes* the need to promote clean development and sustainability projects which include use of renewable
81 energy in order to effectively reduce a country’s dependency on foreign oil as well as lower the environmental
82 damage, promote research and implementation of alternative energy sources such as solar, wind power, thermal,
83 hydro-electric, biofuel, low emission hydrocarbon fuels, and zero-emission technologies including compressed
84 natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), hydrogen and algae in order to
85 help the country’s transition to greener, economically suitable energy sources;
86
- 87 4. *Further recommends* Member States to reduce and eliminate subsidies for the fossil fuel industry and encourage
88 increased investment in renewable energy financing and innovation to the end of mitigating and eliminating
89 reliance on fossil fuels and nuclear power, and endorse the adoption of cap and trade regulatory frameworks that
90 create carbon and pollution credit markets and economies for larger industries, and provide more limited tax
91 and subsidy incentive structures for smaller businesses;
92
- 93 5. *Supports* continued bilateral and multilateral cooperation between all Member States, including cooperation
94 between developing and developed countries in similar regions and South-South cooperation between countries
95 with similar resources, with particular attention to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to collaborate on
96 measures regarding the financing of renewable energy and innovation;
97
- 98 6. *Urges* for incentives that would significantly contribute to the national economic growth and hence benefit the
99 sustainable development and promote projects addressing the issues, such as access to electricity as well as
100 sustainable urban development, including:
101
 - 102 a. Installation of small-scale off-grid PV-Systems to ensure a cost-effective access to electricity for
103 homes that is not connected to the national grid,
104
 - 105 b. Construction of Waste-to-Energy power plants to produce energy while simultaneously reducing the
106 amount of litter being sent to landfills;

- 107
108 7. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt the Road to Resource Efficiency to achieve resource efficiency
109 in waste management, which will require a three-stage progression across:
110
111 a. Raising awareness: Firstly, nation states to engage in awareness-raising programmes to educate
112 individuals, organizations and businesses of the problems presented by waste. These initiatives should
113 be relatively low-cost and accessible in order to create an appetite for further measures to tackle waste
114 challenges,
115
116 b. Incentives: Secondly, nation states, supported by the UNEP, to implement incentive schemes, such as
117 cash incentives for recycling and reuse (e.g. plastic bottles, aluminum cans) and also fiscal incentives,
118 such as tax relief, for organizations and businesses that are demonstrably reducing their waste,
119
120 c. Waste Recovery Technology: Finally, individual states will be strongly encouraged to adopt industrial
121 scale technologies that will provide maximum efficiency benefit, for example, the Barbados Waste-
122 to-Energy project that will generate 25% of the island's electricity requirements by converting
123 approximately half the island's daily solid waste to energy;
124
125 8. *Urges* for international cooperation to finance desalination to help purify countries water supply through the
126 Green Fund, African Development Bank, Tana-Nairobi Water Fund, and Global Water-Fund to aid in funding
127 in conservation efforts and water sanitation facilities to extend the water Partnership Programs amongst the
128 whole Arctic Region, through water management and services with funding from the World Bank;.
129
130 9. *Considers* the implementation by Member States of efficient water systems such as rain water, catchment,
131 community reservoirs, and run off decontamination in order to improve the drinkable water supply into
132 pipelines in conjunction with city planning;
133
134 10. *Encourages* the sustainable use of water and a reward system in order to maximize resource efficiency through
135 the building of up to date dams, water infrastructure, and educational programs;
136
137 11. *Urges* the Adaptation Fund for early warning systems, rehabilitating coral reefs and all initiatives outlined in its
138 policy in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa and assessing areas of need for implementation;
139
140 12. *Urges* the adoption of an *Evaluate, Educate, Build* programme which would encourage the United Nations
141 Environmental Programme (UNEP) to necessitate the development of a preparatory report by each country on
142 its resource strengths and needs in terms of sustainable performance that should be reported to the international
143 community at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD);
144
145 13. *Emphasizes* the establishment of a ranking system for the purpose of evaluation to rank cities upon their
146 sustainability that will work as a tool to spread and encourage more sustainable urban development measures,
147 including resource efficient practices by the opportunity for cities to compare their implemented projects and
148 will be based on measures implemented by the cities allowing for:
149
150 a. The ranking system offers the possibility to compare cities upon their sustainability, which will then
151 be used to identify best practices which all cities can implement as well;
152
153 b. The ranking system will be developed and supervised by the Climate Technology Centre and
154 Network (CTCN), the rating will be based on the triangular sustainability system, which includes
155 ecological, economic and social principles, underlining that sustainability is not only about climate
156 protection;
157
158 c. A measure catalogue for each country's cities has to be established according to the requirements and
159 possibilities of each country; this will guarantee a flexible approach which suits and reflects the real
160 circumstances of each country;
161

- 162 d. The ranking system will be divided in three categories, corresponding with the level of sustainability,
163 which will be labeled red, yellow and green in ascending order, where red represents the lowest
164 sustainability level;
165
- 166 e. The ranking system will include the following types of projects: renewable energy, infrastructure,
167 transportation and water and waste management which are ranked upon an Urban Environment
168 Quality Index set up by the CTNC, each of the mentioned categories will get their own ratings which
169 are summed up to a final score and label;
170
- 171 14. *Further emphasizes* the expansion of the pre-existing Urban Management Plan to include an Urban
172 Management Committee that would supervise a mentorship system based on the mentioned ranking system for
173 educating and building purposes by assigning countries to be mentors and mentees respectively based on their
174 resources so that they can advance their urban development and building plans;
175
- 176 15. *Ensure* every nation has the ability to share and receive knowledge, key technologies, best management
177 practices regardless of their development status, aid in the construction and implementation of sustainable
178 technology, and complete annual reports on sustainable development progress;
179
- 180 16. *Calls upon* the creation of academic partnerships between universities from developing and developed countries
181 to further research on urban planning and sustainable resources;
182
- 183 17. *Emphasizes* the importance of direct involvement from civil society in the promotion of resource efficiency in
184 the context of urban development;
185
- 186 18. *Calls upon* the international community to establish educational projects including advertising on television,
187 billboards, radio, the internet, social media and print media to raise public awareness and to establish
188 educational opportunities regarding resource efficiency to:
189
- 190 a. Seek cooperation from private corporations, associated unions, and international organizations in the
191 form of funding and program implementation, in order to achieve these goals,
192
- 193 b. Encourage member states to increase involvement and cooperation with the Green Climate Fund for
194 further funding;
195
- 196 c. Encourage visits to environmental sites for students to become more aware of the depletion of their
197 environment and resources, an example would be taking water samples,
198
- 199 d. Seek local programs that will advertise environmental sustainability and resource efficiency on a
200 small level in order to specifically inform more rural areas with individual countries providing
201 national financial support;
202
- 203 19. *Promoting* the use of unions for educational advisers on environmental issues and procedures and the current
204 depletion of natural resources, in order to allow for incentives to incorporate environmental education into their
205 educational programs;
206
- 207 20. *Recommends* the adoption of a standard Public-Private Partnership Framework (PPPF) for giving incentives to
208 private investors to both encourage the development of efficient infrastructure that enables dense urban
209 planning and to protect the interests of private investors in infrastructure, thus encouraging them to invest in
210 infrastructure by taking the following actions;
211
- 212 21. *Increasing* the transparency of the bidding process for cases in which the federal government requests bids for a
213 new infrastructure project through the following;
214
- 215 22. Allocating federal funds either directly through an annual budget or through federal grants to be used as
216 subsidies for private investors intending to build new infrastructure or add to existing infrastructure in
217 partnership with federal government bodies;

- 218
219 23. *Combining* the subsidies laid out in operative clause 2, sub clause b with available funding from the other
220 organizations;
221
222 24. *Granting* ownership of newly-modified infrastructure to the contracting authority upon completion of the terms
223 of the contractual agreement to increase public stock in infrastructure;
224
225 25. *Applying* this PPPF for the federal government to contractual agreements with local municipalities;
226
227 26. *Affirms* our pledge to place particular focus on green buildings and sustainable city planning and the
228 establishment of the Green and Sustainable City Planning Summit (UNGSCP):
229
230 a. The first summit will take place in Istanbul, Turkey and then the location will change based on the
231 selection process that UNEP establishes;
232
233 b. The summit will held every second year, starting in November 2016;
234
235 c. The summit will include governmental and non-governmental participants of all Member States,
236 scientists and regional experts;
237
238 27. *Further resolves* that the major topics of the summit will include green building and construction technologies.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/6

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*
2

3 *Acknowledging* the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) towards attaining the
4 goal of sustainable urban development and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,
5

6 *Recalling* the importance of the Declaration of Human Rights, especially Article 1 and Article 2 as well as Articles 2
7 and 3 of the International Covenant of Economic, Political and Social Rights,
8

9 *Alarmed* by the fact that an estimated 863 million people currently live in slums,
10

11 *Taking into consideration* that slum dwellers live in depriving conditions where their basic needs are not met and
12 their fundamental rights are neglected, emphasizing the irreversibility of urbanization and its positive impact in
13 advancing human development and reducing poverty levels,
14

15 *Acknowledging* that the rise of people living in slums is largely due to the unprecedented rapid increase of
16 urbanization without proper knowledge and resources to maintain large urban communities,
17

18 *Bearing in mind* the importance of slum upgrading and helping to prevent and reduce the physical, social, and
19 economic vulnerability of those living in slums, while strengthening the existing social capital in their communities,
20

21 *Fully believing* the implementation of Resolution 23/9 will benefit the lives of those living in slums through resource
22 efficiency as the main mechanism of change,
23

- 24 1. *Draws attention* to the need for State Members through local authorities to provide slum-dwellers with
25 responsible and sustainable mechanisms that will guarantee appropriate living conditions and fosters
26 human and environmental protection through resource efficiency;
27
- 28 2. *Encourages* all UN-Habitat members in conjunction with UNEP to develop an action plan for the
29 implementation of resource efficiency in slums, which will promote the implementation of A/RES/23/9 as a
30 mechanism to improve slum-dwellers conditions,
31
- 32 a. The Action plan will be adapted to every country according to its national parameters of
33 implementation as well as cultural and social dynamics,
34
- 35 b. The Action plan's objective will be to Institutionalize the concept of resource efficiency along
36 with sustainable development strategies through areas such as but not limited to:
37
- 38 i. Educational programs and voluntary promotional campaigns,
39
- 40 ii. Urban development plans and Slum urban restructuring,
41
- 42 iii. Policymaking towards human sustainable development,
43
- 44 iv. Partnership with NGO's and groups of experts in the topic,
45 a. Reinforce the implementation of resource efficiency principles in
46 slums;
47
- 48 3. *Invites* Member States to implement the previously mentioned Action Plan by 2020, taking into
49 consideration that Sustainable Development Goals will be established in September 2015, and the newly
50 adopted goals will shape the implementation of RES/23/9;

51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74

4. *Further recommends* the UNEP's Slums upgrading program to create an evaluation group which will analyze the outcome of the Action Plan implemented and the current situation with the Member States, as well as providing statistics of living conditions in slums:
 - a. The evaluation group will be designated jointly by UN-Habitat and UNEP,
 - b. The evaluation group will be appointed every 5 years,
 - c. The evaluation group will submit a report every 5 years after every member state that has adopted the Action Plan has been evaluated;
5. *Reaffirms that* funding is a major issue preventing beneficial projects from being established in slums and therefore urges countries to:
 - a. Establish of Public Private Partnership Funding in order to introduce programs concerning public infrastructure and service needs,
 - b. Collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (PNFA) to provide capital for ensuring people's access to essential services,
 - c. Individual funding for small-scale development projects;
6. *Invites* all Member States to participate in this Action Plan to further accomplish sustainable urbanization.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/7

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP),*

2

3 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the importance of the reduction of
4 greenhouse gas emissions through provision of financial and technological support to developing countries,

5

6 *Supporting* the *Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the ESCWA Region in 1997* in promoting science
7 and technology to achieve sustainable urban development,

8

9 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/69/233 of 4 December 2014 by the General Assembly, that emphasizes the use of
10 ecotourism to develop urban areas for poverty eradication and environmental protection,

11

12 *Acknowledging* A/67/228, which was passed unanimously in December 2012, in the creation of a framework for
13 sustainable tourism to stimulate urban economies, and to contribute to the protection of green spaces,

14

15 *Acknowledges* A/RES/65/173 in positively impacting the local community by the development of ecotourism and in
16 turn would produce revenue for sustainable development in this biome,

17

18 *Endorsing* the ECOSOC resolution on *Human Settlements* in September 2012 which focuses on the issues of cities
19 and climate change and how it affects the urban populace,

20

21 *Keeping in mind* the *Promotion of Ecotourism for Poverty Eradication and Environmental Protection*, passed by the
22 General Assembly in December 2010, in as it highlights policies which promote ecotourism as a way to create jobs
23 and education, as well as encouraging local committees and tourists to preserve natural areas around urban centers,

24

25 1. *Recommending* Member States to teach their local community about the urban issues and solutions through
26 small, voluntary workshops, set by the example of Agenda for New Zealand Research Science, and Technology
27 and promoting local education in urban development by creating awareness of alternative energies for
28 sustainable development.

29

30 2. *Recognizing* the benefits of promoting ecotourism for Member States at the local level to boost urban
31 economies and environmental protection, by improving the existing tourist infrastructure in order to respect the
32 environment, while supporting national and local projects that link the development of sustainable tourism
33 products to the markets in order to increase demand and consumption to help local economies;

34

35 3. *Calling* for Member States to collaborate and adopt a program similar to the New Zealand Urban Design
36 Protocol, which is a voluntary commitment to urban design initiatives by participating organizations, the
37 property sector, design professionals, and professional institutes to promote collaboration between sectors for
38 sustainable, safe, and healthy urban environments;

39

40 4. *Emphasizing* the need for Member States to implement measures for urban conservation and greening projects
41 through ecotourism by establishing greener corporate business regulations to promote full cycle use of
42 resources, engaging local communities in conservation efforts, and increasing the rate of technology transfer for
43 sustainable urban conservation;

44

45 5. *Encourages* the Member States attending the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in
46 December 2015 to consider the goal of reducing Green House Gas emissions by 2035 worldwide 20% by:

47

48 6. *Providing* the technical expertise for the use of alternative energy and transportation measures in the planning of
49 urban ecotourism;

50

- 51 7. *Establishing* regulations for the appropriate use of renewable energy in developing urban centers through
52 continued cooperation between developing and developed countries for the financing of these initiatives;
53
54 8. *Calls on* Member States to create guidelines and technical solutions to prevent and mitigate urban ecotourism's
55 impacts from consumer behavior, by raising awareness in developing economies about the importance of
56 conservation through information sharing.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/8

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*

2

3 *Recognizing* that the urban population is growing rapidly, with over 70% of the global population expected to live in
4 urban environments in the next decade, we are convinced that methods with private-public partnerships (PPPs) is the
5 most efficient in achieving and promoting resource efficiency,

6

7 *Welcoming* the cooperation between developing and developed states, in order to create consensus on the topic of
8 financing efficient use of resources highlighting the differentiated responsibilities of developed states for climate
9 change

10

11 *Recognizing* the establishment of initiatives, such as the Climate Innovation Center in Africa, Solid Waste
12 Composite Program, and Investment Climate Facility for Africa, and their efforts to increase efficiency in water
13 management, renewable energy, and agri-business,

14

15 *Deeply concerned* with the growing demand for fresh water and the sanitation, desalination and equal distribution of
16 this resource, as well as the negative effects of Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions produced by urban areas, and the
17 lack of environmentally sound agricultural business technologies,

18

19 *Noting with appreciation* the Green Climate Fund and International Finance Center in their efforts to sponsor
20 Member states in their desire to further cooperate with the global environment and facilitate further efforts to
21 pioneer more complex innovation and open new markets in an attempt to increase the scale of investment,

22

23 1. *Acknowledges* the need for new technologies and skills to be transferred to developing states from developed
24 states and that the implementation of PPPs is the most lucrative option to supporting resource efficiency in
25 growing urban communities on a local and regional level;

26

27 2. *Suggests* the use of triangular partnerships between civil society, the public sector, and the private sector in
28 order to finance the programs needed by the following:

29

30 a. Uses PPPs to fund sustainable urban development,

31

32 b. Encourages local governments to put incentives in place in order to attract foreign direct investment
33 (FDI) in green projects,

34

35 c. Encourages developed states and Transnational Corporations (TNCs) to invest in Least Developed
36 Countries (LDCs) and share their environmentally-friendly technologies and skills in exchange for the
37 potential for a resilient international workforce, the creation of new goods and services, and the
38 redesign of current products,

39

40 d. Encourages the transfer of skills and technologies between these different actors through education and
41 awareness initiatives in urban communities;

42

43 3. *Urge* these partnerships to abide by the following guidelines in order to avoid the potential for economic
44 strongholds by single companies to be established in the formulation of PPPs and encourage competition by:

45

46 a. Engaging stakeholders in the establishment of partnerships and the social responsibilities required of
47 them,

48

49 b. Creation clustered partnerships regarding water management, renewable energy, and agri-business in
50 order to increase viability,

- 51
- 52 c. Establishment of a facilitating transparent procurement process;
- 53
- 54 4. *Recommends* the improvement of the following areas by the formation of PPPs:
- 55
- 56 a. Upgrading quality of water, promoting water recycling projects, upgrading drainage systems, and
- 57 further incorporating fresh drinkable water in pipelines which includes desalination projects and
- 58 sanitation initiatives, The promotion of innovation clean energies and the research that drives them,
- 59 the transfer of skills and technologies from these partnerships,
- 60
- 61 b. The implementation of sustainable agricultural technologies, promotion of the implementation of
- 62 diversified clean farming methods, equal access to resources, and the reinvigoration of programs
- 63 needed for food conservation;
- 64
- 65 5. *Suggests* the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in
- 66 October 2016 consider the following:
- 67
- 68 a. Working with partner organizations to set up programs and provide financial services to countries that
- 69 endorse sustainable urban development,
- 70
- 71 b. Encourage the Green Fund to back loans by up to 50% made by developed nations and economies in
- 72 transition to developing nations in order to increase loan security and incentivize loans,
- 73
- 74 c. Nations interested in UN-backed loans must meet certain criteria as decided at Habitat III,
- 75
- 76 d. Encourage local micro-financing.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/9

Committee: United Nations Environment Program

Topic: Resource Efficiency and Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) No. 7.A and 8, which ensures environmental
4 sustainable development and to incorporate global partnerships with private sectors for development into Member
5 States' policies, and achieve the addressed goals by 2020,

6

7 *Reaffirming* the mandate contained in the resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, which established the
8 United Nations Environment Program, and other documents such as but not limited to the Nairobi Declaration on
9 the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Program (1997) and the Malmö Ministerial Declaration
10 (2000) and also taking into account the principles 3, 4, and 7 of the *Rio Declaration on Environment and*
11 *Developments,*

12

13 *Bearing in mind* that highly populated cities are becoming the focus of sustainable development, as about 70% of the
14 world population is expected to reside in urban areas by 2050 according to World Urbanization Prospects (2014
15 Revision) and recalling the resolution A/RES/65/163 United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable
16 Development (2010),

17

18 *Highlighting* the distinct need of Member States and their citizens to become active and conscious members in the
19 awareness raising process of resource efficiency in urban development centers, *Commending* the work of the
20 Emission Credit Trading Program in its efforts to lower carbon emissions, and noting the fact that low-carbon
21 buildings can decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 60%,

22

23 *Understanding* the rapid urban drift to larger cities causing increased congestion and greenhouse gasses emissions
24 and recalling the Agenda 21, chapter 34, *Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology, Cooperation, Training*
25 *and Capacity-Building* to share knowledge between developed, economically transitioning and developing countries
26 as well focusing on the importance of the outcome document from the *UN Conference on Sustainable Development*
27 *(Rio+20): The Future That We Want* (2012), which stresses the commitment of Member States on the promotion of
28 an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for coming generations,

29

30 *Concerned* over the stalling of the Doha round, mainly due to restrictions placed on creative intellectual property
31 rights, as well as the ill effects it has on the transfer of intellectual capital within free trade, whilst furthermore
32 encouraging regional trade agreements involving alternative technology and intellectual capital,

33

34 *Reaffirming* the *Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development* (2002), which acknowledges the necessity
35 of a mixed policy framework, including financial disincentives on waste production, informational campaigns and
36 educational programs, furthermore supporting the implementation of waste management strategies as presented in
37 the resolution *Policy Options and Actions for Expediting Progress in Implementation: Waste Management*, from the
38 Commission on Sustainable Development Policy,

39

40 *Keeping in mind* the application of the *Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)* (2012), which outlines
41 opportunities for the recovery and reuse of valuable materials found in the waste, thus significantly reducing the
42 quantity of waste for final treatment and disposal,

43

44 *Additionally* Agenda 21, chapters 7 and 9, *Promoting Sustainable Human Settlement Development and Protection of*
45 *the Atmosphere* (1992) stresses the importance of developing sustainable transport systems, whilst *recalling* the
46 importance of *Sustainable Urban Transport Project* (2011) as well as *TRANSPower Initiative* (2010) from the
47 European Union, seeking to steer urban transport policies into a sustainable direction,

48

49 *Emphasizing* the UNEP document *Sustainable Resource Efficient Cities Making it Happen!* (2012), chapter 2 and
50 the study *Transforming City with Transit* (2013), to acknowledge that efficient solid waste management and
51 sustainable urban transport can jointly contribute to the reduction in green-house gases and energy usage,
52

- 53 1. *Recommends* Member States to generate concrete strategic plans to ensure eco-friendly awareness in solid waste
54 management plans by;
- 55
- 56 2. Suggesting all Member States to moderate negative environmental consequences of urban development by
57 appropriately disposing of unavoidable waste:
 - 58 a. Implementing taxes to disincentives consumers in producing excess waste, such as but not limited to
59 the ‘Pay by Waste’ program, aimed at reducing household waste production,
 - 60
 - 61 b. Promoting the circulation of products in a way that a balance is achieved between the production and
62 consumption patterns of urban populations,
 - 63
 - 64 c. Promoting domestic local governmental policies that encourage the balanced dispersion of urban areas
65 that minimizes the possibility of waste management issues,
 - 66
 - 67
 - 68 d. Highlighting the need for communicating successfully implemented waste management programs in
69 specific Member States, and encouraging the transfer of adapted versions of these programs to other
70 Member States with potential for improvement in the specific areas;
 - 71
- 72 3. *Further supports* waste establishments aimed at reducing green-house gases, by:
 - 73
 - 74 a. Reduce garbage incineration that causes air quality to diminish,
 - 75
 - 76 b. Reduce emissions from energy consumptions,
 - 77
 - 78 c. Reduce methane emissions from landfills;
 - 79
 - 80 i. Avoid organic waste from landfills to reduce carbon emission from landfills,
 - 81 ii. Recycling saves energy: Reusing manufacturing goods reduces cost association with
82 production and emission;
 - 83
 - 84
- 84 4. *Encouraging* waste management program to grow into self-sustaining waste management industries, which
85 simultaneously achieve economic advancements through increased employment and income and sustainable
86 environmental achievements;
- 87
- 88 5. *Promoting* the establishment of additional income sources and the increase of employment opportunities
89 through profitable waste management industries;
- 90
- 91 6. *Encourages* the improvement of sustainable and efficient urban traffic aimed to the reduction of greenhouse
92 gases in the transportation sector of urban areas, by:
 - 93
 - 94 a. Measures to promote public transportation:
 - 95
 - 96 i. Recommending providing incentives for private vehicles to use modern, environmentally
97 efficient and conscious technologies, while also to eco-sensitive citizens that use alternative
98 ways for transportation,
 - 99 ii. Encouraging the creation of effective highways and alternative roads to the downtown of
100 large urban centers,
 - 101
 - 102 b. Suggesting enlarging the use and capacity of public transport by creating diverse ways of public
103 transport, such as but not limited to safe bike trails and cargo deliverance, for the purpose of reducing
104 the use of personal vehicles,

- 105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
- c. Measures to reduce Green House Gases:
 - i. Encouraging the use of recyclable plastic chassis, as a mean of saving energy and generating less GHG emission,
 - ii. Welcomes all member states to jointly formulate a common strategic framework on raw materials usage, as well as renewable and reusable energy sources, with the purpose of reducing carbon emission,
 - iii. Reinforcing the use of modern biofuels as an alternative to traditional fossil fuels while considering the use of hybrid and electrical vehicles;
- 116 7. *Calls upon* all Member States to integrate green human settlement methodologies into growing urban areas
117 within the context of future city planning, including:
118
- a. Utilizing carbon neutral industrial construction materials and designing low carbon, energy efficient buildings under the preview of the *International Standard Organization (ISO) (2006)* including low energy lighting, heating, and cooling systems, and, in Member States where it is financially feasible, the installation of solar panels in buildings and public areas to fulfill some energy needs,
 - b. Promoting the development of high-density urban areas with the aim of reducing urban sprawl, minimizing transportation costs of resources within urban centers, and freeing land space for more productive usage, including but not limited to agriculture and renewable energy generation,
 - c. Facilitating the foundation of an international database collecting techniques for sustainable development and the sharing of strategic frameworks acquired from experiences with existing Eco Cities developed in cooperation with UN Habitat by providing training and capacity building in developing nations to establish partnerships for the demonstration of renewable technologies while maintaining respect for national sovereignty;
- 133
- 134 8. *Encourages* all Member States to improve water sustainability in urban centers by developing sustainable water
135 system infrastructure addressing the distribution of safe and clean water incorporating fresh drinkable water in
136 pipe-lines in urban centers, as well as enhancing water drainage systems and the management of storm and
137 waste water;
138
- 139 9. *Proposes* Member States to include the discussion of incentivize private sector, within the Open Working
140 Groups on Sustainable Development, in order to implement sustainable urban development planning projects,
141 and increase the cooperation between NGOs and non-governmental stakeholders;
142
- 143 10. *Encourages* all Member States to increase the public awareness and participation on sustainable behavior, by
144 stimulating long-term investments on educational institutions and developing campaigns focused on caring
145 about the environment, water and waste management, to the extent possible on the economic and social status in
146 each country;
147
- 148 11. *Calls upon* all Member States, all pertinent non-governmental stakeholders, non-governmental organizations
149 (NGOs) and private sector enterprises, to build action plans aimed at improving sustainable consumption and
150 production patterns as well as achieving the aims outline above.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/10

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*

2

3 *Reiterating* Millennium Development Goal 7 (MDG7) to achieve sustainable development by developing resource
4 efficiency in urbanization process around the world,

5

6 *Stressing* the need of promoting Local Agenda 21(LA21), the product of Earth Summit in 1992; for Member States
7 sharing similar geographic, economic and cultural situations an effort to establish a local-government-led,
8 community-wide action strategy for environment protection,

9

10 *Deeply alarmed* by the International Energy Agency assessment that as many as 1.3 billion people still do not have
11 access to electricity, and more than 2.6 billion people rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating,

12

13 *Bearing in mind* that, based on international energy agency (IEA) report, building represents 32% of total final
14 energy consumption; in terms of primary consumption, it represents around 40% in most IEA countries,

15

16 *Regretting* the past environmental mistakes by unsustainable industrial activities and consumption pattern,

17

18 *Commends* the previous and ongoing efforts in terms of cooperation among all countries including Developed
19 Countries, Developing Countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

20

21 *Noting with satisfaction* that, recent years developing countries have made a great achievement in developing
22 renewable energy with more than one third global wind power capacity,

23

24 *Realizing* that waste is now a commodity, and that three tons of waste provides the same amount of energy as one
25 ton of fuel,

26

27 *Cognizant* that the waste management practices are not uniform among countries, regions and sectors,

28

29 *Reaffirming* the importance of common but differentiated responsibilities,

30

31 *Concerned* that insufficient technical and financial assistance and information about Cleaner Production are barriers
32 for small- and medium-sized companies to adapt new production patterns,

33

34 *Fully aware* that basic human needs such as clean waters, clean air and safe food could be jeopardized by improper
35 waste management practices, with severe consequences for public health,

36

37 1. *Reaffirms* the need of sharing of best practices and technology transfers through bilateral and multilateral
38 approaches such as South-South, North-South, triangular, and regional cooperative efforts;

39

40 2. *Calls upon* Member States to introduce the “off-grid” options by establishing micro/mini grids such as small-
41 scale, decentralized wind turbines instead of new centralized grids, especially in rural and remote areas where
42 people still do not have access to electricity;

43

44 3. *Requesting* energy performance certificates in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings, as
45 exemplified in the European ENERGY STAR Program;

46

47 4. *Stresses* the need to avoid thermal loss by utilizing co-generation in the industry sector and requesting to
48 introduce Cleaner Production Patterns (CPP) by substituting toxic and hazardous processing materials before
49 they leave a production process;

50

- 51 5. *Calls* for the UNEP's Executive Office to assess feasibility of each national energy program, in which UNEP
52 will help to evaluate the operational capability of each project may hold, especially in the field of recycling,
53 land filling, waste generation, resource productivity, legislation and environmental performance;
54
- 55 6. *Calls upon* Member States to establish and/or strengthen producer responsibility legislation or voluntary codes
56 of conduct, and promote the use of appropriate labeling system to guide sustainable purchase;
57
- 58 7. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) to:
59
- 60 a. Assess current level of waste generation through data provided by current existing databases such as
61 Waste Atlas, which visualizes municipal solid waste management data across the world,
62
 - 63 b. Introduce concept of Life Circle Assessment (LCA) and 3R initiatives, and further integrated Repair,
64 Rebuy, Recover, Regulation and Renovation as the fourth Rs (4Rs) to guide the sustainable
65 consumption and production (SCP),
66
 - 67 c. Adopt and/or expand Waste to Energy (WtE) system as a more efficient way to disposal waste;
68
- 69 8. *Suggests* the use of Product Environmental Footprints (PEFs) program to better identify how human activities
70 impact the global sustainability and moreover how these activities will affect future generations through
71 organizations like World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development
72 (WBCSD);
73
- 74 9. *Draws attention to* the rebound effect, which is the cheaper energy services leading to the increase of these
75 energy consumption, suggests consideration of education and social psychology to promote a balanced
76 integration of the economic, social and environmental dimension of a green economy;
77
- 78 10. *Commits* to work in cooperation with United Nations Education Science and Culture (UNESCO) in order to
79 provide policy assistance to all Member States in developing educational programmes to raise awareness on the
80 effects the current situation of waste management have upon the environment, with the purpose of reaching the
81 youth in developing Member States, aiding in their transition to a green economy;
82
- 83 11. *Requests* UN-University to cooperate with local governments and communities to bring environmentally sound
84 technology research and development to an international scale, and conduct scientific assessment on the
85 sustainable use of natural resources in order to strengthen knowledge base on resource efficiency to ensure that
86 policies are based on accurate science;
87
- 88 12. *Encourages* Member States to carry out different campaigns to raise awareness among public sector, private
89 sector and civil society to highlight the opportunities and challenges of resource efficiency through:
90
- 91 a. Promoting sustainable consumption pattern through education from elementary school by adding
92 resource efficiency in school curriculum,
93
 - 94 b. Fostering the role of social media to disseminate useful information regarding to sustainable
95 consumption pattern to the public;
96
- 97 13. *Calls upon* Member States to diversify its funding sources and providing incentive so that waste management
98 costs would be taken into consideration in both household level to industry level:
99
- 100 a. Paying as you throw (PAYT), also called use-based pricing, variable rate pricing, or unit pricing,
101 which has emerged as a way of reducing waste generated at the household level,
102
 - 103 b. Polluter Pays for industry in developed countries, which makes industry responsible for its products to
104 the end of their life cycles, including the costs of collecting, sorting, and recycling packages after
105 consumers discard them;
106

107 14. *Reaffirms* the concept of green jobs as a substantial synthesis of economy, enterprise and the working marketing
108 in a sustainable economy with low carbon consumption to create not only new job possibilities to sustainable
109 development, but also totally new types of job with the duty of respecting the environment.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Environment Programme,*

2
3 *Reminding* Member States of the United Nations of Article 1 of the United Nations Charter highlighting the
4 importance to care for each other respective nations and to support each other in times of need with the goal of
5 obtaining international cooperation in solving global environmental problems,

6
7 *Noting* the importance of creating innovative and collaborative partnerships to share knowledge and technology
8 between developing and developed countries to promote resource efficiency, in order achieve the 8th Millennium
9 Development Goal which insists on the improvement of the global partnership for development,

10
11 Recognizing the barriers to foreign investment faced by the private sector, including the lack of returns on
12 investment,

13
14 *Acknowledging* the actions taken by UN organizations, such as the Sustainable Cities Programme created by UN-
15 HABITAT, which assists local authorities in their sustainable development process,

16
17 *Recalling* the Marrakech Process, which elaborated a 10-year Framework of Programs to promote a sustainable
18 consumption and production in order to assist countries in their efforts to adopt a green economy,

19
20 *Aware* of the importance of training competent local bureaucrats in the development of efficient urban centers, and
21 the promotion of decentralization efforts in countries lacking strong and organized central governments,

22
23 *Expressing* concern with the need to address challenges such as creating a clear and legally binding meaning for the
24 term “technology transfer”, as well as creating policy and financing efficient initiatives to address the disparity in
25 the process of urbanization in various parts of the globe as expressed in the *Sustainable Future Cities We Want*
26 document,

27
28 1. *Encourages* developing countries to cooperate with the *United Nations Environmental Programme Finance*
29 Initiative (UNEP FI) in order to

30
31 a. Increase transparency and reduce corruption by making sure that the funds invested are efficiently and
32 responsibly used;

33
34 b. Enforce the further use of the existing African Development Bank (AfDB) Sustainable Energy Fund
35 for Africa (SEFA), that will subsidize energy consumption and start up costs for private companies,
36 provided that the savings are then returned in the form of investments in environmental programs;

37
38 2. *Urges* the promotion of decentralization efforts on the part of states receiving aid and transfers as a means of
39 enhancing transparency and encouraging investments from the private sector;

40
41 3. *Calls upon* all Member States to work with the *Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)* in cooperation
42 with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to:

43
44 a. Fund intensive technology training programs for all local level officials involved in transfer and
45 implementation of environmental programs;

46
47 b. Promote the implementation of exchange between the private sector and developing countries through
48 Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in order to share skills, expertise and knowledge;

49

- 50 4. *Suggests* the designation of *The World Capital of Developing Sustainability* each year determined by the United
51 Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to:
52
53 a. Reward positive actions made by a city on sustainable issues;
54
55 b. Encourage local initiatives in village squares in the periphery of the designated *World Capital of*
56 *Developing Sustainability*, led by local people;
57
58 c. Give more visibility to countries that are working to improve their resources efficiency;
59
60 d. Show a sustainable example to follow to other cities and increasing territory branding;
61
62 e. Become a more attractive territory for private sector investments;
63
64 f. Encourages increased ecotourism, improving the national economy of a host nation;
65
- 66 5. *Calls upon* all the Member States to collaborate in the creation and funding of an incentive based training
67 program for city level bureaucrats and politicians in least developed countries (LDCs) that will:
68
69 a. Reward participating municipalities with grants in proportion to demonstrated improvements in
70 resource efficiency;
71
72 b. Be assessed and assigned on a yearly basis;
73
74 c. Promote regional level resource efficiency and sustainability to decrease LDCs reliance on outside
75 nations;
76
- 77 6. *Proposes* the creation of *Technology Access Summit* which will proliferate the teaching of vital computer skills,
78 exchanging knowledge between developed and developing nations, enabling greater autonomy and that will:
79
80 a. Occur annually in major cities located in developing nations and will invite executives from
81 multinational companies to speak, emphasizing the importance of technological skills in today's
82 working world;
83
84 b. Offer training classes, inviting qualified individual to teach local workers the basics of computer
85 application;
86
87 c. Designate the Capital of Sustainability of the year, increasing visibility for positive;
88
89 d. Encourages cooperation between MNEs and developing nations in order to promote the access by
90 reducing prices to basic computer programs such as Microsoft Office;
91
- 92 7. *Emphasizes* the role United Nations Environment Programme Post-Crisis Environmental Recovery Committee
93 and extend their mandate to:
94
95 a. Aid material used during a natural disaster is recycled;
96
97 b. Medical equipment is safely removed after use so it does not become a public threat.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/12

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Promoting Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),*
2

3 *Paying tribute to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Doha*
4 *Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol as the standard framework to combat climate change,*
5

6 *Recalling “The Future We Want” (GA/A/RES/66/288), which shows the need for a holistic approach to urban*
7 *development, including efficient and sustainable waste and wastewater management, as well as sustainable energy*
8 *supply, using renewable energies or providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transportation,*
9

10 *Recalling the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) no.7 and no.8 to integrate sustainable development and*
11 *cooperation with private sector for a global partnership into Member States’ policies and achieve by 2020 to bring a*
12 *significant improvement in life quality for at least 100 millions slum dwellers,*
13

14 *Confident that eradication of poverty, through improvement of standard of living and employment growth, is a*
15 *global challenge to reach global sustainability, including urban development, as stated in the Sustainable*
16 *Development Goals SDGs no. 2 (2012),*
17

18 *Welcoming the fact that efficiently planning cities can create substantial economic opportunities such as green jobs,*
19 *as additional 30 million people will be provided with work places in wind, solar and biofuel industries by 2030,*
20

21 *Observing recent social instabilities in some Member States, that led to the destitution of dictatorship, partial*
22 *policies and restoration of democracy as in Tunisia, negatively affected economic growth despite existing financial*
23 *incentives and enhanced strong exodus from rural to urban areas, increasing proportion of population living in poor*
24 *quality conditions and poverty by lack of adequate energy, water and waste management services,*
25

26 *Deeply conscious of the rapid expansion of cities in developing nations and the associated issues of sustainability*
27 *arising from this growth and observing of the unique opportunities to foster new sustainable development projects in*
28 *growing cities,*
29

30 *Recognizing that urban management problems vary greatly globally encompassing a variety of issues relating to*
31 *transportation, energy production, water use, and waste management and stresses the local nature of solutions,*
32

33 *Referencing to A/Res/69/292 and MDG no. 7 that delineates the necessity of the sustainable access to safe water as a*
34 *human right,*
35

36 *Further recalling GA/A/RES/68/210, which fosters options for facilitating the development, transfer and*
37 *dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies and on a technology bank and science, technology*
38 *and innovation supporting mechanism,*
39

40 *Further emphasizing the importance of UNFCCC Decision-/CP.20 (Lima call for climate action) that addresses*
41 *climate change in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and*
42 *transfer, and capacity building, and transparency of action and support,*
43

44 *Also recalling the existing workshops and forums such as, workshops for public-private partnership, that facilitates*
45 *the private sectors to exchange knowledge for better cooperation,*
46

47 *Recalling the information network of Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) that allows private sectors*
48 *to access technology information,*
49

- 50 1. *Urges* that Member States promote and utilize new urban development with an emphasis on sustainable
51 technologies like:
52
- 53 a. Industrial symbiosis to more effectively utilize waste,
 - 54 b. Protection of the environment surrounding urban settlements,
 - 55 c. Stimulation of sustainable economic growth providing viable jobs and markets,
 - 56 d. Transportation development to limit traffic and reduce pollution;
- 57
- 58 2. *Calls* for the setting up of a open source database by creating a research based entity under the UNFCCC that
59 would conduct urban specific research on energy, transportation, infrastructure, and city design, this platform
60 will be designed to allow developing countries to access technological knowledge and human resources on
61 urban planning, to aptly and timely react to the necessity of urban planning. This database in extension will also
62 serve to train professionals from developing nations;
63
- 64 3. *Encourages* transparency and completeness of Knowledge Management System database;
65
- 66 4. *Urges* the need for more opportunities to have mutual understanding between UNEP and private sectors through
67 workshops and forums;
68
- 69 5. *Draws* attention to the vital participation of Developed Countries (DCs) and UN agencies in building
70 infrastructure such as accessibility to:
71
- 72 a. Sustainable sources of energy,
 - 73 b. Water and waste management
 - 74 c. Transport facilities and capital for private sector to:
 - 75 i. Provide cost-efficient and sustainable services,
 - 76 ii. Further encourage DCs to establish long-term multi or bilateral agreements with LDCs in
77 urban development and private sector governance to maintain favorable investment climate;
78
- 79
- 80 6. *Further recommends* LDCs to implement microcredit as loans and tax reductions to support rural private sector
81 development as such as organic agriculture. This would be based on the understanding that the private sector in
82 LDCs operated by Small and Medium firms (SMFs), start-ups and newly established firms have limited access
83 to finance information;
84
- 85 7. *Deplores* loss of income taxes in LDCs by lack of constraints in administration capacities and legal systems
86 especially from large firms through by their ability of negotiation for different privileges through advanced
87 legal means and further requests share of knowledge and skills from DCs and non-profit organizations to
88 improve national legal framework;
89
- 90 8. *Calls* for the extension of the Green Climate Fund projects to funding resource efficient sustainable growth in
91 urban areas, by actively promoting the Fund as an authority on this agenda and gradually increasing
92 contribution amounts to exceed the 2020 pledges;
93
- 94 9. *Calls upon* the governments of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to create and maintain favorable economic
95 and social environment to establish private sector activities such as multinational corporations and local firms
96 that use and promote sustainable development strategies and technologies by:
97
- 98 a. Utilizing available tools as United Nations regional offices and agencies, International Monetary Fund
99 and multilateral relations to establish solid enhancing policies for private sector to eradicate corruption,
100
101
102
103
104

- 105 establish social and political stability, to regulate business and licensing and strength monetary and
106 fiscal stabilization,
107
- 108 b. Providing advantageous financial incentives as improving tax administration, lowering corporate taxes
109 and establishment costs, especially in well governed LDCs where statistics shows positive impact of
110 business regulation reforms and a decrease in corporate taxes correlates generally to an economic
111 growth of 1 to 2 percent,
112
- 113 c. Targeting and promoting specific sustainable activities sectors such as renewable energies, urban
114 planning, organic agriculture activities and water management for financing incentives in addition to
115 employment creation achievements;
116
- 117 10. *Reminding* all nations of the need to include urban resource efficiency in the post-2015 United Nations
118 Sustainable Development Goals and the goals which will be approached in the Paris Climate Summit to create a
119 new urban economic model based on the ‘greening’ of four main pillars consisting economy, politics, society
120 and science combined with sustainability, therefore:
121
- 122 a. Recommends the establishment of the green economy to generate sustainable industry, technology,
123 employment, products and consumption including green buildings and transportation combined with
124 the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to health, water and food security, green growth and
125 construct livable urban areas,
126
- 127 b. Draws the attention of all member and non-member states to implement green governance for more
128 sustainable practices, such as resource efficiency and waste management, and promote their
129 achievements,
130
- 131 c. Stresses the continuing commitment for the integration of women and youth into the development of
132 urban communities to ensure women’s and youth empowerment and contribution to create sustainable
133 societies,
134
- 135 d. Endorses science and research focusing on urban concerns, to make human settlements sustainable,
136 evolve new and clean technologies and promote green education;
137
- 138 11. *Endorses* the vitality to empowering local authorities to make sound choices and decisions on the use of a
139 society’s total resources from a long-term perspective;
140
- 141 12. *Emphasizes* the positive impacts of Foreign Direct Investments such as but not limited to:
142
- 143 a. An overall increase in global growth,
144
- 145 b. Spread of technology expertise and financial capital into emerging and developing countries, leading
146 to a transformation of the industry structure,
147
- 148 c. Shift global assets into emerging and developing new markets,
149
- 150 d. Support innovation through international companies,
151
- 152 e. The creation of transnational spaces forming a direct and continuous link between global and local
153 management in a particular urban area,
154
- 155 f. Primary benefits as:
156
- 157 i. The establishment of infrastructures leading to increased productivity,
158 ii. Improved standards of living and upgrade of the human capital base,
159 iii. Change of the export and import structure;
160

- 161 13. *Further emphasizes* the impact on developing and emerging economies:
162
163 a. The opportunity of international trade requires an open economy,
164
165 b. Interact and learn from the developed economies;
166
- 167 14. *Encourages* Investments into new markets through:
168
169 a. The merger and acquisition and multinational expansion brings businesses into new markets and
170 countries,
171
172 b. Companies benefit through FDI outflows and in particular inflows on capital;
173
- 174 15. *Endorse* the adjustment of international trading rules:
175
176 a. Leading to an incentive structure encouraging investments in third world cities,
177
178 b. To support and maintain international trade.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNEP/1/13

Committee: United Nations Environment Programme

Topic: Resource Efficiency in Urban Development

1 *The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP),*
2

3 *Noting* with regret that large, highly populated, cities often produce high levels of waste and emissions due to a lack
4 a rapid increase of urban sprawl and therefore a decrease in urban planning efficiency,
5

6 *Commends* A/RES/65/165 for stressing the importance of UN Habitat's actions in addressing post disaster and post
7 conflict housing infrastructure needs and looks to the national implementation of this in the New Zealand Center for
8 Sustainable Cities' Resilient Urban Features Programme,
9

10 *Affirming* the initiatives made during the United Nations Climate Summit, specifically the Action Area: Resilience,
11 that calls for the increased access to and the deployment of the funding and technical support to cities through
12 mobilizing bilateral and multilateral institutions, as well as global initiatives undertaken by civil society and other
13 partners,
14

15 *Emphasizing* the National Environmental Summary (NES) for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines developed by
16 UNEP, with financing from the European Community (EC) in 2010, in the acknowledgement that all members are
17 different and have different needs, and of the importance of understanding each one,
18

19 *Noting* with concern the need to develop new methods which will offset carbon emissions in urban centers, with the
20 goal of reaching carbon negativity or neutrality,
21

22 *Recognizing* the importance of the Small Island Development States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of actions
23 (S.A.M.O.A) in helping these vulnerable countries establish methods of sustainable development including
24 sustainable ecotourism, food and nutrition, and disaster risk reduction,
25

26 *Taking note* the importance of ensuring access to the database to all countries to allow for a free flow of knowledge
27 and facilitate an efficient transfer to green technologies,
28

29 *Welcomes* the creation of programs such as the New Zealand Center for Sustainable Cities which allows
30 collaborations between multi-disciplinary groups of researchers from Universities, the National Institute of Water
31 Atmospheric Research (NIWA), local councils, and private research institutes, encouraging comparative case studies
32 and local policy experiments,
33

34 *Endorses* the creation of an international database under the United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-
35 Habitat) containing detailed technical information about both successful and unsuccessful urban infrastructure
36 projects, in the hope that all member states will contribute information to this database regarding what has been
37 learned from specific projects in their cities in past years,
38

39 *Encourages* all level of urban planning groups, especially those architects and engineers involved, to reference this
40 database while working to increase sustainability in urban areas reaffirming that international cooperation and
41 participation in open dialogue regarding the is essential in expanding accessibility of sustainable development
42 technology,
43

44 *Realizing* the need for private actor participation in sustainable and resource efficient urban development,
45

- 46 1. *Suggests* an extension of the SAMOA Pathway under UN Habitat's Urban Management Programme through an
47 international treaty to guarantee the application of the SAMOA's actions, and define the initial members as the
48 sponsors of this paper that will promote the extensive communication between developed states and developing
49 states;
50

- 51 2. *Guiding* the economies of the Small Island States to advance with sustainability and reduce the dependence of
52 natural resource exploitations;
53
- 54 3. *Endorses* Member States implementing incentives for those individuals or groups which institute green roof or
55 “living building” technology in new developments in urban centers to encourage the growth of these
56 technologies in urban centers around the globe;
57
- 58 4. *Encourages* the creation of a consultation branch of the United Nations Urban Management Programme
59 (UNMP) to research and design working infrastructures for use in developing urban area, which will compile
60 statistics about the climate and urban area and will be support for a specific action in each country ensuring a
61 successful application of technology furthermore deeming it appropriate that this research be conducted twice
62 per decade;
63
- 64 5. *Calls upon* Member States to reconvene in 2020, the target year of the UN goal to make a noticeable change in
65 carbon emissions, so that success rates, green roof technology statistics, and overall experiences regarding the
66 implementation of green roof and “living building” technology may be shared, compared, and assessed;
67
- 68 6. *Encourages* Member States to promote retrofitting of green roofs on existing buildings providing an incentive
69 for those property owners who do so over a period of 10 years such that in 2025 a majority of existing buildings
70 are retrofitted with green roof technology;
71
- 72 7. *Calls upon* members of the database to accurately represent their country's sustainable energy infrastructure as it
73 applies to efficient development of urban centers;
74
- 75 8. *Encourages* the creation of a consultation branch of the Urban Management Programme (UMP) to research and
76 redesign working infrastructures for use in developing urban areas:
77
- 78 a. Invites the consultation representatives to consider current energy resources utilized within a country,
79
- 80 b. Recommends for the representatives to identify areas in which the particular country could improve its
81 energy framework to become more environmentally friendly;
82
- 83 9. *Invites* all interested parties to participate in an annual Exposition for Innovative Sustainable Development
84 Technology (EISDT) hosted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
85 including but not limited to Member State representatives, Non-governmental Organizations, Intergovernmental
86 Organizations, Multinational Corporations, and Foreign Direct Investors, in order to increase cooperation
87 between state and non-state actors;
88
- 89 10. *Recognizing* the importance of achieving optimal urban material flow by gathering information on toxic
90 materials;
91
- 92 11. *Encourages* research and the compilation of data with regards to toxic material through the creation of regional
93 projects dealing with toxic products, toxic waste and toxic material storage;
94
- 95 12. *Invites* Member States to adopt plans such as Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation
96 Initiative focusing on:
97
- 98 a. Establishment of sound policies and scientific research to help reducing climate change impact,
99
- 100 b. Formulating appropriate regional and local base adaptation and strategy plans;
101
- 102 13. *Urges* Member States to consider an extension of the UN Habitat’s Urban Management Programme’s mandate,
103 in the Resource Efficient Private Investment Program (UMP-REPIP) to promote private actor inclusion in
104 resource efficient and sustainable urban development in developing member states by:
105

- 106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
- a. Specifically promoting private incentives in the sectors of: Tourism, Transportation, Renewable energy, Waste management, Infrastructure development, Fisheries,
 - b. Regarding the sector of tourism, encourages private actors to promote urban ecotourism through the investment in the maintenance of significant monuments and socio cultural attractions which will improve overall urban aesthetic,
 - c. Regarding the sector of transportation, encourages private actors to engender innovative approaches to improve efficiency of energy usage in rail systems, new solutions for the overall design of buses, and the optimizations of ships engines further attributing zero emissions goals,
 - d. Regarding the sector of renewable energy, appeals to private actors to contribute to using the maximum amount of renewable energy such as wind, geothermal, tidal and others, during the manufacturing process,
 - e. Regarding the sector of waste management, supports the further involvement of private actors in the Global Partnership on Waste Management,
 - f. Regarding the sector of infrastructure development, affirms the private actor relationships within the United Nations Environment Programme/Danish Hydraulic Institute UNEP/DHI Partnership,
 - g. Regarding the sector of fisheries, encouraging increase usage of vessels monitoring system in quota fishing limits using successful examples such as Iceland's Mandatory Tracking System Project for safety purposes and Uruguay's Verification of Fishery Log Data Project,
 - h. Considers the dissemination of technology and industry specific skill-sets a minimum of 70% of the final work force for any project is to come from the labor force of the developing nation, and
 - i. Congratulating Member States such as Saint Kitts and Nevis for their successful implementation of a similar program.