

NMUN•NY 2016



20 – 24 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Committee Staff

Director	Aiskell Román
Assistant Director	Kelly Morrison
Chair	Pearle Nwaezeigwe
Rapporteur	Salima Mahamoudou

Agenda

- I. Social and Economic Development in Cities
- II. Promoting the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- III. Guaranteeing Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
ECLAC/1/1	Social and Economic Development in Cities	13 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 15 abstentions
ECLAC/1/2	Social and Economic Development in Cities	18 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 9 abstentions
ECLAC/1/3	Social and Economic Development in Cities	27 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 2 abstentions
ECLAC/1/4	Social and Economic Development in Cities	31 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
ECLAC/1/5	Social and Economic Development in Cities	26 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 2 abstentions
ECLAC/1/6	Social and Economic Development in Cities	28 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions
ECLAC/1/7	Social and Economic Development in Cities	Adopted without a vote
ECLAC/1/8	Social and Economic Development in Cities	24 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 4 abstentions

Summary Report

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Social and Economic Development in Cities
- II. Guaranteeing Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Latin America and the Caribbean
- III. Promoting the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The session was attended by representatives of 33 Member States and one Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Social and Economic Development in Cities.” The atmosphere on Monday was collaborative, as the delegates began forming groups and drafting working papers. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of nine proposals, which focused on ways to provide employment opportunities for urban youth, strategies to promote regional funding partnerships, and the protection of the rights of marginalized groups living in cities. Delegates also included recommendations on policies to improve urban education systems and urban planning. Throughout the sessions delegates demonstrated enthusiasm, diplomacy, and critical thinking.

On Wednesday, eight draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, of which five had amendments. The committee adopted eight resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including education, transportation, disaster risk reduction, the rights of urban indigenous communities, as well as youth involvement. The final session ended on a celebratory yet professional note, demonstrating the continued engagement and interest of delegates.



Code: ECLAC/1/1

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Social and Economic Development in Cities

1 *The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

2
3 *Noting* the need for countries in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region to diversify their economies in
4 order to be more productive and competitive as noted in the document titled “Sustainable Development in Latin
5 America and the Caribbean, follow-up to the United Nations Development Agenda beyond 2015 and to Rio+20,”

6
7 *Respecting* the inalienable human rights of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR) and
8 the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) and the *United Nations Declaration*
9 *on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) as stated in General Assembly (GA) resolution 61/295,

10
11 *Appreciating* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) first adopted in the GA resolution 70/1, as these goals are
12 essential for the sustainable and integrated development of cities in accordance with the Economic Commission for
13 Latin America and the Caribbean’s (ECLAC) policies to tackle inequalities among countries and promote the
14 respect of human rights and gender equality,

15
16 *Recognizing* the efforts of the region to reduce poverty and favor sustainable growth with the partnership of
17 members of the European Union,

18
19 *Further recognizing* the efforts of different multilateral organizations such as the United Nations (UN) World Food
20 Programme, the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
21 (UNESCO) to support Latin America and the Caribbean and to help the region eliminate inequalities and to reduce
22 the informal economy,

23
24 *Reaffirming* GA resolution 67/202, Entrepreneurship for Development, which promotes entrepreneurship for all
25 stakeholders as well as the importance of efforts from all Member States to stimulate social and economic
26 development in cities,

27
28 *Deeply alarmed* by the ongoing lack of inclusion of vulnerable groups in the region, in terms of economic
29 opportunities, social policies, education rights as reported in the UNDP’s 2010 Human Development Report for
30 Latin America & the Caribbean titled “Acting on the Future: Breaking the Intergenerational Transmission of
31 Inequality,”

32
33 *Noting* that 10 out of the 15 countries with the highest levels of inequality worldwide are in Latin America according
34 to the UNDP, making it the most unequal sub-region of the world,

35
36 *Welcoming* the *Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* and especially its aims 7, 9 and 10, which
37 emphasize the need to increase equality, state the right to a life free of poverty and violence, and seek to enhance
38 opportunities for youth in cities,

39
40 *Approving* the GA resolution 24/2542, *Declaration on Social Progress and Development*, which emphasizes the
41 interdependence of economic and social development in the wider process of growth and change together with the
42 creation of a strategy of integrated development,

43
44 *Noting with appreciation* the UN Conference on Trade and Development’s (UNCTAD) Entrepreneurship Policy
45 Framework and Implementation Guidance, which provides an approach to foster entrepreneurship in countries
46 without entrepreneurship traditions,

47
48 1. *Declares* the establishment of the Cities Entrepreneurship Program in Latin America and Caribbean (CEPLAC)
49 through the ECLAC regional bureaus, which shall enhance employment opportunities for the youth through
50 entrepreneurship workshops, consequently raising the living standards in informal settlements and impoverished

- 51 parts of cities, improving the education of the impoverished youth, giving marginalized groups within the
52 communities a voice through equal inclusion in the program and thereby creating the prospect of a bright future
53 of LAC cities;
- 54
- 55 2. *Recommends* the mobilization of experts from all ECLAC Member States to share successful practices and to
56 consolidate and monitor educational programs in the cities;
- 57
- 58 3. *Further recommends* that Member States take part in the Connective Cities program and take the Future of
59 Cities program as a role model for innovation and creation of development in cities;
- 60
- 61 4. *Establishes* entrepreneurship workshops as part of CEPLAC to enhance employment opportunities for the
62 impoverished urban youth of LAC, which shall entail:
- 63
- 64 a. Teaching the youth about entrepreneurship skills and knowledge and providing the relevant
65 educational support for creating a successful business;
- 66
- 67 b. Guiding the youth towards establishing their own ideas on small and middle sized businesses and
68 writing business plans;
- 69
- 70 c. Conducting a competition on the best projects and business plans, taking into consideration the
71 feasibility, chances of success and the benefits for the community of the various projects;
- 72
- 73 d. Supporting the chosen projects with theoretical knowledge, administrative support and small loans;
- 74
- 75 5. *Suggests that* the academic support be drawn from inter alia the Entrepreneurship Policy Framework and
76 Implementation Guidance by UNCTAD as well as the personnel for the CEPLAC workshops shall be recruited
77 from private and public sources such as the national Chambers of Commerce and other state institutions as well
78 as non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- 79
- 80 6. *Proposes* that financial support for the CEPLAC workshops shall be provided by private, public, national, and
81 international sources such as national agencies focusing on development and urban planning along with the
82 UNDP and the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and that the exact combination of sources for funding and the
83 continuity of funding shall be established by the ECLAC regional bureaus in cooperation with private entities
84 and local governments;
- 85
- 86 7. *Decides* to establish CEPLAC Headquarters in one of the regional bureaus;
- 87
- 88 8. *Allows* each ECLAC regional bureau and all ECLAC Member States to decide on the order to of the program
89 and to adjust the details of the CEPLAC workshops to each specific region and their unique needs, such as the
90 choice of the cities in which the program shall start, the size of the programs, the share of private and public
91 financial sources and how the financial sources shall be distributed as well as the content of the training in
92 workshops and the subjects that need to be addressed;
- 93
- 94 9. *Encourages* the CEPLAC community, which shall encompass alumni of the CEPLAC workshops, to pass on
95 their knowledge about entrepreneurship skills, invest in future projects, and maintain the CEPLAC identity in
96 order to facilitate constant reinvestment in CEPLAC and create a sustainable environment for social and
97 economic development in cities;
- 98
- 99 10. *Asks* the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to supervise CEPLAC and to report to the Member States on the
100 success of the program during the biennial sessions of ECLAC, elaborating on the number of cities in which
101 CEPLAC was implemented, the number of entrepreneurship projects worked out during the workshops and the
102 success of the businesses started in terms of profitability, job creation, their compliance with the above
103 mentioned CEPLAC values and their benefit for the impoverished parts of cities.



Code: ECLAC/1/2

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Social and Economic Development in Cities

1 *The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which gives all individuals the right to a
4 quality standard of living,

5
6 *Affirming* General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/319, which identifies the need for an explicit and clear set of
7 guidelines for efficient management of financial crises that encourage sovereign debtors and creditors to act in good
8 faith and to use a cooperative spirit to reach a mutual rearrangement of the debt of sovereign Member States,

9
10 *Recalling* GA resolution 70/190, “External sustainability and development,” which addresses the issue of improving
11 sovereign debt restructuring,

12
13 *Acknowledging* GA resolution 70/1, which establishes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and specifically
14 SDG 8, targets 8.3 and 8.10, which seek to strengthen domestic financial institutions with the aim of achieving
15 inclusive economic growth,

16
17 *Guided further by* SDG 11, which recognizes the critical need for sustainable, resilient and inclusive cities,

18
19 *Noting* the International Labor Organization’s report, “Transitioning from the Informal to the Formal Economy,”
20 which establishes a standard-setting agenda to advance the fundamental rights and principles for the informal
21 economy,

22
23 *Applauding* the contributions of regional institutions such as The Bank of the South and the Caribbean Development
24 Bank, which provide loans and grants on highly concessional terms to developing countries within the region in
25 order to promote regional financial independence,

26
27 *Concerned by* the existing trade barriers and tariffs that hinder the growth and expansion of the markets of
28 developing countries,

29
30 *Noting* that sustained domestic and international economic growth are critical factors in the expedient achievement
31 of the SDGs,

32
33 *Realizing* that economic stability within Member States is essential in order to lay the foundation for greater social
34 equality and mobility among citizens,

35
36 *Reaffirming its belief* that Member States should make greater strides toward implementing the provisions of the
37 *Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*,

38
39 *Recognizing* that many countries and cities in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) regions are dependent upon
40 non-renewable resources,

41
42 1. *Emphasizes* the importance of sustaining a multi-faceted economy through the incorporation and promotion of
43 industry expansion and diversification;

44
45 2. *Encourages* opportunities for micro and macro businesses within cities in order to promote robust urban
46 growth;

47
48 3. *Further encourages* partnerships among the public and private sectors to facilitate the use of excess and
49 abandoned land toward different types of city infrastructure such as:

50

- 51 a. Transportation networks including roads, highways, buses, and bridges;
52
53 b. Public spaces including, but not limited to, community gardens, recreational spaces and parks;
54
55 c. Sewage systems, garbage removal and waste disposal that would provide cleaner streets and improve
56 the overall health of city residents;
57
- 58 4. *Strongly urges* greater collaboration between commercial banks and governments in order to offer concessional
59 financial terms to low and middle income households that would enable these households to secure adequate
60 housing;
61
- 62 5. *Calls upon* regional and international banking institutions to increase technical and administrative collaboration
63 in the areas of information gathering, information sharing, and dialogue on regional monetary stability through:
64
- 65 a. Increased collaboration with the Central Bank Board of Governors for prudent data management and
66 research into the effects of structural adjustment on social and economic development;
67
- 68 b. The use of this collaborative data for improved fiscal planning to ensure efficient and sustainable urban
69 development;
70
- 71 6. *Recommends* ECLAC Member States to pursue the transition from informal economy, defined as the lack of
72 registration of firms, security coverage or an employment contract, to a formal economy which would be able to
73 better provide social services in densely populated cities by:
74
- 75 a. Registering unregulated enterprises in order to standardize informal jobs;
76
- 77 b. Extending social and legal protections to the informal workforce;
78
- 79 c. Maintaining a sufficient minimum wage especially for regulated workers;
80
- 81 7. *Reminds* Member States of the urgency for debt restructuring to enable highly indebted developing countries to
82 be able to invest more within their cities by:
83
- 84 a. Establishing incentives for borrowing countries with consistent compliant debt repayments;
85
- 86 b. Allowing temporary debt relief of external debt for countries affected by devastating natural disasters
87 which hinders their ability for repayment;
88
- 89 c. Adopting an assistance payoff program which allows Member States to pay off their loans by a
90 mutually agreed time;
91
- 92 d. Annually reviewing countries' progress on loan repayment administered by ECLAC with support from
93 the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
94
- 95 8. *Calls upon* Member States in LAC to cooperate in creating a transparent and reliable finance and trade system
96 to increase revenue generation within cities by:
97
- 98 a. Avoiding illicit capital flows, bribery, and corruption with funds directed towards development;
99
- 100 b. Encouraging Member States to approve and ratify the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*;
101
- 102 c. Working to reduce loopholes that facilitate illicit capital mobilization and tax evasion;
103
- 104 d. Monitoring administrative departments to keep track of how resources are mobilized;
105

- 106 9. *Invites* trading parties with the assistance of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to ease existing trade
107 burdens on the importation of essential construction materials and equipment necessary for city development;
108
- 109 10. *Urges* strengthened of international cooperation to increase research of environmentally friendly methods of
110 infrastructure, provide access to clean energy technologies, and work towards SDG 7 by:
111
- 112 a. Increasing the Official Development Assistance (ODA) offered to developing countries to a minimum
113 share of 0.7% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP), based on the recommendations of the
114 *Monterrey Consensus*;
 - 115
 - 116 b. Promoting the financial support for the Green Climate Fund to be a catalyst to environmentally
117 sustainable projects;
 - 118
- 119 11. *Further urges* developing countries to increase collaboration with financial institutions at both the international
120 and regional levels so that they may obtain financial and technical aid towards clean energy initiatives;
121
- 122 12. *Calls for* Member States to pursue policies in line with the United Nations (UN) Human Settlements
123 Programme (UN-Habitat) and the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP) Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)
124 in order to implement efficient and sustainable renewable energy projects in the planning and development of
125 cities.



Code: ECLAC 1/3

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Social and Economic Development in Cities

1 *The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

2
3 *Noting with deep concern* that 25% of people in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) live under four dollars a
4 day according to the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP) and the interconnection between
5 poverty, lack of proper housing, and the unequal access to water and electricity in the cities of LAC region and its
6 implications on a national and international level,

7
8 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/288 titled *The Future We Want* that identifies poverty eradication
9 as the greatest global challenge facing the world today and highlights that addressing poverty is essential for
10 sustainable development, while also recognizing that hunger is a main consequence of poverty which further hinders
11 the well-being of city dwellers,

12
13 *Reaffirming* the 6th priority area of the *Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development* (LC/L.3697 (2013)),
14 which focuses on sustainable urban development and stresses the need for social inclusion and guaranteeing basic
15 human rights including the right of all people to benefit from economic and social development,

16
17 *Bearing in mind* the importance of proper housing for sustainable development as mentioned in the Economic
18 Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean's (ECLAC) *CEPAL Review No. 85* on Mortgage Loans and
19 Access to Housing for Low Income Households in Latin America, which stresses the importance of access to
20 affordable mortgage loans for affordable housing,

21
22 *Guided by* GA resolution 70/1, titled *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, that
23 establishes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

24
25 *Recalling* SDG 13.3 which promotes improving education, awareness-raising and human institutional capacity and
26 climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning in order to protect the development
27 advances made in cities,

28
29 *Recognizing* SDG 7 to “ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,” and to promote
30 “the use of green technologies and to increase the sustainability of transportation systems in cities,”

31
32 1. *Recommends* the use of poverty reduction strategies in LAC cities that were suggested by the World Food
33 Program (WFP) and is funded by the World Bank to:

34
35 a. Implement support programs such as the school feeding program and mother-and-child health and
36 nutrition (MCHN) that increase equitable access to health services, education and information, which
37 will contribute to learning and improvement of basic nutrition and health needs, particularly for
38 children, adolescent girls, women and their families;

39
40 b. Further encourages Member States that are to make full use of the support offered by the UN
41 Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the
42 UN Children's Fund (UNICEF);

43
44 2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to adopt an all inclusive approach that takes into consideration the
45 principles of gender equality and women's human rights for a gender-sensitive plan for spatial urban
46 management;

47
48 3. *Calls for* an increase on the construction of sustainable, affordable, housing development. with the increase of
49 subsidy grants for eco-technology housing development projects;

50

- 51 4. *Calls for* the increase of access to affordable mortgages for vulnerable populations in cities by:
52
53 a. Fostering partnerships between Member States' governments to provide land and for private financial
54 institutions to deliver subsidized low-interest loans regional and local loaning institutions;
55
56 b. Recommending that Members States to use current accountability mechanisms to monitor the correct
57 allocation of loans;
58
59 c. Promoting anti-discrimination clauses to access mortgages, which includes indigenous population
60 through:
61
62 i. Usage of native languages to assist indigenous peoples in understanding the terms and
63 conditions of the low-interest mortgage-loans;
64 ii. Inclusion of indigenous leaders in the discussion of loan conditions in mortgage agreements;
65
66 d. Promote greater access to low-interest loans with the national accountability bodies to monitor and
67 audit the allocation of loans;
68
- 69 5. *Encourages* all Member States to increase public awareness and participation by implementing sustainable
70 policies in cities, such as the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, and also promote long-
71 term investment in educational institutions and development campaigns focused on caring about the
72 environment in cities;
73
- 74 6. *Calls upon* Member States to establish renewable energy targets in LAC cities on a long-term basis by modeling
75 after Jamaica's National Plan "Vision 2030," which commits to reach 15% and 20% of renewable energy
76 combination 2020 and 2030 respectively by considering:
77
78 a. Reducing dependence on non-renewable energy sources as a primary source of energy to encourage
79 greater use of renewable energy sources such as solar energy, biogas, photovoltaic devices, wind,
80 hydropower and others to diversify Member States' economy;
81
82 b. Improving sustainable energy infrastructure and ensuring secure, equitable distribution of energy;
83
84 c. Promoting energy conservation to reduce wasteful practices in industries, households, public areas, and
85 transportation systems;
86
87 d. Encouraging partnerships between non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government, and the
88 private sector to increase eco-efficient industries that protect the environment while guaranteeing their
89 international economic competitiveness;
90
- 91 7. *Recommends* the implementation of a national framework, which is similar to Trinidad and Tobago's 'Vision
92 2020' initiative that seeks to "emphasize the extent of commitment required and the important roles that
93 individuals, civil society, the private sector (local and foreign), and the government in the process of moving
94 forward;"
95
- 96 8. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to ensure adequate water supply and sanitation services for citizens
97 especially those living in cities, and to identify and upgrade water supply systems of cities in LAC;
98
- 99 9. *Further recommends* Member States incorporate the UN Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA) program
100 in its national framework in an effort to increase women's involvement in the execution of SDGs by:
101
102 a. Addressing women's economic struggle to have access to electricity and proper fuel for household
103 needs;
104
105 b. Working alongside UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
106 and the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA) to receive technical and

- 107 statistical support to improve the lives of women in cities while increasing awareness of sustainable
108 energy usage;
- 109
- 110 c. Stressing the need to increase women's participation in the energy sector in keeping with SDG 5 to
111 achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- 112
- 113 10. *Encourages* Member States to launch campaigns that promote the personal use of alternative energy vehicles to
114 reduce energy consumption and contamination from the transport system in concordance with SDG 11.2 to
115 promote sustainable for the transportation policies systems within cities:
- 116
- 117 a. Reduce subsidies on the fossil fuels and reduce tariffs on eco-friendly vehicles;
- 118
- 119 b. Invest in mass transport systems to mobilize people inside the cities in a more efficient way.



Code: ECLAC/1/4

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Social and Economic Development in Cities

1 *The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the Organization of American States' General Assembly resolution A-52, *The Protocol of San*
4 *Salvador*, which asserts the importance of basic human rights, and especially Article 11 regarding the right to live in
5 a healthy environment and to have access to basic public services,

6
7 *Recognizing* Article 1.3 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN), which seeks to achieve international cooperation
8 to solve international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems, and promote and encourage respect for
9 human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

10
11 *Believing in* the importance of organizations that promote international cooperation in research and development for
12 environmental sustainability and human development, such as the International Institute for Environment and
13 Development,

14
15 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, which established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
16 and especially SDG 6, which promotes availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation, SDG 7,
17 which aims to ensure access to clean energy, and SDG 11, which seeks the security and sustainability of cities and
18 human settlements,

19
20 *Taking note* of GA resolution 64/292 and Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 16/2, which calls upon Member
21 States and international organizations to work towards providing potable water to everyone,

22
23 *Stressing* the post-2015 *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* as a guideline for future actions and the
24 *Hyogo Framework for Action*, which assists countries in identifying risk factors,

25
26 1. *Requests* the creation of the Regional Research Management Conference on Urban Development (RRMCUD)
27 that will:

- 28
29 a. Meet annually for a period of four days in a location that will rotate between Member States of the
30 Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) on a voluntary basis;
- 31
32 b. Collect and assemble knowledge and expertise on efficient sustainable practices regarding social and
33 economic development in cities of the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region;
- 34
35 c. Facilitate the seamless transfer of information and technology to better promote urban development
36 between ECLAC Member States;
- 37
38 d. Invite members of civil society, local stakeholders, and members of the public and private sectors, as
39 well as all the ECLAC Member States to strengthen the communication channel between
40 aforementioned participants;
- 41
42 e. Provide a report on the outcome of the conference, funded by the Economic and Social Council
43 (ECOSOC);
- 44
45 f. Allow ECLAC Member States to elect its board;
- 46
47 g. Reaffirm the importance of the youth in promoting sustainable social development and creating
48 alternative solutions to address new and emerging urban challenges by:
- 49

- 50 i. Engaging universities in information gathering and implementation of mutually shared
51 solutions;
- 52 ii. Inviting the youth to participate in a subsidiary conference of the RRMUCUD, to be called
53 RRMUCUD – Youth, which will be held simultaneously with RRMUCUD at partner university
54 of Member States on a voluntary basis, funded by a RRMUCUD budget, and led by a board
55 selected by the university;
- 56
- 57 2. *Invites* the RRMUCUD to create a regional research and development program for information gathering which
58 will focus on solutions addressing common challenges affecting urban development in LAC, such as disaster
59 risk reduction, rapid urbanization, sustainable technologies, and sanitation;
- 60
- 61 3. *Requests* Member States to create an action plan endorsing a water conservation program, in line with
62 frameworks such as the National Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plan, during
63 the assembly of RRMUCUD;
- 64
- 65 4. *Recommends* Member States increase public awareness on proper sanitation procedures in cities by:
- 66
- 67 a. Implementing education programs in schools to educate children on proper hygiene habits;
- 68
- 69 b. Calling upon local authorities to provide citizens with pamphlets and other forms of advertising on
70 proper sanitation procedures, taking into consideration the native language and mother tongue of the
71 areas;
- 72
- 73 5. *Highlights* the necessity of regional natural disaster reduction in order to build resilient and flexible cities
74 through sharing of information regarding data collecting systems and expertise on natural disasters simulations
75 between Member States to minimize the loss of life and property; in addition, the information will:
- 76
- 77 a. Include documentation from civil society, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local
78 universities and other academic facilities regarding on-the-ground data;
- 79
- 80 b. Engage with existing assessment and monitoring systems to collect real-time data and coordinate with
81 local authorities to have admission to the official recorded data.



Code: ECLAC/1/5

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Social and Economic Development in Cities

1 *The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* Article 1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which declares that “all human beings are born
4 free and equal in dignity and rights,” “They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one
5 another in a spirit of brotherhood,”

6
7 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target 10.2,
8 which states that “by 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of
9 age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status,”

10
11 *Further recalling* SDG 11, Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable, which
12 highlights the need to provide adequate and fair access to housing and transportation,

13
14 *Concerned* with the plight of marginalized groups in cities such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and
15 indigenous peoples,

16
17 *Recognizing* that no one country can successfully socially and economically develop its cities if it is not offered the
18 freedom of international trade and maritime navigation, as stated in GA resolution 61/11,

19
20 *Emphasizing* the problematic manner in which urban expansion occurs in LAC which can result in the absorption
21 and reclassification of indigenous territories close to large cities as addressed on the Economic Commission for
22 Latin America and the Caribbean’s (ECLAC) report on *Guaranteeing Indigenous People's Rights in Latin America*
23 (LC/L.3893/Rev.1),

24
25 *Fully supporting* Article 10 of the *United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)*,
26 which introduces the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) as a vitally important international principle
27 necessary to legally protect indigenous groups as it can ensure that tribal communities have the right to grant or
28 withheld their consent for projects affecting their land, resources, and people,

29
30 *Commending* the Member States that established or expressed support for prior-consultation laws, incorporating
31 FPIC into their Constitutions and urban development processes, and thereby setting the standard for the domestic
32 recognition and effective implementation of FPIC,

33
34 *Taking note* of the issue of indigenous peoples being relegated to informal settlements in cities which makes them
35 more vulnerable to social and economic problems as well as to natural disasters, as addressed in LC/L/3893/Rev.1,

36
37 *Fully aware* that the empowerment of people with disabilities is a fundamental human rights issue as mentioned in
38 the *UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*,

39
40 *Deeply concerned* that those most marginalized in urban society - women, children and the indigenous - are
41 disproportionately burdened by the demonstrably negative effects of rapid urbanization, based on reports by World
42 Vision, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
43 (UNPFII),

44
45 *Believing* in the utilization of media and technology as a platform for positive reinforcement due to the need for a
46 holistic approach for the empowerment of the marginalized group,

47
48 *Keenly aware* that indigenous people are subject to a unique threat and individual tribal members may survive the
49 extinction of the tribe when absorbed into cities even though well-developed individually-focused rights regimes fail
50 to appreciate and defend the culturally specific relations that express a basic collective identity,

- 51 1. *Encourages* all Member States to engage in dialogues with its indigenous communities to learn about, and take
52 into account all of the historical factors - from the Colonial period, to the armed conflicts of the 20th century -
53 that make indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities more vulnerable to natural disasters in urban areas due to
54 their mass displacement from the countryside into informal settlements in urban areas;
55
- 56 2. *Calls upon* all Member States to move towards economic and social normalization and refrain from applying
57 unduly burdensome impediments on another Member States' ability to engage in international trade, so that all
58 Member States have access to any appropriate resources necessary for the social and economic development of
59 their cities;
60
- 61 3. *Recommends* that local governments in Member States take adequate steps to ensure accessibility for disabled
62 persons in cities to:
63
- 64 a. Facilitate transportation inside and between cities;
65
- 66 b. Provide access to public buildings, green spaces and public spaces;
67
- 68 c. Ensure all educational facilities are accessible to disabled people;
69
- 70 d. Providing education that is sensitive to the unique needs that exist for disabled persons;
71
- 72 4. *Encourages* Member States that have yet to sign the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, to
73 become a signatory and to sign the Optional Protocol;
74
- 75 5. *Suggests* Member States adopt principles modeled after the Venezuela's Council for People's Disabilities on a
76 regional or international level, which emphasizes that citizen mobilization is a necessity to the advancement of
77 programs that empower and support people with disabilities, in order to:
78
- 79 a. Promote the participation of people with disabilities in the city and state affairs;
80
- 81 b. Raise awareness for anti-discrimination initiatives directed toward disabled individuals;
82
- 83 6. *Recommends* the incorporation of principles that emphasize the value, agency and capabilities of human beings,
84 collectively and individually, in workplaces and schools in cities and such areas to help prevent imbalances in
85 equality in these types of environments, as well as culturally appropriate education that takes into account the
86 unique religious, linguistic, and ethnic characteristics of cities and indigenous groups;
87
- 88 7. *Recognizes* the potential that modern media and technology has as an effective avenue for raising awareness in
89 cities as well as beyond cultural barriers, including:
90
- 91 a. The capitalization of mass media through television advertisements depicting influential personalities
92 in both social and political spheres, which will showcase their support for empowerment of the
93 marginalized group;
94
- 95 b. The utilization of social media platforms to stimulate mass movement and attention, which will gain
96 traction overtime and further push for the empowerment of marginalized groups as a social norm;
97
- 98 c. Featuring a constant influx of media content to slowly change the perception and mentality of
99 audiences around the globe when tackling the empowerment of said marginalized group, especially in
100 the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;
101
- 102 d. Further increasing the access to technology for children in urban areas, including schools and libraries;
103
- 104 8. *Encourages* applying and enforcing realistic, safe building regulations and land use planning principles,
105 including identifying safe land for low-income citizens and upgrading informal settlements, wherever feasible;
106

- 107 9. *Strongly recommends* Member States to integrate the FPIC principle into their respective domestic law and all
108 urban expansion mechanisms in order to protect indigenous land by institutionalizing a tribal voice in domestic
109 land governance regimes:
110
- 111 a. With the inclusion of indigenous stakeholders in all FPIC processes;
 - 112
 - 113 b. Guaranteeing full transparency among indigenous leaders and concerned interests;
 - 114
 - 115 c. Urging Member States to ensure that all information is readily available to the public in all relevant
116 local dialects;
 - 117
- 118 10. *Promotes* the Concluding Observations in the reports CRDP/C/ECU/1 & CRDP/C/KOR/1 by the Committee on
119 the Rights of People with Disabilities concerning the inclusion of women with disabilities by promoting
120 infrastructural and transportation accessibility.



Code: ECLAC/1/6

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Social and Economic Development in Cities

1 *The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the crucial role of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mandated in General Assembly (GA)
4 resolution 70/1 and drawing attention to SDG 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and
5 Sustainable,
6
7 *Noting with deep concern* the hardships foreign loans and bonds have brought upon the Latin American and
8 Caribbean (LAC) region, particularly as related to the Latin American Debt Crisis of 1982, which ruptured financial
9 solvency in the region and led to a 40% decrease in individual income on average,
10
11 *Reiterating* the ongoing problems of economic and social urban development for many LAC Member States as
12 addressed in the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,
13
14 *Emphasizing* the successful model of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
15 Programme (REDD) and the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) of the World Bank Group (WBG), which
16 highlight the efficiency of bilateral partnerships alongside multilateral initiatives and collaboration,
17
18 *Further emphasizing* the success of the REDD partnership between Guyana and Norway, under which Norway
19 made an annual contribution of \$50 million for five years so long as Guyana maintained levels of deforestation
20 under 2%, thus mitigating climate change while empowering Guyana to promote infrastructural growth,
21
22 *Recognizing* the longstanding effects of displacement and urban externalities on indigenous peoples who inhabit
23 regions near cities as observed in the *Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development*,
24
25 *Acknowledging* the efforts made by the United Nations (UN) Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to
26 promote multilateral development initiatives in Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti,
27 Mexico and Panama by partnering with the national and local governments,
28
29 *Recalling* the implementation of the outcome of the UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) to monitor
30 and support implementation of the *Habitat Agenda* and the *Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements*,
31
32 *Having adopted* GA resolution 64/207, which focuses on sustainable urbanization, urban poverty reduction, and
33 slum upgrading,
34
35 *Aware of* the rapid increase of informal settlements in the LAC region, with an estimate of 113 million people living
36 in slums,
37
38 *Deeply concerned* by the unfavorable living conditions of the habitants of the informal settlements,
39
40 *Acknowledging* the *Charter of the United Nations*, which focuses on the international cooperation on solving
41 problems of economic, social, and humanitarian character,
42
43 *Recognizing* that the LAC region is a high-level disaster risk area, based on the World Bank Natural Disaster
44 Hotspots, which indicate that seven of the top 15 countries exposed to three or more natural disasters annually are
45 located in the LAC region and that 15 of the top 60 countries exposed to two or more hazardous disasters are LAC
46 countries,
47
48 *Recalling* GA resolutions 70/107 and 70/204, which seek to improve early warning information systems and
49 strengthen international cooperation to prevent and mitigate the effects of disasters through the Global Platform for
50 Disaster Risk Reduction,

51 *Seeking* to prevent disaster risk and focusing on long-term economic, social and environmental development as well
52 as a human-centered preventive approach to multi-hazard and multi-sectoral disaster risk reduction practices,
53

54 *Considering* the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030* as the first major voluntary
55 agreement of the post-2015 development agenda that prioritizes targets to achieve and affirm shared responsibility
56 with other stakeholders such as local government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in disaster risk
57 reduction,
58

59 *Further recalling* the *Hyogo Framework for Action* that built, between 2005 and 2015, the Resilience of Nations and
60 Communities to Disaster, which created an outline for the response that Member States would need to mitigate the
61 harms of disasters,
62

63 *Keeping in mind* the 682 (XXXV) Report agreed upon at the 35th session of the Economic Commission for Latin
64 America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), which considers the body's key role in the facilitation and encouragement of
65 dialogue among representatives of the region, thus promoting the consolidation of institutions devoted to social
66 development and to policies and regulatory frameworks for such actions, promoting in the same time the
67 development of national policies on social development,
68

69 Deeply alarmed by the mortality rate as reported by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) with an estimated
70 240,000 deaths between 2005 and 2012 from natural disasters in the LAC region,
71

72 1. *Supports* the integration of the SDGs into urban development strategies for all Member States according to their
73 economic and infrastructural capacities;
74

75 2. *Calls upon* Member States to seek alternative and sustainable funding sources such as the Organization for
76 Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to minimize ECLAC Member States' international debt
77 dependency and financial immobility;
78

79 3. *Supports* the establishment of a new urban development initiative titled *Ciudades Sin Barreras* (Cities Without
80 Barriers, CSB) which will:

81 a. Develop a framework of general guidelines to combat the direct harms and externalities of informal
82 settlements as a tool for Member States to develop and implement their own strategies;
83

84 b. Assist local authorities to implement effective city planning to connect urban informal settlements to
85 city centers;
86

87 c. Support the development of integrated road networks and intermodal transport to efficiently link urban
88 areas with informal settlements;
89

90 d. Promote the economic attractiveness of informal settlements, redeveloping these areas and promoting
91 cultural and artistic activities, such as land-art events, to be sustainable for a community-led
92 reintegration process;
93

94 e. Organize events and activities to enhance and promote social unity and inclusive city life;
95

96 f. Encourage best practice sharing among local authorities, grassroots organizations, NGOs, and civil
97 society, and their collection in an annual report to be published on the ECLAC official website;
98

99 g. Be directed by the ECLAC Executive Secretary, who will:
100

101 i. Direct the Program Planning and Management Division and the Sustainable Development and
102 Human Settlements Division to support the implementation of this program;
103

104 ii. Request information and technical support from the UN-Habitat Management System and
105 Upgrading of Informal Settlement Program as well as the UN-Habitat Urban Planning and
106 Design Lab;

- 107 h. Invite ECLAC Member States to implement and adapt the program to their national governmental
108 frameworks;
- 109
- 110 i. Express its support for social housing programs;
- 111
- 112 4. *Strongly encourages* the creation of the Latin American and Caribbean Sustainable Development Partnership
113 Committee (LACSDPC) within ECLAC, which will:
- 114
- 115 a. Establish voluntary Sponsor-Sponsee structured partnerships between ECLAC Member States who are
116 prioritizing economic and social urban development (Sponsee) and other UN Member States who are
117 willing to finance urban development (Sponsor);
- 118
- 119 b. Encourage Member States not able to financially participate as Sponsors to assist existing partnerships
120 in intangible ways, such as but not limited to:
- 121
- 122 i. Providing technical support with specific initiatives;
- 123 ii. Consulting on efficient practices of infrastructure development;
- 124 iii. Guiding, implementing, and sustaining urban utilities;
- 125 iv. Financing technology and knowledge transfer expenses of the Sponsor to the Sponsee;
- 126
- 127 c. Meet annually for three days with all participating Member States to discuss the status of the
128 committee, progress of current partnerships, and elect a new Speaker to handle leading the meeting as
129 well as collaborate with the host Member State on the Summit planning and logistics for the following
130 year;
- 131
- 132 d. Be led by a Speaker who shall be nominated by ECLAC;
- 133
- 134 e. First be held in Santiago de Chile in March 2017 at the ECLAC Headquarters with the succeeding
135 LACSDPC Summit Speakers and hosting Member States being elected by means of the standard Rules
136 of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council;
- 137
- 138 f. Invite participating Member States of LACSDPC who do not hold membership with ECLAC to
139 biennial ECLAC meetings in which a Summit Speaker and hosting Member State shall be chosen and
140 may put forth their nomination, but act as a non-voting member in order to preserve the autonomy of
141 ECLAC;
- 142
- 143 g. Provide intermediary guidance for and insight into the creation of the partnership between Member
144 States to ensure that the Sponsee duties, Sponsor financial obligations, length of partnership, and
145 measurements of fulfilled Sponsee duties shall be decided between the Sponsor and Sponsee and
146 signed before the committee at the LACSDPC Summit;
- 147
- 148 h. Stipulate that each Sponsor may request a measurable action, initiative, or benchmark that does not
149 bring harm or unnecessary strain upon the Sponsee;
- 150
- 151 i. Annually deliver compensation to the Sponsee once their duties in the partnership have been fulfilled;
- 152
- 153 j. Oversee, along with ECLAC, fund transfers between partnering Member States and store funds in the
154 ECLAC financial account where they specific amounts owed to each country may be used alongside
155 cooperation with CSB;
- 156
- 157 k. Specify that participating ECLAC Member States who have been rewarded contributions by fulfilling
158 Sponsee duties may at their own discretion transfer funds to fellow ECLAC Member States but must
159 be used in conjunction with CSB;
- 160
- 161 l. Review any conflict between the Sponsor and Sponsee concerning whether or not the Sponsee duties
162 have been fulfilled, by considering the method of data gathering, and the claims of the Sponsor and

- 163 Sponsee on the specifics of the matter;
164
165 m. Support region-specific recommendations for the protection of indigenous people’s rights and presence
166 in areas neighboring cities and urban environments;
167
168 n. Mandate that the Sponsee of a partnership who has received funds from the Sponsor shall provide
169 research conducted by domestic urban development initiatives on the status of proposed plans’ effects
170 on the presence of neighboring indigenous peoples;
171
- 172 5. *Recommends* the adoption of the Latin American & Caribbean Symposium on Urban Development and
173 Leadership, a biennial three-day conference in conjunction with the Latin America and Caribbean Institute for
174 Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), which would:
175
- 176 a. Bring together the ministries of development and public works of all ECLAC countries;
177
 - 178 b. Foster extensive discussion and collaboration between participating ministries of ECLAC Member
179 States to share national solutions to social and economic urban development problems impeding
180 growth and progress in other Member States;
181
 - 182 c. Facilitate discussion on standards of safety, sustainability, and disaster resilience in urban development
183 among Member States to spur ingenuity and infrastructural innovation;
184
 - 185 d. Host its first symposium in Georgetown, Guyana, in October 2017;
186
 - 187 e. Host succeeding symposium based on the nomination from Member States at the end of each biennial
188 meeting;
189
- 190 6. *Encourages* Member States to embrace social housing (government or institutional funded housing) to enable
191 resettlement of socially deprived families from informal settlements in order to resettle households and
192 eliminate informal settlements;
193
- 194 7. *Reaffirms* the results of “La mitad de una buena casa” from Alvaro Aravena in Chile, a project which consists of
195 constructing basic housing infrastructure to provide an affordable, safe and sustainable accommodation for
196 achieving desired developmental goals in this matter and recommends Member States adopt similar strategies;
197
- 198 8. *Invites* Latin American and Caribbean Member States to focus on corporate social responsibility (CSR) of
199 enterprises of high magnitude and profitability;
200
- 201 9. *Recommends* enterprises grant a certain proportion of what they earn to social housing settlements at the
202 discretion of the enterprise, in terms of deciding whether to bring it in the structure of the construction or in
203 another area;
204
- 205 10. *Further recommends* that such enterprises bolster public knowledge of the “Vivienda de Protección Oficial”
206 Spanish legal requirement as an inspiring measure to be adopted by enterprises;
207
- 208 11. *Strongly suggests* the use of proper and sustainable techniques in order to construct natural disaster resistant
209 buildings to mitigate the damages brought upon urban environments by disasters such as earthquakes,
210 landslides, tropical storms, hurricanes, and floods;
211
- 212 12. *Invites* local governments to enhance existing early warning systems like urban sirens and hazard monitoring
213 systems such as the *Groupe d’études de Propositions pour la Prevention du Risqué Sismique en France* (GEPP)
214 by:
215
- 216 a. Promoting enterprises to provide free alarm services to citizens in order to warn communities of
217 approaching extreme weather in exchange for tax breaks;
218

- 219 b. Asking governments to share their expertise on hazard monitoring and siren systems in order to
220 continually advance the crucial technology;
221
- 222 13. *Supports* collaboration among Member States to encourage scientists to engage in work and study programs in
223 ECLAC Member States in order to accelerate the exchange of knowledge and information;
224
- 225 14. *Emphasizes* the population's evacuation system by providing local government the tools they need in order to
226 design and implement these procedures, keeping in mind each territories' uniqueness;
227
- 228 15. *Requests* Member States, NGOs, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and civil society to also develop
229 reconstruction and immediate response procedures to provide lasting comprehensive care by:
230
- 231 a. Engaging with willing organizations or enterprises to clean disaster zones and collect raw materials for
232 their industry in return for their help;
233
- 234 b. Building permanent and eco-friendly living areas that will uphold a quality standard of living,
235 sustainability, quintessential human dignity;
236
- 237 16. *Calls upon* Member States to initiate Disaster Risk Reduction Training Programs and expand existing national
238 models for the benefit of all ECLAC Member States to engage in training;
239
- 240 17. *Reiterates* that education after a disaster should be continued as suggested in the UN Educational, Scientific,
241 and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Education for Disaster Risk Reduction plan by:
242
- 243 a. Implementing a mechanism for the distribution of teacher and administrator salaries;
244
- 245 b. Distributing of earthquake preparedness manuals for teachers, children, school staff, and the Ministry
246 of Education;
247
- 248 c. Designing community and school emergency contingency plans;
249
- 250 d. Developing implementation plans to strengthen vulnerable educational buildings;
251
- 252 18. *Calls upon* all Member States to collaborate among one another but also with NGOs such as ActionAid, Red
253 Cross and Red Crescent in order to improve the efficacy of our actions;
254
- 255 19. *Encourages* ECLAC Member States to further collaboration with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
256 (UNISDR) as it coordinates risk reduction research and the implementation of natural disaster harm mitigation
257 policies.



Code: ECLAC 1/7

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Social and Economic Development in Cities

1 *The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

2
3 *Viewing with appreciation* the cooperation between Member States, United Nations (UN) agencies, and non-
4 governmental organizations (NGOs) in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the need for
5 continued cooperation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted in General
6 Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1,

7
8 *Cognizant* that progressive economic development and sustainable urban growth will lead to the increased quality of
9 life for all citizens in cities and more complete achievement of the SDGs,

10
11 *Recalling* SDG 8 regarding decent work and economic growth to improve economic outlook and reduce poverty,

12
13 *Further recalling* the International Labor Organization's (ILO) VI report on Employment Policies for Social Justice
14 and a Fair Globalization, on the importance of minimizing the informal economy,

15
16 *Affirming* Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which guarantees the right to education in order
17 to empower every individual to reach their potential, promote informed decision making, and enable full
18 participation in the economic and social development of their city,

19
20 *Acknowledging* the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Education for All (EFA),
21 MDG 2 of achieving universal primary education, SDG 4 on quality education, and the UNESCO's Technical and
22 Vocational Education and Training for the Twenty-First Century, which support the idea that educational and
23 vocational training programs will mitigate unemployment and informal employment in cities and encourage the
24 economic and social development of urban regions,

25
26 *Calling attention* to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean's (ECLAC) Latin American
27 and Caribbean Demographic Centre Population Division 2010 census, which notes that 80% of the general
28 population and 51% of the indigenous population of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) resides within urban
29 settings,

30
31 *Believing* that women, children, young adults, and in particular the urban indigenous are the most vulnerable
32 members of urban populations,

33
34 *Noting* the 2015 UNESCO report on the achievements and challenges of the EFA goals, which details that the
35 world's poorest children are four times more likely not to go to school than the world's richest and five times more
36 likely not to complete primary school,

37
38 *Conscious of* UNESCO's *Declaration of the Rights of the Child* and Security Council resolution 2250, which stress
39 the need for educational opportunities that allow individuals to realize their full potential in order to become actively
40 engaged in the decision making processes of their cities,

41
42 *Reaffirming* the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW), which
43 promotes gender equity and stresses women's right to be free from discrimination, and especially Article 10 of
44 CEDAW, which assures equal rights and promotes equal opportunities for women in the field of education,

45
46 *Stressing* the importance of the *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention* (No. 169) as the primary international
47 agreement regarding the indigenous, which clearly affirms the right of indigenous peoples to education in their own
48 culture and language,

49

50 *Ensuring* the conservation and sustainable recovery of natural resources to motivate environmentally responsible
51 economic growth and renewable urban development, as described in the Global Sustainable Development Report
52 2015 edition,

53
54 *Encouraging* transparency to ensure accountability of Member States to properly allocate funds to develop
55 education programs that prepare citizens to fully participate in the formal economy in accordance with the target
56 goal of SDG 9 regarding the promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization, especially in urban areas,

57
58 *Guided by* the Secretary-General's Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable
59 Development 2014 publication, "A World That Counts: Mobilizing the Data Revolution for Sustainable
60 Development," which emphasizes the role of data in facilitating sustainable development,

- 61
- 62 1. *Encourages* continued cooperation between UN agencies such as the World Bank and the UN Development
63 Programme (UNDP), and education-focused NGOs such as CARE in:
64
 - 65 a. Promoting data and information sharing to ensure implementation of substantive education/initial
66 education and vocational training programs enabling people to participate in the formal economy;
67
 - 68 b. Contributing financially to assist in funding these programs;
69
 - 70 2. *Supports* community-based social organizations to serve as a tool to increase awareness and better incorporate
71 the ideas of marginalized groups in the development of social and economic policies;
72
 - 73 3. *Urges* Member States to continue implementing vocational training programs that will:
74
 - 75 a. Target marginalized groups in urban areas, specifically indigenous peoples, women, and youth;
76
 - 77 b. Be accessible, practical, and culturally sensitive;
78
 - 79 c. Utilize a community-based teaching method in order to promote retention and a self-sufficient
80 educational system;
81
 - 82 4. *Emphasizes* the need for educational content designed to advance sustainable practices primarily in resource
83 acquisition industries, specifically through:
84
 - 85 a. Continued collaboration between academic research institutions and vocational training programs to
86 improve industrial processes as new information becomes available;
87
 - 88 b. Improved accessibility to apprenticeships, externships, internships, and jobs in urban settlements where
89 these teaching methods are applicable;
90
 - 91 5. *Draws attention to* the use of conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs in cities to promote gender equity and
92 universal education as well as alleviate poverty through cooperation with local community service organization;
93
 - 94 6. *Calls upon* Member States to develop a Regional Action Forum for Transparency (RAFT) to ensure
95 accountability by:
96
 - 97 a. Establishing an online platform for Member States to share information and open dialogue on
98 transparency and transparency-related issues including:
99
 - 100 i. Origin of funds;
 - 101 ii. Allocation of funds to social and economic programs, particularly in cities;
 - 102
 - 103 b. Requesting UN agencies like the UNDP for funds in the development, setup, and maintenance of a
104 server to host the online platform;
105

- 106 c. Supporting research and publications on transparency and transparency-related issues;
107
108 7. *Recommends* Member States to commit to the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data to initiate
109 capacity building and collective action through information sharing in working towards achieving economic and
110 social development.



Code: ECLAC/1/8

Committee: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Topic: Social and Economic Development in Cities

1 *The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*
2
3 *Affirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which protects the social and economic rights of all*
4 *peoples, specifically minorities and indigenous peoples, as well as the right to education,*
5
6 *Believing that the promotion of the rights of all people will lead to a prosperous future and the social and economic*
7 *development of cities,*
8
9 *Fully aware that crime arises out of social inequality, as shown by the World Bank in its 2002 study titled*
10 *“Inequality and Violent Crime,”*
11
12 *Concerned that one out of five Latin Americans lives in chronic poverty, as stated in the World Bank’s report titled*
13 *“Left Behind: Chronic Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean,”*
14
15 *Recalling the findings of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) that 41 of the 50 most dangerous cities on*
16 *the planet are in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region,*
17
18 *Reaffirming General Assembly (GA) resolution 46/152 particular to the International Centre for the Prevention of*
19 *Crime (ICPC), which aims to increase the safety, security, and quality of life of all individuals while expanding the*
20 *international knowledge base on crime prevention in cities thus improving the vitality, economic, and social*
21 *development of cities,*
22
23 *Highlights GA resolution 29/3281, “Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,” which promotes the need to*
24 *diversify domestic economies to member States’ changing position in global markets,*
25
26 *Further recalling GA resolution 70/174 and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2006/20, which*
27 *declare that education is fundamental to prevent crime and corruption,*
28
29 *Observing GA resolution 70/1, which outlines 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets for*
30 *sustainable development that can only be achieved when each sustainable development goal is viewed in the context*
31 *of the Sustainable Innovation Forum of 2015 and by incorporating cross-sector participants from business,*
32 *government, finance, the United Nations (UN), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society actors,*
33
34 *Emphasizing the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Declaration on the Rights of Persons*
35 *Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,*
36
37 *Focusing on the rights of indigenous peoples as outlined in the UDHR, and thereby promoting increased indigenous*
38 *participation in social and economic development,*
39
40 *Draws attention to UN efforts to improve the role of women in society through the HeForShe campaign of the UN*
41 *Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and SDG 5, which ensures women’s full*
42 *participation in XYZ and equal opportunities for women,*
43
44 *Recognizing the success of the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) in bringing microfinance opportunities to*
45 *the world’s 48 poorest nations through national systems in accordance with the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda*
46 *for Action (AAA) on the status and functioning of national institutions for the protections and promotion of human*
47 *rights, as adopted by the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 1992/54 and by GA resolution 48/134,*
48
49 *Celebrating the success of small-cash transfer programs throughout the LAC region, particularly in Belize, as*
50 *highlighted by the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), particularly in the areas of*

51 increasing school attendance and improving access to financial infrastructure, both of which are key to development
52 in cities,

53
54 *Appreciating* that microfinance as an economic tool empowers women and has shown to be effective in many Latin
55 American and Caribbean States, as evidenced by the UN Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) report on
56 Reducing the Gender Dimensions of Poverty: Microfinance: Policies and Practices,

57
58 *Seeing* the success of UNCDF's MicroStart program in increasing access to microfinance services and spurring
59 developing economies towards greater social and economic development, as emphasized in the UNDP Microfinance
60 Program Impact Assessment Review,

61
62 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of publicly available information from micro-financial institutions operating in LAC,

63
64 *Guided* by the policy recommendations created by UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
65 (UNESCO) and outlined in The Right to Education, Law and Policy Review Guidelines,

66
67 *Reaffirming* the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, which seeks to fulfill the right to
68 work through technical and vocational guidance and training programs,

69
70 1. *Recommends* that Member States adopt the World Bank's operational techniques, and more specifically the six
71 sub-components that aim to reduce and ultimately eliminate the crime in cities;

72
73 2. *Affirms* the right to education and social inclusion for those living in cities - including those temporarily
74 excluded from the daily functioning of society in penitentiary institutions - in order to mitigate against the
75 negative consequences of crime for the social and economic development of cities, and requests that Member
76 States should:

- 77
- 78 a. Treat crime as the effect of an underlying systemic misconfiguration;
 - 79
 - 80 b. Provide vocational and arts policies, entrepreneurship, and access to mental health services in order to
81 ensure social cohesion and inclusion;
 - 82
 - 83 c. Provide for the appropriate mental health care and rehabilitation policies which aim to reintroduce the
84 prisoner to city life;
 - 85
 - 86 d. Provide volunteer mentors through community service organizations to individuals in order to integrate
87 prisoners back into society as contributive members;
 - 88

89 3. *Calls upon* Member States to include other stakeholders in decision making concerning economic and social
90 development in cities, particularly community leaders, in the areas of education, crime reduction, access to jobs
91 and micro-financial assistance;

92
93 4. *Requests* that all voices be heard on development issues within the political setting by recognizing the place of
94 indigenous people in administrative affairs in cities;

95
96 5. *Encourages* all Member States to invest in different education projects in urban areas, such as music, education,
97 gardening, agriculture, etc. for the personal and professional formation to be acknowledged and included in job
98 market as soon as they finish, and to be an active member within the economic and social system; modeled after
99 the work done by the UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) which promotes projects such as
100 the System of Youth and Children's Orchestras of Venezuela;

101
102 6. *Encourages* Member States to create an independent and fair education system within cities similar to Bolivia's
103 Ecominga Amazónica project that includes topics that will create well-rounded students, such as extracurricular
104 education opportunities like sports, music, and outdoor opportunities like gardening by:

- 105
- 106 a. Giving the opportunity to get a professional formation to ensure employment;

- 107 b. Influencing participation in the economy by developing workforce in cities;
108
- 109 c. Permitting other kinds of education than academic ones, such as concrete formation that will develop
110 economic and social aspects in cities;
111
- 112 7. *Recognizes* the importance of continuing to improve the roles of women in and around cities in order to
113 empower women to be important members of cities while respecting the cultural and religious values of each
114 Member State;
115
- 116 8. *Encourages* Member States to agree with policies such as the HeForShe campaign and SDG 5, which aim to
117 garner an increasingly positive attitude towards women in the development of social and economic progress;
118
- 119 9. *Further encourages* cooperation with the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to include gender
120 awareness training to public service employees, local authorities, and all workers of the public sector in order to
121 increase gender sensitivity to build capacity in gender analysis, design and planning for urban development;
122
- 123 10. *Suggests* institutional and legal reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as ownership
124 and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources;
125
- 126 11. *Further suggests* the modification of conditional small-cash transfer policies on the local level mirror after
127 Belize’s internationally acclaimed Building Opportunities for Our Social Transformation (BOOST) program by:
128
- 129 a. Providing impoverished parents of young children with a stipend in exchange for keeping their
130 children on the World Health Organization’s (WHO) vaccination schedule up to the age of four years;
131
- 132 b. Providing impoverished parents of school-aged children with a stipend when their children receive
133 good attendance records in school with a limit of six children per household;
134
- 135 c. Providing impoverished pregnant mothers with a stipend for visiting their local health center after 14
136 weeks of pregnancy up to birth;
137
- 138 12. *Calls upon* national aid coordination bodies to foster increased cooperation and transparency between financial
139 aid agencies and the local government by:
140
- 141 a. Establishing a comprehensive development strategy at the national and state levels, and coordinating
142 with private institutions to implement this strategy;
143
- 144 b. Tracking each entity’s progress toward achieving the SDGs;
145
- 146 c. Setting quantifiable standards to measure micro financial productivity;
147
- 148 13. *Calls upon* Member States to create a stable environment for national development by overseeing macro
149 economy performance and behaving proactively within urban fiscal governance;
150
- 151 14. *Encourages* Member States to support urban legal infrastructure by:
152
- 153 a. Upholding the rule of law;
154
- 155 b. Providing access to civil courts for small claims;
156
- 157 c. Enforcing regulations that do exist;
158
- 159 d. Seeking to simplify inefficient regulations;
160
- 161 15. *Suggests* that micro-financial operations in cities should:

- 162 a. Be guided by a technical service provider (TSP) with a proven track record in producing sustainable
163 microfinance;
164
- 165 b. Utilize performance based grant agreements in all cases, with micro financial institutions (MFIs) that
166 do not meet the grant requirements being dropped from the government's national strategy;
167
- 168 c. Prepare these agreements cooperatively between the government and a private financial services entity;
169
- 170 d. Allow these agreements to be approved by a steering committee with minority government
171 representation;
172
- 173 e. Target women and traditionally disadvantaged groups;
174
- 175 16. *Invites* Member States to focus on job skill training for all individuals searching for city employment by
176 suggesting job training to teach applicable technical skills such as electrical work and office management,
177 which will be previously accorded with companies, particular those that are locally based or which work in the
178 sustainable use of resources;
179
- 180 17. *Emphasizes* the importance of the inclusion of low profile criminals in job systems to promote social integration
181 and full economic participation in urban congregations;
182
- 183 18. *Supports* policy endorsing jobs related to the sustainable use of natural resources in and around urban areas;
184
- 185 19. *Encourages* tertiary educational opportunities in job sectors that are predicted to experience sustainable
186 economic growth in cities by the Bureau of Labor Statistics or an equivalent body in each Member State by
187 incentivizing small entrepreneurs to provide vocational opportunities and apprenticeships to students in order to
188 encourage careers in the trades and the development, perhaps through the promotion of salary-free internships;
189
- 190 20. *Further encourages* the registration of urban business through the Bureau of Labor or other equivalent bodies to
191 ensure a smooth transition from informal to formal economies and thereby allow for proper oversight and
192 management by state agencies;
193
- 194 21. *Recommends* the creation of jobs in cities related to the sustainable use of natural resources such as green
195 energy engineering and ecological technology manufacturing.

196 **ANNEX**

197
198 *Encourages* all educational institutions to consider the needs of minorities and indigenous groups in urban contexts
199 by:

- 200
201 a. Institutionalizing the use of indigenous dialects and cultures in educational systems;
202
203 b. Increasing the admissions of minorities;
204
205 c. Providing transportation services to aid minorities in attending such institutions;
206
207 d. Allowing minorities to learn in their native language, congruent with their beliefs and customs;
208
209 e. Providing subsidies to students attending schools and universities within cities in order to ensure adequate
210 access to education.