

# NMUN•NY 2018

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18 – 22 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



## Conference A

# United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

## Committee Staff

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Director</b>           | Nicholas Gachet Racines |
| <b>Assistant Director</b> | Frank Cassata           |
| <b>Chair/Rapporteur</b>   | Crystal Burns           |

## Agenda

- I. The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty
- II. Sustainable Cities and Transportation: A Bridge to Development
- III. Promoting Resilient Communities

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| <b>Code</b> | <b>Topic</b>   | <b>Vote</b>                                       |
|-------------|--|---|
| UNDP/1/1    | The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty | Adopted without a vote                            |
| UNDP/1/2    | The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty | Adopted without a vote                            |
| UNDP/1/3    | The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty | Adopted without a vote                            |
| UNDP/1/4    | The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty | 16 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 0 abstentions |

## Summary Report

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

- I. The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty
- II. Promoting Resilient Communities
- III. Sustainable Cities and Transportation: A Bridge to Development

The session was attended by representatives of 23 Member States and 1 non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of four proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including: Public-Private Partnerships, Educational Infrastructure, Waste Management Technology, and the creation of a Global Water Panel. The work of the committee was very diligent and collaborative with many delegations working on multiple papers and pushing for adoption by consensus.

On Wednesday, four draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions following voting procedure, three of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including Waste Management Technology, Educational Database Management, Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships, and the creation of an International Water Panel. The work of the body had truly reflected the spirit of consensus and international diplomacy. All delegations demonstrated excellent negotiation and a wide breadth of proposals for the United Nations Development Programme Executive Board.



**Code:** UNDP/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** The Role of Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*  
2  
3 *Reaffirms its belief* that education is key to achieve the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)*, since  
4 population growth, mainly in developing countries, leads to significantly greater water consumption,  
5  
6 *Recognizing* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular 1 and 6, and *inspired* by SDG 4, which seeks  
7 to eradicate all forms of poverty, ensuring access to clean water and sanitation, and providing vulnerable minorities  
8 with access to sustainable development through educational opportunities,  
9  
10 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 68/175, 64/292 and 72/178, which affirm access to clean water as a vital  
11 component of upholding basic human rights, signifying the importance of providing all individuals with a guarantee  
12 to clean drinking water,  
13  
14 *Alarmed by* the World Health Organization (WHO) 2016 report which highlights that 884 million people lack basic  
15 drinking water services, and the UN Children’s Fund’s (UNICEF) report stating that 200 million productive hours  
16 are lost among women and children daily through collecting water,  
17  
18 *Concerned* about possible overconsumption of water that would result from the accelerating population growth,  
19 which is estimated to reach 8.5 billion people worldwide by 2030, according to the UN Department of Public  
20 Information,  
21  
22 *Emphasizing* the importance of sustainable and reliable water resources in strengthening capacity-building among  
23 marginalized individuals, and reducing economic and social inequality,  
24  
25 *Calling attention to* the great benefits brought by the Global Policy Centre for Resilient Ecosystems &  
26 Desertification, which is funded by the Swedish International Water Institute, revolving around knowledge sharing  
27 to facilitate North-South cooperation,  
28  
29 *Appreciating highly* the work of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) regarding  
30 their efforts on the education on water and the vital role of education in building the capacities of vulnerable  
31 populations to improve water collection, sanitation, and management,  
32  
33 *Taking note with satisfaction* the work of the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), that is focused on the  
34 efficiency of infrastructure, project management, procurement, financial management, and human resources,  
35  
36 *Bearing in mind* the *SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation*, which was developed by the High-Level  
37 Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2018, which stresses the importance of information sharing platforms  
38 for providing clean water access,  
39  
40 *Reiterating* the WHO and UNICEF on behalf of their Joint Monitoring Programme’s (JMP) report that an excessive  
41 number of individuals with insufficient access to clean drinking water will lead to widespread inequalities,  
42  
43 *Noting that* the lack of resources, according to UNICEF, in developing countries, such as Yemen and South Sudan,  
44 where 70% of the population lacks access to clean water, however, access to data and information could lead to  
45 solutions that could mitigate civil conflicts, enhance local resilience, improve personal safety, and promote social  
46 inclusion,

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*Recognizing* the great successes of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Sustainable Management of Water Resources in Rural Areas Project in Uzbekistan, that notably reinforced the technical capacities of the country related to water management,

1. *Urges* Member States to cooperate on expanding projects such as UNDP's Sustainable Management of Water Resources in Rural Areas Program, currently taking place in Uzbekistan, to teach local community leaders to develop and improve water management to effectively enhance water access among marginalized populations, through:
  - a. Managing household resources and teach them about sources of contamination among communities with minimal water management knowledge, especially focusing on empowerment of women and children by:
    - i. Providing adequate knowledge regarding use of water source, safe water practices, public sanitation service, and personal hygiene through pamphlets and awareness campaigns;
    - ii. Ensuring that local communities are capable of developing self-reliance where individuals can be independent of outside assistance;
  - b. Building pipelines to funnel water into households and irrigation systems to decrease wasted time and opportunity among women and youth and enhance productivity, which would:
    - i. Require collaboration with UNOPS and its technical expertise and assistance;
    - ii. Meet the parameters of the WHO regarding piped water and water management,
    - iii. Receive direct funding from UNDP's Small Grants Programme in order to develop the project;
  - c. Ensuring that current generations have sufficient water resources for future generations to inherit, enhancing livelihoods and providing for youth and women;
2. *Reaffirms* the direct link between clean water access, local empowerment and poverty eradication.

## ANNEX

- 78  
79  
80  
81 1. *Encourages* the development of South-South and North-South cooperation with the purpose of fostering access  
82 to clean water through partnerships such as:  
83  
84 a. Missions involving experts from developed Member States to share efficient practices through training  
85 programs in Member States with a lower income;  
86  
87 b. Platforms to inform local administrations on the development of technologies that could help to ensure  
88 a wider access to clean drinking water;  
89  
90 c. Schemes to facilitate the collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the civil  
91 society, including various media to achieve SDG 6;  
92  
93 d. Forums where scholars and researchers can meet and discuss about clean water initiatives and  
94 progresses in this field;  
95  
96 e. Frameworks providing engineering, technological expertise and human capital exchanges among  
97 Member States, with the assistance of the UN Volunteers Program;  
98  
99 f. Infrastructures to provide water to local communities to limit measures of inequality among rural and  
100 undeveloped areas;  
101  
102 2. *Strongly recommends* the creation of an Education Database Center for Water (EDCW), a data-sharing network  
103 directed by UNDP, in order to encourage the sharing of information that will exchange feedback regarding  
104 project expansion ideas on the matter of water resources management among other Member States, and would  
105 work as a method of evaluation, including:  
106  
107 a. Historical, disaggregated, and advanced statistics and facts on water usage, shortage, and  
108 contamination in participating Member States;  
109  
110 b. Prediction on possible use of new technologies and their impacts on water management, resulting in  
111 the creation of concrete solutions adapted to each region;  
112  
113 c. Surveys at international, national, and local levels of troubleshooting, and recommendations for all  
114 Member States;  
115  
116 d. Sharing platforms to ensure access to clean water that will enable local communities equal  
117 opportunities.



**Code:** UNDP/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* by the urgency of water scarcity and mismanagement as the 2017 WHO Drinking Water Fact  
4 Sheet reported that globally 884 million people still live without access to basic clean drinking water,

5  
6 *Reaffirming* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as set out in General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015)  
7 “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” in particular SDG 6, which strives to  
8 create universal access to clean water, and SDG 1, which strives for absolute poverty eradication,

9  
10 *Keeping in mind* the outcome document of the High-Level Panel on Water, *Make Every Drop Count: An Agenda for*  
11 *Water Action*, and especially the need for cooperation and the establishment of national policies on data about water,

12  
13 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/292, “The Human Right to Clean Water and Sanitation”, and Human  
14 Rights Council resolution 15/9, both of which argue that a legal guarantee to access to clean water is necessary to  
15 live a full life and realize all human rights,

16  
17 *Welcoming* General Assembly resolution 71/222 of 2016 on “The International Decade for Action: ‘Water for  
18 Sustainable Development (2018-2028)’” commencing on World Water Day, 22 March 2018, calling for immediate  
19 action to aid in the accessibility of water resources,

20  
21 *Recognizing* the United Nations (UN) Development Programme’s (UNDP) *Strategic Plan for 2018-2021*, which  
22 supports the creation of a global development advisory body and an implementation service platform,

23  
24 1. *Calls for* the creation of a recurring Global Water Panel to achieve universal access to clean water according to  
25 SDG 6, that would:

26  
27 a. Strengthen the support to Member States provided by the UN system to implement effective water  
28 governance strategies by advising and providing guidelines to develop National Adaptation Plans;

29  
30 b. Include multi-level stakeholders, such as local community leaders, policy-makers, affected private sector  
31 leaders, and experts, scientists, and non-governmental organizations to incorporate a locally specialized  
32 approach to each state’s unique water management issues:

33  
34 i. The stakeholders are appointed and supervised by the Executive Board of UNDP and selected  
35 from petitioning parties either affected by water crises, or willing to provide ideas and  
36 solutions in order to maximize inclusivity and specialization of the recommended remedy;

37 ii. The appointed stakeholders, ranging from 15 to 50 members, are given a six-month  
38 probationary period, in which they can re-apply to continue the panel;

39  
40 2. *Requests* that this panel serves as a platform for dialogue and international cooperation in order to share  
41 experience, data, and to further improve trans-boundary water governance, that would:

42  
43 a. Promote and provide a perfect medium for the sharing between all attendants, of any and all  
44 information, ideas, and policies that could be considered as relevant to water management, distribution,  
45 accessibility, and recycling;

46  
47 b. Petitioning participants may also apply for assistance and information from this panel via digital web  
48 service;

49

- 50 c. Allow its participants to share their expertise and knowledge in order for all others to be able to gain  
51 access to previously unknown potential solutions to their water-related issues;  
52
- 53 d. Draw upon the inspiration of past successful water management solutions that have been achieved by  
54 Member States;  
55
- 56 e. Promote a holistic approach that would include affected private stakeholders from the environmental,  
57 energy, agricultural, waste-water management, and residential sectors to address water access and  
58 usage;  
59
- 60 f. Work under the supervision of UNDP and cooperate with UN bodies such as UN-Water, the World  
61 Health Organization (WHO), UN Habitat's WATSAN Programmes, the UNESCO-IHP Programme,  
62 and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO);  
63
- 64 3. *Recommends* case-by-case reports and strategies on the implementation of National Adaptation Plans and on  
65 accessibility of water resources and sanitation in Member States that would:  
66
- 67 a. Focus on assessments, similar to the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water  
68 (GLAAS) by UN-Water, that is implemented by WHO, that would address water quality, sanitation, and  
69 waste management at local, national, and regional levels;  
70
- 71 b. Provide reports, recommendations and strategies to Member States and communities to overcome  
72 challenges;  
73
- 74 4. *Invites* the continued monitoring on the efficiency of the panel by:  
75
- 76 a. Reporting on the success of the panel to UNDP bi-annually, in which Member States will vote to  
77 continue or dissolve the panel by a two-thirds majority;  
78
- 79 b. Cooperating with nations with the consent of policymakers of states that apply for the panel's  
80 consultation;  
81
- 82 5. *Encourages* funding allocation from UNDP's Global Environmental Finance Unit (UNDP-GEF) which  
83 prioritizes support services for Member States in improving water governance.





**Code:** UNDP/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 54/175 (2000), which establishes the right of all nations to development,  
4 which could be protected and realised through utilizing Public Private Partnerships,

5  
6 *Recognizing* the Fourth Principle of the *Dublin Statement* of 1992, that affirmed that water needs to have an  
7 economic value in order to be sure to have an efficient use of it, and the work done by the Sanitation and Water for  
8 All partnerships with private businesses such as the *Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing*,

9  
10 *Acknowledging* the necessity of strengthening and expanding the relationship between entities in the United Nations  
11 (UN) system and independent bodies such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), as laid out by Observing the World  
12 Bank Group's Country Partnership Framework (CPF), which seeks to recognize global challenges and end extreme  
13 poverty,

14  
15 *Emphasizing* the commitment required from Member States in the advancement of the *2030 Development Agenda*  
16 (2015), and the need for multi-level capacity building through all levels of government,

17  
18 *Bearing in mind* that, according to the UN Development Programme (UNDP), by 2025 1.8 billion people are  
19 expected to be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity, which has led many countries globally to  
20 PPPs,

21  
22 1. *Encourages* Member States to foster relationships with PPPs in the area of access to water, to be able to attract  
23 private businesses, such as but not limited to engineering or consulting firms in the areas of sanitation, waste  
24 management, or filtration, and to assure the security on their territory;

25  
26 2. *Recognises* the value of water and its necessity to be managed effectively in order to ensure that future  
27 generations can have access to an adequate source of water, and that private businesses have an important role  
28 in the implementation of adequate partnerships to have;

29  
30 3. *Expresses its hope* that Member States expand their cooperation in the sharing of technologies and innovations  
31 in regard of access to clean water, especially regarding water sanitation, water purification, and wastewater  
32 management;

33  
34 4. *Invites* Member States to set up a monitoring panel conjointly with UNDP, with the purpose of ensuring more  
35 transparency from the private and the public sectors in their partnerships engagement in the water sector  
36 through:

37  
38 a. An annual publication made by UNDP's Development Report Office focusing on the progress made by  
39 the national government and the private businesses involved in a PPP:

40  
41 i. This would be analyzed by the panel composed of elected individuals, leaders of the civil  
42 society, and a member of an international non-governmental organization (NGO), in addition  
43 to a governmental body, such as the World Bank and the UNDP Bureau for Policy and  
44 Programme Support, in order to monitor the balance of power between businesses,  
45 governments, and local communities;

46  
47 5. *Suggests* the possibility for the panel to make recommendations to the government to reward the transparency of  
48 the report and the involvement of the private and public organizations in the development of the projects  
49 prioritizing the access to clean water, through:

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- a. More investment opportunities modeled upon the various projects of UNDP, such as the ones shared by the UN Office of South-South Cooperation in the Sharing Innovative Experiences series;
  - b. The inclusion of the project as a model for further international development in the publication;
  - c. Economic aids and incentives through fiscal reductions concerning the regulations already put in place in the country's economies, in which the private businesses are located;
  - d. The implementation of the already existing CPF framework used by the World Bank, on which countries can base themselves to create the aforementioned panel;
6. *Recommends* the creation of partnerships between local groups, governments, and private organizations that coordinate with NGOs, in order to establish efficient policies and infrastructures to create viable solutions to address water scarcity, such as but not limited to:
- a. The application of greywater reuse to water crops;
  - b. The creation of a climate-smart agriculture;
  - c. The application of efficient use of water policies in certain economic sectors;
7. *Calls upon* all Member States to adhere to and promote the aforementioned standards in the hopes of pursuing sustainable development and providing access to clean water for all.



**Code:** UNDP/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations Development Programme

**Topic:** The Role of Access to Clean Water in Eradicating Poverty

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1 *The United Nations Development Programme,*

2  
3 *Highlighting* the fact that 80% of urban dwellers and 47% of rural dwellers have access to better sanitation facilities  
4 and services, and that there is a great divide between urban and rural areas concerning their respective access to  
5 sanitation,

6  
7 *Recalling* resolution 71/222 (2016) on the “International Decade for Action ‘Water for Sustainable Development’  
8 2018-2028,” for fostering inclusiveness on clean water and sanitation services,

9  
10 *Recognizing* the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) which focuses on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6  
11 by improving health, life expectancy, student learning, gender equality, and other related issues to development,

12  
13 *Welcoming* the assistance of the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA),

14  
15 *Aware* of the gravity of lack of access to clean water and sanitation, and the role it plays in the consistent rise of  
16 diseases and the intensification of poverty,

17  
18 *Profoundly concerned* by the lack of public awareness within communities who have little accessibility to clean  
19 water,

20  
21 *Deploring* the discrimination against women as being the most affected by the matter of transporting water to  
22 families,

23  
24 *Striving* towards utilizing new advancements in technology for accessibility and purification of water,

25  
26 *Aiming* to promote a gender perspective into providing proper access to sanitation,

27  
28 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/292 (2010), which recognizes the human right of all people to clean  
29 water and proper sanitation, and the necessity of providing equitable access to promote high living standards,

30  
31 *Taking into account* that sanitation is a cornerstone of public health, especially for girls and women, as stated by the  
32 World Health Organization (WHO),

33  
34 *Acknowledging* the work of the Community Water Initiative (CWI) which has funded more than 150 projects  
35 bringing water supply and sanitation services to millions of people,

36  
37 *Referring* to the dry toilet technology adopted by the Republic of Finland in order to reduce wastewater,

38  
39 *Viewing with appreciation* the work done by the Commonwealth of Australia in using water purification plants for  
40 human waste,

41  
42 1. *Encourages* further implementation and development of already existing programs on Water Sanitation and  
43 Hygiene in Schools, a United Nations (UN) Children’s Fund (UNICEF) initiative, working as an educational  
44 system targeting both youths and adults in order to raise consciousness on sanitation and the risks of diseases  
45 caused by unclean water by:

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- 47 a. Encouraging Member States to add a subject on schools' curricula in order to educate children and  
48 students on sanitary matters, in which they could be informed on how they can clean their water  
49 through basic and accessible means, such as boiling water and the addition of fluoride;  
50
- 51 b. Advocating for the employment of a local influential community leader in the regional area, preferably  
52 women in order to magnify their empowerment, to educate the community on the importance and  
53 means of proper water sanitation;  
54
- 55 c. Requesting the assistance of the WASH Partnership, between UNICEF and the Water Supply and  
56 Sanitation Collaborative Council, to aid in the appropriate use of water sampling kits to women,  
57 especially in areas that utilize level one water source;  
58
- 59 2. *Decides* the addition of a section to the UNDP *Annual Report*:  
60
- 61 a. Suggesting possible micro-level implementation projects that directly address the most prominent  
62 complications in the access of water;  
63
- 64 b. Requesting that governments and universities support the publishing of the report on the official  
65 website and social media outlets;  
66
- 67 c. Endorsing universities to create a match between the micro-level projects suggested and the required  
68 projects for graduation of engineering students in the senior year projects;  
69
- 70 d. Honoring the best innovations and innovative technology by:  
71
- 72 i. Handing out awards to outstanding universities and parties participating;  
73 ii. Promoting their ideas and innovations within the UNDP *Annual Report*;  
74 iii. Providing internships to students interested in the field to encourage relevant employment;  
75
- 76 3. *Urges* the strengthening of public-private partnerships (PPPs) through:  
77
- 78 a. Urging magazines such as Business Insider and Forbes to either create a ranking procedure that  
79 measures the pro-bono work done each year by consulting firms, or incorporating this work in current  
80 ranking systems they have to be an incentive to the top consulting expertise in the service of PPPs;  
81
- 82 b. Implementation of the PPP advisory agency, Fin Infra, endorsed by France, which will act as a  
83 mobilizing unit that assists and advises both parties in the preparation and implementation of  
84 partnership contracts;  
85
- 86 4. *Recommends* future conferences on sanitation, hygiene, and wastewater reduction to be held not only in  
87 developed nations but also in countries receiving aid, in order to incorporate them in the proper usage of water  
88 and management of it, as well as the exchange of expertise and technologies, while also:  
89
- 90 a. Appointing an Executive Board by the UNDP administrator to organize these conferences, and  
91 partnering with the SDG Fund (SDGF) to support the initiatives of this body;  
92
- 93 b. Urging the program to focus on supporting the exchange of technologies on clean water and sanitation  
94 for what specific countries or regions have to offer to other countries, encouraging mutual growth and  
95 globalization;  
96
- 97 c. Drawing attention to the importance of collaboration between Member States and members of the  
98 CWI;  
99
- 100 d. Suggesting the creation of a local level information conference on sanitation for the communities;  
101

- 102 5. *Invites* the WHO to assist local health departments in tackling water-borne diseases by:  
103  
104 a. Streamlining disease surveillance system through a database similar to Score-Santé, maintained by the  
105 Executive Board Secretariat and shared on their website, for enhanced preparatory work of responding  
106 governments, regional and local non-governmental organizations, and UN agencies such as the WHO;  
107  
108 b. Providing adequate pharmaceuticals, including Imodium, especially in regions suffering from lack of  
109 clean water;  
110
- 111 6. *Recommends* that governments establish legislation:  
112  
113 a. Regarding local and industrial waste management policies aimed towards decreasing contamination  
114 and pollutants in water systems through:  
115  
116 i. The creation of waste centers for depositing trash and the prohibition of waste dumping into  
117 water resources;  
118 ii. The encouragement of the imposition of penalty fees on industrial corporations if they do not  
119 meet the specific global environmental agenda made by the UN Environment Programme  
120 (UNEP);  
121  
122 b. While also acknowledging the issue of contaminated water from sewage through either a centralized or  
123 decentralized system based on regional need, yet encouraging the collaboration between public and  
124 private sectors, or public and state-run sectors, in respect to Member States' needs to achieve  
125 accessibility to water;  
126
- 127 7. *Draws attention* to a new and effective agricultural system that benefits not only the environment, but farmers  
128 as well, by:  
129  
130 a. Providing basic and technical assistance provided to farmers by international agencies specialized on  
131 the matter;  
132  
133 b. Utilizing modern and efficient irrigations systems;  
134  
135 c. Bringing awareness to the harmful effects of the use of pesticides and animal waste in fields in regard  
136 to the toxicity to the environment;  
137  
138 d. Harnessing hydroponics in micro farming in a form of a circulation economy, in partnership with *La*  
139 *Farge* for seed distribution and *Complementary Aid for Renewables* to boost the number of citizens  
140 engaging into the practice;  
141
- 142 8. *Encourages* the utilization of innovative technologies in promoting efficient purification and wastewater  
143 management systems, such as:  
144  
145 a. Dry toilet technology adopted by developed countries aiming at the reduction of wastewater;  
146  
147 b. Water purification techniques to manage human waste;  
148
- 149 9. *Suggests* collective water consumption management in developed states by areas, through the incorporation of  
150 Teleo, a reading meter, in establishments to allow households and industries to monitor and adjust their water  
151 utility based on a specific sustainable goal.