



Documentation of the work of the
Human Rights Council (HRC) NMUN simulation*



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

NMUN•NY 2023
Conference A
2 – 6 April 2023

** National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

Director	Ashlee Ann Rolheiser
Assistant Director	Julien Nelson
Chair	Zetta Cannedy

Agenda

1. Realizing the Right to Adequate Housing
2. Combating Intolerance and Discrimination Against Persons Based on Religion or Belief

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
HRC/1/1	Realizing the Right to Adequate Housing	34 in favor, 3 against, 77 abstentions
HRC/1/2	Realizing the Right to Adequate Housing	39 in favor, 0 against, 5 abstentions

Summary Report

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Realizing the Right to Adequate Housing
- II. Combating Intolerance and Discrimination Against Persons Based on Religion or Belief

The session was attended by representatives of 43 Member States and 1 non-governmental organization also attended the meeting.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Realizing the Right to Adequate Housing.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as monitoring systems for international housing standards, knowledge sharing networks for climate resilient infrastructure, anti-discriminatory housing practices, urban planning programs, and data collection programs. Additional analysis of the topic initiated diverse discussions about which solutions might best address the topic; delegates specifically debated whether to include private enterprise and how to account for marginalized groups. The atmosphere in the committee was one of cooperation and by the end of the session on Tuesday evening, multiple working papers merged along complementary and similar themes.

On Wednesday, 2 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 2 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including sanitation, housing affordability, and the need for more data. Inclusivity, rationality, and diversity of ideas were the values championed by the body in their approach to resolution writing and their commitment to realizing the right to adequate housing was illustrated through their hard work and eagerness for rational compromise.



Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Realizing the Right to Adequate Housing

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling that the mandate of the *Human Rights Council* (HRC) is to “strengthen the global promotion and protection of human rights, and to address human rights violations and situations of concern,”

Recognizing that the right to adequate housing is identified and protected according to Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) and the Article 11.1 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (ICESC) (1966),

Further recognizing the 2020 *Report to the Special Rapporteur: Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Housing* (Sixteen Guidelines for Adequate Housing), which identifies sixteen guidelines for housing developments to be considered as adequate housing,

Affirming the commitment to accomplishing the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, such as SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 10 (gender inequalities), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnership for the goals),

Considering the hard work that the United Nations, particularly the *United Nations Human Settlements Programme* (UN-Habitat) and the 2016 New Urban Agenda, have been doing about the access to adequate housing in terms of program and policies,

Fully convinced by HRC vote 52.L.10 Item 5 vote which committed UN member states to embolden the non-discriminatory right in regard to adequate housing and its importance to civil, economic, and social rights,

Realizing the importance of ensuring housing for marginalized communities, including women, disabled persons, and Indigenous communities, as mentioned in the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) (1979),

Recognizing the importance of legislation that secures adequate housing as a fundamental human right,

Stressing that monetary funding is for the investment of adequate housing and the needs of individuals instead of governmental profit,

Appreciating the governmental obligations to be developed in order to substantiate the right of all to a secure place to live in peace and dignity, including access to land as an entitlement,

Expressing concern that domicile is not considered as a violation of international law despite the continued development of human rights,

Recognizing the vitality of equal property ownership, regardless of gender, marital status, educational background, religion, ethnicity, or belief, as highlighted by initiatives undertaken by Women for Women International, for equal access to homeownership for marginalized populations like women in underdeveloped Member States,

Bearing in mind the barriers to the equal civil rights and legal status of women to their male counterparts, amongst cultural factors on gender relations within households and employment opportunities, as outlined by the CEDAW,

Greatly concerned by the growing number of forced evictions due to the increase in the wage gap disproportionately affecting marginalized groups, specifically women and impoverished groups, following the global recession as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Recognizing the existing gender inequality gap within the property market that discriminates against women and people of low income in order to have access to adequate housing,

Acknowledging HRC resolution 49/17 on the right to an adequate standard of living as a critical component in strengthening other fundamental rights within a non-discriminatory context while promoting the 1993 *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women*,

Recognizing the need for an updated definition of refugee in order to make refugee status accessible for persons affected by exceptional circumstances,

Emphasizing the need for increased interstate and *Non-Governmental Organization* (NGO) cooperation when addressing displaced persons, particularly refugees, with innovative solutions,

Gravely concerned with how instances of conflict and domicile lead to an unnecessary and unjust increase in displaced persons, and encouraging Member States to reach global solutions,

Noting with concern the impact of intersectionality on housing discrimination against female migrants,

1. *Recommends* that Member States work with UN-Habitat for the development of *National Urban Policies* (NUP) to partner with local authorities and government entities for project implementation and strategic urban planning with particular emphasis on:
 - a. The implementation of affirmative action systems in government housing lotteries and policies, with attention focused on providing housing to marginalized communities such as women, disabled persons, indigenous groups, and low-income populations;
 - b. Removing potentially discriminatory barriers to existing housing programs, including, but not limited to job requirements, age requirements, and mandatory drug testing;
2. *Calls for* a special session of the HRC to ratify additions to the Sixteen Guidelines for Adequate Housing, expanding upon the existing Sixteen Guidelines, with the following proposed guidelines of:
 - a. Guideline 17: Ensure affirmative action policies in allotment of housing units;
 - b. Guideline 18: Develop action plans to repair and restore housing in cases of domicile;
 - c. Guideline 19: Determine universal minimum acceptability standards for housing units:
 - i. With particular attention paid to establishing per-person minimum square meterage allowances;
 - ii. And integration of *Climate-Resilient Infrastructure* (CRI) on a voluntary, case-by-case basis;
 - d. Guideline 20: Engage in collaboration with nongovernmental organizations and other non-state actors to ensure the realization of the right to adequate housing through sustainable partnerships;
 - e. Expressing hope that implementation of these guidelines will assist in completion of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and associated SDGs;
3. *Commends* the research found in the Sixteen Guidelines for Adequate Housing and recommends Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, to further investigate international solutions to the variety of causes of homelessness to further realize the betterment of human

rights subsequent of adequate housing, with reports published within regular sessions of the Council:

- a. Focusing action on providing basic utilities expressed in SDGs 6.1.1, 6.2.1, and 7.1.1, access to clean water and electricity in a sustainable way following the intention of SDG 12;
 - b. Recognizing the diverse root causes of homelessness within Member States that the Special Rapporteur has previously investigated and reported on, while calling for the solutions that have been suggested by the Special Rapporteur to be implemented by Member States;
 - c. Through the unbiased research of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, drawing attention to all potential solutions to the issues presented by utilizing the platform of the *World Urban Forum* (WUF) under UN-Habitat and increasing the frequency of meetings of the WUF from every two years to an annual event;
 - d. Researching the discriminatory practices between public and private sector businesses and how they relate to the gentrification of communities and the subsequent impact to accessibility to recreational areas, healthcare, quality of life, and crime;
 - e. Further researching the progress of Special Rapporteur's efforts in the formal HRC recognition on ensuring the destruction of domiciles and the respective displacement of people's recognition as an international crime;
 - f. Emphasizing on solutions and research that respects the cultural integrity of Member States and the diverse populations within Member States;
4. *Calls upon* all Member States to collaborate in knowledge exchange, raising awareness, and educational campaigns on adequate housing with a special focus on the aftermath of COVID-19 by partnership with the *Interactive Project Catalog* (IPC) of the *Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme* (PSUP), especially to coordinate COVID-19 related housing policy data sharing and also utilizing the platform of the World Urban Forum (WUF) under UN-Habitat and increasing the frequency of meetings of the WUF from once every two years to an annual event;
 5. *Further calls for* the investigative capacities, functional and personal resources of the Special Rapporteur Mr. Balakrishnan Rajagopal on the right to adequate housing as a component to the right to adequate standard of living to strengthen a provision of analytical approaches to include the interaction between local groups, governments, experts and NGOs, working out relevant information, deficits and pointing out specific solutions;
 6. *Recognizes* that the right to adequate housing concerns all other international and UN-organizations and therefore encourages UN Organizations such as the *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees* (UNHCR), the *United Nations Economic Commission for Africa* (ECA), the *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund* (UNICEF), and the *United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women* (UN-Women) to investigate a part in the development of adequate housing and further recalls the UN sub-organizations initiative that should be considered by all Member States such as, but not as an exhaustive list: Cities Without Slums by UN-Habitat, Resource Efficient Housing Programme: Data analysis and expertise towards an automated sustainability assessment for the housing sector, #Housing2030 of the *United Nations Economic Commission for Europe* (UNECE);

7. *Keeps in mind* that monetary funding should be primarily used for restoring and building permanent and sustainable housing in accordance with UN-Habitat program *Sustainable Housing For Sustainable Cities* to use building capacity optimally and prevent effects of housing resistance by the environment to ensure adequate housing for communities affected by the consequences of climate change;
8. *Acknowledges* that gaining access to adequate housing requires dedicated financing programs by:
 - a. Encouraging more economically developed Member States to assume a strong financial presence in accordance with their ability and role in the international community in recognition of the role that historical action has affected Member States' current ability to realize the right to adequate housing;
 - b. Stressing that monetary funding belongs to the investment of adequate housing and the needs of individuals instead of governmental profit;
 - c. Inviting cooperation with the *International Monetary Fund (IMF)* and the World Bank to provide guidance on funding initiatives with the purpose of addressing the lack of monetary support for adequate housing initiatives to provide guidance and support to facilitate the growth of housing markets, and thus ensure adequate housing for all;
 - d. Utilizing regional organizations, such as the African Union for Housing Finance (AUHF), for the promotion of effective housing markets;
 - e. Expressing support for optimization of building space, with recognition for the high costs of construction and maintenances;
9. *Further invites* the use and strengthening of regional and local collaboration between Member States in similar macroeconomic environments for the purpose of improving regional housing markets and funding adequate housing initiatives by:
 - a. Recognizing the important work of existing regional economic groups such as the *European Union (EU)*, African Union (AU), *Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)*, the *Association of Southeast Asian Nations Plus Three (ATP)*, and *United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)*, in reducing bureaucratic barriers to access to adequate housing;
 - b. Calling upon local resources through partnerships with NGOs, Habitat for Humanity, and other regional groups, to facilitate the implementation of the work of pre-existing, existing and future projects and programs of the UN within Member States, to address land ownership and housing needs;
10. *Condemns* the discriminatory practices or barriers against people based on their gender regarding their ability to purchase and inherit property, access mortgage loans and housing programs, access adequate housing and financial programs specifically for single guardians and children, and own homes based on marital status;
11. *Recommends* a specific addition within the *Universal Periodic Review (UPR)* to focus on addressing local law for marital status requirements for homeownership and urges a specific section analyzing cultural factors that affect opportunities for land tenure and property ownership within each Member States' Human Rights Reports to further proclaim the underprivileged access to efficient and sustainable sanitation within said property through the Sanitation and Hygiene Fund (SHF);

12. *Advises* the General Assembly to organize annual meetings for the HRC to discuss Member States' contribution to women empowerment of ensuring the right to adequate housing, especially with the view to strengthen the women's ownership rights and address lacking equal access to finance by encouraging Member States to adopt a national mission to provide affordable housing for low income groups as discussed in the *World Urban Forum* eleventh session (WUF11) to achieve SDG 5 on gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls;
13. *Encourages* all Member States to foster collaboration with the World Bank's *Human Rights, Inclusion and Empowerment* (HRIE) multi-donor trust fund to create a National Subsidies Scheme that reduces the burden of loan repayment for vulnerable groups, such as women belonging to low-income groups, to support them in purchasing houses and improving their living conditions;
14. *Further encourages* Member States to advocate, share knowledge, and raise awareness of violence in vulnerable communities in inadequate housing and establish a common goal of preventing domestic abuse by promoting cooperation between HRC and UN-Women by encouraging HRC to provide researchers, data collections, and expertise to achieve the elimination of discrimination against women within the Forum on Human Rights, concerning the *Violence Against Women* (VAW);
15. *Suggests* Member States maintain a network with civil society and international organizations to promote the protection of vulnerable groups, such as women and children, from violence, in particular, when alternative safe housing is not available or when living in homelessness, by establishing rescue and referral services, such as women shelters, mechanisms that provide women and children in danger with access to adequate housing to vulnerable person facing urgent situation of violence;
16. *Invites* Member States to prevent forced evictions, which hinders the right to adequate housing while disproportionately affecting marginalized communities, such as women and impoverished groups, by:
 - a. Expanding upon the existing COVID-19 Guidance Note on the prohibition of evictions by the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing by continuing efforts to collect data;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to adopt legislation in order to alleviate the growing wage gap impacting the right to equal access to adequate housing;
17. *Underlines with concern* the need for appropriate shelter and education, as defined by The Human Right to Adequate Housing Report, to assist refugees in adapting to new environments by suggesting the creating a forum called "Placing Future," which would offer a platform for inter-state dialogue that focuses on raising awareness, sharing knowledge, and developing best practices when facing internal and international displacement;
18. *Recommends* that Member States have the flexibility to adapt policies and procedures that best align with domestic governments by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to set a living-wage that prevents extreme poverty and best reflects the regional or sub-regional economic conditions;
 - b. Recommending Member States to implement and outline responsibilities at all levels of government to review and monitor with emphasis on people who are vulnerable and marginalized by inadequate housing;

- c. Reaffirming all relevant policy and procedures that be implemented policy be in accordance with international human rights standards;
19. *Further Invites* Member States to implement similar programs such as the Moroccan Community Center facility, for women and children who are displaced, proposed by the UNHCR in Chapter 7 of their *10-point plan in Action*;
20. *Recognizes* that the arbitrary use of force in the massive destruction of civilian residential areas in violent conflicts is domicile, as outlined by the UN Special Rapporteur on adequate housing by recommending that the United Nations Security Council prioritizes and deliberates on the human rights violation of domicile and the use of massive, arbitrary force on civilian populations through the destruction of residential areas in the context of the body's decisions on peacekeeping and other military actions in situations of conflict;
21. *Encourages* all Member States to expand the definition of refugee to increase accessibility for those seeking asylum by:
 - a. Inviting the UNHCR to expand the definition of refugee to include individuals who have been displaced as a result of climate-related disasters;
 - b. Suggesting that the UNHCR includes individuals displaced by domicile to be represented in the definition of *Internally Displaced Persons* (IDPs);
22. *Supports* Member States to inform underage refugees of available resources in order for them to acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to secure stable housing and recommends the creation of a forum for states to increase access to resources;
23. *Further supports* Member States to implement the rights of indigenous groups to land and cultural protection into national law and to develop genuine partnerships between indigenous groups and the national and regional governments to ensure the right to culturally adequate housing is realized while protecting traditional indigenous land, in line with the reports provided by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and taking the Australian national agreement on *Closing the Gap* (2018) as a model;
24. *Asks* all Member States to act in accordance with the aforementioned clauses, whilst collaborating with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations.



Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Realizing the Right to Adequate Housing

The Human Rights Council,

Recognizing the significance of adequate housing within *General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015)*, the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, with particular emphasis on the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 5, 6, and 11, and the importance of developing a mechanism to move towards the achievement of the *New Urban Agenda*,

Recognizing that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has defined housing as the basis of stability and security for an individual or family and as the center of our social, emotional, and sometimes economic lives, or a sanctuary, which is a place to live in peace, security and dignity,

Stressing that data collection of the highest standards will allow the Human Rights Council (HRC) to improve the quality of their recommendations, as in line with the mandate of the HRC, to further promote the protection of the human right to adequate housing amongst Member States,

Alarmed that OHCHR has determined that more than 1.8 billion people live in informal settlements or inadequate housing,

Emphasizing the importance of self-advocacy in vulnerable communities, in order to tailor best practices to their unique needs,

Keeping in mind the effectiveness and critical nature of informed, specific, and intentional action based on accurate, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk data in regard to the obstacles surrounding adequate housing as outlined in the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (2015)*,

Noting with appreciation the existing fruitful and prolific collaborations between the HRC, OHCHR, and plentiful local bodies,

Stressing the importance of the statement of OHCHR regarding the interpretation of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, wherein the topic surrounding the rights should be interpreted broadly and refers to having access to infrastructure as well as keeping a stable tenure instead of narrowing it to a property,

Recognizing the reality that existing inequities in unsustainable urban and suburban developments are exacerbated as the world's population rapidly increases along with the high rate of continuous urbanization,

Acknowledging the connection between housing inadequacy and the social marginalization of those living in poverty in both developed and developing Member States,

Acknowledging the need for affordable adequate housing as mentioned in HRC resolution 37/4 (2018) which highlights the barriers to attaining affordable adequate housing, through the "financialization of housing",

Considering the recommendations given by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing and the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in their report on the inclusion of global financial institutions and actors (A/HRC/34/51) (2018),

Considering the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing (HRC/A/52/28) (2022) which highlights that the climate crisis is threatening the right to adequate housing and calls for climate-resilient and carbon-neutral housing,

Drawing upon HRC resolution 40/11 (2019) which recognizes the linkage between human rights and environmental protection, which emphasizes the importance of implementing human rights infrastructure with regards to climate change,

Considering HRC resolution 34/9 (2017) and 49/17 (2022) which both highlight the importance of an adequate standard of living while acknowledging the importance of non-discrimination in this context,

Recalling HRC resolution 45/5 (2020), which stressed the negative impact that unilateral coercive measures had on Member States to improve the access to the fundamental right of adequate housing of citizens,

Welcoming the work of the World Urban Forum in raising awareness of sustainable urbanization,

Recalling the framework for structural, procedural, and outcome-based human rights indicators developed by the OHCHR,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 58/4 (2003) on the UN Convention Against Corruption (2003), to prevent mismanagement of funds for alleviating inadequate housing,

Noting the success of the implementation of the Sustainable City Development Index (IDSC) by the Sustainable Cities Institute in municipalities throughout Brazil,

Acknowledging the grievous issue of the inappropriate use of funding towards alleviating inadequate housing which sometimes is misappropriated,

Emphasizing the necessity of transparency in the management and allocations of funds for aid programs targeting inadequate housing,

Recognizing the need for an expansion of international institutions of both private and public nature who work collaboratively with the HRC to further realize the right of adequate housing,

Deeply alarmed by the UN Women report, *Commission on the Status of Women*, that cites that women make up more than two-thirds of the world's 796 million illiterate people, which hinders their right to adequate housing,

Cognizant of the important work done by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) in collaboration with Nongovernmental Organizations such as Slum Dwellers International that has greatly expanded adequate housing possibilities for people in need,

Recognizing the importance of the work done by the UN Working Group to End Homelessness while emphasizing the need for reform to include all aspects of adequate housing beyond imminent or active homelessness,

Reaffirming the methods of the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan (2020-23) to enable adequate housing possibilities for people in need to limit spatial inequality across all nations,

Realizing the necessity of inclusive measures to target the pre-existing socioeconomic barriers to adequate housing for marginalized communities as outlined by the General Assembly resolution 76/133 (2022),

Guided by the UN Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR) principles for the right to housing which includes stability, service availability and infrastructure makeup, affordability, accessibility, habitability, location, and cultural adequacy,

Acknowledging Finland's "Housing First" policy, which removes preconditions for access to adequate public housing, founded by four main principles which are housing that promotes autonomy, rehabilitation, and empowerment of the individual and community integration,

Alarmed that 100 million people are cost-overburdened, meaning they spend more than 40% of their disposable income on housing, according to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) report, *International Housing Policies*,

Noting with deep concern that forced evictions, especially of marginalized groups, continue to be a massive problem worldwide as the practice of forced eviction constitutes a gross violation of the right to adequate housing,

1. *Invites* Member States to participate in collecting data for the expanded Sustainable City Development Index (IDSC), which will henceforth be referred to as the UN-IDSC, previously implemented successfully in Brazil, in order to first, accurately identify, and second, target the root cause of regional inadequate housing, and the newly expanded index;
2. *Suggests* that the OHCHR, alongside the Sustainable Cities Institute (SCI), further develop and globally expand the IDSC, in addition to implementing unique methods of geo-data collection systems, such as:
 - a. Mirroring the data collection methods of the original IDSC, adopting the more than eighty indicators that highlight infractions of the 2030 Agenda including access to clean water, food, electricity, and economic facilities such as banks, the instance of overpopulation of homes within the area, and materials used to build homes and the adequacy of these materials against weather;
 - b. Uniquely monitoring demand for housing based on population growth, identify areas with high concentration of low-income households, determine optimal locations for adequate, resilient housing, and monitor and evaluate housing policy outcomes and track housing market trends;
3. *Encourages* the SCI to use IDSC to determine a final classification score to cities, towns, and rural areas of Member States with respect to the aforementioned 80 indicators derived from the 17 SDGs;
4. *Further encourages* UN-Habitat to utilize the collected data regarding topics surrounding housing, calculated by the indicators, to promote targeted and individualized development programs for Member States who are implored to utilize the data and recommendations by UN-Habitat to domestically combat inadequate housing causes;
5. *Advocates* for data collection to be conducted under the purview of OHCHR through both private and public entities including, but not limited to, universities, NGOs, local government surveying institutions, women's centers, homeless shelters, informal settlements and local ministries of culture and Indigenous affairs;
6. *Suggests* that data collection, in the context of IDSC, be guided by the statistical standards of the United Nations Statistic Division (UNSD) under the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;
7. *Recommends* that UNSD reviews the capabilities and processes of Member States' data collection on adequate housing to ensure that they are properly equipped with the necessary skills to collect and process the data in a fair and objective manner;

8. *Suggests* that UNSD, in the context of IDSC, provides further expertise on expanding existing infrastructures for data collection purposes, tackling the various issues which have arisen in existing data collection programs, and encourage knowledge sharing between Member States to create a more accessible and sustainable data collection program;
9. *Further invites* Member States to increase funding of UNSD and UN-Habitat to ensure success of the data collection program;
10. *Suggests* the creation of annual summary report through the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), that focuses on reviewing comprehensive strategies that have engaged international financial regulatory bodies – such as the IMF and World Bank – in an effort to make informed recommendations, informed by IDSC, that diversify multilateral long term funding options to support vulnerable groups access to affordable housing;
11. *Recognizes* the importance of globally accessible knowledge-sharing platforms between Member States to:
 - a. Share approaches and recommendations in regards to the status quo of affordable housing;
 - b. Evaluate the efficacy of implemented financial mechanisms;
 - c. Create locally and regionally focused catered market profiles linked to income quintiles, levels of financial and geographical vulnerability;
 - d. Work on identifying and monitoring local and regional housing markets and guide policies to counteract the adequate housing deficit and strengthen housing resilience;
12. *Invites* Member States to share knowledge and technologies on pre-existing infrastructure and precautionary measures while including experts and non-state actors in this knowledge exchange, to:
 - a. Encourage the UN-Human Settlements Programme to further use the platform of the World Urban Forum to share results and foster knowledge exchange between cities, regions and Member States in annually meeting with a focus on climate resilient infrastructure;
 - b. involve non-governmental organizations and civil society actors;
13. *Encourage*, in the context of the implementation of IDSC, the creation of affordable home districts which will focus on low-income, uninhabited areas, in order for Member States to designate zones for affordable housing;
14. *Further requests* that within new housing projects which are above the average purchasing and rental price that a certain percentage of living units should be designated as affordable housing;
15. *Recommends* the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing to investigate the impact of unilateral coercive measures on Member States' ability to create long-term adequate housing solutions for its citizens and invites the General Assembly to convene a special session to discuss the findings of the report;
16. *Implores* Member States to recognize the need for vulnerable communities to be included in housing strategies and decision-making as valued stakeholders to promote a better

understanding of lived experiences and take intentional, equitable action towards enhancing their standard of living by:

- a. Supporting grassroots organizations and those already on the frontlines of improving housing within their own communities;
 - b. Paying attention to the urgent need for housing strategies for populations experiencing increased inequities as a result of climate disasters;
17. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize urban renewal projects and provide new climate resilient housing options;
18. *Endorses* the inclusion of vulnerable populations in all data collection endeavors, such that:
- a. All programs pursue equitable gender representation in employment and data consultation;
 - b. Participation adequately reflects the urban and rural divide of each Member State;
 - c. Data collection possesses proper representation of all ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples in a given Member State to combat marginalization and mitigate the possibility of skewed data;
19. *Recommends* to OHCHR to transform the United Nations Working Group to End Homelessness under the overview of OHCHR into the “Working Group to Realize the Right to Adequate Housing”, by expanding the mission from “committed to advocating for the alleviation and eventual elimination of homelessness, in collaboration with like-minded organizations, and academic centers” to “committed to advocating for the complete realization of the right to adequate housing and the immediate elimination of homelessness in collaboration with Member States, academic, community and other non-governmental organizations” by:
- a. Inviting Member States of the UN and actors from the private sector to participate in the Working Group;
 - b. Encouraging the creation of advisory bodies to exchange best practices and promote international and regional cooperation through the creation of an international forum for cross-regional dialogue to meet no less than once each year;
 - c. Welcoming identity-specific roundtables for marginalized populations with difficulty in accessing adequate housing, such as internally displaced people; refugees; women; racial, ethnic and religious minorities;
20. *Encourages* the creation of an international Commission of Inquiry on the current state of housing to investigate Member States' progress towards adequate housing attainment and remaining inadequacies, overseen by OHCHR as a Special Procedure, including but not limited to:
- a. Collecting data on populations living in slums and other inadequate housing situations through coordination with national data-collection and statistics bodies;
 - b. Investigating public expenditures and local monetary policies that target best housing practices in accordance with IDSC;

- c. Generating suggestions based on conclusionary findings from the data-collection platform;
 - d. Strengthening the personal resources of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, who will disaggregate relevant information and outline solutions;
21. *Endorses* the creation of a female refugee mentorship program by NGOs, such as GirlForward, to work with Member States and other NGOs (such as Girls Education International) which would work globally to ensure that displaced people know their rights and displaced women can be paired with a legal expert who will give them guidance on their respective legal systems and their rights;
22. *Further expanding* upon CESCR's rights to housing principles and Finland's "Housing First" policy, which both work to promote affordability and accessibility for all persons, to encourage the General Assembly to establish international standards for adequate housing through the Social Forum of the Human Rights Council including:
- a. Ensuring that there is accessibility to affordable housing set aside in urban and rural settlements;
 - b. Reducing shelters and informal settlements to convert them to community housing;
 - c. Providing stable housing enabling people to live independently with access to basic necessities;
23. *Suggests that* ECOSOC encourage and support Member States to enact policy emulating Finland's "Housing First" Policy, in accordance with SDG 11.1, to set guidelines to ensure adequate public housing through:
- a. Requesting the Special rapporteur on the rights to adequate housing investigates Finland's "Housing First" Policy regarding the removal of preconditions that hinder one's ability to gain access to adequate public housing and publishes a report with its findings and recommendations;
 - b. Intending to place housing at the forefront of social rehabilitation;
 - c. Fulfilling funding through partnership with NGOs to encourage social benefit programs in Member States;
 - d. Expanding the use of the Universal Periodic Review to additionally consider indicators contributing to the realization of a global Housing First policy and report on such indicators like access, social rehabilitation and other social benefit programs of Member States;
24. *Supports* the improvement of pre-existing regional purified water systems in impoverished areas through collaboration with the Sanitation and Hygiene Fund and Member States so as to catalyze the development of affordable and sustainable plumbing, hygiene necessities, and water access to all communities, in order to:
- a. Incorporate climate resilient and financially appropriate solutions in off-grid, peri-urban, rural, and urban communities across Member States;
 - b. Facilitate domestic market-based water system interventions that empower communities to take control of their private sector development in the future;

- c. Ensure that all people have access to basic hygiene facilities including but not limited to: hand washing facilities, toilets, and hygiene supplies (e.g., menstrual products and soap);
 - d. Develop greater drinking water access such as connections to sewers with wastewater treatment and regulated pipe water in a manner similar to the *Water for Asian Cities Programme*;
25. *Encourages and Invites* Member States where there is a lack of housing for marginalized groups and vacant housing exists to start or promote initiatives such as India's successful *Affordable Rental Housing Complexes*, with the goals of:
- a. Converting vacant housing into adequate and affordable rental housing for poor, homeless, migrants and others without or having difficulties to get the access to housing;
 - b. Providing employment opportunities through the reformation of vacant housing into adequate housing upon private sectors;
 - c. Gathering finance from the renting fees for further improvement in adequate and affordable housing distribution and development of urban cities;
26. *Invites* the implementation of public-private sector coordination in support of housing associations to develop and operate social housing in the form of technical cooperation;
27. *Drawing attention to* inadequate housing that Member States partner with UN-Habitat's *Participatory Slum Upgrading Program* and Shack/Slum Dwellers International which work to upgrade slums through improving living conditions of slum dwellers by providing them with adequate and safe housing conditions, clean water supply, sanitation and secure land tenure;
28. *Strongly suggests* the creation of a report under the auspice of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate housing on Land Based Finance to rectify past economic biases against marginalized communities with regard to housing;
29. *Building upon* United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) resolution 1993/77 on forced evictions, strongly encourages all Member States to create and implement a legal national framework aligned in accordance with international human rights standards, such as Article 11.1 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1966), Article 27 of the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) and Article 25.1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which sentences forced eviction and provides special protection to marginalized groups, by ensuring that:
- a. The rights of citizens who are being resettled due to new urban projects are being respected;
 - b. Appropriate compensation and alternative housing is provided; if relocation is unavoidable;
 - c. The investigative mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing is being used to its fullest extent by not impairing his work so that the special rapporteur is able to use IDSC, to monitor and follow up on all cases of forced eviction that occur;

30. *Strongly suggests* increased transparency in regional housing markets under the auspice of the Regional Economic and Social Commissions to reduce economic discrimination against vulnerable groups in the context of housing through:
- a. Transparency in all housing markets including rental, residential, land- and property-owning including factors, such as: accessibility, affordability, habitability, service availability, infrastructure makeup:
 - b. Collaborating with national and local agencies to gather and disseminate information.