

Sustainable Development in Urban Areas Docket

A/1

1. Encourages building a campaign that will be named Build for a Better Life where citizens can donate to the cause which will help make more money in order to repair much needed houses,
 - a. This money will go towards helping the residents in developing countries whose houses have been destroyed by natural disasters in order to prevent previous instances when governments weren't able to help them which then resulted in them living in a broken, unsafe shelter or even on the streets,
 - b. Having advertisement not only online, and sending flyers for those who don't have access to online network and technologies,
 - c. Also planning to assemble fairs in order to catch attention where there will be a donation box for the citizens to donate
 - d. Campaigns like World Wildlife "The Future of Wildlife is in Our Hands" making March 3rd their awareness day were proven to be successful and capture a lot of citizens' attention;

2. Considers building facilities that has been taken down due to the lack of funds,
 - a. Send over mobile schools and clinics to ensure that the citizens are getting the basic services that they need and should have,
 - b. Collaborating with Doctors Without Borders in order to send doctors to the countries that had their hospitals or health clinic taken down,
 - c. Citizens came to live in urban areas in order to have a better chance at getting a job and also having a better life for their future generation and with buildings being taken down, jobs will be closing, so collaborating with Construction For Change would be a great idea and should be on the list of plans we need to focus on,
 - d. Collaborating with Construction For Change would help us build facilities such as markets, police stations and health clinics with the donations that citizens internationally gave,
 - e. This will be implemented in developing countries that is currently in poverty,
 - f. This will ensure that the citizens are getting the job that they came to the city for and also will help the economy, because there wouldn't be as much people that's in poverty such as now;

3. Approves the strategic from the World Economic and Social Survey 2013 "Sustainable Development Challenges" about reducing food wastage ⁶,

- a. Approximately about 32% of the total food that is produced globally is wasted, also most developing countries have food intervention to make sure that food they are providing to the citizens are safe to eat and that's also one of the reasons why food is wasted,
 - b. Making sure that the service delivery delivering condition is safe and not have the food getting damaged through their delivering journey,
 - c. Working with the Slow Food International in order to provide the urban areas, where it's in most demand of food, healthy choices and making sure that the food they're eating is safe and is benefiting them,
 - d. Citizens will get the nutrients they need for their body and have enough energy while also making sure that no one is getting more food than their body can consume,
4. Adopts the idea of keeping track of the government's usage of money,
 - a. One of the main problem with sustainable urban development is that governments are in debt and don't have money to provide for their citizen,
 - b. Working together with Ceres will help us tremendously, with having investors from Ceres in every developing countries that are in huge amount of debt,
 - c. This way, in the future the countries won't have as much debt as they would do now and can afford some services for their residents;
 5. Considers having an official account on social medias such as instagram to to spread awareness,
 - a. Having an account of social media that will be posted with pictures of the UN collaborating with Construction for Change working on building and repairing houses together along with some success stories from citizens who used to be in poverty.

A/2

1. Calls upon countries to stray away from limited resources, such as coal and oil, and rather use sustainable resources as often as possible, which include:
 - a. Wave power,
 - b. Wind power,
 - c. Solar power,
 - d. Geothermal power,
 - e. And other renewable energy sources;

2. Confirms the importance of educating the public of sustainable urban development, by:
 - a. Implementing the Aichi-Nagoya Declaration on Education for Sustainable Development,
 - b. Acknowledging that our children are our future, and providing a quality education to them as they grow older so they know the importance of sustainable development,
 - c. Spreading knowledge through diverse forms, with online videos, social media advertisements, and newspapers;

3. Appreciates organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and encourages them to continue and improve the implementation of the Global Action Programme,

4. Considers it desirable of countries to layout an organized plan for cities to promote a healthy lifestyle and a better quality of life,

5. Emphasizes the importance of gender equality, empowering women and girls, along with racial unity, as unifying the human race is vital to sustainable development in the sense of equity, economic growth, and inclusiveness, and further reminds communities to have zero-tolerance for gender-based violence and discrimination, along with racially-biased discrimination,

6. Reminds countries and organizations to keep in mind that no two countries are exactly alike, and different precautions need to be made relating to geographical features, culture, and other separating factors,

7. Expresses concern about climate change and the negative effects it has on society, and encourages governments to implement education and awareness about the consequences of global warming,

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit this document to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to be looked over along with the General Assembly to be implemented.

A/3

1. Request federal governments of LCDs to replace fossil fuels with algae fuel by creating projects through:
 - a. asking the World Bank to send small loans, which includes:
 - i. sending money to build farms to grow the algae,
 - ii. sending money to create special buildings to extract the oil from the algae,
 - b. Have oil companies start selling algae fuel into the market which will:
 - i. decrease greenhouse gases,
 - ii. cost \$2-3 USD,
 - iii. still have people use their cars since algae fuel doesn't require a change in car engines (because algae fuel has a similar chemical composition as fossil fuels),
2. Suggest local governments of LCDs set projects to create vertical farms by:
 - a. having workers build the equipment in abandoned buildings which includes:
 - i. special water systems that save water
 - ii. reusable towel cloth
 - iii. vegetable and fruit seeds
 - iv. solar powered lights
3. Recommends federal governments of LCDs consider using natural energy by:
 - a. asking developed countries to send money to give equipments to install solar panels and wind turbines:
 - i. solar panels can be placed in the hotter areas of LCDs,
 - ii. wind turbines can be an alternative for areas in LDCs that get little to no sunlight.
4. Supports the idea of recycling companies to partner with LCDs to incorporate renewable and recycled materials such as plastics, timber, and metals
5. Stresses farmers to use the technique of crop rotation:
 - a. crop rotation is a technique where farmers grow different crops in the same area over seasons. This prevents
 - i. soil depletion
 - ii. crop-eating insects
 - iii. soilborne diseases

A/4

1. Encourages cities to use less fossil fuel energy sources such as:
 - a. Fossil Fuels:
 - i. Charcoal,
 - ii. Natural Gas,
 - iii. Kerosene;
2. Recommends cities to become more self producing;
 - a. Lessen their usage and dependency on fossil fuels,
 - b. Implement more renewable energy sources,
 - c. Manage sewage more effectively;
3. Supports the use of the ITDP organization to help spread the sustainable development to multiple cities - agrees with their solutions to:
 - a. Encouraging resident and transient based real estate development,
 - b. Creating environments for walking and cycling,
 - c. Making policies that turn physical and cultural ideas into economic development,
4. Encourages important law officials to get together and discuss partnerships and ideas about the matter;
 - a. Communities:
 - i. Become more independent on their energy and everyday life -food, water, etc. - sources,
 - b. Local and national governments:
 - i. Create laws to start enforcing better living habits,
 - ii. Create productive and inclusive solutions;
5. Draws attention to the increasing number of the world's population living in urban areas;
6. Supports site planning for sustainable development and techniques that will contribute in reducing pollution and making an equal amount of built and unbuilt systems;

A/5

1. Increases funding for new renewable energy sources in development through:
 - a. Donations can be found through other nation states who are willing to invest in the developing nation states or through interested NGO's,
 - b. Opening a new bond system within that nation so private investors may invest in the nation- state's future,
 - c. Calling on the World Bank to help increase funding;
2. Revitalizes the current road system through: Researching new initiatives such as the solar roadways to provide energy to the masses and allowing easy maintenance,
 - a. Creating a new plan for future installation of such projects by diverting half the resources from the plan for new renewable energy outlined above,
 - b. Having future initiatives such as solar roads to connect rural communities in desperate need of support,
 - c. Calling for new road technologies to be adopted in more urban communities as this is where a vast majority of people groups live;
3. Prioritizes the connection of roads to schools and hospitals so more communities have access to healthcare and education to have better standard of life;
4. Calls other member states for support by being exemplars by creating their own future road and power initiatives and invest in other member states.

Resolution B/1

Solutions to the Question Regarding Urban Resilience to Climate Change

UN Habitat,

Recognizing that climate change is a real issue that has been supported with numerous scientific studies and will have devastating effects if not taken with the utmost seriousness and attention,

Alarmed by rising sea levels and global warming which would cause land to be submerged by water which would contribute to the already dire problem of overpopulation,

Affirming that urban centers are one of the main causes towards climate change such as global warming, such that transportation, factory development, and agriculture are all sources of climate change,

Aware of the economic costs that will be required to combat climate change;

1. Suggests the creation of universal building codes written by an international task force sponsored by UN Habitat that sets guidelines towards the improvement of infrastructure so that they are more energy efficient:
 - a. The creation of new infrastructure must be made of renewable or sustainably sourced material such as:
 - i. solar tiles which are roofing tiles that generate energy from the sun,
 - ii. sustainable concrete such as those that are created with recycled materials such as leftover glass,
 - iii. responsibly sourced wood,
 - b. Buildings (excluding factories) must not emit a certain percentage of CO₂ emissions or other emissions that damage the atmosphere:
 - i. percentage would be determined by the size and purpose of the building,
 - c. Task force would consist of scientists and advisors from all nations willing to participate;
2. Encourages the reduction of CO₂ emissions and global warming through:
 - a. Improving city planning and transportation systems (such as railways) so that they are significantly more energy efficient:

- i. Increasing building density,
 - ii. Improving light rail transit schemes,
 - iii. switching to renewable energy (such as solar) to power transportation
 - b. Utilize Non-Government Organizations or encourage Federal Government to help with reducing of emissions by:
 - i. Enacting policies that encourage people to take public transportation or carpool.
 - ii. Producing films or broadcasts that highlight the advantages of walking and cycling to work or school.
 - c. Establish a reasonable limit of emissions produced by factories:
 - i. Limit would be determined by amount of product produced by factory and type of factory,
 - ii. Factories that are in compliance will receive special recognition and manufactures will be given incentives to utilize these factories as opposed to other factories,
- 3. Draws attentions to the problems not addressed by the Paris Climate Agreement:
 - a. The Paris Climate Agreement was widely criticized for lack of an enforcement mechanism,
 - b. Think tanks have asserted that that high producers of carbon emissions states are assumed that they will somehow voluntarily significantly lower their output:
 - i. no consequences were mentioned in discouraging bad behavior,
 - c. Studies have shown that current country pledges are not low enough to prevent rising sea levels, global warming, or meet the originally proposed goal of <2 C;
- 4. Supports the use of funds to help protect nature land and compact the growth of slum development in developing countries:
 - a. In the case of protecting land such as nature preserves, oceans, wetlands, etc fund will be gathered from environmental charities,
 - b. Additionally, the respective federal government will allot a certain portion of its budget to help protect public land,
 - c. Non-Governmental Organizations will help combat the growth of slums in developing countries through education, training, and urban development/relocation:
 - i. Training and education includes proper removal of waste and improving sewer systems
 - ii. Urban Development will aid in creating more substantial structures.
 - d. The World Bank will aid in providing funding to developing countries in this situation;
- 5. Calls upon of federal governments of member states to enact state sponsored loans to help business and home owners to alter their establishments so that they are more environmental friendly:

- a. Federal Government would provide loans specifically to help owners transform their buildings to meet environmental standards.
- b. Loans will have a low or no interest rate and data will be reported annually to UN Habitat.

Resolution B/2

STRENGTHENING URBANIZED PLACES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing countries acts of supporting and respecting people that have been recommended to leave their homes,

Considers the all National Environmental Action Plans that stress the need for people to be aware of climate change and are willing to take action on fixing it,

Keeping in mind that climate change is an ongoing destructive issue in our world today that can't be stopped, but can be predicted,

Taking note of past devastating natural disasters to learn mistakes from either the beginning or outcome;

1. Urges countries to create a National Environmental Action Plan at an international conference to collaborate with ally and neighboring countries annually that have been somewhat used in:
 - a. Ghana, b. Madagascar, c. Georgia, d. Uganda;
2. Stresses that countries agree to the:
 - a. The Paris Agreement to be aware of global climate change that can impact urban resilience to it,
 - b. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is an agreement to reduce disaster risk that will reduce destruction of communities and families, it is required to share with local governments;
3. Emphasizes the need for major cities close to large bodies of water to take action on educating their civilians on climate change that will:
 - a. Lower rates of tsunami and flooding victims due to rising ocean levels,
 - b. Prepare civilians for natural disasters to withstand days without electricity and food;
 - c. Prepare civilians for the possibility for moving away due to increasing ocean levels that can sweep away homes;
4. Considers it desirable for countries to stop using fossil fuels and use:
 - a. Solar energy,
 - b. Wind turbines,
 - c. Piezoelectric energy,
 - d. Hydropower energy;

5. Declares for the need of personnel to check over land that have not been looked over for more than a year that will help to:

- a. Inform communities on outskirts on possible endangering climate changes such as erosion, rising ocean levels, and global warming,
- b. Enforce advancements in urban buildings that can help protect against climate change. □

Resolution B/3

STOPPING CLIMATE'S LARGE EFFECT ON URBAN CITIES

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the need for the preservation of forests in order to combat pollution issues that gravely affect climate changes,

Acknowledging the need for new building codes to stand up to storms as well as a system for those injured because of weather to become rehabilitated,

Recalling United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which explains the need to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions,

Reaffirming the Framework Convention on Climate Change addressing the need for underdeveloped countries to participate in the fight as well,

Addressing the need for these effects to be known to the general population through the use of education and campaigning,

1. Urges countries in the urbanization process to preserve forests as well as attempt to plant new trees in order to get more oxygen in the air and maximize the amount of greenhouse gasses;

2. Expresses a need for nations to take precautionary measures to fight sudden changes in weather:

- a. Creating a new building code so that structures can stand up to storms,
- b. Implementing a system in which victims of the weather have a chance to recover such as cheap health care or emergency clinics,
- c. The building of systems to stop storms such as levees and walls in oceans;

3. Calls Upon the efforts of all nations, including those in poverty to join together:

- a. Both urban and rural areas are needed to combat this issue,
- b. Rural areas are able to preserve forests because they are not actively building into this space,
- c. Underdeveloped nations that have a stable climate can transform into urban areas,

4. Requests the use of eco-friendly systems to be used in nations:

- a. The use of energy related vehicles is highly suggested in order to stop climate change,

- b. Making it illegal for cigarette butts to be disposed of in the streets,
 - c. Disposes of large industrial plants in favor of a more eco-friendly solution;
5. Emphasizes the education of those that can be affected most by climate change:
- a. Announcements before organized events that may cause weather related accidents such as ski slopes after large amounts of snowfall or marathons on hot days,
 - b. During science classes that have to do with weather education on current problem sn the climate should be addressed,
 - c. Volunteers from organizations like IPS to explain the effects that climate change can have on the environment and human health;
6. Suggests the use of campaigns using social media, ads, billboards, and commercials educating people on the effects and on how it can be stopped.

Resolution B/4

MAKING URBAN AREAS RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that climate change is caused by the natural warming of the planet, but greenhouse emissions speed up the process,

Taking into consideration that climate change on cities such as droughts and stronger than average storms,

Having heard that cities must be able to prepare and recover from climate change or climate induced disasters in order to be resilient,

Gravely concerned about the flooding and sea level rise caused by climate change will affect urban areas immensely,

Expressing the need to make cities resilient to climate change as temperature has increased 1.7 degrees fahrenheit since 1980 and the arctic shrinks at about 13.3% per decade, threatening coastal cities with sea level rise,

Acknowledging that rural and urban poor communities in the developing world are the hardest hit by the effects of increased disaster risk as stated by A/RES/66/227,

1. Emphasizes the need to improve climate induced disaster relief in urban areas since many disasters have a high death toll, so people should be informed and warned before disasters by:
 - a. Establishing centers, being established by UNHCR, in higher elevations or on the outskirts of cities to help victims whom are seeking refuge from the disaster while being funded by the World Bank,
 - b. Implementing impending disaster alert systems that are located every 2 miles apart in a city that would go off at first sign of a disaster,
 - c. Training certain personnel such as teachers and peacekeepers on effective response to the disasters such as from disaster relief experts while making it mandatory for the peacekeepers and teachers to learn the subject before getting their job,
 - d. Informing the public on proper procedures and actions such as where to go or what to do during the event of a natural disaster through teachers or other educators;

2. Recognizes that rapid changes in the weather pattern occur due to the greenhouse effect which occurs by the greenhouse gas emissions, and should be prevented through clean and efficient ways of attaining energy such as:

- a. Solar energy (solar panels) would be implemented on structures while being funded by the World Bank, producing energy for those structures,
- b. Wind energy (turbines) would be set up just outside of cities, producing electricity for urban areas,
- c. Biomass would provide homes with heat so that they wouldn't have to use electricity or fire to attain warmth,
- d. Hydrogen would help produce electricity, water, and heat without producing any other harmful byproducts;

3. Encourages citizens of urban areas to minimize the use of fossil fuels and to save energy by advertising ways people can save money and help the environment through small steps expressing the need to reduce the use of fossil fuels and promote the use of solar panels on roofs of houses which can be advertised through the following ways:

- a. Billboards,
- b. Mail,
- c. News /newspaper,
- d. Social media;

4. Stresses the need to make climate-sensitive cities such as cities that are most susceptible to flooding, sea-level rise, et cetera, resilient so people within a city are safe by setting up a list of goals to reach by the year 2030 that would mainly work on cutting greenhouse gas emissions in half, (making clean-energy mass transit), and implementing centers where people could be informed about climate change that would be located in the ;

5. Considers making houses and buildings that are being planned to be built or are under construction inside a city, more weather proof by using metal, concrete, and/or slate as a base or even support for urban structures that are sensitive to climate change by supplying the countries with the given materials from various NGOs and grassroots organizations that are based around building preparedness and resilience in cities.

Resolution B/5

Solutions to the Issue of Urban Resilience to Climate Change UN Habitat,

Noting that underdeveloped urban areas are more susceptible to the dangers of climate change because of its location, high population density, and interdependent infrastructure,

Stressing the fact that the sea levels will rise by 0.59 meters by the end of the century,
Acknowledging the loss of 2.5 million lives and 1.5 billion USD because of natural disasters in developing countries within the last 35 years,

1. Emphasizes the need for improved early warning systems as climate change has caused more severe weather patterns and with these systems urban cities may be warned beforehand and evacuate;

a. Organizations like the Meteorology Education and Training have been working with NOAA and WMO to help achieve the United Nation's goal of establishing a worldwide early warning system for natural disasters:

i. For the continuation of support, a better system can be used with the partnership of NASA and its satellites to accurately record weather patterns,

2. Deplores that countries reduce carbon emissions in all of its forms;

a. All countries that have signed the Paris Climate Treaty must diligently work towards the goal and follow through:

i. In doing so, the earth's temperature will be cooler which results in less natural disasters and in turn reduces the stress urban areas may feel,

ii. Developed countries can help by slowly transitioning to electric cars and decreasing the usage of fossil fuels,

iii. Developing countries can contribute by reducing its usage of fossil fuels and begin using renewable energy sources,

3. Adopts the use of Spatial Investment Planning when developing new metropolitan areas while aware that this can only be used in certain situations;

a. Explicitly spatial plans lessen the environmental impact of new cities which can help with the reduction of climate change:

b. Although explicitly spatial plans need public sector tools to attract and use private capital, simple incentives will override this:

i. Giving development rights, including building, owning, and operating infrastructure and the land, and using some public fundings can be used,

c. Transportation development would be a lot more efficient if this method is applied:

4. Encourages the use of NGOs such as the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) to provide sustainable infrastructure to developing countries that are constant victims of the results of climate change;

- a. The construction of these buildings will include early warning systems mentioned above, so the people can escape to higher ground beforehand:
- b. The buildings built will be able to withstand the area's normal disasters with only minor damages to be sure that these areas will not be constantly rebuilt: