



*American Model United Nations*  
**United Nations Human Settlements Programme**

UN-Habitat/I/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Housing and Slum Upgrading

SUBMITTED TO: The United Nations Human Settlements Programme

*The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,*

1 *Affirming* that sanitation is the means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the  
2 hazards of waste, as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage or wastewater,

3 *Recognizing* that there are two types of nations in the global community: the developing nations and the  
4 developed nations, each having their own short-term and long-term developmental goals,

5 *Recognizing* these distinctions the committee proposes solutions on three major sanitation issues for the  
6 different types of countries,

7 *Bearing* in mind that diarrheal diseases kill approximately 1.8 million people per year,

8 *Deeply regretting* that globally, approximately 2.5 billion cases of diarrhea occur among children under 5  
9 years old every year,

10 *Fully aware* that 80 percent of those cases are in Africa and South Asia,

11 *Noting with approval* that The World Health Organization (WHO) and World Bank promote handwashing  
12 with soap as the most efficient and cost effective intervention to reduce this tragic statistic,

13 *Realizing* that water is a fundamental human need and that each person on Earth requires at least 20 to 50  
14 liters of clean, safe water a day for drinking, cooking, and simply keeping themselves clean,

15 *Reaffirming* that the United Nations considers universal access to clean water a basic human right, and an  
16 essential step towards improving living standards worldwide,

17 *Noting* with concern that water-poor communities are typically economically poor as well, their residents  
18 trapped in an ongoing cycle of poverty,

19 *Guided by* the principal that basic sanitation facilities can alleviate conditions of slum dwellers significantly,

20 *Emphasizing* that human waste management is a complicated issue for urban and rural areas,

21 1. *Calls upon* the United Nations to form a comprehensive partnership with non state actors that are  
22 dedicated to the improvement of sanitary conditions through:

23 (a) Partnering up with non governmental organizations and other such non profit organizations  
24 which promote the distributions and facilitation of basic sanitary products and hygiene etiquette;

25 2. *Resolves* with specificity towards urban slums in developing nations with regards to clean water advocacy,  
26 proposes the following short-term solutions:

27 (a) Spreading basic education about importance of clean water;

28 (b) Encouraging portable water purification devices like chlorine based halzone tablets;

29 (c) Providing instructions to governmental agencies on how to properly dispense chlorine tablets in  
30 their countries with focus on the importance of utilizing cheap preventive measures in order to avoid the need to  
31 seek expensive medical care;

32 (d) Encouraging nations and states to consider urban slums in developed nations in regards to clean  
33 water advocacy, proposes the following short term solutions;

34 (e) Encouraging potable water strategies;

35 (f) Encouraging carbon purification;

36 (g) Integrating the importance of maintaining hygiene in disease prevention and control;

37 3. *Encourages* nations and states to consider urban slums in developed nations in regards to clean water  
38 advocacy, proposes the following short term solutions:

39 (a) Spreading awareness about drought prevention and desertification;

40 (b) Adopting effective strategies like reducing water wastage to prepare the public for times of  
41 drought;

42 (c) Encouraging governments to develop desalination plants to remove strain off of freshwater re-  
43 sources and to help prevent drought like situations which can be used as a common tool to create safe, drinking  
44 water that can be easily piped to inland cities and slums;

45 4. *Calls upon* nations to acknowledge the needs of urban slums in developed nations with regards to clean  
46 water advocacy proposes the following long-term solutions;

47 5. *Resolves* with specificity towards urban slums in developing nations with regards to human waste man-  
48 agement systems, proposes the following short-term solutions:

49 (a) Educating people about sanitary impacts of public defecations;

50 (b) Developing compost pits, to dispose of human waste in an efficient manner;

51 6. *Further resolves* with specificity towards urban slums in developing nations with regards to human waste  
52 management systems, proposes the following long-term solutions:

53 (a) Developing basic sanitation infrastructure with specific private bathrooms for women;

54 (b) Developing indoor plumbing for households located in slums and providing sanitation facilities  
55 within the households;

56 7. *Further requests* member states to identify the needs of urban slums in developed nations with regards to  
57 human waste management systems and proposes the following long-term solutions:

58 (a) Developing sewage systems from slums to water and human waste treatment plants to integrate  
59 slums as a part of the city as opposed to an exception from the city;

60 8. *Implores* that nations address refugee camps - turned slums, which require our immediate attention with  
61 regards to specific sanitation related goals that we must address, including but not exclusive to:

62 (a) Providing water, shelter and sanitation and hygiene or WASH to internally displaced persons or  
63 IDPs;

64 (b) Encouraging other nations and states to contribute resources that would help provide WASH to  
65 the thousands of IDPs, which would compose of providing short term assistance to refugees and migrants who are  
66 desperately in need of WASH.

Passed, Yes: 36 / No: 1 / Abstain: 8