



American Model United Nations

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Report to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on Housing and Slum Upgrading

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1 Executive Summary

2 Matters calling for action

3 2.1 Draft resolutions for adoption by the General Assembly

4 *Recognizing* the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is already in place with a joint effort of the
5 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, the European Commission (EC) and UN-Habitat,

6 *Observing* the programme's purpose regarding its capacity in working with local, central and regional insti-
7 tutions and key stakeholders through the motives of good governance in order to upgrade slum development,

8 *Further noting* PSUP's work connection with local and national stakeholders regarding key slum upgrading
9 projects and the establishment of short term goals,

10 *Acknowledging* PSUP's work in providing a foundation for South to South cooperation and knowledge,

11 *Deeply concerned* that these efforts are coming to an end in December of 2015,

12 1. *Calls upon* the General Assembly to extend the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme of 2008, to
13 2025;

14 2. *Recommends* all Member States that have previously participated in PSUP to both engage in knowledge
15 sharing practices and South to South cooperation;

16 3. *Welcomes* nations that have not participated in PSUP to explore opportunities within the urban initia-
17 tives;

18 4. *Suggests* a comprehensive review by all parties involved to create a foundation in the extension of the
19 practices of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

20 2.2 UN-Habitat I/2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

54 (e) Encouraging potable water strategies;

55 (f) Encouraging carbon purification;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

87 3 Consideration of the status

88 3.1 Deliberations

89 UN Habitat recognizes the importance of social and economic inclusion in urban revitalization
90 initiatives. Utilizing a variety of different measures, this body believes that the eradication of low and nonexistent-
91 income housing, including slums, is plausible. Such measures include transportation, access to services, mixed income
92 neighborhoods, building of public "green space" as well as combined educational and recreational community facilities.
93 The principles surrounding the consideration of these methods include community engagement and reducing isolation
94 of residents in slum and low-income housing.

95 Noting the remaining issue of income inequality in many nations currently reducing their incidence
96 of slums, this body suggests the promotion of mixed-income housing and mixed-income neighborhoods. In response
97 to the isolation caused by segregated neighborhoods based on income, it is suggested that nations and cities promote
98 housing units and neighborhoods with a certain amount of housing allotted for low income residences. This directly
99 encourages engagement between social and economic classes. Suggesting that when public housing is developed, it
100 be placed in a variety of neighborhoods composed of different economic statuses.

101 Public transportation can become an element of social and economic engagement in many ways. By
102 providing an extensive network of transportation that integrates slum-housing and low-income neighborhoods into
103 the rest of the city. This provides the residents the ability to access city services such as health care, education
104 and recreation. Slum neighborhoods are often inaccessible due to landscape, terrain, and a lack of transportation
105 infrastructure. It is important to note that many slum settlements typically do not have formal road networks, and
106 when considering new transportation options, states ought to consider land tenure of slum residents if space creation
107 becomes an issue. By providing networks of mass transit, residents from inside and outside of slum neighborhoods
108 are able to enter and exit these neighborhoods and connect with the network of city services, economic opportunities
109 and social engagement.

110 Access to city services includes amenities such as education, healthcare and public recreation. Access
111 to healthcare is incredibly important in a variety of nations with public health crises and epidemic diseases. Many
112 public health issues arise and diseases turn to epidemics when infrastructure does not provide citizens the opportunity
113 to access the health care available to combat disease. Public transit can be advantageous to residents in lower and non-
114 income areas in allowing them to seek greater economic opportunity, bolstering a nation's workforce, and potentially
115 creating a workforce of its own. Providing transportation to rural areas prevents the need to relocate to periphery
116 neighborhoods in search of economic opportunity and can prevent urban sprawl, a root cause of slum development.

117 For example, UN Habitat notes the success of Curitiba, Brazil in developing a city plan that includes
118 a comprehensive bus system which was so successful that it has been used as a model for several other cities. A
119 bussing system, when appropriate, can be a very affordable option that requires less investment and can utilize
120 existing road networks, while also being moldable to the changing location demands of citizens.

121 UN Habitat also recommends a close examination of the successes seen in Medellin, Colombia. The
122 homicide rate, which peaked at 381:100,000 people in 1991, has dropped to 50:100,000 in 2014 as coincided with
123 development of public transportation networks. The city is notable also in regards to its usage of uniquely developed
124 mass transit solutions that have provided transportation for slum neighborhoods previously inaccessible due to their
125 mountainous geography. Medellin utilized urban escalators as well as a system of gondolas to provide connecting
126 transport for a city limited by its rocky landscape.

127 As seen in a variety of examples around the world, such as Amsterdam and Singapore, there are
128 programs currently in legislation that promote inclusion of nature in urban environments. These can include rooftop
129 gardens, public green spaces and recreational spaces such as parks. By providing a space for the community in a
130 variety of neighborhoods across a city, it allows residents a direct opportunity to engage with citizens from various
131 backgrounds. Public green spaces encourages non-motorized transportation, as citizens are more likely to use parks
132 and green space to travel around the city when it is available and it provides a significant network in the areas of
133 the city that demand it.

134 Within the Netherlands, specifically the city of Amsterdam, bike lanes and bike-only streets are
135 available throughout the city, designated to encourage goals such as environmental sustainability, safety, and espe-
136 cially to create more walkable and bike-able cities. In addition to road networks, the city itself implemented bike

137 sharing system that allows residents to easily rent a bike to allow bike travel for those without one. Public space
138 and parks are also built throughout the city, as 89 out of 100 Dutch inhabitants are within one kilometer of a park,
139 urban garden, public space, or natural area.

140 In order to maximize outcomes of national housing policies, Malaysia supported the use of evidence
141 based policies and reliable design programs for slum and housing upgrading, noting that these programs should be
142 applied to how cities are formed and how resources are managed. The delegations of Qatar, Spain and Germany
143 discussed the opportunities available with new technology, namely 3D printing to create portable houses that could
144 be used in slums. Projects have already been undertaken in this area between Qatar and China and then Germany,
145 Spain and Mexico. The method has been fairly successful so far and as technology continues to improve, this method
146 will continue to be more efficient. While the printer costs money, there are a variety of cost effective materials which
147 could be used for these projects. The concern was brought up of finding initial funding for the printers, but developed
148 countries such as Germany remarked that they would be willing to fund this humanitarian work. The delegations
149 of Liberia and Ghana expressed concern that 3D printing houses put too much emphasis on short term relief and
150 wanted to focus more on long term solutions which would highlight skill building and job development among slum
151 dwellers.

152 There was a wide consensus among Member States that there is a need to revitalize existing in-
153 frastructure with renewable energy technologies. Delegates favored an approach that would emphasize affordable
154 housing, sustainable infrastructure, development of public transport, livability, urban resilience, land use efficiency
155 and low carbon and environmental projects to compensate for and counteract climate change. Lebanon and Malaysia,
156 in agreement with several Members States stressed the need for a people-centric slum development approach, cit-
157 ing that the approach should be based on strong engagement with local authorities, participatory development and
158 respect for human rights. These Member States also expressed concern for the relationship between slums and the en-
159 vironment and maintained that development should occur along an environmentally-conscious model. The delegation
160 of Australia brought up the idea of passive house building, which is the idea of taking into account the environment
161 in which a house is built. Such factors include incline of land, density of the foundation, orientation based on solar,
162 climate and wind patterns and the preexisting forestation or other natural life. Another aspect of the passive house
163 building ideology includes taking into account the way the environment will affect the house and building the house
164 to be prepared for these changes. Another aspect of the passive house building framework is that in cases where it
165 is recognized that the area will have prolonged access to the sun, it would be fitting to invest in adding solar panels
166 to the roofs of housing. This not only would increase the sustainability of slums but also provide slum dwellers with
167 improved access to electricity thereby improving their standard of living. Germany added the idea that due to the
168 fact that slum areas are often victim to sewage off drain from factories or other malicious sources, in fortifying slum
169 housing or creating new housing, care should be taken to distance slum dwellers from harmful waste products.

170 Member States expressed some of the difficulties faced by Member States in compensating for the
171 pressure on their resources and infrastructure due to rural to urban migration, and cited that governments should
172 continue to implement and develop inclusive national housing policies for sustainable urban development. Tunisia,
173 Argentina and Namibia emphasized the need for affordable housing, and Tunisia cited cases where the housing market
174 is dominated by higher income individuals and corporations that purchase the majority of available land. Somalia,
175 Argentina and Singapore highlighted the benefits of including sustainability into slum upgrading projects in order
176 to ensure the implementation of infrastructure which can endure during periods of conflicts and climate impacts.

177 The committee discussed various means of developing affordable housing. Delegates agreed that
178 the United Nations Participatory Slum Upgrade Program helps lessen the costs of developing new infrastructure.
179 Singapore and the Republic of Korea emphasized the need for public housing to lessen economic disparities and
180 gentrification. UN Habitat agrees that public housing may also lessen housing discrimination with respect to ethnic
181 and religious backgrounds. Cuba, Argentina, Tunisia, Germany and Singapore discussed the benefits of resource
182 exchange programs to lessen the costs of developing new infrastructure. Argentina, Maldives, Malaysia, Republic of
183 Korea and Singapore agreed that urban aesthetics are important and emphasize the need to intersperse low and high-
184 rise buildings. Maldives, Argentina, Republic of Korea, Germany, Malaysia and Singapore also discussed the need
185 for sustainable buildings that can withstand natural disasters. The committee also discussed the benefits of vertical
186 expansionary housing versus horizontal expansionary housing, noting that building upwards maximizes the amount
187 of homes that can be built in a certain amount of space, other countries also mentioned the idea that aesthetics are
188 important towards city planning as well, and a variety in vertical and horizontal development is ideal.

189 In terms of immediate short term housing, the delegation of Tunisia and Germany were strong
190 advocates of shipping container housing. Shipping containers are ideal for short term relief because they are stable,

191 portable and cost effective, and can provide slum dwellers with a durable shelter. Furthermore, their flat roof enables
192 the easy addition of solar panels - technology which would provide energy in a sustainable manner. Another short
193 term solution that was proposed was the use of simple irrigation systems to increase access to water within slums.
194 Delegates brought up the point that such housing programs would be adequate for dealing with refugee housing
195 issues.

196 Delegates brought up the point that such housing programs would be adequate for dealing with
197 refugee housing issues. Delegates stressed the need for states to account for the projected growth of the populations
198 and take these figures into account in their urban planning projects. Many Member States, including Lebanon,
199 Turkey, Somalia, Greece, Singapore, and Senegal, with the support of Malaysia, expressed concern for the living
200 conditions faced by refugees, displaced peoples, and migrant workers. Lebanon advocated for recommending that
201 the United Nations Security Council prioritize the resolution of the political crisis which is creating an influx of
202 refugees who are forced into poor living situations. Some delegates disagreed with this view, stating concerns that
203 such a recommendation wasn't within the purview of the commission. Turkey stressed that refugee housing needs
204 to be conceptualized as a long term issue noting that refugees usually stay for a long time after they are settled
205 and housing policies should also focus on integrating refugees into society through stable housing infrastructure and
206 access to resources. Singapore also noted that migrant workers face similar situations. Senegal noted that migrant
207 workers often head immediately to slums. Member states advocate for states to find ways to house foreign workers
208 in sustainable settings and improve their living standards. Somalia noted that while formulating housing policies
209 to accommodate refugees is important, some states do not have the means to support displaced peoples and would
210 promote existing funding mechanisms for providing assistance with resources.

211 To address this issue, Member States recommend that states take into account the possible influx of
212 refugees and maintain that states should implement housing policies that can physically accommodate people in need
213 of adequate housing. Delegates also emphasized the importance of improving economic opportunities with
214 special attention to youth, gender and ethnic divides. States should formulate housing policies that are conscious of
215 ethnic divides and strive to promote an inclusive method to lift people out of poverty.

216 The subcommittee for Education believes that education is one of the most impactful ways to enact
217 meaningful change across international bodies. Cooperation and collaboration happen best when different bodies
218 become education on each others' needs and specific issues. Establishing a network of such communities would help
219 to establish a foundation for which developed and developing states can collaborate on unique solutions tailored to
220 their individual cities. Such a program would allow developing nations to reap the benefits of research they may not
221 have access to as well as procure the proper funding to address issues that might otherwise go unrectified.

222 This committee suggests the creation of an open, inclusive, intelligent, and creative dialogue between
223 heads of state, leaders, and experts at the local, state, and global levels in order to facilitate a regular dissemination
224 between Member States of tactics and strategies that have already been successfully implemented so as to increase
225 the variety of potential policies that Member States can use when adapting to climate change and implementing
226 measures focused on its solution. To facilitate the rapid exchange of ideas each separate assembly of this forum
227 should focus on a different topic than previous forums. The location, frequency, and duration of these forums could be
228 decided by its leading contributors and Member States.

229 One possible route for establishing such a forum would be the establishment of sister cities through
230 programs like Sister Cities International. Sister Cities forms collaborative research efforts and long-term relationships
231 that are focused on areas of importance such as business, trade, and education's effects on the fight against climate
232 change.

233 We also believe that climate change issues require action and cooperation from the international
234 community, and that both should be strengthened in order to properly address the problem. While such action is pri-
235 marily the responsibility of individual sovereign governments working within the United Nations system we would like
236 to recognize the importance of community action and should provide encouragement to individual governments that
237 prove determined to take effective action on the issue of climate change. We believe that the least advantaged, both
238 in rural and urban human settlements, require special attention and requires the consolidation and reinforcement of
239 the existing United Nations support programs, and we consider this an urgent matter worthy of great priority.

240 We would like to enumerate that several nations in this body have been very successful in taking
241 steps to improve education on the topic of climate change, both within their own state and internationally. Many of
242 these states have identified the specific causes of climate change within their own regions and have taken appropriate
243 measures to address those problems. This committee believes these states should offer their findings to businesses

operating inside their borders and encourage them to actively participate in the education of their populace and the creation of a greener environment. Businesses should also be encouraged to implement policies that are healthier for the environment and result in fewer negative repercussions vis-a-vis climate change.

It is important that the United Nations set aside funding for educational programs to inform people of this issue that that we have great influence over. There are many Climate Change Education (CCE) funding opportunities which are available through numerous public and private organizations. Financial support that these organizations, such as The United Nations Alliance on Climate Change (CCE) and private philanthropists, offer include grants for schools and community groups, achievement awards for both educators and students and environmental education scholarships.

There are many trust funds and bodies that currently focus greatly on education, including the European Union and, more specifically, Portugal. This body commends these bodies that have taken similar measures and would like to further encourage other Member States to participate in similar programs.

The Housing and Infrastructure discussion group recognizes that the topics of affordable housing and slum upgrading are of utmost urgency. Beyond reactionary measures that equid slums with better living standards, the Delegations of Serbia and Tunisia advise the body to consider the implementation of a government subsidy program that actively allows slum-dwelling populations to receive adequate housing. The efforts of this program would be concentrated in urban areas such as large cites, as that is where the majority of slums are located. This body advises countries to consider encouraging their domestic governments to provide adjustable subsidies that would be directly applied to certain housing facilities to make them more affordable for citizens under a certain income bracket (to be determined by independent member states).

In conjunction with applying these subsidies, the aforementioned delegations would further recommend that member states consider implementing a vacant land tax. This program entails that if a plot or area of land has been vacant or unused for a standard duration of time (to be determined by independent member states), then the government can consider imposing a tax on this land. The funds obtained from this tax can be used to strengthen other affordable housing programs.

Beyond the subsidy program, we advise that member states consider implementing low cost housing materials and low energy housing. These are two options that can help lower the costs of housing and promote affordable housing. We encourage the increased use, access, and development of utilizing low-cost materials. We also recommend that countries try to develop housing with lower energy costs in mind. Some methods to achieve lower costing energies that this body recommends are: adequate and efficient insulation, utilizing more energy-efficient appliances, improved ventilation systems, and implementing a program on educating the populations on efficient and appropriate energy usage.

Global Developmental Partnerships (GDP) promoting the encouragement of human capital would improve urban environments. This international program would provide short term programs to affect long term change.

Determined on a project to project basis, participation in this scheme would be left up to an individual country's discretion. There would be no global mandate requiring participation.

GDP would consist of two partner countries: the requesting party and the appropriating party. The requesting state has great variability in inviting assistance for exchange of information. Currently suggested topics for assistance include: economic development, health and sanitation practices, leadership training, and infrastructure and agricultural practices.

Logistics regarding individuals sent, pre-departure training, and duration spent in the requesting nation is to to be determined between the partners. Countries would be encouraged to include experts within their relevant fields. These would be appropriated based on their relative skill set, in a communicative exchange of what knowledge is necessary.

This education should be an overarching goal of improving slum communities through the development of global capital. It would improve urban resiliency through directed training by international volunteers.

The delegation from China noted that public (private) partnerships are foundational to any proposed solutions to the urban housing problems prevalent across member states. Using existing partnerships between China and several African countries as models for success, UN-Habitat views the establishment of situational collaborative efforts as key to moving towards the elimination of slums in cities across the world. There are two component

295 ideas associated, that of public to public partnerships as well as public to private partnerships, which focus on
296 interstate and intrastate collaborations, respectively. Such shared efforts consist of situational agreements between
297 two consenting parties: one of which will provide funding for sustainable development in exchange for profit or resource
298 sharing initiatives. This is an ideal strategy to work collaboratively towards solutions, and has been a component of
299 past resolutions aimed at achieving and surpassing the Millennium Development Goals, notably General Assembly
300 Resolution 65/1 (clause 56).

301 Rudimentary education is a process that strengthens the resiliency of urban environments through
302 the development of human capital. This program is, ultimately, a short-term solution with long-term effects. This
303 must be a recommendation of this body.

304 Interactions between citizens and their governments would provide skill sets that would allow pop-
305 ulations to have the resources to upgrade themselves and improve their standard of living. In pursuit of this, direct
306 civilian participation is of the utmost concern. Populations must prepare themselves for standards of living in their
307 environment and must be given the resources to do so.

308 Extrapolation of programs such as that in Uruguay, which created a mutual union of governmental
309 services and civilian participation, allowed for direct advancement of educational improvement goals. There is
310 inherent value in a customized, national process, as marginalization of cultures in pursuit of education must not be
311 recognized.

312 Resources must be provided to address specific goals. For example, farming could be improved
313 via agricultural techniques, employment opportunities could be encouraged via opportunistic search for openings,
314 literacy, through teaching elementary reading and writing, and sanitation, which would offer a healthy standard for
315 living.

316 In addition to specific goals, there is value in lens-focused education. For example, if a country
317 is concerned with gender inequality or sexual violence, there could be development of that education, specifically
318 cultural dialogue.

319 This dialogue could be expanded by promotion of digital resources, such as Internet connectivity.
320 Providing Internet resources that allows developing populations to access such resources is integral. An appeal to
321 global communication is appropriate.

322 Debilitating deficiencies in health knowledge and medical service must also be prioritized. Health
323 related conversations are of course a part of any process.

324 Notably, development is not permanent. This body must recognize that sustaining an education of
325 an individual citizen for longer than what is necessary is not sound. There would be development of the resources
326 that a country needs in the short term, not irrelevant education.

327 There must be, however, a standard of education for these communities. In pursuit of this, citizen
328 volunteers and international experts could administrate such programs. Voluntary participation must be encouraged,
329 but participation would not be required.

330 Countries that accept volunteers to educate would provide basic room and board, but no additional
331 stipend would be mandated. These volunteers would be localized, in regard and sensitive to informal institutions.
332 These individuals would dialogue among their respective populations and advocate development of proficiencies.

333 Education is an inalienable human right, a necessary and fundamental approach to extending
334 communities a valuable basis for proactive sustainability and growth. While there is value in financial resources, we
335 must teach educational processes.

336 UN Habitat has already asserted that adequate housing is a human right. This includes the right
337 to stability and protection against arbitrary interference with homes, family and privacy. More than simply infras-
338 tructure, adequate housing includes, but is not limited to: security of tenure, availability of services, affordability,
339 habitability, accessibility, location, and cultural adequacy. UN Habitat would like to recognize the cogency of conflict
340 in the creation of slums. UN Habitat notes that slums are likely to form in periods immediately following conflict.
341 This committee commends the efforts to provide temporary housing and infrastructure in post-conflict situations,
342 however recognizes the need for long term reconstruction programs. The Habitat II Agenda mentions vulnerable
343 groups and people with special needs and stresses that they are more likely to be pushed into disadvantaged housing.
344 The committee would like to recognize that peoples affected by conflict and living in post-conflict areas are especially
345 vulnerable.

Post-conflict areas are defined by the committee as areas that have recently experienced conflict but are also determined safe to receive assistance by the relevant IGOs and NGOs, meaning that the organizations called upon are willing to work in the affected area. UN Habitat notes that the term 'post-conflict phase' may not apply to the totality of a nation state, but instead applies to individual cities, regions, or smaller sections of the state.

UN Habitat acknowledges that inadequate housing in communities is both a symptom and a perpetrator of violence. Thus, this committee recognizes that the following suggestions are viable ways to encourage the building of comprehensive communities including resources such as access to education, sanitation, and community centers with the objective of decreasing all forms of violence and creating environments in which endangered youth is invested in the community rather than exposed to destructive practices. UN Habitat has addressed the subject topic of youth and post-conflict situations during the first Global Forum on Youth Policies in October 2014.

The building of comprehensive committees requires multifaceted responses from non-governmental organizations as well as affected peoples, and coordination with local authorities. In order to do so, this committee recognizes as a valid initiative the formation of programs allowing affected populations to help restore their communities through employment opportunities in rebuilding the destroyed infrastructure. We would like to remind the general assembly of previous initiatives by UN Habitat, such as the Cities Alliance, in promoting collaboration between states and private sectors and allowing non-state delivery capacity. UN Habitat urges the international community as well as this body's nation states to assist and invest both logistically and financially.

In addition to the topics mentioned above, this committee believes that building comprehensive communities should also take special consideration to maintenance of their cultural integrity. This body recognizes as possible solutions for these issues: ensuring architecture of reconstructed buildings, and the creation of new dwellings is consistent with traditional aesthetics, putting an emphasis on reconstructing culturally relevant monuments and gathering places, maintaining the urban layout that is efficient and culturally relevant to a population. Efforts towards preservation of culture would help reaffirm the identity and cohesion of the community, creating a space that fosters the growth of healthy communities, preventing the emergence of slums and informal settlements.

Although waste management and sanitation technologies have already been implemented in some developing nations, these solutions are often underutilized due to lack of education and conflicting cultural beliefs. Nearly one billion people in the world still defecate in the open, including circumstances where they have access to sanitation technologies such as toilets. Fully aware that public and private sectors have worked together to confront issues of sanitation, the UN Habitat Committee urges that the other Member States and private sectors acknowledge that the existence of cultural boundaries impedes sanitation education. Sanitation technologies must be developed in accordance with cultural beliefs, such as respecting cultural attitudes towards females while providing them with the privacy needed to utilize waste management technologies. We strongly believe that sanitation programs need to be co-implemented with educational programs to take away the fear and stigma of adopting new methods of sanitation and to teach populations the importance of these sanitation technologies.

When approaching the building and strengthening of these infrastructures, it is also crucial to remember that toilets are absolutely necessary for removing human waste because open waste represents a major health crisis currently. The foul smell aside, it becomes a health risk to the civilians of the Member States with no proper sewage. Toilets are needed for the collection of human waste. For example, millions of gallons of raw sewage drain into Ganges River each day. Diarrhea often caused by fecal matter kills 600,000 Indians per year. This illustrates how important proper sewage is to help these people not only have the option to flush, but to save their lives at the same time. The delegate of India has proposed an idea that had been implemented in India whereby fecal matter is converted into biomass and it is not only an option for proper sanitation, but it also has an upside of a possible saving an equivalent of USD9.5 billion in non-renewable natural gas as reported by the UN. This conversion could also provide electricity to 138 million homes.

Furthermore, we assert the significance of responding to sanitation issues surrounding women specifically. Increasing access to feminine hygiene via providing clean water and proper sanitation will reduce incidence of death. Feminine hygiene seemed to be tackled by South Africa as south Africa has eliminated about 50% of women death pertaining to birth. However, as much progress as South Africa and recognizing all other States have made, there are still millions of other mothers dying due to the lack of proper sanitation and this still applies to majority of the less developed and developing states.

The UN Habitat Committee would also like to emphasise that the lack of access to clean water introduces violence to both women and children of the slums. These children and women have to travel a long distance just for a glass of clean water. Clean water is a huge issue with slums in the less developed and developing

countries. Clean water is important when it comes to the health of the citizens. Without clean water, it is pointless to move forward speaking about other issues. In South Africa, approximately 157 million people are not connected to clean and safe water systems causing the need for use of external water sources. According to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), in 2008, five million people were still in need of adequate supplies, while three times more (fifteen million) lacked sanitation. For instance, in South Africa, the Orange River is contaminated due to the lack of sanitation. This lack of sanitation introduced people to serious risk of infection.

The Housing and Infrastructure discussion group recognizes that the topics of affordable housing and slum upgrading are of utmost urgency. Beyond reactionary measures that equid slums with better living standards, the Delegations of Serbia and Tunisia advise the body to consider the implementation of a government subsidy program that actively allows slum-dwelling populations to receive adequate housing. The efforts of this program would be concentrated in urban areas such as large cites, as that is where the majority of slums are located. This body advises countries to consider encouraging their domestic governments to provide adjustable subsidies that would be directly applied to certain housing facilities to make them more affordable for citizens under a certain income bracket (to be determined by independent member states).

In conjunction with applying these subsidies, the aforementioned delegations would further recommend that member states consider implementing a vacant land tax. This program entails that if a plot or area of land has been vacant or unused for a standard duration of time (to be determined by independent member states), then the government can consider imposing a tax on this land. The funds obtained from this tax can be used to strengthen other affordable housing programs.

Beyond the subsidy program, we advise that member states consider implementing low cost housing materials and low energy housing. These are two options that can help lower the costs of housing and promote affordable housing. We encourage the increased use, access, and development of utilizing low-cost materials. We also recommend that countries try to develop housing with lower energy costs in mind. Some methods to achieve lower costing energies that this body recommends are: adequate and efficient insulation, utilizing more energy-efficient appliances, improved ventilation systems, and implementing a program on educating the populations on efficient and appropriate energy usage.

UN Habitat has already asserted that adequate housing is a human right. This includes the right to stability and protection against arbitrary interference with homes, family and privacy. More than simply infrastructure, adequate housing includes, but is not limited to: security of tenure, availability of services, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location, and cultural adequacy. UN Habitat would like to recognize the cogency of conflict in the creation of slums. UN Habitat notes that slums are likely to form in periods immediately following conflict. This committee commends the efforts to provide temporary housing and infrastructure in post-conflict situations, however recognizes the need for long term reconstruction programs. The Habitat II Agenda mentions vulnerable groups and people with special needs and stresses that they are more likely to be pushed into disadvantaged housing. The committee would like to recognize that peoples affected by conflict and living in post-conflict areas are especially vulnerable.

Post-conflict areas are defined by the committee as areas that have recently experienced conflict but are also determined safe to receive assistance by the relevant IGOs and NGOs, meaning that the organizations called upon are willing to work in the affected area. UN Habitat notes that the term 'post-conflict phase' may not apply to the totality of a nation state, but instead applies to individual cities, regions, or smaller sections of the state.

UN Habitat acknowledges that inadequate housing in communities is both a symptom and a perpetrator of violence. Thus, this committee recognizes that the following suggestions are viable ways to encourage the building of comprehensive communities including resources such as access to education, sanitation, and community centers with the objective of decreasing all forms of violence and creating environments in which endangered youth is invested in the community rather than exposed to destructive practices. UN Habitat has addressed the subject topic of youth and post-conflict situations during the first Global Forum on Youth Policies in October 2014.

The building of comprehensive committees requires multifaceted responses from non-governmental organizations as well as affected peoples, and coordination with local authorities. In order to do so, this committee recognizes as a valid initiative the formation of programs allowing affected populations to help restore their communities through employment opportunities in rebuilding the destroyed infrastructure. We would like to remind the general assembly of previous initiatives by UN Habitat, such as the Cities Alliance, in promoting collaboration between states and private sectors and allowing non-state delivery capacity. UN Habitat urges the international community as well as this body's nation states to assist and invest both logistically and financially.

452 In addition to the topics mentioned above, this committee believes that building comprehensive
453 communities should also take special consideration to maintenance of their cultural integrity. This body recognizes as
454 possible solutions for these issues: ensuring architecture of reconstructed buildings, and the creation of new dwellings
455 is consistent with traditional aesthetics, putting an emphasis on reconstructing culturally relevant monuments and
456 gathering places, maintaining the urban layout that is efficient and culturally relevant to a population. Efforts
457 towards preservation of culture would help reaffirm the identity and cohesion of the community, creating a space
458 that fosters the growth of healthy communities, preventing the emergence of slums and informal settlements.

459 UN Habitat recognizes the importance of social and economic inclusion in urban revitalization
460 initiatives. Utilizing a variety of different measures, this body believes that the eradication of low and nonexistent-
461 income housing, including slums, is plausible. Such measures include transportation, access to services, mixed income
462 neighborhoods, building of public "green space" as well as combined educational and recreational community facilities.
463 The principles surrounding the consideration of these methods include community engagement and reducing isolation
464 of residents in slum and low-income housing.

465 Public transportation can become an element of social and economic engagement in many ways. By
466 providing an extensive network of transportation that integrates slum-housing and low-income neighborhoods into
467 the rest of the city. This provides the residents the ability to access city services such as health care, education
468 and recreation. Slum neighborhoods are often inaccessible due to landscape, terrain, and a lack of transportation
469 infrastructure. It is important to note that many slum settlements typically do not have formal road networks, and
470 when considering new transportation options, states ought to consider land tenure of slum residents if space creation
471 becomes an issue. By providing networks of mass transit, residents from inside and outside of slum neighborhoods
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483 Access to city services includes amenities such as education, healthcare and public recreation. Access
484 to healthcare is incredibly important in a variety of nations with public health crises and epidemic diseases. Many
485 public health issues arise and diseases turn to epidemics when infrastructure does not provide citizens the opportunity
486 to access the health care available to combat disease. Public transit can be advantageous to residents in lower and non-
487 income areas in allowing them to seek greater economic opportunity, bolstering a nation's workforce, and potentially
488 creating a workforce of its own. Providing transportation to rural areas prevents the need to relocate to periphery
489 neighborhoods in search of economic opportunity and can prevent urban sprawl, a root cause of slum development.

490 For example, UN Habitat notes the success of Curitiba, Brazil in developing a city plan that includes
491 a comprehensive bus system which was so successful that it has been used as a model for several other cities. A
492 bussing system, when appropriate, can be a very affordable option that requires less investment and can utilize
493 existing road networks, while also being moldable to the changing location demands of citizens.

494 UN Habitat also recommends a close examination of the successes seen in Medellin, Colombia. The
495 homicide rate, which peaked at 381:100,000 people in 1991, has dropped to 50:100,000 in 2014 as coincided with
496 development of public transportation networks. The city is notable also in regards to its usage of uniquely developed
497 mass transit solutions that have provided transportation for slum neighborhoods previously inaccessible due to their
498 mountainous geography. Medellin utilized urban escalators as well as a system of gondolas to provide connecting
499 transport for a city limited by its rocky landscape.

500 As seen in a variety of examples around the world, such as Amsterdam and Singapore, there are
501 programs currently in legislation that promote inclusion of nature in urban environments. These can include rooftop
502 gardens, public green spaces and recreational spaces such as parks. By providing a space for the community in a
503 variety of neighborhoods across a city, it allows residents a direct opportunity to engage with citizens from various
504 backgrounds. Public green spaces encourages non-motorized transportation, as citizens are more likely to use parks

505 and green space to travel around the city when it is available and it provides a significant network in the areas of
506 the city that demand it.

507 Within the Netherlands, specifically the city of Amsterdam, bike lanes and bike-only streets are
508 available throughout the city, designated to encourage goals such as environmental sustainability, safety, and espe-
509 cially to create more walkable and bike-able cities. In addition to road networks, the city itself implemented bike
510 sharing system that allows residents to easily rent a bike to allow bike travel for those without one. Public space
511 and parks are also built throughout the city, as 89 out of 100 Dutch inhabitants are within one kilometer of a park,
512 urban garden, public space, or natural area.

513 In order to maximize outcomes of national housing policies, Malaysia supported the use of evidence
514 based policies and reliable design programs for slum and housing upgrading, noting that these programs should be
515 applied to how cities are formed and how resources are managed. The delegations of Qatar, Spain and Germany
516 discussed the opportunities available with new technology, namely 3D printing to create portable houses that could
517 be used in slums. Projects have already been undertaken in this area between Qatar and China and then Germany,
518 Spain and Mexico. The method has been fairly successful so far and as technology continues to improve, this method
519 will continue to be more efficient. While the printer costs money, there are a variety of cost effective materials which
520 could be used for these projects. The concern was brought up of finding initial funding for the printers, but developed
521 countries such as Germany remarked that they would be willing to fund this humanitarian work. The delegations
522 of Liberia and Ghana expressed concern that 3D printing houses put too much emphasis on short term relief and
523 wanted to focus more on long term solutions which would highlight skill building and job development among slum
524 dwellers.

525 There was a wide consensus among Member States that there is a need to revitalize existing in-
526 frastructure with renewable energy technologies. Delegates favored an approach that would emphasize affordable
527 housing, sustainable infrastructure, development of public transport, livability, urban resilience, land use efficiency
528 and low carbon and environmental projects to compensate for and counteract climate change. Lebanon and Malaysia,
529 in agreement with several Members States stressed the need for a people-centric slum development approach, cit-
530 ing that the approach should be based on strong engagement with local authorities, participatory development and
531 respect for human rights. These Member States also expressed concern for the relationship between slums and the en-
532 vironment and maintained that development should occur along an environmentally-conscious model. The delegation
533 of Australia brought up the idea of passive house building, which is the idea of taking into account the environment
534 in which a house is built. Such factors include incline of land, density of the foundation, orientation based on solar,
535 climate and wind patterns and the preexisting forestation or other natural life. Another aspect of the passive house
536 building ideology includes taking into account the way the environment will affect the house and building the house
537 to be prepared for these changes. Another aspect of the passive house building framework is that in cases where it
538 is recognized that the area will have prolonged access to the sun, it would be fitting to invest in adding solar panels
539 to the roofs of housing. This not only would increase the sustainability of slums but also provide slum dwellers with
540 improved access to electricity thereby improving their standard of living. Germany added the idea that due to the
541 fact that slum areas are often victim to sewage off drain from factories or other malicious sources, in fortifying slum
542 housing or creating new housing, care should be taken to distance slum dwellers from harmful waste products.

543 Member States expressed some of the difficulties faced by Member States in compensating for the
544 pressure on their resources and infrastructure due to rural to urban migration, and cited that governments should
545 continue to implement and develop inclusive national housing policies for sustainable urban development. Tunisia,
546 Argentina and Namibia emphasized the need for affordable housing, and Tunisia cited cases where the housing market
547 is dominated by higher income individuals and corporations that purchase the majority of available land. Somalia,
548 Argentina and Singapore highlighted the benefits of including sustainability into slum upgrading projects in order
549 to ensure the implementation of infrastructure which can endure during periods of conflicts and climate impacts.

550 The committee discussed various means of developing affordable housing. Delegates agreed that
551 the United Nations Participatory Slum Upgrade Program helps lessen the costs of developing new infrastructure.
552 Singapore and the Republic of Korea emphasized the need for public housing to lessen economic disparities and
553 gentrification. UN Habitat agrees that public housing may also lessen housing discrimination with respect to ethnic
554 and religious backgrounds. Cuba, Argentina, Tunisia, Germany and Singapore discussed the benefits of resource
555 exchange programs to lessen the costs of developing new infrastructure. Argentina, Maldives, Malaysia, Republic of
556 Korea and Singapore agreed that urban aesthetics are important and emphasize the need to intersperse low and high-
557 rise buildings. Maldives, Argentina, Republic of Korea, Germany, Malaysia and Singapore also discussed the need
558 for sustainable buildings that can withstand natural disasters. The committee also discussed the benefits of vertical

expansionary housing versus horizontal expansionary housing, noting that building upwards maximizes the amount of homes that can be built in a certain amount of space, other countries also mentioned the idea that aesthetics are important towards city planning as well, and a variety in vertical and horizontal development is ideal.

In terms of immediate short term housing, the delegation of Tunisia and Germany were strong advocates of shipping container housing. Shipping containers are ideal for short term relief because they are stable, portable and cost effective, and can provide slum dwellers with a durable shelter. Furthermore, their flat roof enables the easy addition of solar panels - technology which would provide energy in a sustainable manner. Another short term solution that was proposed was the use of simple irrigation systems to increase access to water within slums. Delegates brought up the point that such housing programs would be adequate for dealing with refugee housing issues.

Delegates brought up the point that such housing programs would be adequate for dealing with refugee housing issues. Delegates stressed the need for states to account for the projected growth of the populations and take these figures into account in their urban planning projects. Many Member States, including Lebanon, Turkey, Somalia, Greece, Singapore, and Senegal, with the support of Malaysia, expressed concern for the living conditions faced by refugees, displaced peoples, and migrant workers. Lebanon advocated for recommending that the United Nations Security Council prioritize the resolution of the political crisis which is creating an influx of refugees who are forced into poor living situations. Some delegates disagreed with this view, stating concerns that such a recommendation wasn't within the purview of the commission. Turkey stressed that refugee housing needs to be conceptualized as a long term issue noting that refugees usually stay for a long time after they are settled and housing policies should also focus on integrating refugees into society through stable housing infrastructure and access to resources. Singapore also noted that migrant workers face similar situations. Senegal noted that migrant workers often head immediately to slums. Member states advocate for states to find ways to house foreign workers in sustainable settings and improve their living standards. Somalia noted that while formulating housing policies to accommodate refugees is important, some states do not have the means to support displaced peoples and would promote existing funding mechanisms for providing assistance with resources.

To address this issue, Member States recommend that states take into account the possible influx of refugees and maintain that states should implement housing policies that can physically accommodate people in need of adequate housing. Delegates also emphasized the importance of improving economic opportunities with special attention to youth, gender and ethnic divides. States should formulate housing policies that are conscious of ethnic divides and strive to promote an inclusive method to lift people out of poverty.

The subcommittee for Education believes that education is one of the most impactful ways to enact meaningful change across international bodies. Cooperation and collaboration happen best when different bodies become education on each others' needs and specific issues. Establishing a network of such communities would help to establish a foundation for which developed and developing states can collaborate on unique solutions tailored to their individual cities. Such a program would allow developing nations to reap the benefits of research they may not have access to as well as procure the proper funding to address issues that might otherwise go unrectified.

This committee suggests the creation of an open, inclusive, intelligent, and creative dialogue between heads of state, leaders, and experts at the local, state, and global levels in order to facilitate a regular dissemination between Member States of tactics and strategies that have already been successfully implemented so as to increase the variety of potential policies that Member States can use when adapting to climate change and implementing measures focused on its solution. To facilitate the rapid exchange of ideas each separate assembly of this forum should focus on a different topic than previous forums. The location, frequency, and duration of these forums could be decided by its leading contributors and member states.

One possible route for establishing such a forum would be the establishment of sister cities through programs like Sister Cities International. Sister Cities forms collaborative research efforts and long-term relationships that are focused on areas of importance such as business, trade, and education's effects on the fight against climate change.

We also believe that climate change issues require action and cooperation from the international community, and that both should be strengthened in order to properly address the problem. While such action is primarily the responsibility of individual sovereign governments working within the United Nations system we would like to recognize the importance of community action and should provide encouragement to individual governments that prove determined to take effective action on the issue of climate change. We believe that the least advantaged, both in rural and urban human settlements, require special attention and requires the consolidation and reinforcement of

612 the existing United Nations support programs, and we consider this an urgent matter worthy of great priority.

613 We would like to enumerate that several nations in this body have been very successful in taking
614 steps to improve education on the topic of climate change, both within their own state and internationally. Many of
615 these states have identified the specific causes of climate change within their own regions and have taken appropriate
616 measures to address those problems. This committee believes these states should offer their findings to businesses
617 operating inside their borders and encourage them to actively participate in the education of their populace and the
618 creation of a greener environment. Businesses should also be encouraged to implement policies that are healthier for
619 the environment and result in fewer negative repercussions vis-a-vis climate change.

620 It is important that the United Nations set aside funding for educational programs to inform peo-
621 ple of this issue that that we have great influence over. There are many Climate Change Education (CCE) funding
622 opportunities which are available through numerous public and private organizations. Financial support that these or-
623 ganizations, such as The United Nations Alliance on Climate Change (CCE) and private philanthropists, offer include
624 grants for schools and community groups, achievement awards for both educators and students and environmental
625 education scholarships.

626 There are many trust funds and bodies that currently focus greatly on education, including the
627 European Union and, more specifically, Portugal. This body commends these bodies that have taken similar measures
628 and would like to further encourage other member states to participate in similar programs.

629 Global Developmental Partnerships (GDP) promoting the encouragement of human capital would
630 improve urban environments. This international program would provide short term programs to affect long term
631 change.

632 Determined on a project to project basis, participation in this scheme would be left up to an
633 individual country's discretion. There would be no global mandate requiring participation.

634 GDP would consist of two partner countries: the requesting party and the appropriating party. The
635 requesting state has great variability in inviting assistance for exchange of information. Currently suggested topics
636 for assistance include: economic development, health and sanitation practices, leadership training, and infrastructure
637 and agricultural practices.

638 Logistics regarding individuals sent, pre-departure training, and duration spent in the requesting
639 nation is to be determined between the partners. Countries would be encouraged to include experts within their
640 relevant fields. These would be appropriated based on their relative skill set, in a communicative exchange of what
641 knowledge is necessary.

642 This education should be an overarching goal of improving slum communities through the develop-
643 ment of global capital. It would improve urban resiliency through directed training by international volunteers.

644 The delegation from China noted that public (private) partnerships are foundational to any proposed
645 solutions to the urban housing problems prevalent across member states. Using existing partnerships between China
646 and several African countries as models for success, UN-Habitat views the establishment of situational collaborative
647 efforts as key to moving towards the elimination of slums in cities across the world. There are two component
648 ideas associated, that of public to public partnerships as well as public to private partnerships, which focus on
649 interstate and intrastate collaborations, respectively. Such shared efforts consist of situational agreements between
650 two consenting parties: one of which will provide funding for sustainable development in exchange for profit or resource
651 sharing initiatives. This is an ideal strategy to work collaboratively towards solutions, and has been a component of
652 past resolutions aimed at achieving and surpassing the Millennium Development Goals, notably General Assembly
653 Resolution 65/1 (clause 56).

654 Rudimentary education is a process that strengthens the resiliency of urban environments through
655 the development of human capital. This program is, ultimately, a short-term solution with long-term effects. This
656 must be a recommendation of this body.

657 Interactions between citizens and their governments would provide skill sets that would allow pop-
658 ulations to have the resources to upgrade themselves and improve their standard of living. In pursuit of this, direct
659 civilian participation is of the utmost concern. Populations must prepare themselves for standards of living in their
660 environment and must be given the resources to do so.

661 Extrapolation of programs such as that in Uruguay, which created a mutual union of governmental
662 services and civilian participation, allowed for direct advancement of educational improvement goals. There is

663 inherent value in a customized, national process, as marginalization of cultures in pursuit of education must not be
664 recognized.

665 Resources must be provided to address specific goals. For example, farming could be improved
666 via agricultural techniques, employment opportunities could be encouraged via opportunistic search for openings,
667 literacy, through teaching elementary reading and writing, and sanitation, which would offer a healthy standard for
668 living.

669 In addition to specific goals, there is value in lens-focused education. For example, if a country
670 is concerned with gender inequality or sexual violence, there could be development of that education, specifically
671 cultural dialogue.

672 This dialogue could be expanded by promotion of digital resources, such as Internet connectivity.
673 Providing Internet resources that allows developing populations to access such resources is integral. An appeal to
674 global communication is appropriate.

675 Debilitating deficiencies in health knowledge and medical service must also be prioritized. Health
676 related conversations are of course a part of any process.

677 Notably, development is not permanent. This body must recognize that sustaining an education of
678 an individual citizen for longer than what is necessary is not sound. There would be development of the resources
679 that a country needs in the short term, not irrelevant education.

680 There must be, however, a standard of education for these communities. In pursuit of this, citizen
681 volunteers and international experts could administrate such programs. Voluntary participation must be encouraged,
682 but participation would not be required.

683 Countries that accept volunteers to educate would provide basic room and board, but no additional
684 stipend would be mandated. These volunteers would be localized, in regard and sensitive to informal institutions.
685 These individuals would dialogue among their respective populations and advocate development of proficiencies.

686 Education is an inalienable human right, a necessary and fundamental approach to extending
687 communities a valuable basis for proactive sustainability and growth. While there is value in financial resources, we
688 must teach educational processes.

689 4 Adoption of the report

690 At its meeting, the draft report of the Programme was made available for consideration. The
691 Programme considered the report, and with no amendments, adopted the report by consensus with abstentions from
692 Afghanistan, China, Greece, Mali, Qatar and Uruguay.

Passed by consensus, with 6 abstentions