

11th Session

Agenda item: B

General Assembly

**Appropriate and Resilient Development for Environmental Sustainability
Appropriate infrastructure Innovation and Industry for Sustainable Development (SDG 9)
Develop sustainable and resilient infrastructure**

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the financial limitations that many developing and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) face when improving their infrastructures,

Stressing the need of cooperation of all Member States to build financial capacities in developing countries and LDCs to build resilient and sustainable infrastructure,

Reaffirming the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) *Guidelines on International Corporate Social Responsibility* (2011) which states that all corporate activities or government project must bring sustainable social and economic benefits and minimize the harmful effects on the environment,

Recognising that developing countries that lack basic infrastructure such as roads, railroads, and electric cable should be able to build them without suffering financial difficulties,

Strongly believing financial support is necessary, according to the United Nations (UN) Conference on Trade and Development in 2014, to meet the infrastructure gap between developing and developed Member States is estimated at US\$2.5 trillion to achieve the principal of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Leave No One Behind,

Deeply concerned about the lack of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructures in developing countries and the LDCs that might cause difficulties to make a rapid response and take control of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Deeply concerned developing countries do not have enough financial support and material aid to improve their situation of basic infrastructures such as water and electrical system,

Emphasizing the need for international collaboration with existing international organisation to achieve the goal of building resilient and sustainable infrastructure,

Deeply concerned about the existing and growing infrastructure gap between developing countries' needs and developed countries,

Stressing the need to adapt and build infrastructures to meet the SDGs without harming the environment,

Emphasising the importance of making good relationships among countries in order to cooperate with each other in preparation and damage on fundamental infrastructures, caused by natural disasters that happen such as earthquake and floods,

Deeply concerned about funds shortage of developing Member States and LDCs; according to United Nations Charter IV Article 55 "Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural education cooperation", it is necessary to support the developing Member States more financially,

Understanding that multinational construction companies have some of the greatest expertise in building effective and resilient infrastructure as shown by the amount of projects they have completed and by the amount of educated engineers and workers they hire,

Reaffirming water is essential for medical treatment and sanitation to reduce diseases risks and improving human health as stated in the report, *Water for Life 2005-2015* (2015), by the United Nations Water (UN-Water),

Alarmed that there are 420 million children who don't have access to basic sanitation and 210 million children lack access to clean water as stated by the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in 2019, and 767 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa lack access to basic sanitation infrastructures such as hand washing facilities as stated in the report, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018* (2018), by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs,

Concerned that there is lack of institutional, financial, and capacities of human resources for managing water in the Sub-Saharan Africa as indicated in the report, *Water for Life 2005-2015* (2015), by the UN-Water,

Recognising that the Thematic Funding of the UNICEF can be used to fund various projects such as education and sanitation,

Recognising the importance of supporting and improving developing Member States to strengthen their Micro, Small and, Medium Enterprises,

Emphasising the importance of projects that would support and strengthen city infrastructure such as utilities like Storm Drains to prevent or lessen flooding damage of climate events,

Deeply concerned that 76 percent of greenhouse gases in the world was emitted from energy sectors, according to the Climate Watch in 2018, and recognising the importance of redesigning of energy infrastructures,

Calling attention that 147 million people will suffer from floods from rivers and coasts annually by 2030, which was predicted by “Aqueduct Floods” created by World Resources Institute,

Expressing deep concern according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that more than 4 billion people still do not have access to ICT, while ICT facilities are considered necessary for work and education during the daily lives of the COVID-19 pandemic,

1. *Invites* all Member States to join and create an investment fund to provide financial facilities to developing Member States and LDCs aimed at fulfilling infrastructural needs such as transportation, sanitation, ICT, power and energy, and area building of Member States by:
 - a. Identifying the infrastructural necessities of each Member States by conducting field research that observes the infrastructure that is present in developing Member States and LDCs;
 - b. Creating a plan according to the findings of the field research to implement development projects to fit the needs of each Member State;
 - c. Providing financial aid from investment funds to build the necessary infrastructure;
2. *Encourages* all developed Member States actively to have Government-to-Government programs which grant funding for infrastructure projects that contribute to the improvement of the business environment in developing Member States, and comply with the *OECD Guidelines on International Corporate Social Responsibility*, which determines that all governmental program and activities of enterprises should be reasonable and bring sustainable benefits in fields such as human rights, environment, health, safety, workforce, taxation and financial incentives;
3. *Asks* the developed Member States to consider to enhance more private investment in developing Member States, for infrastructure especially the energy sector and the transport sector that yields the large infrastructure gap by:
 - a. Preparing a guaranteed system which protects investors who lose money or profit by inflation and bankruptcy due to unstable circumstance;
 - b. Cooperating with the Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST) from the World Bank to promote the disclosure, verification and explanation of data from infrastructure projects to reduce the risk of investment from private sectors;
4. *Strengthens* financial cooperation of developing Member States, and international and regional organisations for building resilient and sustainable infrastructure;
5. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with international organisations such as UNICEF, UNDP, United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), and UN-Habitat, to identify the needs for resilient

and sustainable infrastructure and implementing developmental projects in all Member States;

6. *Encourages* developed Member States which have had difficulties in natural disasters to redesign the existing infrastructure in their own countries to build sustainable and resilient infrastructures to reduce greenhouse gas emission and withstand natural disasters such as earthquakes, typhoons, and floods;
7. *Encourages* developed Member States to support people in developing Member States and especially Least developed member states around the world by training projects which educate those who don't have the useful skills to work, such as giving advice to improve quality and productivity;
8. *Recommends* the UNDP to be a partner with multinational construction companies to work with local construction companies in developing Member States to educate workers so they can build better and more resilient infrastructure;
9. *Encourages* UNICEF to implement projects, which would be funded by the Thematic Funding of UNICEF, that secure the access to clean water, in Africa, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, and *requests* Member States to provide financial and technical support, and share information with the Sub-Saharan Africa for managing water effectively through the future UNICEF project;
10. *Encourages* the UNCDF to support the request of developing Member States to give funding to expand facilities to help improve and strengthen Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
11. *Recommends* developed Member States to support projects in developing Member States that work on strengthening city infrastructure such as utilities that could prevent and lessen the damage of climate events;
12. *Requests* developed Member states who have successfully adapted to natural disasters to provide expertise to build sustainable and resilient energy, road, transportation, and other infrastructure;
13. *Suggests* developed Member States build up a technical exchange team to promote technical assistance training, and knowledge-sharing activities to improve the capacity of setting up ICT infrastructures in developing countries and the LDCs and SIDS ;
14. *Encourages* Member States to provide medical equipment and infrastructures, health care workers if possible, and medical technology to developing countries and LDCs in the situation of COVID-19;
15. *Recommends* UNDP to be a partner with multinational information technology companies to work with developing Member States to assist them with the construction of ICT infrastructure such as phone lines and Internet cables.