



Agenda - Addressing the socioeconomic consequences of unplanned urban growth and promoting equitable housing and sustainable infrastructure

UNHSP



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LETTER FROM THE BUREAU

Greetings Delegates,

With immense pleasure, we, the bureau members of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, welcome you to the 11th iteration of the Shishukunj Model United Nations. Before we begin, we would like to inform you that, even though we have covered the 360-degree aspects of the agenda, this guide serves only as a starting point for your research and not the entire basis. Individual research will help you understand the agenda more thoroughly and prepare you to perform well in the committee sessions. Delegates must abide by their foreign policy and see themselves as diplomats of respected countries. Being collaborative and creative will help you succeed in committee sessions as well as in the future. Further, we would like the delegates to acknowledge the fact that lobbying during the committee is essential, whether it be forming blocs together or simply helping each other throughout the conference. Also, practical and extensive solutions will be expected from all the delegates.

Now, as we dive into our agenda for this year, we would like to introduce you to the committee: **UNHSP, i.e., United Nations Human Settlements Programme**. As the name suggests, this committee mainly addresses issues related to sustainable urbanization, adequate housing, and resilient communities. Its role includes addressing rapid global population shifts, combating urban poverty, and tackling climate change issues. The agenda for this year: **Addressing the socioeconomic consequences of unplanned urban growth and promoting equitable housing and sustainable infrastructure**, mainly focuses on the rising population and migration to urban areas, which poses a threat to the overall development of a nation's economy and adversely affects society, making it essential to come up with strategies to provide housing and a safe environment to all. We have divided this agenda into subtopics to address the different facets of the issue. Please make sure to read and research each of these subtopics meticulously to gain a comprehensive understanding of the agenda. Additionally, we have a zero-tolerance policy regarding the use of any form of AI; all solutions must be entirely original, and all sources used must be properly cited and presented during the committee sessions. So, tighten your research, sharpen your diplomacy, and prepare for a committee filled with energy, competition, and impact. We look forward to seeing you all come prepared and excited, and to making this conference a huge success together.

BEST OF LUCK!

Regards,

Chairperson, Ishita Bagree

Co-Vice Chairperson, Vivaan Agarwal

Co-Vice Chairperson, Dhruvi Sethi

Rapporteur, Vaniaa Massand

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHSP), also known as UN-Habitat. This was established in 1978 and its headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya. This is the UN agency responsible for promoting sustainable urban development and improving living conditions worldwide. UN-Habitat works in over 90 countries to promote transformative change in cities and human settlements through new policies, technical assistance and collaborative action. As populations in the urban areas continue to increase, the committee addresses crucial issues such as unplanned urbanisation, inadequate housing, unsystematic infrastructure, environmental degradation and social inequality. UN-Habitat collaborates with governments, civil society organizations, foundations, academic institutions and the private sector to achieve fruitful outcomes in addressing the challenges of urbanization. The committee works to create safe, sustainable cities and ensure access to basic services for all. By encouraging countries to work together, the committee strives to create cities where everyone can thrive.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

The agenda “Addressing the socioeconomic consequences of unplanned urban growth and promoting equitable housing and sustainable infrastructure” primarily focuses on the rising need to provide housing facilities and a safe environment to various sections of society, that is, people who migrate from rural areas to urban areas to find better opportunities but in turn end up in worse conditions, the refugees who are often struck by the dangers of living in conflict-prone zones and have to leave their homes and migrate to nearby areas, etc.

Unplanned urban growth refers to the ever-growing population in urban areas, which threatens overall development and hinders the implementation of government policies in those areas. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation often results in the expansion of informal settlements and slum areas. These areas lack basic services such as clean water, sanitation, healthcare and electricity. Economic inequalities become more visible as and when the lower-income populations face challenges in securing stable employment, affordable housing and other such basic facilities. These overcrowded places increase pressure on infrastructure, traffic congestion, and strain on educational and healthcare services. Environmental degradation is often increased, causing adverse effects on the natural ecosystem, biodiversity and urban populations. Therefore, promoting equitable housing and sustainable infrastructure is essential to build cities where everyone can live safely, comfortably and with equal opportunities.

KEYWORDS

1. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The sum total value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.
2. **Debt Trap:** It is a vicious cycle where a borrower is forced to take new loans just to pay off previous debts; this is usually caused by high-interest rates or unexpected financial losses.
3. **WASH-related diseases:** WASH-related diseases are diseases caused by lack of water supply, poor sanitation or a lack of personal hygiene.
4. **Hyperinflation:** Hyperinflation is an extreme and rapid increase in prices. This happens when a government prints too much unbacked money, which devalues the currency.
5. **Impoverished:** When people are extremely poor or deprived of basic needs, money and resources, this situation occurs.
6. **Per capita environmental impact-** This refers to the average measure of the amount of natural resources used and the waste produced by an individual on Earth.
7. **Intercommunal conflict-** This refers to violent disputes and social tensions that occur between distinct groups, such as ethnic, religious, or cultural communities.
8. **Slum Dwellers-** Slum dwellers are people who reside in impoverished, highly congested and informal urban settlements like slums.
9. **Rehabilitation-** This refers to helping people recover and return to normal life after a disaster.
10. **Urbanisation-** This refers to the increase in the number of people living in urban areas.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG - 11)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 global goals created by the UN in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The main aim of these goals is to make cities safe and sustainable. It addresses the major problems arising from rapid urbanisation, an increase in population and increased pressure on urban infrastructure. These goals focus on providing affordable housing, accessible transportation and basic services for all. SDG-11 also promotes better urban planning, which results in economic development, protection of the environment and social inclusion. These goals also encourage the need to create places like green spaces and parks that have a positive effect on the environment.

Promoting inclusive and sustainable urbanization

Promoting inclusive and sustainable urbanization ensures that urban development focuses on benefiting all sections of society. It aims to provide equal access to housing, employment, healthcare and education to all. It addresses the need for planned city expansion to prevent overcrowding and informal settlements. It also promotes efficient public transport systems and sustainable development. Therefore, it aims to balance economic growth with environmental protection along with sustainable development.

Expanding access to green and public spaces

Public spaces and green areas such as parks, walking tracks, playgrounds and community spaces are essential for improving the overall standard of living in urban areas. These spaces not only improve physical health but also improve mental health. These places provide safe areas for recreation, social interaction and exercise. Green and public spaces also help reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, ensuring that each person leaves a smaller, cleaner footprint on the Earth and also help reduce heat in urban areas as well as improve the air quality. These areas also promote biodiversity by preserving natural habitats within cities. Green and public spaces increase the overall quality of life.

Ensuring safe and affordable housing for all

Safe and affordable housing aims to provide decent and secure housing for all. It makes sure that everyone has access to basic services such as sanitation, electricity and clean water. Providing safe and affordable housing reduces major problems such as homelessness and also improves living conditions in vulnerable areas such as slums. It protects people from unsafe and overcrowded settlements, which further prevents problems such as diseases. Therefore, it promotes social stability and the overall well-being of a society.

Enhancing Waste management and pollution control measures

Better waste management systems and proper pollution control measures lead to promoting recycling, proper disposal of garbage, minimising plastic waste and proper control of air and water pollution. These efforts further result in cleaner cities, protect people from diseases,

conserve all natural resources and build a healthier as well as a more sustainable future for all.

COMBATING SLUMS, POVERTY, OVERPOPULATION AND URBAN HOUSING CHALLENGES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Many people migrate from rural areas to urban areas for better job opportunities, better livelihoods and a brighter future, but they often face many problems in doing so. Usually, these people settle on the outskirts of the cities and sometimes even in slums due to a lack of resources or financial issues. Thus, these people face poor housing conditions, poverty and unemployment. These issues can be resolved by proper sustainable development methods and continuous government efforts.



Medellin in Colombia is recognized by UN-Habitat for its innovative housing solutions and Programmes to reduce urban poverty.

Lack of access to basic amenities in slum settlements

Slums emerge due to increased development in urban areas or the industrial sector of a particular region, in or around cities. This attracts people living in rural areas to migrate to cities and settle in the impoverished urban areas. Basic amenities are the essential facilities and services that are required to maintain a safe and healthy environment. Slums, however, lack basic civic amenities like clean water, sanitation, electricity, proper drainage and paved roads.

1. Clean Drinking Water - People often lack access to clean drinking water, so they are forced to consume contaminated water. This increases the risk of waterborne diseases among the people. They also have to walk long distances just to collect water, as there is no proper availability of piped water in these areas. In 2022, approximately 1.7 billion people consumed water from a drinking water source contaminated with faeces, which was microbiologically

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<https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/styles/large-article-image-style-16-9/public/field/image/2024/12/gi-hu mansettlemens-hero.jpg>

contaminated; this can transmit diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid and polio and is estimated to cause around 505,000 diarrheal deaths each year.

2. Sanitation and sewage system - Slums have a poor sewage system, which leads to stagnant wastewater and raw sewage flowing through open drains. This creates unhygienic conditions for the people. This often leads to the spread of infections, as open drains provide a breeding ground for disease-carrying pests and it is also one of the causes of soil degradation.

3. Electricity - Many slums are built illegally, or without government approval. Thus, governments and private companies may refuse to provide proper electricity connections. Even when electricity is available, some families might not be able to afford it due to their financial position. There are frequent power cuts in these areas, which often affect the education of the children living in these areas and the safety of the people.

Impact of overpopulation on housing and public services

Overpopulation occurs when the number of people present in a particular area exceeds the capacity of accommodation of that area. In urban areas, as the population increases, so does the demand for more housing and better public services. Urban infrastructure in many regions fails to keep pace with population growth. Due to resources being limited and demand for commodities increasing, this creates a problem for the people as well as the government to accommodate and provide basic amenities to all.

Housing - As the population of a certain area increases, so does the price of real estate. This creates a problem for the citizens, especially the low-income households. Due to the high prices of houses, these people are not able to afford a proper house and are forced to live in poor conditions. In metropolitan cities like Mumbai, it is even difficult for some people to afford the rent of a basic house.

Schools - Government schools often become overcrowded, which may lead to a shortage of teachers and a lack of proper classrooms; thus, many children drop out due to a lack of facilities.

Hospitals - Due to overpopulation, the government hospitals are inefficient in accommodating all the patients and providing them with adequate facilities.

Sustained population management strategies

In countries that face issues of overpopulation, it is necessary for them to have a proper population management strategy, as it is essential for the economic growth and social welfare of a country. Population management refers to the actions taken by the government of a country to balance population growth of their particular country with the help of the resources available. When there is a well-planned population management strategy, it ensures better education for children, more job opportunities for the citizens and availability of better healthcare for the people.

Government policies for slum redevelopment

Slum redevelopment refers to the process of improving the housing conditions for the people living in the slums. It is the government's responsibility to devise new policies for the same as it is necessary for the economic growth of the country and for the welfare of the citizens.

Governments of different countries have taken measures like affordable housing schemes, which provide the people living in slums with proper houses at affordable prices, reduction of interest rates on home loans for these people and replacement of old structures by permanent housing.

ADDRESSING SOCIAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY INADEQUATE HOUSING

Inadequate housing refers to housing conditions that lack basic amenities, are overpopulated and people may have a fear of being evicted or their lands being taken away. ***“Housing is a right, not a commodity.”***

Due to inadequate housing facilities, people face many problems, such as a lack of sanitation, social discrimination, malnutrition, and many more. It is necessary to address these issues for the social and physical well-being of the people.

Inadequate sanitation and sewage systems in underdeveloped areas

In many underdeveloped areas, urban or rural, inadequate sanitation and a lack of a proper sewage system remain a concerning issue. Over 1.5 billion people are deprived of basic sanitation services. Due to unplanned urbanization, overpopulation and lack of government support, communities often face issues of lack of safe toilets, lack of proper drainage systems and improper wastewater treatment.

1. **Water Pollution** - Often sewage waste and untreated wastewater are discharged into rivers, lakes and oceans. For example, the Yamuna River in India and in 2020, around 44% of the household wastewater generated was discharged into water bodies without proper treatment. This leads to underground water getting contaminated; drinking water from these water bodies becomes unsafe and it also adversely affects the lives of the aquatic creatures.
2. **Environmental Degradation** - Due to a lack of proper toilets and poor sanitation, household waste accumulates in open drains, wastelands and water bodies. This degrades the soil quality, causes unpleasant odours and may cause trouble during floods as the sewage waste can overflow due to heavy rain.

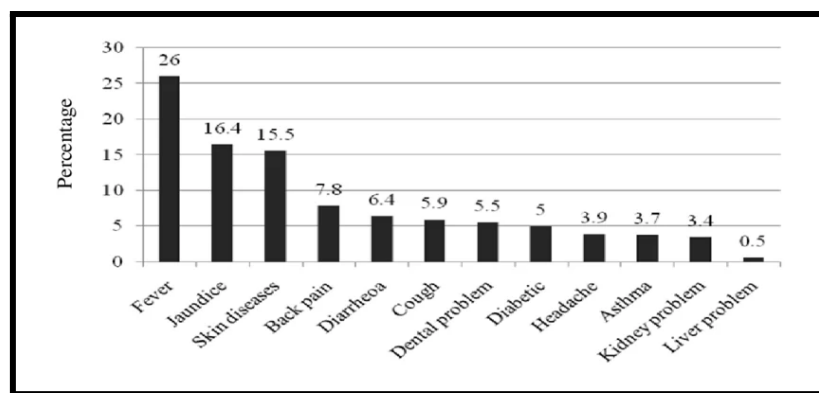
Spread of communicable diseases in overcrowded settlements

As discussed above, due to overpopulation, there is a lack of proper sanitation, high population density and insufficient clean water, which increases the risk of disease transmission in these overcrowded areas. Now, as we dive deeper into our subtopic, we will address the causes for the spread of these diseases.

1. **Close Human contact** - Due to high population density, many people are forced to live in small and congested areas. This is one of the reasons for the spread of such

diseases, as when people cough, sneeze, share surfaces and are in physical contact, these diseases spread rapidly.

2. Poor ventilation - Due to poor ventilation, the spread of airborne diseases increases, as infectious particles are trapped indoors. For example, exposure to tuberculosis and influenza, damp or mouldy houses, cold homes and the presence of pests and pollutants can all have a detrimental impact on a child's respiratory health as the child's organs are gradually developing.
3. Lack of awareness - People are less aware of these diseases, their cause and the protective measures to be taken in such situations. They often ignore them due to a lack of awareness or education. For example, during COVID-19, more than half of the slum dwellers were infected and more than 7.1 million deaths were reported due to COVID-19 worldwide.



Diseases that slum people suffer from and its percentage

Impact of debt on vulnerable populations

When we borrow money from someone, we are obliged to pay that money back with interest and this is called debt. When a person is not able to pay that money along with the interest, it creates a problem for the person and the person can fall into a debt trap.

Vulnerable populations often spend a significant amount of their income paying off their debts. This leads to them reducing their purchasing power and basic necessities like food, healthcare, education and housing also become difficult for them to afford. These people often prefer taking loans from moneylenders or relatives rather than relying on formal sources of credit, such as banks and cooperatives. Due to this, these moneylenders charge high rates of interest, use aggressive debt collection methods and sometimes these people have to sell their assets in order to repay the debts. Their reduced purchasing power directly affects national growth as aggregate demand reduces, which is directly linked to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country which contributes significantly to economic growth. These people are further under extreme pressure to repay the loan, which affects their mental health and can cause problems like depression, anxiety and strain in personal relations. In

² https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Diseases-that-slum-people-suffering-from_fig7_308703436

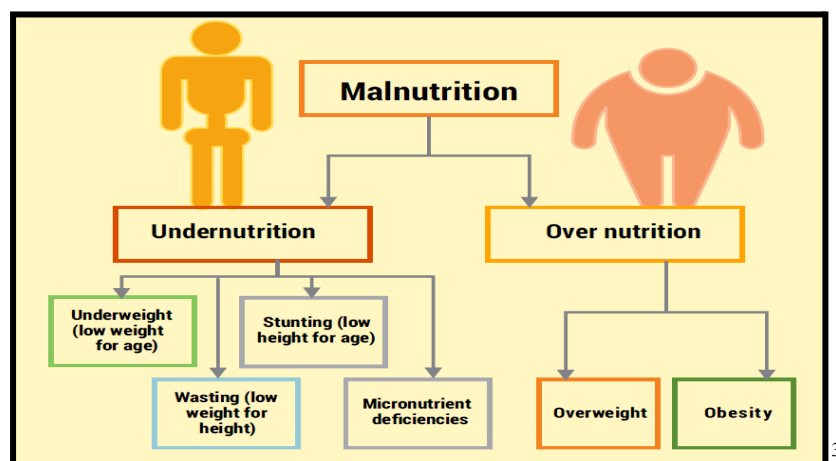
extreme cases, people have even committed suicide. Globally, an estimated 800,000 people die by suicide each year, one of the primary factors being financial stress.

Charging high rates of interest also increases social inequality and the concentration of wealth is in the hands of a few, which again has a negative impact on the economy. When high rates of interest are charged, people prefer taking fewer loans for their work or personal use, which hampers their work and reduces the outcome. That is the primary reason government banks provide loans at a cheaper rate of interest. For example, the rate of interest by the RBI for the vulnerable population is around 4% per annum.

Malnutrition in children and hygiene-related concerns for women

Malnutrition is a condition in which people are not able to fulfil their nutrition requirements over a long period of time. Due to inadequate housing, children and women are the most affected social group. Low-income families often struggle to provide a balanced diet to their children. Undernutrition is associated with more than 45% of child deaths. Children living in areas without proper sanitation are more likely to suffer from diarrheal diseases and intestinal infections. Chronic undernutrition can cause a weak immune system, a high infant mortality rate and stunted growth. Around 1.6 million children die because of diarrhoea and approximately 88% of these deaths can be prevented by maintaining hygiene, consuming clean water and sanitation. Malnutrition caused by diarrhoea is a major factor in 3 million child deaths per year.

Women and girls are mainly affected by inadequate sanitation. Inadequate facilities directly expose women to physical violence, reproductive health complications and missed educational opportunities. Women and girls face WASH-related diseases, like diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. Around 1 million deaths each year are associated with unclean births. WASH services are one of the most important demands for quality reproductive and maternal health. Maintaining menstrual hygiene for women and girls is one of the most important things, but the availability and affordability of menstrual hygiene products become a challenge for females living in such areas; this can cause severe infections and affect a female's reproductive health.



³ <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2023/01/17/acute-malnutrition-risking-30-million-childrens-lives-who/>

CONSEQUENCES OF UNPLANNED URBAN GROWTH ON NATURE

Unplanned urban growth often leads to rapid growth of cities without proper planning or infrastructure. As urbanization continues to increase day by day, lots of forests, agricultural lands, wetlands and other such natural habitats are cleared to construct buildings, housing, industries and transportation networks. This further leads to an imbalance of the ecosystem and ultimately leads to nature losing its ability to control and regulate climate change and natural disasters. Unplanned urban growth increases vulnerability to natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, cyclones and droughts, pollution and depletion of important natural resources. This can be resolved through better and more structured urban planning.

Urban vulnerability to floods, earthquakes, cyclones, and droughts

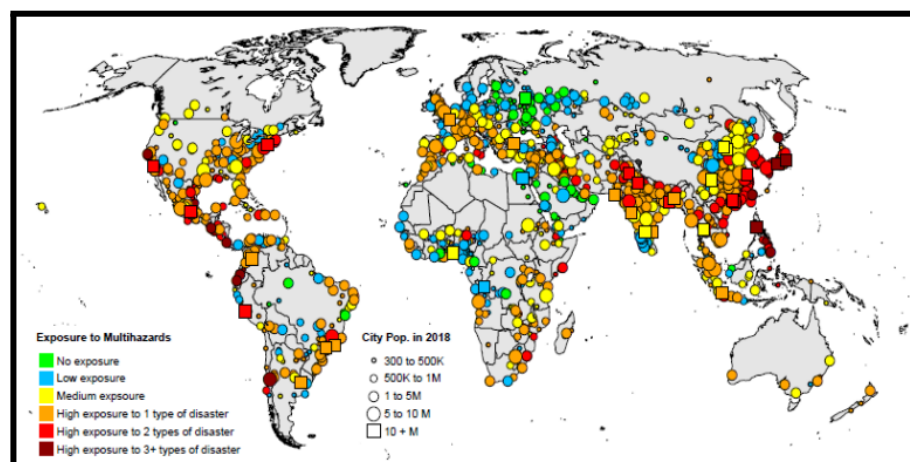
Around 1.81 billion people worldwide are exposed to flood risks. Urbanisation on flood plains, coastal areas, steep slopes and wetlands often leads to dangerous natural disasters such as floods. Poor drainage systems and excessive concretization result in waterlogging, water overflow and block the natural flow of water. This ultimately leads to floods, which cause water-borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid and cause damage to buildings, roads, houses and public utilities. Unplanned urban growth results in the construction of buildings that are poorly constructed and not strong enough to resist seismic activity. Overcrowding in urban areas often leads to the construction of more houses, buildings and infrastructure, so even a single earthquake can cause serious property damage and loss of human lives. It is estimated that earthquakes cause an average of 20,000 deaths annually worldwide. Lack of earthquake-resistant infrastructure results in disrupting essential services such as hospitals and communication systems. The rapid growth of the urban population in coastal areas makes people more prone to cyclones. Destruction of natural protectors such as mangrove forests causes a reduction in storm surges. Strong winds and heavy rains cause floods and destruction. Over 680 million people live in coastal areas, which are highly vulnerable to being affected by cyclones. These cyclones often cause heavy damage to transportation networks, homes and even an individual's life. Rapid growth of urban populations directly increases the demand for housing, industries, agriculture and other such important resources. Excessive groundwater extraction, reduced rainfall and sudden changes in climate cause a shortage in water and further result in extreme water scarcity and drought. Droughts can lead to food shortages, economic losses and major health problems. Around 1.8 billion people are affected by drought globally.

Preparedness and disaster management systems

A disaster may occur without warning, but its effects can be prevented through proper preparedness and well-structured disaster management systems. Disaster preparedness reduces the loss of lives, infrastructure and property. Disaster preparedness also includes being well aware of the natural disasters and their effects, which further acts as an early warning system that helps people prepare for disasters properly. It is estimated that countries with proper early warning systems can reduce the effects of natural disasters by approximately 30-50%. Disaster-resilient infrastructure helps urban areas to withstand natural disasters more effectively. Proper coordination between the government and the people is essential to safely survive natural disasters. Strong and effective disaster management systems can also safeguard a city from future disasters. Modern technology, such as satellite mapping, weather forecasting and GIS systems, can help prevent the effects of natural disasters.

Rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts after disasters

More than 90% of natural disaster-related deaths take place in cities; that is why there is a crucial need for efficient recovery systems. Rehabilitation and reconstruction are crucial stages of disaster management that take place after a disaster has occurred. Rehabilitation and reconstruction measures help people and communities to recover from the loss after a natural disaster and help people return to their normal lives. It provides shelter, food, healthcare, electricity, clean water and sanitation facilities to the affected populations. Institutions such as the government and many NGOs play a crucial role in funding as well as coordinating the recovery efforts after a natural disaster.



This picture shows a world map highlighting major cities and their exposure to different natural disasters

Effects of global warming on cities

Cities may be centres of innovation and development, but they are also most likely to have major impacts of global warming. Roads, concrete infrastructure and buildings absorb and retain heat, resulting in higher temperatures than the surrounding rural areas. This results in

⁴https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2020/Apr/un_2019_techpaper4.pdf

higher temperatures and worsens problems such as pollution, leading to respiratory problems and other health problems, which cause an adverse effect on urban populations. As the temperature increases due to global warming, evaporation takes place at a higher rate, causing water scarcity, which may also result in natural disasters such as droughts. It is estimated that extreme heat could expose over 1.6 billion urban populations to dangerous temperatures by 2050. An increase in temperature needs to be addressed with proper cooling systems. Global warming causes a sudden change in temperature, which may result in dangerous natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, droughts and storms, which may cause serious loss of life and infrastructure. Global warming also causes adverse effects on biodiversity by damaging green spaces and disrupting the natural ecosystems.

CASE STUDY

Situation in South Sudan

South Sudan became the world's newest country in July 2011, after more than two decades of armed struggle against Khartoum. The ink on that independence had barely dried before it started fighting itself. In December 2013, a political fallout between President Salva Kiir and Vice President Riek Machar collapsed into full civil war, with unresolved ethnic tensions and weak governance doing most of the structural damage underneath. Kiir dismissed Machar after he publicly signaled plans to run against him. Machar responded by forming the SPLM-IO and going to war. The conflict killed an estimated 300,000 civilians in a country of only 12.3 million people. What began as a political rivalry became something far uglier. Fighting drew in several of South Sudan's 64 ethnic groups. Civilians were killed, raped, and tortured based on ethnicity alone, and the UN Commission for Human Rights formally classified this conduct as ethnic cleansing. Between 2013 and 2018, close to 400,000 people died. A peace agreement in 2018 produced a power-sharing government, but it did not produce peace in any meaningful sense. Intercommunal conflict has since escalated across Jonglei, Warrap, Unity, and Western Equatoria, with armed clashes continuing to generate fresh waves of displacement well into 2025.

Refugee crisis in South Sudan

The vast majority (over 83 percent) of those fleeing South Sudan are women and children, with children making up 65 percent of the total South Sudanese refugee population. Many of those attempting to return home reported finding no food, no healthcare, no clean water, no shelter, and no functioning schools at their destinations, which means return, in practice, often just means a different kind of displacement. Over 60% of South Sudanese refugees are children and youth, and a significant portion of children currently living in camps like Malakal were born there and have never known anything outside those walls. Prolonged displacement has deprived many children of education, healthcare and even a normal environment for social development. Refugee camps are often overcrowded, so the living conditions there are extremely difficult and people lack basic services. The refugee crisis in South Sudan has also placed pressure on the neighbouring countries hosting refugees, straining their public services as well as infrastructure. Without peace and efficient reconstruction methods, millions of South Sudanese are vulnerable to critical issues such as poverty, insecurity and continued displacement.

HOW TO RESEARCH

Now, after reading this guide and gaining a thorough understanding of the agenda, it is time to commence individual research in depth about the agenda.

Overall, your individual research can be divided into 3 parts-

i) **Committee-specific**- Research about UNHSP using the official committee website about its mandate, nature, powers, etc

ii) **Agenda-specific**- Research thoroughly on the agenda subtopic-wise and make sure to use reliable sites only

iii) **Portfolio/country specific**- Start with researching about your allies and enemies, problems in your country, its strategic location, if any, its previous actions, etc. Then begin by researching your country's stance(what your country has done with respect to the agenda) on the agenda, and be careful not to go off topic while writing speeches or make suggestions that challenge your country's ideology and stance.

The following sources should be used while researching-

- 1) <https://unhabitat.org/>
- 2) <https://www.un.org/en/>
- 3) <https://www.bbc.com/news>
- 4) Recognised newspapers of your country
- 5) Other UN official sites and reliable sources

Any informal or unverified sources should not be used, like Wikipedia, blogs, etc. We would also like to reiterate that use of AI for any purpose whatsoever is strictly prohibited.

CONCLUSION

Albert Einstein once said, “The significant problems we face today cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them,” highlighting the need to think out of the box. The problems that we listed and talked about in this guide have persisted for a long time and as the population further grows, it is important to come up with sustainable and creative solutions to combat these issues. We expect the delegates to understand the depth of this issue and research the causes, effects and global relevance of the problems mentioned.

Expectations from the delegates

It's important to recognize the crucial role that each delegate plays in shaping the discussions and outcomes of the committee. With this in mind, the bureau has outlined a set of expectations that we'd like you, as delegates, to keep in mind and follow.

- 1) The guide serves as the starting point of your research. Research extensively using reliable sources beyond the study guide's bibliography.
- 2) Try stretching your imagination to find innovative and practical solutions that haven't been thought of before and are also easily implementable. Your solutions should answer the questions-
 - i) How will the solution be implemented
 - ii) Who will be involved in its implementation
 - iii) What party would provide funding for its implementation
 - iv) What mechanisms would be enforced to ensure full transparency
- 3) Additionally, identify countries with similar positions to your country on the agenda. Take into account regional alliances and examine past agreements with other countries regarding the agenda. Reach out to potential ally countries during informal talks.
- 4) We encourage high participation in the committee sessions as well as debates and would like all of the delegates to respectfully oppose conflicting ideas
- 5) Make sure that you are aware of the authenticity of your information and use reliable websites. Plagiarism (copying solutions or matters from any website) and the use of any form of AI are strictly prohibited and will not be tolerated under any circumstances

- 6) The ultimate aim of the conference is for the delegates to come up with solutions to address the agenda. Hence, focus on a solution-oriented approach throughout your research.

QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

1. How can the government design slum redevelopment projects to accommodate future population growth, prevent the formation of new slums and provide permanent, disaster-resilient and affordable housing rather than temporary relocation?
2. How can governments develop long-term population policies that balance population growth with available resources, prepare for future demographic shifts, including aging populations and youth bulges?
3. What legal safeguards should be established to regulate unethical lending, excessive interest rates and abusive debt collection practices with emphasis on vulnerable populations?
4. What rules and regulations should be established to identify, verify and process undocumented migrants and immigrants with overstay visas? What measures should be taken against them?
5. How can the living conditions of people living in regions vulnerable to natural calamities be revived? How can humanitarian aid be provided amidst disasters?
6. How can proper, convenient and timely health facilities be provided to the people living in overpopulated and underdeveloped areas? What provisions can be made to allocate more resources for their medical aid?
7. What action needs to be taken to prevent the violation of HLP rights of Refugees and ensure proper living conditions for them? How can funding for the same be arranged?

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