



United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN-Habitat

President: Aldo Bautista Becerril

Moderator: Sofía Gómez Maldonado

Conference Officer: Paulina Yatziri Ariceaga Cruz





Toluca, State of Mexico, 2022

Change will not happen if we wait for someone else or wait for the right moment. We are what we have been waiting for; We are the change we crave.
(Barack Obama)

Dear delegates,

On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey, as well as the Organizing Committee, we give you the warmest welcome to our Model United Nations Campus Toluca, TOLMUN 2022.

We are incredibly excited to see you again after facing a whole stage full of changes and adaptations that have arisen from the epidemiological crisis that has shaken us for 2 years now. Without a doubt, receiving them again in our facilities fills us with joy and happiness. And we are sure that each of you will make this model a unique, memorable, and incomparable experience after so long without seeing each other.

During these three days, we hope not only to enrich your knowledge regarding issues of relevance to the international community; but also, to develop an immense number of new skills such as participation, diplomacy, critical thinking, teamwork, and global vision.

It is generally believed that the best delegate is the one with the most powerful delegation, the most influential, or the most developed; we have to confess that this is a hoax. Well, the best is who puts their full effort inside and outside the forum, who questions and questions themselves but above all, who dares to be a leader and provides a guide for others. Well, a leader is not one who only focuses on his own success, but one who knows the path walks it, and shares it.

Debate and argue, but above all listen and analyze. Keep this in mind during each of your discussion sessions, and we assure you that by the end of the model, you will have collected great lessons that will translate into enormous personal satisfaction. We are sure that this will be possible thanks to the incredible team of tables that we have formed this year. Without every chair, moderator, and conference officer it would not be possible to bring this sublime experience to you.

Finally, we want to express our pride in each delegate who is willing to participate. We are eager to hear from you and your proposals. Much success!

Sincerely,

Natalia Alcántara Millán
Secretaria General

Subsecretaria General
Valeria Vizcaino Sánchez



WELCOME LETTER TO DELEGATES

Dear delegates of the "UN Habitat" Committee, we feel excited to be able to work with you. We warmly welcome you to this Committee, hoping that the objectives and expectations of this edition "TOLMUN 2022", which are to achieve a social impact through spaces for debate, can be successfully accomplished with your commitment and dedication.

We hope that at the end of this experience you will be able to learn about international processes: defining objectives, reaching agreements on the means to achieve them and carrying out comparative action.

TOLMUN is the simulation of the system of the United Nations Organization (UNO) in Tecnológico de Monterrey in which students, as representatives of a nation, discuss the search for solutions to the diverse problems of the world that make up the agenda of the United Nations.

In this committee we discuss issues of great relevance with the aim of promoting socially and ecologically sustainable cities and towns. It is on us to be able to achieve a better future for ourselves and the following generations. It is up to you to become agents of change in order to face all these problems and the fact that they are here is a great first step to be able to do it.

For this reason, we trust participation requires responsibility and dedication, which allows us to offer consensual and supported positions. We ask you not to stop expressing each and every one of your ideas, defending the position of the country, but seeking to reach an agreement at all times and with an open mind. Don't forget that the goal of our committee is to negotiate to find solutions.

Finally, we wish you much success during the model and hope you enjoy it as much as us. We are at your disposal for any questions, clarifications and feedback at the time you require it, with great emotion and high expectations we are waiting to start this experience together.

Sincerely,

President: Aldo Bautista Becerril

Moderator: Sofia Gomez Maldonado

Conference Officer: Paulina Yatziri Ariceaga Cruz



ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-Habitat, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. UN-Habitat promotes urbanization as a positive transformative force for people and communities, reducing inequality, discrimination and poverty.

Designs, implements, manages and monitors initiatives for sustainable urbanization. It is also mandated to carry out research activities and to facilitate the exchange of information, knowledge and best practices on global trends, effective approaches and new technologies regarding urbanization.

Sustainable urban design is no longer enough, we should embrace the concept of regenerative urbanism & put development to work as a positive force that repairs natural & human systems.

Urban regeneration can redistribute opportunities for prosperity.

Its main functions are:

- Reduced spatial inequality and poverty in communities across the urban-rural continuum
- Enhanced shared prosperity for cities and regions
- Strengthened climate action and improved urban environment
- Effective urban crises prevention and response

UN-Habitat projects, well-planned, well-governed and efficient cities and human settlements, with housing, infrastructure and universal access to employment and basic services such as water, energy and sanitation.

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Topic A: Inadequate water supply, hygiene, and sanitation

Through the years water, sanitation and hygiene are considered to be fundamental for the development of any living organism. For humans to get this, it needs special management and correct use of resources.

According to the UN it was adopted as the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (HRTWS) in 2010, it was called as a resolution for safe, affordable, acceptable, available, and accessible drinking water and sanitation services. As well it's important to know the term WASH that goes for safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), This is a prerequisite to health, as well as a contributor to livelihoods, school attendance, dignity and a helper to create resilient communities living in healthy environments.

Unfortunately, this right is not respected by everyone, data from WHO and UNICEF it is known that in our current situation about 2 billion people lack access to safely managed drinking water services and 3.6 billion people lack safely managed sanitation services. The ones that suffer most are women and children with over 700 children under five die every day from diarrheal diseases due to poor sanitation, poor hygiene, or unsafe drinking water.

In the matter of water, we have two main problems; first one when a person without access to improved drinking water is forced to obtain it from surface water, unprotected and possibly contaminated wells, or vendors selling water of unverifiable provenance and quality. And second, to get water it typically falls to women and girls that spend too much of their time and energy fetching water, a task which often exposes them to attack from men and even wild animals.

Moving on with sanitation, this known to be a facility that safely separates human waste from human contact, the problematic here is that people use inadequate communal latrines or if women and girls have to find a place to go to the toilet outside, which leave them vulnerable to abuse and sexual assault. The consequences can affect them that from the exposed fecal matter it can be transferred back into people's food and water resources, spreading serious diseases such as cholera.

Lastly hygiene, the awareness of good hygiene practice is essential for reducing the spread of disease, in some parts there's not knowledge but where it is the lack of resources like soap, safe water and washing facilities.

Mozambique, Niger, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Papua New Guinea and Eritrea are the top ten countries that have up to 80% of lack of basic water services and more. Most of these countries belong to Africa or South Africa, but why those countries and not others?

During the debate, it will be necessary for the delegates to debate about the problems that were presented and the ones that will come out in the process as well as achievable solutions to the issues debated.



Key Questions:

- What's your country's position facing this problematic?
- Which sociopolitical issues might cause this problematic?
- What's the story of this problematic in an international scenario?
- What are some successful strategies that your delegation has done to prevent clean water devastation?
- Who has not respected the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation?
- Does having no access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene have an impact on the environment?
- What has been done around the world to improve the quality of water, sanitation and hygiene?

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Topic B: Solid waste management in large cities

The recent innovations in the industrial field have enabled and propitiated a large accumulation of solid wastes, the great amount of this junk it's really harmful for ecosystems and biomes, all around the world.

Data collected by the UN, affirm that every year, there is an estimated of 11.2 billion tonnes of solid waste, this is a frightening number, all the more bearing in mind that 5% of global greenhouse gas emissions are due to this problem. Electric wastes are currently a big problem towards this part, since these devices contain dangerous substances for human health, and this is not only a difficulty for developing countries, indeed even countries in the process of development may suffer it.

Big cities such as New York, Mexico City, Beijing, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Berlin, between many more, are examples of the massive creation of wastes, but there is a common factor on these cities that may be the responsible of the creation of these massive wastes, all the cities mentioned before are big market points around the world, the commerce and economic field on these areas are really big in comparison with other cities.

We live in a world where the most common economic method is the lineal. With more than 91% of the commercialization around the world being lineal, and just 9% of these being circulars, we can find out the big problem that this might cause to us.

What are the main differences between the lineal and circular economy?

Summarizing both, the circular economy allows us to reuse and recycle products, that after their first usage are rendered useless. The implementation of the circular economy has been more, since the last decade, and it showed even more approval, thanks to the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Netherlands occupies the first place in the European Union regarding the waste management, among other reasons, because of the implementation of the circular economy. Since the 90's, the Netherlands has been one of the pioneers in the implementation of certain actions against the emission of junk, one of the most important actions, is the implementation of this circular economy. Being the first country in the use of the circular economy, there hasn't been any affection in the economic structure of the country, quite the opposite since the beginning of the 2000's there has been a notorious increase in the national PIB.

Moving on to undeveloped countries, according to the World Economic Forum, many countries such as the African ones, are the most affected by the environmental problems related to junk. There are estimated to be between 400,000 and 1 million deceases per year due to important sicknesses and maladies owing to the lack of good enough infrastructure and systems for the correct treatment of waste. By the year 2050, the generation of waste in sub-Saharan countries is gauged to be triplicated. The most significant repercussion of the increase in waste is the exportation of plastic to these countries, however, most of the economic growth relies on the agriculture and the cattle raising in which the usage of plastics is highly important for the development of high-quality products.

Even though in 2019 the UN in companionship with 180 countries all around the world, signed an agreement to regulate the exportation of plastics, it hasn't been found any significant decrease due



to concern of a decline in the economical. The challenge here is to find a proper solution to stop the huge waste of solid junk, and avoid at the same time an economical slope, the fastest all the nations contribute in order to solve this problem, the better it would be for the planet and the future generations.

Key questions:

- What has been your country's solid waste emission in the last 20 years?
- Is your country implementing a circular economy yet?
- Has your country been inside an international agreement or organization which regulates solid waste emissions?
- Is your country promoting any environmental projects?
- How does this problem have affected natural landscapes in your country?
- Has your country had any health problems owing to environmental issues? How have these affected the population in the country?

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NOTE: The delegate's position paper should be delivered to this email.