

Committee: UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)

Topic: Sustainable infrastructure in developing nations (MDG 7)



Rationale:

Sustainable development is imperative in the building of a sustainable world. As infrastructure contributes to 79% of global carbon emissions, it is important for developing nations to build their infrastructure in a way that limits any more of a carbon footprint (UNEP). It should also be built to withstand climate disaster, such as wildfires, floods and hurricanes, which has cost an estimated 2 trillion dollars in the United States alone (NOAA). A strong and reliable infrastructure is the key to achieving all Sustainable Development Goals. When countries have built infrastructure to be sustainable it allows not only for a continuation of the fight against climate change but will also allow for greater economic stability in the future for these developing countries, as supported by Brookings findings that sustainable infrastructure reduces poverty (Brookings).

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is urgently calling for more sustainable infrastructure. UNEP and the Climate Action Network and International Institute for Sustainable Development are both advocating for the shift from high carbon emitting infrastructure to lower carbon producing and more sustainable infrastructure. They believe the intensifying climate crisis will only worsen if the infrastructure, which is currently being built, is not built to be sustainable. They want the UN to make policies that influence the current development and urge that it be built to be sustainable. If developing countries don't work to be sustainable then we lose the ability to fight climate change. While most developed countries have

built their cities on unsustainable and harmful infrastructure, developing countries, if they choose to do so, have the ability to build in a way that helps mitigate this climate disaster. If developing countries don't build their infrastructure in a sustainable manner that directly affects SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities and indirectly affects SDG 9 - Building resilient infrastructure. Promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation ("Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 17 Goals for Sustainable Development"). Current media attention to climate disasters and rapid analysis of climate data have raised awareness for these climate changes and have propelled people to act and advocate for change within our communities.(Quiñones). When these communities advocate for change it puts pressure on local and national governments to initiate change.

Background of the Issue:

Infrastructure has become a vital part of governments, societies and empires throughout human history. But as humanity developed, they have taken an ever-increasing toll on our environment (National Geographic). Infrastructure destroys vital habitats, contributes to pollution and depletes resources (Sustainability Directory). This now brings up the question of how our structures affect the world and how to reduce its effects. There has been a lot of successful progress in the past when it comes to sustainable infrastructure in developing countries, although quite unevenly distributed (meaning that parts of countries, cities, states, and towns have more access to the developed outcomes, such as electricity, electronics, energy, and products of manufacturing and innovative ideas and outcomes (United Nations.) This can be

ascribed to the wealth of the residents, locations of the factories and stores, and laws (such as redlining) that benefit a demographic more than the other (Northrop et al.) This then leads to certain communities being more infrastructurally stable than others.

The issue of sustainable infrastructure was first brought up in 1987 when the Brundtland Commission defined sustainability as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Dixit). Since 1987, the Brundtland Report has provided the public with a simple and clear explanation of what it means to keep sustainable infrastructure, and to allow the present population and future generations to be able to live in a sustainable world. This is what a sustainable infrastructure is supposed built in means of. Infrastructures should benefit the current people using them, but also making sure that it will still be there to benefit the future generations. In 1992, Agenda 21 was produced with the goal to help countries with poverty, environmental damage, environmental preservation, and anything involving the community/infrastructure (UN).

In 2000, the Millennium Declaration was adopted by 189 member countries of the United Nations. The Millennium Declaration commits world leaders to combat disease, poverty, discrimination against women, illiteracy, hunger, and environmental degradation. This helps keep countries with established infrastructure from neglecting the foundation of their country. It also established a link between lower poverty rates and infrastructure. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development promoted partnerships between private and public organizations as a way to help with big and expensive projects that involved the infrastructure of developing countries (European Environment Agency). These two moments were very important for establishing the SDGs (Sustainable Development goals). The Millennium Declaration was a main contributor to the establishing of time-bound targets and fostering partnerships.

In 2015, the Sustainable Development goals, which included goals 6, 7, 9, 11, and 13 (which address clean water, affordable clean energy, innovative infrastructure, sustainable communities, and climate action, respectively) were adopted in order for the preservation of international and national stability (Lawcode). Organisations like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations Environmental Programme, along with countries like China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands, have all played major roles in the development and shaping of the sustainable infrastructure in developing countries. The reasons the United States of America, China, and the United Kingdom were so involved with the shaping of the Sustainable Infrastructure in developing countries are due to their colonial histories, experiences with keeping infrastructure stable, governmental aid programs, and their wealthy economies. The severity of the economic gaps between countries has influenced the growth, evolution, and development of sustainable infrastructure in developing countries. With the improvements and developments in technology, such as SBTC (Skill-biased Technological changes), which are new technologies that improve productivity and the need for skilled employees because they replace mediocre workers, thus causing increased salaries and more inequality (Schmitt et al.). These technologies and automations in corporations are replacements of routine work jobs. These replacements cause changes, some of which include the use of renewable energies, like solar and wind power to go up, implementing cost-efficient and environmentally effective technologies, such as LED lighting, and leaning away from the dependence on fossil fuels (Northrop et al.). This has helped with the protection and preservation of the environment and of societies all over the world but has put people out of jobs, jobs like miners and gas station employees.

Contemporary Evidence:

Many companies and organizations are coming together and taking part in helping new and developing countries with sustainable infrastructure. Organizations like the World Bank Group gave around "\$13 billion to enable renewable energy generation" (World Bank Group), to encourage and build renewable energy sources with the hope of developing sustainable infrastructure in new countries. Other companies or nonprofits are working with the UNEP to help develop systems to cool down households, without leaving a massive carbon footprint. The nonprofit based in Switzerland, BASE, or Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy, is working on creating a cooling system to help cool down households without having a big environmental impact. BASE believes in something called CaaS, or "Cooling as a Service" (Forbes), however they are trying their best to develop this new technology. BASE has already talked about themselves, saying "Now imagine a scenario where a solution offers both a cost mitigation measure and an efficient cooling pathway. That's CaaS for you." (Forbes) This report given by BASE themselves helps people understand how some nonprofits or organizations are striving for environmentally and internationally friendly options to help developing countries. Some other countries, like Finland, have declared themselves the leaders in achieving the MDGs. Compared to all of the other countries, they are the closest to actually completing their goals, and on a diplomatic scale they fully endorse the Development goals, and are putting in policies or laws to complete them.

Although countries are trying their best to achieve success, there are still multiple roadblocks in the way. Things like money have impacts on missions to create sustainable infrastructure in new and developing countries. A report done by PPIAF (Public-Private

Infrastructure Advisory Facility), said that "92% of SDG targets are achievable through infrastructure investment" (PPIAF), and that this would take roughly "2.6 trillion dollars" (PPIAF) each year until 2030 to even grasp the idea of achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Most of this money would have to go towards sustainable infrastructure. However, this doesn't mean that private investors and companies aren't trying to actively help smaller/new and developing countries with sustainable infrastructure. Many people are sceptical of investing because they aren't guaranteed that their money invested will be given back over time. Helping other countries could also lead to political issues such as nations targeting each other because of land disputes. In a report done by the United Nations University, reporting about funding, "Various mechanisms are currently being used to stimulate private investment in sustainable infrastructure. Most of these efforts involve some form of 'blended finance', the use of concessional or near-concessional funding to reduce private sector risks associated with infrastructure projects" (UNU Merit). Concessionals, or near concessionals, are long term payments with low interest to fund the research and development of technology. The US, Canada, Japan, Germany, and other developed countries are funding developing countries such as developing islands in the Caribbean to help obtain renewable energy sources. This will help improve the clean water availability, green energy, and public health in these countries.

The relevancy of this issue to this day still stands because it helps other countries develop, while also helping the world develop new technology that reduces carbon emissions. This topic needs to be discussed because of the constantly changing climate and other factors such as carbon emissions and green energy. This is also an important topic to discuss because of the people being affected in these new and developing countries. According to a report by Brookings, "even the lack of basic services remains an ongoing challenge" (Brookings), and this

poses a major threat to the safety of all of the people living in these growing countries. If people can't be guaranteed basic services through sustainable infrastructure or something similar, major threats, and major problems, occur to the people in those countries. That may include worse health of the overall population, and available resources being restrictive. There are also many things in place such as MDB'S, which could be considered a financing plan to achieve these goals. The IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) has helped outline the goals and plans laid out by all countries/private investors etc. The IDB has said that, "MDBs have committed to expand support for countries and other clients to integrate climate mitigation and adaptation (...) Increasing concessional financing" (IDB) Continuous reports about this topic keep on proving how money and the economy is a big player in achieving these many goals laid out by both the SDGs and countries. Many of the SDG's and MDG's are aimed to be completed by 2030, however based on data from the Sustainable Development report, no countries have reached the goal, with Finland at a score of 87.02 out of 100 (100 being the goal has been reached), and Iceland at 80.79. MDB's also show how concessions are helpful, because of how it provides funding for goals to be achieved, hopefully by 2050. However, because of low funding and not that much involvement, progress is slow, but remains hopeful.

Directive:

Sustainable infrastructure has two sides. On the one hand, climate change is increasing in severity, and climate disasters are becoming more frequent and deadly, especially for developing nations (NASA). Delegates must consider how infrastructure can contribute to and protect from climate change. On the other hand, infrastructure is a cornerstone of communities. When it's not built to last, it can cost communities and countries dearly (Sahabi). Delegates are encouraged to

take both of these issues into account and work to address concerns about both infrastructures' effect on ecosystems and communities. Delegates must maintain diplomacy and work towards resolution papers implementing collaborative and realistic solutions. Delegates are reminded that UNEP cannot directly finance infrastructure projects, but can shape partnerships and norms. Delegates are also reminded to not discuss current world issues, Delegates must only discuss the topic at hand. Delegates should consider the following questions during debate:

- Does climate change affect developing countries differently than developed ones?
- How can delegates build infrastructure to support local ecosystems?
- In what ways do current infrastructure choices in developing countries increase or decrease emissions?
- What are the best methods for developed countries to provide aid to developing ones?
How can the committee ensure it protects national ownership?
- Is the climate a top priority to consider when building infrastructure?
- Does building infrastructure cheaply end up costing more in the long run?
- How can communities lacking vital infrastructure gain access to it?

Delegates:

1. **Afghanistan** - Afghanistan was a formidable player in this problem pre-2021, before the Taliban overthrowing the government. Because of the sudden shift of governance, Afghanistan has its priorities set on many other things, however sustainable development is still in pursuit, but may be more difficult to pursue due to political tension. Afghanistan would vote Positively in the UN, however their seat has been suspended because of unpaid fees.

[Afghanistan - The World Factbook](#)

[Afghanistan's Environmental Engagement Under the Taliban](#)

[FP129: Afghanistan Rural Energy Market Transformation Initiative – Strengthening Resilience of Livelihoods Through Sustainable Energy Access | Green Climate Fund](#)

[Afghanistan - MDG achievement report](#)

2. Austria - Austria is a major leader in the development of sustainable infrastructure, spearheading many projects like producing green houses for non profits or people in need. Austria recognizes that the EU has some problems with energy consumption and CO2 emissions, however they are willing to jump in and use their cutting edge technology to help out with reduction of climate harm and energy consumption. Austria would vote strongly in favor of the MDGs, and has tried their best to implement them as well.

[Austria - The World Factbook](#)

[Sustainable Building Made in Austria](#)

[Austria - MDG agenda](#)

3. Bangladesh - Bangladesh is trying its best to meet its goal in MDG 7, or sustainable infrastructure in developing countries. Based on the report given by the MDG report cover, Bangladesh is working towards their goals, however with some more recent things like deforestation for agriculture, Bangladesh is uncertain when they are going to meet the goals of MDG 7. Bangladesh would vote strongly for the MDGs and implement them in their country.

[Bangladesh - World Factbook](#)

[How the Climate Crisis Is Impacting Bangladesh](#)

[Bangladesh MDG 7 report](#)

[Bangladesh - Position Speech](#)

4. Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (Base) - BASE is a Swiss nonprofit, with a big amount of knowledge and opportunity in their field. They are working together with other nonprofits or organizations with their technology that helps with climate and energy consumption, to hopefully make sustainable infrastructure in developing countries. BASE, however, does not have a seat in the UN, but they would vote for the implementation of sustainable infrastructure in new and developing countries.

[Urban Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Investment Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Ghana,](#)

[Kenya & Nigeria | BASE](#)

[BASE overview](#)

[Remitenergy Project in Haiti | BASE](#)

5. Burkina Faso - Burkina Faso is a country placed right in the middle of Africa, and in its countries it faces many challenges regarding climate and humanitarian aid. Burkina Faso is in need of other organizations such as the UN to help it get back on track towards being a sustainable country, and eradicate their humanitarian and climate challenges. Burkina Faso would vote strongly for MDG 7, and has shown in previous meetings their position on this topic.

[Burkina Faso | Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development](#)

[Collaboration](#)

[Burkina Faso - Meeting](#)

[Burkina Faso - The World Factbook](#)

6. Cambodia - Cambodia is a developing country. It has worked on developing its infrastructure in a way that is sustainable and allows it to continue to thrive and try to increase its sustainability. It has constantly shown its growth potential, by decreasing the amount of people in its slums. Cambodia has shown that they vote in favor of the MDG 7, they have shown this through constant voting in favor of climate goals that can help the country.

[Cambodia - The World Factbook](#)

[Cambodia's Infrastructure Market Update and Outlook](#)

[Cambodia - MDG 7 stance](#)

7. China - China has a strong foundation to help themselves support others and themselves on sustainable energy and infrastructure. They have been able to decrease the amount of people living in slums, increase electricity availability, and provide more and more purified water. China would vote in favor for the MDGs and climate support

[China - The World Factbook](#)

[China - MDG 7 report](#)

[China - Progress report](#)

8. Denmark - Denmark is a big player in this battle even though it is a small country. It provides a formidable role in the research and problem solving of climate challenges, as well as providing funding for these things. Denmark would vote in favor in the UN with a strong liking of climate resolutions

[Denmark - The World Factbook](#)

[Global responsibility | The Danish approach and commitment](#)[Denmark - Climate and Air](#)

9. Ethiopia - Ethiopia is a strong player in sustainable innovation and infrastructure.

Ethiopia was able to decrease their mortality and HIV rates and related deaths, and they are on the track to reducing many more things. They have begun this "Healing process", however they still have many more things to improve. Ethiopia would vote in favor of Climate resolutions, making significant progress since they were introduced.

[Ethiopia - The World Factbook](#)

[Ethiopia - MDG 7 stance](#)

[Ethiopia - MDG report](#)

10. Evoqua Water Technologies Corp - Evoqua water technologies corp has improved the water quality and the energy sustainability of water purification. Evoqua water technologies corp has been able to help people get clean water, and decrease the cost of these appliances in everyday classes. Evoqua Water Technologies Corp would most likely vote in favor because they make technology for water purification and reduced energy consumption.

[Evoqua Water Technologies LLC](#)

[Evoqua is Now Part of Xylem](#)

[Evoqua Water Technologies releases 2022 Sustainability Report](#)

11. Finland - Finland has been a good player in trying to conserve their climate and create sustainable infrastructure. They are using their vast amounts of trees and forests to help them mitigate climate challenges, and they are using their forests to also help themselves achieve the MDG's and SDG's. Finland would vote in favor of climate resolutions.

[Finland - The World Factbook](#)

[Finalnd - UN](#)

12. Germany - Germany is located in Central Europe. Due to its location and its close proximity to other countries like France, Netherlands, and England, they have grown and developed through the help of their neighbors. Unfortunately, they still are in need of help regarding their infrastructure due to underinvestment. Although the country is currently addressing its problems, help from wealthier countries could benefit the country.

Germany voted in favor of climate policies in the UN.

<https://www.cnbc.com/2025/05/30/could-german-infrastructure-be-the-next-hot-investment>

[Germany - The World Factbook](#)

[Germany - Agenda](#)

13. Haiti - Haiti is located in the Caribbean and is close in proximity to Cuba, Jamaica, and the Bahamas. Because of Haiti being located on the boundary of a major tectonic plate, it's prone to earthquakes. Therefore, the country's infrastructure is in dire need of help from other countries in regards to its infrastructure. Haiti would vote in favor of climate resolutions.

[Crisis in Haiti: What You Need to Know | Project HOPE | Advancing Global Health & Saving Lives](#)

[Haiti - The World Factbook](#)

[Haiti - report](#)

14. Iceland - Iceland is located in Northern Europe and its location is a key part of its development. Because it has close proximity to North America and to Europe, the country has an abundance of access to resources and help from two very wealthy countries. Even though they have many resources, Iceland still needs help with its infrastructure regarding its funding gap for maintenance and upgrades. Iceland fully endorses climate resolutions, trying their best to achieve the goals.

[Transport, Infrastructure and Building - ClimateChangePost](#)

[Iceland - The World Factbook](#)

[Iceland - Position](#)

15. Ireland - Ireland is located in Europe and is bordered by England. Despite its close proximity to England, Ireland has acknowledged that it needs help with its infrastructure, especially when it comes to housing and transportation. Ireland votes in favor of climate resolutions being proposed by the UN.

[Ireland Launches \\$216 Billion Infrastructure Plan](#)

[Ireland - The World Factbook](#)

[Ireland - Position](#)

16. Japan - Japan is located in East Asia and is close in proximity to China, Russia, North Korea, and South Korea. Despite its close proximity to many different countries, with their rapidly growing population and economy, their infrastructure is neglected. Japan would benefit from help from other countries. Japan has consistently voted in favor of climate resolutions, being able to take action and do well on trying to solve their problems.

[Japan's infrastructure status and investments - We Build Value](#)

[Japan - The World Factbook](#)

[Japan - Overview](#)

17. Lesotho - Lesotho is located in Southern Africa and is encircled by South Africa. The country needs significant help with its infrastructure, especially with its energy and transportation. Lesotho is already working on solving the problem of its pollution and is working to provide its country with clean water. Lesotho would vote in favor of climate resolutions and has consistently voted in favor of these resolutions.

[Lesotho Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank](#)

[Lesotho - The World Factbook](#)

[Lesotho - Report](#)

18. Netherlands -

The Netherlands believes in progressive sustainable development. They believe that the key to a sustainable country is built in its infrastructure. They are willing to help developing countries because they believe that if developing nations are built on something that will last then the

world has a better chance of survival. The Netherlands would vote in favor of climate resolutions, voting in favor most of the time.

[Netherlands - The World Factbook](#)

[Netherlands - MDG 7 Leadership](#)

[Netherlands - Positions](#)

19. Niger -

Niger is a developing country. While they have built up their country they have enacted several policies to make sure that their country is built sustainably. Despite their goals they have difficulties procuring funds for their development goals. They would need help from other countries, mostly financially, to be able to complete their development goals. Niger would vote in favor of climate resolutions in a UN meeting.

[Niger - The World Factbook](#)

[Niger - MDG report](#)

[UN - Report](#)

20. Norway -

Norway is considered one of the world leaders for sustainable infrastructure. They help others with a combined effort of green incentives and continuous funding for others. They want to build the world off of sustainable infrastructure. Norway would vote in favor of climate resolutions in the UN at a meeting.

[Norway - The World Factbook](#)

[Norway - MDG report](#)

[Norway - Report](#)**21. Singapore -**

Singapore is one of the most advanced countries in the field of sustainable infrastructure, building large skyscrapers and buildings to accommodate the highly dense population. Singapore has also helped other countries with their sustainable infrastructure goals. They do it through technical assistance, knowledge sharing, and green finance initiatives. They would be willing to help others in their pursuit of their sustainable development.

[Singapore - The World Factbook](#)[Singapore - MDG report](#)**22. South Sudan -**

South Sudan, while wanting to improve their infrastructure, have faced serious setbacks due to the increasing political strife and overdependence in oil. They would be unable to help any other countries and would most likely benefit from financial support. They are in favor of climate actions and would vote for resolutions addressing climate change.

[South Sudan - The World Factbook](#)[South Sudan MDG report 2012](#)**23. State of Palestine -**Due to the current conflict the State of Palestine has been unable to

focus on the development of sustainable infrastructure. The increasing conflict has damaged key infrastructure, such as their water and sanitation supply. With the current conflict they are unable to fix these things and would need help from more developed and

financially stable countries. They are in favor of climate action, although likely unable to provide aid with their involvement in global conflicts.

[\(Backgrounder\) Rubble, Control, Dependence: What Infrastructure Tells Us about Israel/Palestine by Sophia Stamatopoulou-Robbins - American Anthropological Association](#)

24. Sweden -

Sweden is a leader in sustainable development. For example they want to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. They have enacted policies that support sustainable development, such as enacting the policy InfraSweden, which supports the building of sustainable development. They are willing to work with others to improve the world's sustainable development, and would vote in favor of related resolutions.

[Sweden - The World Factbook](#)

[Sweden - Swedens major role in MDG 7](#)

25. Switzerland - Switzerland has taken numerous leaps to implement and promote sustainable infrastructure. They believe in the importance of promoting sustainable infrastructure around the world. Global Infrastructure Basel is a non-profit organization based out of the country that provides financing opportunities for sustainable development. The government has worked with the World Bank on the Sustainable Cities program to support the construction of green urban infrastructure. They would vote in favor of most climate and sustainability resolutions.

[Switzerland - The World Factbook](#)

[Infrastructure & Quality and Finance](#)

[IFC and Switzerland Expand Partnership to Build Climate-Resilient Urban Infrastructure in Emerging Markets](#)

26. Taiwan - Taiwan believes that sustainable infrastructure is a key facet in their development, having implemented numerous programs to improve the sustainability of structures throughout the country. The Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program is a governmental program to fund sustainable infrastructure across important categories such as digital infrastructure, urban infrastructure and child care facilities. They have also set the goal of zero emissions by 2050, demonstrating their commitment to sustainability. Taiwan is open to the development of infrastructure solutions to combat climate change.

[Taiwan - The World Factbook](#)

[National Development Council-Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program](#)

[Why Has Taiwan, a Nonparty to the Paris Agreement, Been Proactively Addressing Climate Change? - Institute of Developing Economies](#)

27. United Kingdom - The United Kingdom has recognized infrastructures ability to contribute to climate change and has taken steps to prevent its impact. Buildings account for 23% of emissions in the country, and they are implementing solutions such as reducing the amount of energy used to build railways, and committing to a 50% reduction in emissions. The UK has also collaborated with the Inter-American Development Bank to promote sustainable infrastructure development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

They are in favor of providing aid to develop sustainable infrastructure in developing countries.

[United Kingdom - The World Factbook](#)

[UK Sustainable Infrastructure Program \(UK SIP\) | NDC Partnership](#)

[Sustainable infrastructure article business.gov.uk international](#)

28. United States of America - The United States has taken many strides towards sustainable infrastructure. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has helped themselves and many others with the effort of protecting our environment and creating sustainable infrastructure, while also helping others. However the US's stance has differed between the years because of leadership. Currently, the United States would be unlikely to vote in favor of sustainable infrastructure or climate-related projects, especially those it would have to invest in.

[United States - The World Factbook](#)

[US - MDG 7](#)

29. World Bank - The world bank has a strong background on this issue, and has for many years helped people and other countries. The world bank has many ideas in plan, and also helps monitor and track many things and helps provide updates for the UN about the countries progress on their goals. They are in favor of providing aid and helping to develop sustainable infrastructure in developing countries.

[The World Bank Group's Role in Global Development | Council on Foreign Relations](#)

[International Bank for Reconstruction and Development](#)

30. Yemen - Yemen is trying its best to achieve sustainable infrastructure and energy, however they have run into a massive challenge. This challenge is the fact that they have poor water sanitation. This puts them in a major challenge because it provides them with one more problem they have to solve. As Yemen has a high percentage of its population in poverty, and is vulnerable to climate change, Yemen is in favor of sustainable infrastructure development.

[Yemen - The World Factbook](#)

[Yemen - MDG report](#)

[Building resilience to climate change in Yemen – one road at... | UNOPS](#)

Resources for Delegates:

- 1) UNEP-Sustainable Infrastructure Investment
 - a) [Sustainable Infrastructure Investment | UNEP - UN Environment Programme](#)
 - b) This source from the United Nations Environmental Programme discusses the importance of sustainable infrastructure as well as challenges in the development of sustainable infrastructure. It can help delegations get a general idea of the issue.
- 2) World Bank-Infrastructure Overview
 - a) [Infrastructure Overview](#)

- b) This source from the World Bank helps describe the goals and challenges of building sustainable infrastructure, and why it should be of top priority. This resource will help delegates get a basic overview on the topic.
- 3) World Bank-Infrastructure Challenges and How PPPs Can Help Public Private Partnership.
- a) [Infrastructure Challenges and How PPPs Can Help Public Private Partnership](#)
 - b) This source from the World Bank explains the challenges that come with infrastructure and how public-private partnerships can be beneficial for projects. This will help delegate grasp the negatives to infrastructure.
- 4) UN-Durabilité
- a) [Durabilité | Nations Unies](#)
 - b) This source from the UN dives into the Sustainable development goals a little more, and provides delegates a deeper definition of sustainable development.
- 5) The University of Cambridge-Sustainable Infrastructure: An Overview
- a) <https://www.cisl.cam.ac.uk/system/files/documents/sustainable-infrastructure-an-overview.pdf>
 - b) This source from the University of Cambridge gives a great explanation of what sustainable infrastructure is and gives a basic overview of the topic. This can help delegates understand what sustainable infrastructure really means.
- 6) UN-Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- a) [Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - United Nations Sustainable Development](#)

- b) This source from the UN describes in depth about Goal 9-Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation and gives delegates a better understanding about this goal.
- 7) UN Digital Library- Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development : note / by the Secretary-General.
- a) [Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development : note / by the Secretary-General.](#)
- b) This source from the UN Digital Library describes and explains what the World Commission on Environment and Development is. This can be useful for delegates that need to have a good understanding of what the WCED is.
- 8) Forbes- How One UNEP Partner Non-Profit Is Making Cooling As A Service ‘Cool’
- a) [How One UNEP Partner Non-Profit Is Making Cooling As A Service ‘Cool’](#)
- b) This source from Forbes details how UNEP has used innovative ideas to help move along sustainable development. This source will provide delegates with ideas to help them jumpstart solutions.
- 9) Gihub-Sustainable Infrastructure
- a) [Sustainable Infrastructure](#)
- b) This source from Gihub provides a more in-depth explanation of sustainable infrastructure.
- 10) United Nations University- How investment in developing countries’ infrastructure can be accelerated – and why this is crucial for the SDGs
- a) [How investment in developing countries’ infrastructure can be accelerated – and why this is crucial for the SDGs | United Nations University](#)

- b) This source from the United Nations University gives a great insight on how investments in developing countries and their infrastructure can be accelerated and why the acceleration is important for the SDGs.
- 11) The CIA World Factbook
- a) [Countries - The World Factbook](#)
 - b) This resource provides delegates with statistics on their respective countries on things such as GDP, hazards to their populations

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[https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/millennium-development-goals-\(mdgs\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/millennium-development-goals-(mdgs)). Accessed 4 December 2025.

"ENCOURAGING SUSTAINABLE FOREIGN INVESTMENT TO THE LDCS:

OPTIONS FOR SUPPORT." *ENCOURAGING SUSTAINABLE FOREIGN*

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