



Documentation of the work of the **Commission on Population and Development (CPD)** NMUN simulation\*



**Radical** empathy,  
—  
**Peace** reimagined

**NMUN•NY 2023**  
**Conference B**  
10 – 14 April 2023

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# Commission on Population and Development (CPD)

## Committee Staff

Director	Jasym Mireles Venegas
Assistant Director	McKenzie Kelly
Chair	Gleniece Thompson

## Agenda

1. Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19
2. Ensuring Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health-Care Services

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
CPD/1/1	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19	Adopted without a vote
CPD/1/2	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19	Adopted without a vote
CPD/2/1	Ensuring Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health-Care Services	15-5-8

## **Summary Report for the Commission on Population and Development**

The Commission on Population and Development (CPD) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Population, Food Security, Nutrition and COVID-19
- II. Ensuring Universal Access to Sexual and Reproduction Health-Care Services

The session was attended by representatives of 28 Member States and no observers.

On Monday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussions on the topic of "Population, Food Security, Nutrition and COVID-19." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, ranging from addressing food insecurity, innovating agriculture, education on proper nutrition, and investing in the improvement of health and food system infrastructure. There were many fruitful discussions on Monday through Wednesday, as Member States collaborated on their ideas with exemplary diplomacy. Though at times the conversations became complex, the hard work of the delegates prevailed and resulted in the merging of various ideas.

On Thursday, two draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments introduced. The committee adopted both resolutions, receiving unanimous support by the body, and ultimately becoming resolution 1/1 and resolution 1/2. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, encompassing themes of food security, nutrition education, food databases, agriculture efficiency, and combatting malnutrition in the context of COVID-19. Overall, the Commission on Population and Development worked diligently to tackle the issues at hand. Not only did CPD adopt two resolutions for topic I, but during the last committee session, Member States worked seamlessly to prepare, review, and present a draft resolution on the second topic which, following voting procedure, became resolution 2/1. The work of the body reflected the spirit of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted reflected the diplomatic nature of NMUN.



**Code:** CPD/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Profoundly concerned* by the lack of adequate medical infrastructure in rural, low-income communities and the inability to receive proper care, especially after COVID-19,

*Acknowledging* the importance of health care and the promotion of accessible health care alternatives to contribute to the well-being of families, individuals, and communities,

*Finding* that COVID-19 resources have been tested and declared safe and accurate by the World Health Organization (WHO), however, there are smaller nations in which more than 10% of the population are not vaccinated according to the International Journal of Public Health,

*Keeping in mind* that creating a transparent equitable system of distribution is imperative to maintain food supply chain systems that are critical to maintaining an effective and continuous flow of the necessary resources to support small, developing Member States,

*Deeply concerned* by the 1.3 billion tons of annual food waste as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the large percentage of people who are food insecure globally,

*Cognizant* of frequent global supply chain disruptions and a lack of recommendatory framework available to Member States,

*Reiterating* its dismay, in adherence to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being) and Chapters V and VII of the *Programme of Action of the International Conference of Population and Development* (1994) (PoA ICPD), for the additional 150 million individuals experiencing malnutrition each year brought on by the lack of iron-dense food, degraded agricultural soil, and further exacerbated by healthcare service inaccessibility and lack of healthcare system resiliency, resulting in 2 million global individuals experiencing multiple micronutrient deficiencies, and anemia in 30% of the world's women and children under the age of two, as stated in the 2022 *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World* report,

*Alarmed* by the lack of sovereign food system resilience in the face of the absent equitable supply chain distributions,

*Reiterating* section 3.2 of the PoA ICPD, emphasizing the need to strengthen food, nutrition, and agricultural policies to ensure fair trade relations and food security at all levels,

*Bearing in mind* the exacerbation of food shortages and the increasing amount of food being wasted as a result following the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Emphasizing* the need for export infrastructure within Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to facilitate access to new markets,

*Highlighting* the interconnectivity between chapter 3, section B, paragraph 3.15 of the PoA ICPD and the importance of enacting SDG 2 (zero hunger) using peaceful cooperation and adequate distribution of supply chain resources with communities regardless of socioeconomic status,

*Acknowledging* the fact that the global food supply chain is one of the most important logistics processes our society needs for sustainability, with many issues having arisen during COVID-19, which include farming and labor shortages, and lack of traceability,

1. *Urges* Member States to combat malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies through improving upon and building medical infrastructure in developing areas by:
  - a. Implementing and continuing free COVID-19 testing programs for low-income and rural communities, who are more likely to experience high volumes of COVID-19 cases which result in an increase in malnutrition and dwindling populations;
  - b. Locating and reinstating existing medical infrastructures in rural communities with high likelihoods of COVID-19 contraction due to the inaccessibility of fortified foods, in order to provide safe and adequate healthcare services;
2. *Encourages* access to health care services amongst marginalized and vulnerable populations, by ensuring that Member States adopt nutrition plans while making services accessible and affordable by:
  - a. Fostering partnerships with stakeholders to promote sharing best practices, knowledge, and expertise in the field of health care and to support the development and implementation of evidence-based policies and programs;
  - b. Removing barriers that hinder the access to health services such as geographic barriers and health insurance coverage accessibility;
  - c. Implementing nutrition plans that are meant to promote healthy eating, enhance the quality of food, and address hunger in vulnerable populations;
3. *Encourages* Member States to provide better access to vaccinations, healthcare services, and healthcare counseling in LDCs to limit the impact of infectious diseases, food insecurity, and poor nutrition within smaller nations post-pandemic by:
  - a. Working with larger nations to set up a stable supply chain of vaccines, masks, and disinfectant products to smaller nations to aid with COVID-19 minimization;
  - b. Providing funding for the expansion of healthcare departments to focus on how these resources can be implemented by adhering to World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations, thus, encouraging the further collaboration with WHO and non-governmental organizations such as Doctors Without Border to establish COVID-19 healthcare aid within smaller nations;
4. *Reiterates* its recommendation for Member States to ensure an efficient and transparent system of supply distribution, free from personal governmental ideologies and agendas to ensure an equitable distribution of adequate food supply in reference to the PoA ICPD PoA which states that efforts should be made to support Member States, in particular developing countries, by promoting an open equitable secure non-discriminatory and predictable international trading system;
5. *Recommends* the expansion of the Office of Supply Chain Management housed within the United Nations (UN) Department of Operational Support to provide direct support to Member States by:
  - a. Conducting robust research regarding supply chain practices;

- b. Publishing annual reports containing effective supply chain practices and pertinent findings;
      - c. Offering policy recommendations to Member States to create more resilient supply chains;
      - d. Acting as consultants in times of local, regional, and global crises;
6. *Recommends* strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the quality and effectiveness of health care services and programs, to ensure that data is geographically located, and that other relevant characteristics are able to identify gaps and disparities in service provision;
7. *Urges* Member States to provide medical personnel and resources to vulnerable populations, particularly those at risk of malnutrition, in order to contain infections or diseases through mass testing, tracking, and quarantine, with the aim of addressing enduring demographic and COVID-19-related problems, including the potential increase in rates of malnutrition due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food systems and nutrition;
8. *Urges* Member States to adhere to SDG 3 (good health and well-being) and chapters V and VII of the PoA ICPD to alleviate malnutrition, anemia, and other micronutrient deficiencies through:
  - a. Implementing sustainable soil treatment techniques that will foster an increased production in iron-rich, nutrient-dense foods through the utilization of worm compost, biopesticides, sugarcane wastes, green manures, and biofertilizers;
  - b. Proving local farmers the infrastructure, agricultural education, tools, and utility to increase the production of iron-rich nutrient foods such as cruciferous and nightshade vegetables;
9. *Recommends* that the United Nations Population Fund support Member States in implementing healthcare systems that will increase the number of doctors available to citizens to ensure all citizens are monitored and treated for malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies;
10. *Emphasizes* the need for governmental subsidization of food-based safety systems and agricultural initiatives to ensure equitable access to nutritious foods for those living in proximity to dense populations such as urban agriculture and vertical farming methods;
11. *Calls upon* Member States to further support the mission outlined in the PoA ICPD, which focuses on ensuring fair trade relations and food security at all levels while strengthening food, nutrition, and agricultural policies;
12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study the financial resilience of developed and underdeveloped nations in regard to the averted dangers of hunger and undernourishment;
13. *Calls for* a study by the Secretary-General on the impact that market speculation of independent financial institutions has on the stability of food systems and food industries in developing and underdeveloped nations;
14. *Further invites* Member States to adhere to the PoA ICPD through the investment of local agriculture organizations within emerging economies to reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of food production and consumption by:
  - a. Serving as a link between small-scale farmers and final points of sales;

- b. Providing post-harvest services, which includes cooling, cleaning, sorting, and packing of crops to farmers, thus reducing post-harvest losses leading to greater food security;
  - c. Improving agricultural development through the construction of various infrastructures such as irrigation systems and canals to facilitate economic growth within the local food supply chains;
15. *Calls on* Member States to reinforce their commitment to SDG 2 by collaborating with organizations such as the World Food Programme to reduce response time to emergency hunger crises in Member States within natural hazard zones and armed conflicts via means such as, but not limited to, having ready teams on standby in regions with a higher crisis risk, and increasing the number of collective facilities and/or stockpiles in areas more susceptible to emergencies;
16. *Recommends* that a system or database is created for consumers to be able to understand where their food comes from, which would create alternative solutions to solving food chain issues, as this database could be managed through partnership with the UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management in which they can focus on providing consumers with the implementation of this by:
- a. Creating an app in order to scan labels and get more information about ingredients, to allow for an individual to make informed decisions regarding their health with the explanation of the ingredients and how the specific product will affect their bodies;
  - b. Experimenting with technology to establish higher crop productivity, decreased use of water, fertilizer, and pesticides, reduced impact on natural ecosystems, and as these chemicals used in agriculture would ultimately affect the nutritional content of the crops, this development of technology would include:
    - i. Producing scanners that would be able to scan the fields in which farmers can in turn use the data to monitor and test the soil and crop conditions;
    - ii. Recommending the global creation of an app such as “Too Good To Go,” which would allow food that would be thrown out to be accessible for a lower price, to reduce food waste, and provide low income communities to nutritious and healthy foods;
    - iii. Implementing resources to produce better and sustainable packaging to help reduce the food waste, that happens while in transit;
17. *Implementing* a six-method plan called STRIVE Initiative, which would:
- a. Stop the waste of food by the implementations of apps, and improving transportation of food to help prevent food waste, this in turn would effectively help in making sure that food is not being wasted and in turn be able to cut down on the hunger that people face;
  - b. Tackle food insecurity through national food banks, which would allow people in need to be able to have access to nutritious foods, also encouraging Member States to help smaller developing countries;

- c. Reform health care systems to include and treat all, making sure people have access to a health care plan that would and will treat them for all needs, especially visits to the doctor to be able to help get nutritional resources they need;
- d. Improve the nutrition and health of all, especially vulnerable communities, by creating cookbooks and accessible and easy recipes that will give people resources to healthy meals they can implement into their diets;
- e. Value the importance of having access to nutritious foods and meals, by recommending all schools give free, healthy, and well balanced meals to ensure the nutrition of kids are valued, and making sure the implementation of a global service similar to the likes of "Meals on Wheels," which would be in charge of delivering free and healthy meals to the disabled, elderly, this would provide an easy and effective way to make sure that everyone's nutritional differences are valued;
- f. Educate farmers and consumers in the importance of farming and the food supply chain, in accordance with the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee Agricultural Program to ensure that farmers are equipped with the resources and information to make farming safe and effective, which will then go on to making sure that crops keep their nutritional value.





**Code:** CPD/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and COVID-19

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Strongly reaffirming* food as a fundamental human right as is rooted within Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* (1948), *General Comment 12: The Right to Adequate Food* (1999), and the *Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition* (1974), among other documents,

*Mindful* of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 9 (industry and innovation), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and acknowledging the increase in food insecurity in rural areas due to COVID-19 leaving 20 million people at risk for malnourishment, thus hindering said SDGs, as stated by United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2022 press release "More than twenty million children suffering in the Horn of Africa as drought intensifies,"

*Noting with approval* the Program of Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for the period 2021-2025 regarding, among others, the subject of food autonomy that has been effective during and after the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Gravely concerned* with behaviors of certain corporations and financial institutions that take advantage of vulnerable farmers, farmland owners, fishermen, and local fisheries,

*Realizing* that farmers, farmland owners, fishermen, and local fisheries lack the stability needed to maintain steady food production while sustaining their own families, especially following the COVID-19 pandemic,

*Further recognizing* the need for increased investment into the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support the needs of food-insecure populations,

*Having considered* that an increasing world population means an increased need in effective food distribution,

*Acknowledging further* that more research on proper agriculture procedures and crop development is necessary to improve food security globally, especially in developing member states,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the *Programme of Action of the International Conference of Population and Development* (1994) (PoA ICPD) to achieve the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

*Acknowledging* the growing issue of pesticide resistance in agricultural settings worldwide, as well as the need to switch to more sustainable pest management strategies,

*Noting* that, according to the 2021 World Health Organization (WHO) *Factsheet on Obesity and overweight*, COVID-19 has made an impact on children from all regions of the world in terms of lack of access to nutritious food, leading to the increase in obesity and malnutrition rates,

*Viewing with appreciation* the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Program (WFP) to improve the diet of school-age children by supporting the development of nutrition standards for school meals,

*Recalling* that according to the joint statement by the International Labor Organization, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and WHO on the “Impact of COVID-19 on people’s livelihoods, their health and our food systems”, 1.5 million workers lost their jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic thus limiting their ability to purchase nutritious food,

*Bearing in mind* resolution E/CN.9/2021/L.5 on “Population, food security, nutrition, and sustainable development” (2021), which emphasizes and declares the right of everyone to have access to nutritious and adequate food and the importance of international cooperation in ensuring access to nutritious food,

*Viewing with appreciation* the Member States who have encouraged and enforced food security for all with no discrimination on the basis of age, gender, religion, or marital status, and socio-economic status,

*Understanding* that the peaceful sharing of technology will empower food producers to efficiently develop their own food source and therefore maximize efficiency, contributing to decreasing world hunger,

*Recognizing* the effects of territorial conflict and internal unrest on civilian hunger,

*Noting with appreciation* the Purpose for Progress Program by WFP, which provides training and assets to small-scale farmers to improve crop quality and quantity while allowing better access to markets,

*Acknowledging* that COVID-19 has left food production and supply chains in disarray,

*Recognizing with satisfaction* that, according to FAO’s *Status of the World’s Soil Resources main report* from the Global Symposium on Soil Erosion in 2015, 30% of global soil is already strongly degraded largely due to unsustainable farming practices,

*Affirming* objective 3.2 of the PoA ICPD, which emphasizes the need to strengthen food security at all levels, and understanding that, according to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), by 2030, 60% of the world’s population will reside in urban areas in which food security is dependent on proximal access to nutritious food,

1. *Encourages* Member States to increase investment in UN organizations such as UNFPA to support local and regional programs around ensuring food security;
2. *Further invites* Member States to leverage funding towards the development of disaster risk-resilient infrastructure to preserve physical food production systems and transportation systems for increased food accessibility;
3. *Recommends* coordinating research efforts with the office of the Secretary-General to support food security in Member States post COVID-19 pandemic by:
  - a. Increasing research into genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in order to improve crop durability and nutrition;
  - b. Expanding research efforts of the accountability system to look into corporations and loaners in order to mitigate fraudulent practices against vulnerable farmers and fishers;
4. *Suggests* Member States collaborate with UN bodies such as IFAD, FAO, and WFP and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), specifically with Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA) and Mercy Corps, to support businesses in rural communities struggling with food

insecurity and nutritional deficits by creating economic growth and promoting self-sufficient agricultural systems;

5. *Endorses* the aid and protection of populations vulnerable to hunger and supply chain issues by:
  - a. Promoting and increasing the funding of food banks to protect vulnerable people such as pregnant women and disabled people;
  - b. Encouraging the implementation of free meals served in school for children in need;
6. *Urges* other Member States to adopt and/or launch the Zero Hunger Challenge, which would inspire a global movement toward a world free from food insecurity by:
  - a. Offering non-perishable foods properly packaged in sturdy containers;
  - b. Increasing efficient transportation of food, materials, and technology, nutrition;
  - c. Looking into the most efficient solutions for food insecurity in accordance to the region's capabilities;
7. *Further recommends* that Member States consider researching food autonomy relating to the sectors identified in Belarus' National Plan as needed to be stronger to attain food security, mainly on the topics of seed production that maximizes the health of land and crops and supporting entrepreneurship for small, agricultural businesses at the local level to create sustainable food production;
8. *Suggests* Member States invest in the social protection of farmers and farmland owners in rural and developing regions by:
  - a. Providing farmers with modern storage equipment like silos and air-tight bags to ensure the protection and conservation of harvests and food products for sustainable development;
  - b. Implementing policies that would aid in stabilizing the economic livelihood of farmers and farmland owners, which would create an upgraded database that would aid farmers in helping the agricultural system with resources;
9. *Reaffirms* the importance of researching aquatic-sourced nutrients such as fish and seaweed, the efficiency and nutritional benefits of kelp and other variant seaweed farms, the depletion and exploitation of global fish stocks, and sustainable and efficient aquaculture practices that would result in steady production of foods of aquatic origins;
10. *Promotes* the study and use of smart farming to improve current farming practices to create more sustainable and efficient food systems by:
  - a. Implementing sensors that identify pesticide infested trees, crops, and soil management;
  - b. Creating analysis tools to increase crop yield and maximizing efficiency to mitigate risk;
11. *Recognizes* the investment into climate smart agriculture methods which effectively adhere to the objectives of section 3.20 of the PoA ICPD which calls to strengthen food security at all levels through:

- a. Utilization of aquaponics as a solution since double-cropping of fish and crops minimize use of land, water, and chemicals yet increase yields of products, allow resilient system to adapt to changing environmental conditions, and present low risk of disease and contamination;
  - b. Capacity-building to disseminate hydroponics kits to schools and educate students on how to produce vegetables through hydroponics;
  - c. Educating farmers on the benefits of crop rotation and implementing appropriate methods of crop rotation as well as growing nutritious foods and diversifying their crops;
  - d. Reviewing the use of biofertilizers and biopesticides in substitution of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides;
12. *Encourages* the adoption and expansion of precision agricultural techniques that improve food security through the optimization of crop yields and reduction of food waste by:
  - a. Creating a database that consolidates Member States best agricultural practices that have been proven to improve food security;
  - b. Using these technologies to provide developing nations with basic agricultural strategies that increase food sustainability and production;
13. *Encourages* the expansion of small-scale urban agriculture projects to disincentivize the consumption of processed foods, including urban projects such as:
  - a. Rooftop community gardens and livestock production;
  - b. Tactical gardens utilizing small, otherwise unproductive urban spaces;
  - c. Vertical farms utilizing aquaponics and hydroponics;
14. *Calls on* UNFPA to suggest an increase in research efforts by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) regarding climate resilient food systems to prevent further loss of biodiversity, requesting the Secretary-General to sponsor an international team of scientists to explore the implementation of integrated weed management (IWM) strategies, such as preventing the development of monocultures, as these practices could gradually phase out research for developing new pesticides and fertilizers, which may be harmful to the environment;
15. *Requests* that Member States research how they may be able to help those within their regions that are affected by food scarcity, scarcity of agricultural tools and seeds, and malnutrition that is brought on due to conflict and political unrest;
16. *Recommends* adopting sustainable and diversified cropping systems that prioritize the production of nutrient-dense crops, such as legumes and whole grains, while promoting soil health, water conservation, and biodiversity conservation, allowing farmers to have self-sufficient access to a nutritious diet;
17. *Further invites* Member States to create a regional food bank network that efficiently distributes surplus food products from producers, manufacturers, and retailers to underserved communities while reducing food waste and supply chain inefficiencies;
18. *Recommends* that UNFPA allocate funds to set up programs emphasizing the importance of providing children with adequate education on the crucial role of farming, food security,

nutrition, and the inclusion of locally produced food in a healthy diet, such as but not limited to:

- a. Installing farming projects in schools, providing healthy school meals from locally sourced products, organizing school outings to local farms;
  - b. Educating children on a nutritional diet, and prioritizing the education of girls and young women in accordance with action 4.4 of the PoA, as they are often disadvantaged regarding access to nutrition with an increasing gender gap in food;
19. *Strongly suggests* that UNFPA supports programs to train agricultural workers on how to implement sustainable agricultural practices, including diversifying crops, crop rotation, and reducing the use of pesticides, giving opportunities to food producers to learn how to implement sustainable agricultural practices, which would result in a more secure food system;
20. *Suggests* that FAO proceed with the creation of an international longitudinal study on different agricultural infrastructures around the world in order to add to a database of information which should:
- a. Contain details on how to cultivate a crop both efficiently and bountifully, with additional information based on the environment, climate, and terrain of the location of the crop in question;
  - b. Encourage a dialogue between the Member State attempting to cultivate the crop and the Member State with information on the growing of the crop;
21. *Suggests* that Member States, in conjunction with UNFPA, implement a regularly implemented survey with the intention of building upon existing UN databases which would:
- a. Record the rate of malnutrition, malnutrition-related conditions, and levels of food scarcity, particularly in areas of political unrest or conflict, in order to better understand how to provide for and assist these impacted regions and to better understand how to reach SDG target 2.2;
  - b. Expand the knowledge of which issues regarding nutrition and food most need addressed;
  - c. Explore the effect of COVID-19 on food and nutrition;
22. *Notes* the needs of food supply chains in rural areas regarding how local food producers are impacted by poverty and lack of technology and how easily local food producer are able to distribute their produce and goods to nearby areas and food deserts, and how much that is able to support the food producer;
23. *Encourages* the UN General Assembly to work to create a framework for which Member States and other bodies conducting surveys are recommended to follow the standards set by the UN Statistics Division;
24. *Suggests* that the Secretary-General proceed with a study on volunteering Member States on the effects of violence on the overall situation of the affected population, food security, and food aid to the affected regions, specifically on the impacts armed conflicts have on:
- a. The amount of food and nutritious sources taken or destroyed by conflict parties in relation to the overall production and international aid;
  - b. The effects on infant mortality due to malnourishment;

- c. The overall implications on food production considering the destruction of crops, field and technology;
- d. The increase in the likelihood of hunger and malnutrition in the region;
- e. The illegal requisition of state owned or international food and nutritional products inside a country.



**Code:** CPD/2/1

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Ensuring Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health-Care Services

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Reaffirming* the sovereign right of each country to implement the recommendations of the 1994 *Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* (PoA ICPD) or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights,

*Recognizing* programs like Action Canada for Sexual Health & Rights and Israel Family Planning Association (IFPA) which offer services such as a toll-free, confidential hotline to obtain information about sexual health, family planning and safer sex,

*Acknowledging* that 121 million pregnancies worldwide, or nearly half of all pregnancies, are unintended, as reported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in its report *State of World Population 2022*,

*Emphasizing* the role of PoA ICPD objective 3.18 in promoting, monitoring, and evaluating the education and skill development of women, girls, and families,

*Recognizing* that, according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) *2015 Global Report*, 1.4 million women living with HIV become pregnant every year and, in accordance with the PoA objective 7.23, which states that family planning programs must take action to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS,

*Keeping in mind* that the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) establishes that all people deserve the right to access health and medical care, including sexual and reproductive healthcare,

*Noting with concern* the negative impact of humanitarian crises on the accessibility of healthcare services and products,

*Recognizing* that the WHO numbers more than one million sexually transmitted infections (STIs) being acquired every day worldwide with the majority of which are asymptomatic,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP) which provides the basic sexual and reproductive healthcare needs to refugees and displaced persons in developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* the lack of sexual and reproductive health care for refugees in their host countries,

1. *Suggests* investments in currently existing UNFPA-supported programs, such as the MISP, that provide necessary and essential sexual and reproductive health services by:
  - a. Implementing programs like the MISP to allow refugees and displaced persons sexual and reproductive healthcare in their host countries;
  - b. Expanding the operation of the UNFPA-supported mobile clinics program, specifically the UNFPA-supported mobile maternity units, to deliver urgent sexual and reproductive health services to women in remote areas and conflict-affected regions;

- c. Promoting work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for translation services such as Eriksen Translations to ensure that refugees in other countries can continue to access sexual and reproductive health services without the hindrance of a language barrier;
2. *Recommends* a study examining the effects of male contraception on sexual and reproductive health in participating Member States by:
  - a. Evaluating the effectiveness of current medical trial drugs in regard to male contraception;
  - b. Exploring alternative avenues for male contraception such as hormonal contraception gels, reversible inhibition of sperm under guidance (RISUG), and intra-vas devices (IVD);
  - c. Investigating efficient distribution methods to increase access to male contraception, regardless of level of income or wealth;
3. *Recommends* Member States to partner with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) on world family planning to educate people to improve reproductive health by:
  - a. Working together with NGOs and civil society organizations such as Intelehealth, to provide citizens with free access to a confidential hotline to obtain information about family planning through pre-existing domestic family planning programs;
  - b. Providing workshops and lectures about contraceptives and sexual health;
4. *Encourages* the expansion of research about sexually transmitted infections (STIs), sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in order to broaden the knowledge regarding STIs, STDs, and AIDS transmission, prevention, and treatment options while focusing on:
  - a. Reliable STI and AIDS diagnosis techniques easily accessible to all levels of infrastructural development;
  - b. Effective and efficient educational program tools and concepts that can teach teenagers and young adults about proper STI, AIDS, and sex education with effective STI and AIDS prevention techniques;
5. *Endorses* Member States' collaboration with inter-governmental organizations and NGOs to implement regional initiatives aimed at ending mother-to-child transmission of HIV by ensuring early access to prenatal care, HIV and syphilis testing for both pregnant women and their partners, treatment for women and their babies who test positive, cesarean deliveries, and substitutions for breastfeeding;
6. *Recommends* all Member States to extend research on the effects of COVID-19 on the accessibility of sexual and reproductive healthcare services and products in collaboration with UNFPA.