NMUN • DC

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT BEYOND 2014
BACKGROUND GUIDE 2013

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NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE association™

Message from the Executive Staff Regarding Position Papers for the
2013 NMUN•DC Conference

At the 2013 NMUN•DC Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee assignment. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers or NGOs. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as position papers of countries. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. NMUN/NCCA will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incidents of plagiarism to the Secretariat.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample position paper below this message for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. All papers must be typed and formatted in the same manner as this example. The following format specifications are required for all papers:

- Length must not exceed two single-sided pages
- Margins must be set at 1 inch or 2.54 centimeters for the whole paper
- Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Country/NGO name, school name, and committee name must be clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics must be clearly labeled in separate sections
- National symbols (headers, flags, etc.) are deemed inappropriate for NMUN position papers

To be considered for awards, position papers need to be submitted by email in .pdf or .doc formats by 1 October 2013. As proof of submission, include yourself as an email recipient. Please use the committee name, your assignment, and delegation/school name in both the email subject line and in the filename (example: GA1st_Cuba_Mars College).

1. Send one complete set of all position papers for each of your country/NGO assignments to the Secretary-General at secgen.dc@nmun.org.

2. Send a copy of your position paper for each assigned committee to the corresponding committee email address listed below. Please note, the email addresses will be active on 1 August, 2013.

Committee	Email Address (active on 1 August)
General Assembly First Committee	ga1.dc@nmun.org
General Assembly Second Committee	ga2.dc@nmun.org
International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014	icpd.dc@nmun.org
Food and Agriculture Organization Council	fao.dc@nmun.org
United Nations Environment Programme	unep.dc@nmun.org
Security Council	sc.dc@nmun.org

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of official policy aims within the committee's mandate

Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff.

Sincerely,

Kristina Getty
Secretary-General, NMUN•DC 2013

Cara Wagner
Director-General, NMUN•DC 2013

Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. Papers may be no longer than two single-sided pages. Only the first two pages of any submissions will be considered for awards.

Delegation from   *Represented by*
Canada   **University of Jupiter**

Position Paper for the General Assembly Plenary

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the Link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

I. Breaking the Link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

Canada endorses the Kimberley Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. Canada believes the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourages all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. Canada further calls upon participating states to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. The delegation of Canada draws attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urges Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in General Assembly resolution 55/56. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberley Process and encourages states to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in General Assembly resolution 58/290. Canada urges Member States to act in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberley Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon states and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing states.

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through the Canadian Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. Canada views the international commitment to the promotion of alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations under Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to developing States. Canada emphasizes the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy

technologies. Canada views dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Declaration on Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. Canada calls upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to the Canadian $1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages states to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies and calls upon Member States to provide knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada urges states to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into state-specific strategies called for in the General Assembly Second Committee's report to the General Assembly Plenary on Sustainable development: promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/62/419/Add.9) will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African states to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. Canada recommends Member States to cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration and Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement General Assembly resolution 61/228, Canada believes developed states must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. Canada urges Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medication by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. Canada emphasizes the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of $26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits.

Official Welcome

Welcome to the 2013 National Model United Nations D.C. (NMUN•DC) Conference and to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014! As your ICPD Director and Assistant Director, we look forward to the upcoming conference and the opportunity for the pertinent discussions on issues of international importance. Your ICPD Director is Ardis Smith. She completed her MPhil and B.A. Degrees in History at the University of Cambridge and Brigham Young University, respectively. This is her fifth NMUN conference on staff and second NMUN•DC conference. Your ICPD Assistant Director is Jade Palmer. She is a graduate of Lee University with a degree in Theatre and minor in French. This is her second year on NMUN staff, and first year at NMUN•DC.

With the current and upcoming conversations on the ICPD Beyond 2014 (the 20th anniversary of the original ICPD) and their connection with the dialogue on how to approach the Millennium Development Goals after 2015, you have a unique opportunity and responsibility to approach issues at the center of the discussion on the United Nations' future goals. Accordingly, we encourage you to ensure all levels of preparation over the coming months. This background guide is a starting point for information on the topic and will allow you to begin expanding your research to other sources that will inform your study. Researching and writing your position paper will aid you as you formulate your ideas and prepare for the conference.

We encourage you to take advantage of this opportunity and truly engage in the issues as you research the topics in depth, prepare a well-researched position paper, and collaborate with your fellow Member States at the 2013 NMUN•DC Conference.

History of the International Conference on Population and Development

The United Nations (UN) has organized conferences on population and development since 1954, with the first World Population Conference being held in Rome that same year. Twenty years later, the third World Population Conference, held in 1974 in Bucharest, Romania, made new strides in international development through the adoption of the World Population Plan of Action, which outlined the relationship between population and development. The World Population Plan of Action also explained how social, cultural, and economic practices informed such issues. The International Conference on Population, held in Mexico City in 1984, reaffirmed the World Population Plan of Action, and also focused on human rights as a development issue. These early conferences allowed countries to compare scientific data on population and development, as well as discover new ways to approach that relationship. These conferences also greatly informed the first International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo, Egypt, from September 5-13, 1994. 179 countries attended the inaugural ICPD with the goal of fostering healthy population growth and international development. The result of this conference was the ICPD Programme of Action (PofA).

Building upon what had been previously endorsed in earlier conferences, the PofA has placed special emphasis on women's rights, urbanization, and youth, among other topics, as foundations for sustainable development. Member States at the 1994 ICPD found that addressing these issues worldwide had the potential to ameliorate problems such as high maternal mortality, sexually transmitted diseases, and inadequate health care – all key obstacles to development. Specifically, the PofA tasks Member States to reach certain benchmarks set within the document by 2014, similar to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) model. To support this work, the ICPD reports to, and collaborates with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), a UN organization that focuses on human rights-based development. A human rights-based approach means that a focus is placed on promoting the attainment of human rights for sustainable development, as opposed to an aid-based approach. In 2011 the UN General Assembly (GA) passed Resolution 65/234, which set up the review process for the 20th anniversary of the ICPD, the ICPD Beyond 2014. This resolution mandated the UNFPA, along with other UN agencies and civil societies, to review the progress made since the implementation of the PofA.

The PofA made history in highlighting the importance of gender equality, women's rights, and maternal health as foundations for sustainable development and population growth. The document goes into detail by outlining background information, objectives, and actions for each population and development issue. With its groundbreaking actions, the PofA even helped to form the MDGs, eight specific development goals tasked for all UN Member States and UN partners to achieve by 2015. The relationship between the ICPD and the MDGs is

important because the ICPD brings often-overlooked rights-based development approaches to the MDGs discussion. The MDGs are broad enough to allow UN Member States and other partners to tackle issues from their respective viewpoints, while the ICPD 2014 goals are meant to assess the implementation and progress made in accordance with the PofA. Further, the first phase of the three-phase ICPD 2014 Review informed the Sustainable Development Goals, formed at the Rio+20 Conference as part of the post-2015 development agenda.

The three preceding reviews of the PofA brought new direction in approaching population and development issues to ensure human rights-based development. The first ICPD review in 1999, the ICPD+5, produced GA Resolution S-21/2, which called for further progress and contained specific actions for further implementation of the PofA. Areas of focus for the ICPD+5 included education and literacy, reproductive health and family planning, reduction of the maternal mortality rate, and reduction of global HIV/AIDS infections. The second review, the ICPD at 10, marked the halfway point for the PofA goals. During the ICPD at 10, many regional and country reviews were held to gauge individual progress made. Emphasis was placed on the rate of population growth in developing countries and factors that affected the rate, such as HIV/AIDS and maternal mortality. Similar discussions also occurred at the ICPD/15 in 2009, which then set the stage for the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review.

GA Resolution 65/234 established the need for the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review. In the resolution, the GA states that the PofA will still be valid beyond its original expiration in 2014, but also recognizes that there are still areas of improvement needed that should be discussed as a part of the original ICPD PofA. Resolution 65/234 tasks governments, as well as the UNFPA, to review the implementation of the PofA while also recommitting to its purpose and vision. The ICPD Beyond 2014, a three-phase review process of PofA implementation, will focus on seven key areas: poverty and inequality, women and girls, young people, reproductive health and rights, environmental sustainability, aging, and urbanization and migration. All seven of these areas fall under the eight MDGs, but it is the unique perspective that the ICPD brings – working from a rights-based approach – that gives momentum towards achieving the MDGs. Various regional conferences on population and development have been and will be held prior to the ICPD Beyond 2014. These regional conferences allow for civil society organizations (CSOs), governments, and youth organizations to get involved in the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review process. In September 2014, the GA will hold a special session in order to review the ICPD Beyond 2014, which brings government leaders, UN partners, youth, and CSOs together as few other forums can to create and maintain a sustainable and equal world for everyone. This review of the PofA and its progress will be a key determinant in deciding the UN's future direction for assessing development issues.

I. Promoting Maternal Health in Developing Countries

- In relation to the ICPD's rights-based development approach, what measures should developing countries use to improve maternal health?
- What can increase progress and help to further implement guidelines related to maternal health in lower-performing regions?
- How should United Nations agencies and organizations address the issue of maternal mortality in relation to cultural and social differences concerning pregnancy and childbirth?

Maternal health is a priority of many United Nations (UN) efforts and is one of the seven focus areas of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014, falling under the topic of women and girls. It is also highlighted in Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5 and its goal to Improve Maternal Health. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), hundreds of women die daily due to preventable pregnancy and childbirth-related causes; nearly all of these deaths occur in developing countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. High maternal mortality rates in developing countries are devastating to sustainable population growth. According to the 2012 MDG Report, the maternal mortality rate has been halved since 1990, but is still far from the 2015 target. The statistics report that developing regions have seen a reduction from 440 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 240 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010. Sub-Saharan Africa, an area of concern in terms of maternal mortality, has seen a reduction from 850 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 500 deaths per 100,000 births in 2010. However, this is far from the region's target of around 200 deaths per 100,000 live births. The question remains, then, how to maintain progress? Discussions surrounding maternal health in developing countries include a vast range of issues: a lack of access to pre-and post-natal care, inadequate medical facilities,

HIV/AIDS, geographic location, teenage pregnancy rates, and cultural practices. Accordingly, maternal health remains a topic of international pertinence for the global community to address.

Women and girls compose a key area of focus for the ICPD Beyond 2014, during which the ICPD will review statistics and progress made in developing countries. In 1994, the ICPD Programme of Action (PofA) set the standard for women's rights, including maternal health. Chapter VIII of the PofA notes that "complications related to pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of mortality for women of reproductive age in many parts of the developing world." Agencies and organizations such as the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the WHO are also closely working with the issue of maternal mortality as it relates to the MDGs. MDG 5 seeks to improve the health of mothers worldwide and address the issue in two ways: by reducing the maternal mortality rate by 75% (MDG Target 5.A), and by achieving universal access to reproductive health (MDG Target 5.B).

Much international precedence exists on the topic of maternal health and mortality. In 2009, the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) passed Resolution 11/8, which reaffirms the PofA and calls on governments to renew their commitment to reducing maternal mortality at all levels. The following year, as requested in Resolution 11/8, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights published a report on a thematic study of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights. In this report, several sub-topics within maternal mortality are discussed, such as equality/nondiscrimination and the human rights-based approach to maternal mortality. At the UN MDG Summit in 2010, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health. This strategy, part of the Every Woman, Every Child Initiative, requests actions from all partners (including governments, UN organizations, civil society, and the private sector) to help achieve MDG 5. The key elements of the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health initiative, aiming to directly influence maternal mortality, include country-led health plans, a universal package of essential services, integrated care and treatment of conditions, and capacity building of the health workforce. Another effective recent initiative is from the African Union, which formed the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa in May 2009. This joint initiative with the UN Population Fund aims to redouble efforts to combat high maternal mortality rates in Africa.

While international action is vital, it is also important to raise awareness and affect change at the local level when addressing issues such as maternal health. Often, cultural and social norms in a Member State or region can be the cause of high maternal mortality. Educating community workers and residents while providing necessary resources is paramount in this issue. Partners like the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) fund important health initiatives in communities and have helped provide expectant mothers with skilled workers during childbirth in countries like Sierra Leone. In addition to these efforts, UNICEF provides expert solutions to the issue of maternal mortality. UNICEF has outlined several effective approaches to fulfilling MDG 5, including providing emergency pre-and post-natal care, working with countries to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission, and providing girls access to education. Regarding the latter, UNICEF has found that continued education of girls improves their maternal health later in life. Educating young children increases the likelihood that their children will also be educated. The education of girls not only addresses the issue of maternal mortality, but also leads to a healthier, more knowledgeable population in the long-term.

One key partnership that has proven successful in addressing issues of maternal health is Health 4+, which the UN established in relation to MDG 5.A. The Health 4+ partnership is made up of multiple UN and intergovernmental organizations, all contributing skills, specialties, and experts to address the topic. Health 4+ consists of UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, UNWomen, and the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The program exists to achieve the goals of MDG 4 (Reduce Child Mortality) and MDG 5 in countries with the highest risk to maternal health. Through working with local governments and civil societies, Health 4+ is able to affect positive change throughout communities. This partnership's goals include garnering political support for maternal mortality reduction, increasing regional and country-level capacity to respond to development issues related to women and children, and continuing progress for maternal and child health beyond 2015. An example of progress made through the efforts of Health 4+ is in Burkina Faso, where "more than 450 health care providers, practitioners, and community workers have been trained in maternal and newborn health and emergency obstetric care," as noted by the Every Woman, Even Child campaign Web site. The addition and education of prenatal, obstetric, and postnatal workers from the local community not only combats maternal mortality, but also creates reliable jobs for individuals in the community. By empowering the local community to contribute to the reduction of the maternal

mortality rate through training and provision of jobs, sustainable development is being practiced at the grass roots level.

Other examples of the potential to affect change at the local level can be found in Africa and Asia. As noted previously, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are two of the regions with the highest maternal mortality rates throughout the world. However, progress is being made in these regions. One example of development is in Eritrea, a developing country set to attain MDG 5 (one of only four African countries positioned to do so). The UN Development Programme states that Eritrea had one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the region, but has since reduced the rate by roughly 75% through increased awareness and educational campaigns regarding healthy pregnancy and childbirth and pre- and post-natal training in local communities. Conversely, in South Asia, progress has been slow, yet there are still guidelines in place to facilitate the reduction of the maternal mortality rate. The WHO has reported that India started a program for training Mitanin – women that are given 20 days training by the government and who assist primary physicians. These women are aided by the government to provide proper care to members of their communities. This program was introduced after India previously experienced difficulty implementing community health worker initiatives. The Mitanin program is an example of an effective collaboration between government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and financial backers.

The ICPD is working within regions, such as these, around the world to address the issue of maternal health. In the Asia/Pacific region, NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) drafted the Kuala Lumpur Call to Action in May 2012. Issues that concern this region include a lack of sexuality education, lack of rights-based information, and a deficit in maternal/reproductive services provided. This call to action, a result of an ICPD regional CSO consultation, specifically highlights that 42% of the world's maternal deaths occur in the Asia/Pacific region. The Kuala Lumpur Call to Action also urges governments and international agencies to support gender equality, maternal/reproductive health, and poverty efforts in the region as support for improving this statistic. In a similar conference, the Caribbean region, which has seen a reduction in the maternal mortality rate but still does not meet PofA goals, authored the Ocho Rios Declaration in April 2013. This declaration highlights the concerns for the Caribbean in relation to this topic including an area prone to natural disasters, minimal human resources, a weak economic base, and the number of developing countries in the region. Both of these declarations give differing perspectives on the varying concerns of regions directly affected by risk of maternal health and the maternal mortality rate.

As organizations such as CIDA, UNICEF and the ICPD work within their own expertise to better the lives of individuals in developing countries, it is important also to promote collaborative, cross-organizational solutions between these agencies. Furthermore, it is vital to consider efforts that can be done on local and regional levels to directly address maternal mortality. In order positively influence sustainable development and healthy population growth all stakeholders must handle the issue of maternal health efficiently and expeditiously.

II. Capitalizing on Urbanization for Development

- How can the connection between urbanization and development contribute to sustainability and growth internationally and within individual Member States?
- What methods can be employed to encourage positive urbanization and negate the negative effects?
- In what ways can gender equality and poverty eradication be employed to contribute to sustainable urban development?

Urbanization has become an increasingly significant international issue. Urbanization can be defined as the movement of individuals to concentrated areas of land, and also the process through which smaller areas expand to maintain growing populations. However, as stated by the United Nations (UN) Statistics Division, what constitutes an urban area versus a rural area largely varies between different Member States. Urban areas have consistently grown in the past 60 years, and are especially increasing in Asia and Africa. The UN Population Division estimates that three-fourths of individuals living in cities reside in developing countries, and it is believed that most upcoming urban population growth will also occur in developing countries. According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), more than half of the world's population now lives in cities and towns, and population migratory trends continue to move from rural areas towards urban centers. Accordingly, discussions on development within current and predicted patterns of urbanization are essential.

The discussion of urbanization and development has mirrored the International Conference on Population and Development's (ICPD) goals since the 1994 conference in Cairo, Egypt. The conference's resulting Programme of Action (PofA) discussed a multilateral approach to urbanization, identifying the economic and social influences of urbanization on populations and Member States. Specifically, Chapters III and IX note that reciprocal connections exist between poverty and gender equality and population and development, and that sustainable development especially allows for the amelioration of poverty and creates greater gender equity and economic opportunity. Chapter IX also states that during development, rural areas must be improved upon and attention must be given to the needs of internally displaced persons within each Member State. The ICPD+5, the ICPD at 10, and the ICPD/15 each subsequently discussed topics such as gender equality and development as they relate to urbanization. The current ICPD Beyond 2014 discussion, which focuses on rights and development, continues to emphasize the potential benefits of urbanization and the need to focus on developing both urban and rural areas, while also paying attention to affected indigenous communities. The efforts of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and particularly Goals 7, 8, and 1 – Ensure Environmental Sustainability, a Global Partnership for Development, and Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger – continue to inform global discussions on urbanization, particularly with the connections between the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review and the MDGs post-2015 development agenda.

A main reason for continued ICPD focus on urbanization in the Beyond 2014 conversation is because urbanization affects all Member States and can have both positive and negative consequences. Effective development within urban areas contributes to positive urbanization results, while ill-planned development negatively affects urbanized populations. Positive attributes of urbanization include better opportunities for all, particularly women and youth, community resources, environmental benefits, and social advances. Urbanization can also decrease poverty, and particularly rural poverty. Yet urbanization can also lead to many negative influences through improper practices such as inefficient or unsafe development and ill-equipped government policies. Specifically, poverty levels increase in urban areas; presently 1 billion of the world's population lives in urban slums – overcrowded areas that are tied to low income of occupants and inadequate access to water, proper housing, and funds for building, education and healthcare. Moreover, urbanization often disproportionately affects rural and indigenous populations negatively.

In this light, the discussion of maintaining sustainable development is important to consider. The Brundtland Commission has defined sustainable development as "[d]evelopment that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Focusing on sustainable development is essential to maximize the potential of cities and minimize the potential negative impacts of urbanization. As stated in the ICPD's PofA, proper urbanization must be sustainable and balanced in order to ensure that individuals within an urban area can live in safe environments. Having population centers where many individuals live close to one another is one way to allow for better access to essential needs such as housing, sanitation, education, and healthcare. However, challenges exist for this form of sustainable urbanization. The UNFPA states that while most developed countries have developed urban areas, urbanization is heavily occurring in developing countries, and these countries often do not have enough materials available for urbanization to occur in a balanced manner. Accordingly, promoting sustainable development within urbanization necessitates additional resources so that urbanization occurs safely and effectively. Development must also consider the needs of different populations, and particularly promote gender equality and address economic disparity, in order to ensure that development will be balanced and long-lasting.

Women continue to be negatively and disproportionately impacted by poverty levels and often face barriers to full societal participation. Therefore, MDG 3 and its emphasis on Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women remains essentially linked to ensuring sustainable urban development. Urban centers can often provide more equitable opportunities in education, employment, political involvement, and community interactions for women than in rural areas. In addition, women can access healthcare and reproductive resources that improve quality of life and reduce unplanned pregnancies and communicable diseases that may not be as available in rural areas. The empowerment of women in urban areas is directly connected to the reduction of poverty, as well. In fact, the UN has found that the empowerment of women directly contributes to the overall economic, social, and political development of all communities. The UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) maintains a Sustainable Urban Development Network, known as SUD-Net, which focuses on cooperation between local, national, and regional groups, and has found that the participation of women is essential to sustainable settlement practices. However, it is important to note that as recorded in annual MDG reports, much still can be accomplished to ensure that women can equally participate in society and contribute to further sustainable development and economic prosperity.

Another consideration in understanding the relationship between urbanization and sustainable development is climate change. The proximity of many individuals living closely together in urban areas can greatly contribute to pollution and high use of energy resources, which in turn affects climate change; when the growth of cities is not controlled, the climate further suffers. Climate change can devastate urban populations through natural disasters, temperature fluctuations, and inadequate access to water. Additionally, cities in developing countries, including slums and other settlements like refugee camps (some of which have become cities in their own right, such as Dadaab in Kenya with 500,000 inhabitants), are most prone to such disasters, often making the devastation even greater. An example of the latter provided recently by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is of Latin America and the Caribbean; the area has experienced a 1.3% reduction of population growth in the region but a concurrent urban population increase of 300%. The combination of climate change and urbanization has led to a lack of water resources for citizens in the region. In situations such as this, Member States have a unique opportunity in crafting urban planning policies to develop urban centers in a manner that can reduce the impact of cities on the environment. In fact, many studies have determined that some cities, particularly in developed countries, have smaller per person carbon footprints because residents are more likely to use public transportation, live in apartments with lower resource use, and have other habits that contribute to lower carbon emissions. This means there is great potential for urbanization to also help address climate change. Effective methods include mitigation, or reducing greenhouse gasses; improving urban resources to combat disasters; and supporting alternative technological advances.

Two efforts created by UN-HABITAT to promote both the empowerment of women and overall sustainable development in urbanization that have been employed in the Lake Victoria area of Africa within the last decade. Lake Victoria is a region within Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania that has quickly urbanized. UN-HABITAT has promoted its Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative (LVWATSAN) since 2004, to ensure that those living in poverty in the region have access to water and sanitation, while also targeting the reduction of pollution in Lake Victoria itself. LVWATSAN also has incorporated an element of gender equality in its efforts. In 2008, UN-HABITAT, along with the Uganda Environmental Protection Forum and a Tanzanian non-governmental organization, began providing microcredit loans to women to provide better and more hygienic sanitation techniques, as women in the region are the primary providers for sanitation within their families. This and other LVWATSAN efforts have contributed to sustainable urban development on multiple levels – water access has improved to poor populations, sanitation facilities have increased, diseases associated with poor sanitation can now be avoided, and women are empowered. Thus, development occurs in a sustainable manner, which ultimately decreases the potential consequences of climate change.

Urbanization remains a pertinent topic to the international community and the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review. Uncontrolled urbanization has many potential negative consequences, but conversely, sustainable urbanization that improves access to important necessities such as sanitation, healthcare, gender equality, and education can have an influential and positive impact on entire communities and can mitigate climate change. Through continued attention to ensuring that Member States have the resources to experience the positive elements of urbanization while minimizing the negative impacts of unsustainable development, the international community and the ICPD can improve the living conditions of urban populations and ensure that urbanization will be sustainable and effective for future generations.

III. Creating People-Centered Approaches and Including Civil Society

- How can relationships between different partners – civil society and individuals, governments, and the private sector – be strengthened within Member States and regions in order to ensure that international efforts can employ multiple levels of resources and institutional knowledge?
- How does the involvement of often-marginalized populations, including youth and women, contribute overall to the inclusion of people-centered approaches and the strength of civil society?

At a 2009 World Economic Forum, United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stated, "Our times demand a new definition of leadership – global leadership. They demand a new constellation of international cooperation – governments, civil society and the private sector, working together for a collective global good." In recent years, the international community has greatly accelerated its promotion and inclusion of individuals and non-governmental partners in matters and decisions of global significance. As countries become increasingly globalized,

these groups can play a pertinent role in the development of their local, national, regional, and international communities. These efforts can be described as people-centered approaches to development, allowing individuals to influence change on the economic, social, and political aspects of their communities. People-centered approaches are especially connected to civil society, which can be defined as the whole realm of interactions that occur outside of government or business as the "third sector" of society, like organizations such as advocacy groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are not directly related to governments but which participate in national and international conversations. Such advocacy groups and NGOs are considered civil society organizations (CSOs), which, through employing people-centered approaches, are able to positively contribute to and inform decision-making processes when allowed to collaborate with governments and governmental processes. The inclusion of civil society, CSOs, and people-centered approaches thus allows for the empowerment of individuals and the improvement of local, national, and regional communities.

Both people-centered approaches and the inclusion of civil society are central to the UN and the efforts of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). According to the ICPD, "Civil Society...plays an important advocacy role in advancing the Programme of Action as well as in delivering the objectives of ICPD, by implementing activities on the ground." When the ICPD initially met in 1994, its resulting Cairo Programme of Action (PofA) emphasized in Chapter XV that partners on multiple levels – governments, NGOs, communities, and private groups – must work together to address development, population, and environmental concerns, and that governments specifically must include civil society in decision-making. Civil society engagement was an important aspect of the ICPD+5, the ICPD at 10, and the ICPD/15 conversations and it remains an essential consideration in the current ICPD Beyond 2014 discussion. The particular emphasis for the ICPD Beyond 2014 is rights and development. People-centered approaches allow for the further encouragement of individuals and civil society partners to pursue their own rights while promoting increased development, because such approaches allow for more stakeholders to be included in decision-making processes. Chapter XV of the PofA further stressed the significance of including women in all levels of decision-making, identifying this as an area where civil society can play an important role. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which hosts the ICPD efforts, led a meeting of stakeholders on Moving Beyond 2014 in December 2011, and since has held many regional meetings of civil society stakeholders, as well as sessions for four parliamentarian groupings, organized by region: Africa and the Middle East, Asia, Inter-America, and Europe.

It is important to note that pursuing rights and development truly requires a partnership. General Assembly Resolution 65/243 (2011) noted that government involvement is crucial in this discussion and should also be emphasized. Indeed, Chapter XV of the PofA further established the best relationship between issues, stressing the need for governments and civil society to work together and coordinate efforts to ensure the maximum efficiency and ultimate success of attempted collaboration. Civil society partners can affect change in manners and ways that governments cannot, and governments have resources that may not be available to civil society members. Collaboration can promote the rights of citizens and the involvement of individuals within their local, national, and regional communities, while also providing potential access to transparency in decision-making at each level. While this is significant for all, it can be particularly empowering for women, who are often marginalized in participatory opportunities. An additional important method to increase efficiency and influence change is the further communication of NGOs with governmental and private partners and with one another. Effective cooperative efforts can ameliorate governmental distrust of citizens and particularly of activism, while promoting increased participation of citizens and societal trust in government processes, all while fostering communication and collaborative infrastructure.

Examples of international people-centered approaches and cooperation with governmental efforts reflect the efficacy of incorporating individuals as stakeholders in decision-making processes. At the ICPD+5 review, a roundtable was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, where the relationship between governments and civil society was extensively discussed as an integral aspect of the ICPD. UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Nafis Sadik emphasized at that meeting that each grouping of international partners – governments, NGOs and other CSOs, and private partners – have particular roles that they can exemplify and contribute to international efforts of all kinds. One undertaking that has exemplified the combination and collaboration of individual roles to reach an improved condition is the World Health Organization (WHO)-Health Action International (HAI) Africa Regional Collaboration for Action on Essential Medicines. Starting in 2002, the WHO-HAI Collaboration, which recognized that it is difficult to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) when as many as a one third of the world's population do not have equitable access to medication, began its initiative to provide essential medicines to individuals in Uganda,

Kenya, and Ghana. As it worked with governmental partners, the WHO, HAI, and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), this effort allowed for an increase of access to medicine within the region that more fully addressed the issue and provided suitable resources because of the multilateral and multi-partner approach employed. Furthermore, the WHO-HAI Collaboration reflects that partners often have similar goals, and can more completely maximize such goals by engaging in cooperative efforts.

A major aspect through which the UN has encouraged people-centered approaches and the inclusion of civil society is the increasing participation of youth and young adults in matters of international concern, and particularly in relation to the Beyond 2014 and post-2015 discussions. In 2013, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Ahmad Alhindawi as the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, and his Five-Year Action Agenda includes an emphasis on including women and youth. The inclusion of youth has also remained central to the ICPD Beyond 2014; the UNFPA has hosted "civil society and youth consultations" since 2011 as a main element of the Beyond 2014 initiative. The participation of youth not only provides for the inclusion of an additional perspective of stakeholders in decision-making processes, but also allows for the incorporation of an often-marginalized population and the earlier integration of the next generation of decision-makers. In 2012, five regional meetings were held on partnerships with civil society, and several of these meetings directly incorporated youth in the discussions of the meeting. At the regional meeting for Africa held in Accra, Ghana in March, youth composed most of the 100 participants who agreed to the Accra Call to Action, a document that mentioned the negative influences of youth marginalization and the need to "Promote and improve the capacity of civil society and youth about the ICPD beyond the 2014 review process." In Istanbul, Turkey, in April, CSO, professorial, and youth stakeholders collaborated to produce a post-2014 Action Plan. The Asia and Pacific regional meeting, held in Kuala Lumpur in May, included participation from activist populations young and old, who represented 27 Member States as they decided upon the resulting Kuala Lumpur Call to Action document. Common themes in these discussions included the need for continual involvement of CSO partners in decision-making, the protection of human rights and related access to rights such as employment and reproductive health, and the need for continual dialogue between national governments and CSOs.

The ideas discussed in regional meetings were further elaborated upon in December 2012, when the ICPD held the ICPD Global Youth Forum in Bali, Indonesia, from December 3-6. Over 600 stakeholders – including youth, NGO, governmental, and other participants – representing 180 Member States, as well as an additional 2,500 participants who contributed via the Internet, attended the ICPD Forum. Several days of discussions resulted in the *Bali Global Youth Forum Declaration*, a document meant to educate the Beyond 2014 environment. Resulting recommendations of the *Declaration* include attention to proactive health efforts, educational services, youth rights in the context of families and health, employment rights, leadership and decision-making involvement and empowerment, and the partnership needed with governmental partners in upholding the recommendations.

The ICPD Global Youth Forum highlights the successful conversations and actions that can occur when partners work together for international improvement and when people-centered approaches and civil society are adopted and employed throughout national and global communities. It also provides one example of the conversations that still need to be integrated throughout many aspects of international efforts – integrating civil society and people-centered approaches more fully in communities, countries, regions, and throughout UN processes including the MDGs and the next global development framework. The inclusion of women, youth, and other marginalized groups can substantially increase the efficacy of global conversations and decisions. This matter will continue as an important topic within the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review, as much remains to be done to ensure that people-centered approaches and civil society can actively make a difference in the lives of global citizens.

Annotated Bibliography

History of the International Conference on Population and Development

International Conference on Population and Development. (2012). *ICPD Beyond 2014 and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda.* Retrieved May 17, 2013, from: http://icpdbeyond2014.org/about/view/14-icpd-beyond-2014-and-the-post-2015-development-agenda.
> *This Web site contains information on the post-2015 development agenda for the Millennium Development Goals as it relates to the upcoming the ICPD Beyond 2014 review. Details about the UN Special Task*

Team and how it reports to the UN are located here. Also, a PowerPoint presentation on the ICPD Beyond 2014 and the post-2015 agenda is available for use from this Web site.

United Nations General Assembly. (1999, November 8). *Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.* Retrieved May 16, 2013, from: http://undocs.org/A/RES/S-21/2.

> *This resolution is the result of the ICPD+5 review and it contains specific actions for Member States to facilitate productive execution of the ICPD Programme of Action. Five years after the adoption of the Programme of Action, the ICPD+5 review showed that progress had been made in population and development issues. Statistics on the then-current progress are noted alongside specific goals for governments and Member States to achieve. These statistics and actions not only show progress but also highlight the areas of weakness in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.*

United Nations Population Fund. (1994). *Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.* Retrieved May 16, 2013, from: http://undocs.org/A/CONF.171/13/Rev.1.

> *The Programme of Action is the result of the ICPD 1994. It encompasses all aspects of the relationship between international development and population and specifically presents a new approach to this relationship. Focusing on the empowerment of women, gender equality, and maternal health, the Programme of Action outlines objectives and actions for Member States to achieve healthy population growth and foster international development. This document was instrumental in the creation of the Millennium Development Goals, and serves as a foundational document for the ICPD Beyond 2014.*

United Nations Population Fund. (2013). *Master Plans for Development: How the ICPD Programme of Action supports the MDGs.* Retrieved May 16, 2013, from: http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/MDGs/MDGs-ICPD.

> *This UNFPA Web site outlines how the ICPD Programme of Action supports the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The UNFPA directly addresses five of the eight MDGs and supports countries in all eight MDGs. On this Web site, each MDG is broken down and given examples as to how to reach the goal. Useful links to UNFPA Web sites concerning each MDG are also found within the summaries.*

I. Promoting Maternal Health in Developing Countries

United Nations Children's Fund. (2013). *Goal: Improve Maternal Health.* Retrieved May 17, 2013, from: http://www.unicef.org/mdg/index_maternalhealth.htm.

> *UNICEF provides humanitarian aid to mothers and children in developing countries. This Web site gives statistics of maternal mortality, infant mortality, and HIV/AIDS mother-child transmissions. It recognizes the importance of having healthy mothers and healthy children. UNICEF names and explains how it is specifically addressing the issues concerning maternal health, such as providing emergency pre-and post-natal care, supporting countries in reducing mother-to-child HIV transmission, and sending girls to school.*

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division. (2012) *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2012.* Retrieved June 27, 2013, from: http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/reports.shtml.

> *This report gives some of the most recent data on each region's progress in accordance to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Each of the eight MDGs is broken down statistically by sub-topics affecting the overall goals. For example, MDG 5 data notes teenage pregnancy rates, number of skilled workers present at delivery, and antenatal care frequency. The overall target for MDG 5.A is marked for each region. According to this report, all regions are short of meeting the target.*

United Nations Foundation. (2012). *The H4+ Frequently Asked Questions.* Retrieved May 17, 2013, from: http://www.everywomaneverychild.org/resources/h4/faqs.

> *This Web site is the frequently asked questions section of the Health 4+ site. Here, the Health 4+ partnership is explained in detail. The Health 4+ partnership explains its "added value," in that each organization and agency brings its own expertise to the topic of maternal and child health. Information such as financial donors and partners, countries in which Health 4+ operates, and current progress can be found on this Web site. This is an important resources as it is a lead partner in the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2010). *Report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on Preventable Maternal Mortality and Morbidity and Human Rights.* Retrieved June 27, 2013, from: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/14session/A.HRC.14.39.pdf.
> *This report is the result of a thematic study on maternal health and human rights. This report states that maternal health is a human rights issue, as well as a development issue. Topics such as discrimination and gender equality in terms of maternal mortality are discussed. Since the ICPD bases its work from a rights approach, this document is important to extending that mission.*

United Nations Population Fund. (1994). *Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development*. Retrieved May 17, 2013, from: http://undocs.org/A/RES/S-21/2.
> *Focusing on the issues surrounding women, Chapter VIII of the ICPD Programme of Action outlines how Member States can properly address and improve maternal health. It defines specific benchmarks for progress, according to levels of maternal mortality rates, and places emphasis on reaching these goals by 2014. Sub-topics and precise measures towards action are also listed within Chapter VIII.*

United Nations Population Fund. (2011). *ICPD at 15 Report: Looking Back, Moving Forward.* Retrieved May 17, 2013, from: http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/7236.
> *This publication documents the process of the ICPD review, as well as progress made, recommendations for further actions, and upcoming issues to be addressed. Within each section of the ICPD Programme of Action reviewed at the ICPD/15, progress and recommendations are reported by region, highlighting examples from specific countries. This publication is a great resource for collective information on progress according to the ICPD Programme of Action.*

World Health Organization. (2012). *Maternal Mortality*. Retrieved May 17, 2013, from: http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/.
> *The WHO is a UN Specialized Agency that handles public health issues on the international level. This Web site outlines facts and statistics about maternal mortality, as well as current progress towards reducing the maternal mortality rate. On this page, the WHO notes the reasons why women do not receive the care they need: lack of adequate medical staff, poverty, lack of awareness, and other issues of concern. The WHO's response to this issue include setting standards, providing support, and offering proven guidance within its expertise.*

II. Capitalizing on Urbanization for Development

International Conference on Population and Development. (2012). *ICPD Beyond 2014 and the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda.* Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://icpdbeyond2014.org/about/view/14-icpd-beyond-2014-and-the-post-2015-development-agenda.
> *The ICPD and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are closely linked, and this Web site provides information on the ties that exist between their two efforts. It also specifically elaborates on how they are linked as the global community shifts from its original goals to a discussion post-2014 and post-2015. The ICPD Beyond 2014 offers this resource as an explanation of how the goals of the ICPD were tied into the MDGs, and how the current coordination efforts between the two sets of goals are taking place. It also provides a process map and a PowerPoint presentation that illustrate the ICPD-MDG relationship and continuing efforts related to international goals surrounding these topic areas.*

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (2012, March 14). *Urbanization, Globalisation and Climate Change Are Creating New Challenges to Water Management in the Region of Latin America and the Caribbean.* Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/urbanization_globalisation_and_climate_change_are_creating_new_challenges_to_water_management_in_the_region_of_latin_america_and_the_caribbean/.
> *Many UN bodies have discussed the connection between urbanization and climate change, and, in this article, UNESCO provides a case study of a specific region affected by climate change: the Latin American and Caribbean region. Accordingly, this article is informational in understanding the pressures on urban and rural communities as a result of climate change, and how Member States and the international community are attempting to more fully address such concerns. This document will provide additional*

information about the dangers of climate change within the topic of urbanization and alternative reactions to securing sustainable urbanization.

United Nations Population Fund. (2004). *Master Plans for Development*. Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development/ICPD10/pid/5094.
> *This Web site is very helpful in understanding the outcomes of the ICPD at 10 conference in 2004. It provides the official conference-wide outcomes documents, as well as records of the global, regional, parliamentarian, intergovernmental, and non-governmental meetings and individual outcomes from each of those meetings. The records listed here provide a further understanding of the key issues of the ICPD at 10 and how they tie into the original ICPD Programme of Action, as well as current ICPD efforts.*

United Nations Population Fund. (2007). *Women's Empowerment and Well-being: The Pillars of Sustainable Cities.* Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2007/english/chapter_2/womens_empowerment.html.
> *The empowerment of women is directly connected to sustainable development, including within urban centers, as women often directly have access to more equitable participation in city environments. This report by the UNFPA, which is divided into several sections focusing on different elements of female empowerment and urban development, discusses the contributions of women to urban societies and how cities can foster such development. Topics discussed include education, employment, property ownership, community involvement, and reproductive health.*

United Nations Human Settlements Programme. (2009, February 17). *UN-HABITAT Launches Project to Improve Sanitation Facilities for Poor Women in Lake Victoria Region*. Retrieved April 27, 2013, from: http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=6213&catid=5&typeid=6.
> *The Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative has made a major impact on water, sanitation, and gender equality in Africa's Lake Victoria region shared by three African countries. This article particularly highlights its microcredit loan program, developed in 2008, and its efforts to provide hygienic sanitation facilities to women, men, and children living near Lake Victoria. This article also highlights the particular challenges facing women in the Lake Victoria region and discusses how the empowerment of women can lead to overall sustainable development and the reduction of poverty.*

United Nations Human Settlements Programme. (2011). *Cities and Climate Change: Policy Directions*. Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getElectronicVersion.aspx?nr=3085&alt=1.
> *UN-HABITAT is a helpful organization in studying urbanization and development, as it often discusses the effects of urbanization. In this report, UN-HABITAT analyzes several aspects of the climate change discussion, including an overview of the relationship between climate change and urban populations, policy decisions, and how sustainable development can delay climate change and lead to overall development internationally.*

WomenWatch. (2010). *Gender Equality for Better Cities and a Better World.* Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/urban/.
> *Given the significance of empowering women as a method for development, this Web site by WomenWatch proves to be an effective tool in understanding the relationship between gender equality and sustainable development. The Web site provides statistical and analytical overviews to the topic of gender equality and urban development. It also lists a comprehensive history, through 2010, of the development of international precedence on the topic of women and urbanization, including links to UN resolutions and publications that give a wealth of pertinent information on this issue.*

III. Creating People-Centered Approaches and Including Civil Society

Druce, N. (2008). *Government, Civil Society and WHO Partnership: A Catalyst for Better Access to Medicines: The Case of the WHO-HAI Africa Regional Collaboration for Action on Essential Medicines*. Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://apps.who.int/medicinedocs/documents/s16565e/s16565e.pdf.
> *The topic of people-centered approaches and including civil society is often conducted with a theoretical approach, but in actuality, the real proof behind civil society inclusion is based within actual examples of multi-partner collaboration internationally. Accordingly, the WHO-Health Action International Africa*

(WHO-HAI) Regional Collaboration for Action on Essential Medicines is a useful example of how such partnerships can influence real change. This document details the efforts of the WHO-HAI Collaboration, providing specific information on its partners, how it was organized, and what its results have been.

International Conference on Population and Development. (2012). *Bali Global Youth Forum Declaration*. Retrieved April 27, 2013, from: http://icpdbeyond2014.org/uploads/browser/files/bali_global_youth_forum_declaration.pdf.

The recently held ICPD's Global Youth Forum in December 2012 illustrates the increasingly pertinent international discussions on including civil society in national and global efforts, and that the inclusion of youth in such conversations is an influential aspect of people-centered approaches. The resulting document of the Forum was the Bali Global Youth Forum Declaration*, which is separated into five final recommendations: Staying Healthy; Comprehensive Education; Families, Youth Rights, Well-being and Sexuality; The Right to Decent Work; and Leadership and Meaningful Youth Participation. This document is significant because it represents one of the most recent and significant efforts of the current ICPD Beyond 2014 discussion.*

International Conference on Population and Development. (2012). *The Role of Civil Society*. Retrieved April 27, 2013, from: http://icpdbeyond2014.org/about/view/11-the-role-of-civil-society.

The ICPD maintains a Web site on the ICPD Beyond 2014 and its concentration on rights and development, which is a highly useful resource in understanding the evolution of the ICPD, particular issues currently emphasized, and the discussion of what will occur with the ICPD Beyond 2014. This particular page of the Web site provides a discussion of the definition of civil society as related to the ICPD. It also provides information about current efforts to include civil society organizations (CSOs) in the ICPD Beyond 2014, and it lists many of the recent meetings held for CSOs, as well as for parliamentarians. The Web site also lists links to the resulting documents of various regional meetings.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (N.D.) *Integrated Civil Society Organizations System*. Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://esango.un.org/civilsociety/login.do.

Civil society organizations (CSOs), such as NGOs and advocacy groups, play an important role in informing decision-making processes. The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) maintains this Web site for CSOs to communicate with one another and with DESA. It provides searchable information on organizations by region, fields of activity, types of organization, and other information on how CSOs are composed and how they operate. This Web site also links to the UN's associated CSO-Net, ECOSOC's Civil Society Network.

United Nations General Assembly. (2011, April 5). *Resolution 65/234*. Retrieved April 27, 2013, from: http://icpdbeyond2014.org/uploads/browser/files/ungass_res_65_243.pdf.

General Assembly Resolution 65/234, established at an April 2011 meeting of the UN GA, is the resolution that stated a post-2014 discussion should exist on the goals of the ICPD towards population, development, and the environment. The perambulatory section of the resolution provides international precedence and context on the ICPD, while the operative clauses formally call for the extension of the ICPD and its Programme of Action after 2014, the 20-year anniversary of the original ICPD conference. Resolution 65/234 also provides in-depth discussion of the roles between governments and civil society partners in affecting change and influential, educated decisions.

United Nations News Centre. (2013, January 17). *Secretary-General Appoints Young Jordanian As His Envoy on Youth*. Retrieved May 23, 2013, from: http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=43944#.UZ7t6oLvOOs.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has made a major consideration of his Five-Year Action Agenda the issue of incorporating youth into the post-2015 conversation. As such, he has recently emphasized the importance of this incorporation by appointing the UN's first Envoy on Youth. This article explains the appointment of Mr. Alhindawi and his responsibilities as the Envoy on Youth. The appointment of an Envoy on Youth also emphasizes the importance of youth in civil society approaches to international and national issues. Understanding this appointment and the role of Mr. Alhindawi will be useful in helping delegates to understand how youth fit into the current UN framework and conversations.

United Nations Population Fund. (1999, July 27). *Policy-Making Too Important to Leave To Governments Alone, Dhaka Round Table Told.* Retrieved April 27, 2013, from:

http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development/dhaka_round_table_press_release6.

> *People-centered approaches and civil society considerations have been an integral part of the ICPD agenda since the original 1994 conference. This article, reporting on the ICPD+5 discussions in 1999, highlights conversations held on civil society integration and its direct impact on influencing change. It also provides useful comments from Dr. Nafis Sadik, then the UNFPA Executive Director, on the collaboration that should exist between different partners – including governments, civil society, and NGOs – in order to ensure ultimate success in efforts.*