

Code: CPD 1/1

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Seven Billion and Growing: The Role of Population Policies in Achieving Sustainable Development

1 *Recognizing* that unsustainable population growth can have major negative consequences, such as the
2 uncontrolled exploitation of resources,

3
4 *Taking into account* the framework brought forth by the International Conference on Population and
5 Development (ICPD), held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994 that set the basis for population policy development
6 worldwide,

7
8 *Emphasizing* the importance of Millennium Development Goals 3 through 8, and the need for continued
9 focus after 2015,

10
11 *Further Recognizing* Rio+ 20, A/CONF.216/L.1/44 and the need for multilateral solutions in conjunction
12 with local cooperation and civil society to strengthen the access and dissemination of technology and
13 education globally,

14
15 *Highlighting* the need for intergenerational dialogue, so young people to be involved in the building of
16 their communities as outlined by Rio+20, A/CONF.216/L.1/50,

17
18 *Understanding* that the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Global Training Program are vital to
19 the implementation of sexual health and family planning education initiatives,

20
21 *Reminds* all Member States that education and awareness play a central role in addressing population
22 development challenges,

23
24 *The Commission on Population and Development,*

- 25
26 1. *Encourages* Member States to recommit themselves to achieving the ICPD Programme of Action
27 goals and objectives, specifically those stated in Chapter four through seven regarding family
28 planning, empowerment of women and population growth, at the highest level;
- 29
30 2. *Strongly Urges* all Member States to cooperate and work through Global Training Programs in
31 creating a mobile learning brigade, made up of experts from different Member States that are
32 selected by participating governments, and set up educational clinics to train educators called
33 World Youth Sexual Educational Program (WYSEP) that focuses on:
- 34
35 a. Empowerment of women, child and maternal mortality, family planning, health and
36 sexual education;
- 37
38 b. Integrating gender awareness in its legal system and public policy and pursuing
39 development with the participation of women in a comprehensive, equal and
40 coordinated fashion;
- 41
42 c. Promoting the development of both men and women and ensure women's
43 advancement alongside economic and social progress;
- 44
45 3. *Further Urges* the subsequent creation of a scholarship program for young adults from
46 communities in participating Member States, willing to learn about best practices on family

45 planning and disease prevention strategies from partner countries which have developed effective
46 policies on population and development with the following structure:

- 47
- 48 a. Participants shall undergo an application process, so that those who show the highest
49 interest and motivation after evaluations and interviews, can be selected;
- 50 b. It is recommendable to select participants in the age range between 16 and 21, so that
51 younger generations feel comfortable with them and the diverse perspectives and
52 experiences of participants enrich the program;
- 53 c. Participants shall be selected by international experts that comprise the WYSEP group
54 and attend a program taught on the subject at a host university to be selected;
- 55 d. Upon completion of the program, participants will return to their communities to
56 share the knowledge they acquired at public events in schools and public places;
- 57 e. The curricular structure of the program should focus on sexual education and family
58 planning, prevention of diseases as Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), Malaria
59 and Tuberculosis, pre natal health care; gender equity;
- 60 f. Suggests that the program include a bidirectional component, in which students from
61 developed countries awarded with a scholarship can go to participant developing
62 countries in which they will learn about population development and related issues;
- 63 g. The program will take into consideration cultural, religious and individual Member
64 State's customs in their teachings;
- 65 h. Upon completion, workshops will be established by community leaders to promote
66 their teachings among their respective communities;
- 67
- 68 4. *Calls Upon* Member States to implement WYSEP on a global level, with the mobile learning
69 environment visiting a minimum of fifteen (15) participating countries in a year for a period of
70 one month in each country;
71
- 72 a. Destinations shall be determined on a regional basis;
- 73 b. WYSEP experts shall be assigned on the recommendations from regional
74 organizations;
- 75 c. Visits shall be simultaneous, with each WYSEP group rotating throughout countries
76 within its designated region;
- 77 d. WYSEP groups shall cooperate with host governments to establish clinics;
- 78 e. Experts shall follow a mandate established by the UN while visiting regions;
- 79
- 80 5. *Recommends* that funding will be provided voluntarily by governments and funding organizations
81 such as the Global Fund, the United Nations Population Fund Agency (UNFPA), World Health
82 Organization (WHO), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA);
83
- 84 6. *Requests* participant countries and institutions to maintain the support for the World Youth Sexual
85 Education Program, so that subsequent promotions can participate in the future;
86
- 87 7. *Emphasizes* the necessity of monitoring the progress of aforementioned implementation in
88 participant Member States by means of assessments executed at a biannual rate;
89
- 90 8. *Deplores* the ECOSOC to coordinate a meeting between the WHO and UNFPA in order to
91 establish assessment standards by 2014, with WYSEP representatives measuring the progress of
92 standards established by the WHO and UNFPA.
93

Code: CPD 1/2

Committee: Commission on Population Development

Subject: Seven Billion and Growing: the Role of Population Policy in Achieving Sustainability

1 *Having devoted attention* to the growing world population and the effect it has on our
2 global community's sustainability,

3

4 *Keeping in mind* that issues of population, development, and the environment require a
5 multilateral approach to reach comprehensive solutions, due to the current stigma
6 associated with family planning and contraceptive education,

7

8 *Emphasizing* the need for sexual education and child and maternal health care,

9

10 *Fully aware* that multilateral cooperation is an essential means in order to strengthen
11 global initiatives, and acknowledging that cooperation must include local participation,

12

13 *Recognizing* the need of achieving and sustaining the Millennium Development Goals
14 beyond 2015,

15

16 *Recalling* the Rio+ 20, *A/CONF.216/L.1/44* to enhance the accessibility to knowledge
17 globally,

18

19 *Further Recalling* the Optimum Population Trust (OPT) which analyses the risks of
20 population growth, teaches about sustainable environment habits, and advocates
21 reproductive health and family planning services such as sexual education,

22

23 *Having examined* the urgent need to bring population awareness to the center stage of
24 development to increase public knowledge on reproductive health and family planning a
25 robust global awareness campaign should be adopted,

26

27 *Applauding* the joint efforts of United Nations Development Programme and the Office
28 of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) to link human rights and
29 development concerns through the Assisting Communities Together (ACT) program
30 which distributes grants on a yearly basis based on specific thematic areas,

31

32 *Taking into account* the ICPD Programme of Action which establishes a twenty-year
33 program to provide universal access to family planning, sexual and reproductive health
34 rights, delivers gender equality and empowerment of women, supports sustainable
35 development, and combats environmental issues associated with population change,

36

37 *The Commission on Population and Development,*

38

39 1. *Endorses* actions towards the elimination of stigmas and misconceptions against
40 family planning and reproductive health to encourage increased public awareness
41 and support by encouraging increased communication and awareness by NGOs

- 42 and other relevant groups that may be accepted more receptively, such as groups
43 from neighboring states with successful programs and groups from states with
44 similar religious or cultural affiliations;
45
- 46 2. *Encourages* the establishment of the FRAME initiative, Family and Reproductive
47 Awareness with Multilateral Education, under the direction and guidance of the
48 Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs,
49 which aims to increase access to sexual and reproductive education:
50
 - 51 a. Suggests that FRAME focus its efforts on all levels of applicable
52 education to ensure a holistic approach to social, political, economic
53 and environmental challenges targeting sexual health; prevention and
54 spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs); child and maternal
55 health; and the impact of population growth on the environment;
56
 - 57 b. Local, regional, and state particularities will be respected and the
58 educational support provided by the FRAME initiative will not conflict
59 with social, cultural, or religious customs;
60
 - 61 c. Encourages south-south cooperation funding and the support of the
62 United Nations Population Fund (UNPF); however, Japanese
63 International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the United States of
64 America, have committed to provide the necessary funding;
65
 - 66 3. *Recommends* the creation of regional FRAME centres through the Population
67 Division of the UN Department of the Economic and Social Affairs, which will
68 coordinate local, regional, and international programs to encourage efficiency
69 through cooperation; FRAME regional centres will allow local and regional
70 community leaders to work closely with state and international leaders as well as
71 interested NGOs and CSOs;
72
 - 73 4. *Further recommends* that ECOSOC Regional Commissions with the cooperation
74 of the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
75 establish FRAME's regional centres in appropriate location to best serve the
76 region needs with a specific focus on the global south; population density,
77 maternal and child, and educational standards are factors we hope ECOSOC
78 considers, among other relevant factors;
79
 - 80 5. *Suggests* each FRAME centre be staffed with neutral international experts as
81 decided by Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social
82 Affairs;
83
 - 84 6. *Further recommends* that FRAME work in cooperation with the Department of
85 Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to identify high risk areas and challenges;
86 once risks and challenges have been identified, agents of FRAME will approach

- 87 appropriate community and regional leaders and interested parties to establish
88 suitable partnerships for the particular challenges identified by DESA;
89
- 90 a) Once suitable partnerships are established and goals are created for
91 particular communities and regions, partners are to submit an initial report
92 to FRAME which will outline agreed upon goals, a plan of action,
93 necessary funding, and an appropriate timeline;
94
 - 95 b) Upon receiving the preliminary report, FRAME will review the contents
96 with DESA to ensure that all problem areas are being addressed. Should
97 there be additional areas of concern, further partnerships will be
98 introduced to ensure a holistic plan is implemented;
99
 - 100 c) Based upon the plan submitted by each partner group, FRAME will
101 review the work of partnerships at regular intervals as outlined in the
102 preliminary report, but we recommend that follow ups should occur a
103 minimum of once a year. FRAME's role as mediator between partner
104 groups is to be an active one, in order to ensure that goals are being met, if
105 there is insufficient support provided through the partnership then
106 FRAME, with the help of DESA, will re-evaluate the action plan to better
107 facilitate the need of regional challenges;
108
 - 109 d) If necessary and appropriate, FRAME will continue to establish new
110 partnerships for local and regional leaders and interested parties to
111 appropriate NGOs, CSOs, and international bodies based upon need and
112 changing circumstances;
113
- 114 7. *Endorses* the creation of a global Population Awareness Campaign for Education
115 (PACE) to work under FRAME, in order to increase awareness of the adverse
116 impact of rapid population growth through:
117
- 118 b) Informing families of the economic and health benefits provided by
119 reproductive family planning, and the health benefits associated with smaller
120 family norms including reduced mortality rates, reiterating that spacing births
121 is an option for population policy that may benefit some states, encouraging
122 the merging of efforts in reproductive health with that of Sexually Transmitted
123 Infections (STIs) prevention and awareness, using appropriate forms of media
124 targeted to accommodate each state's specific access to media forms and
125 cultural attitudes towards population policy;
126
 - 127 c) The participation of various factors such as local and national governments
128 working in partnership with corporate bodies, regional Non-Government
129 Organizations (NGOs) , and other relevant advocacy groups in accordance
130 with the guidelines set forth by the ICPD and in respect to the state;
131

- 132 8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Program and the OHCHR to utilize
133 the ACT project to provide grants to Member States seeking to improve or create
134 sustainable population policies by setting the 2014-2015 theme as “Population
135 Dynamics and Environmental Sustainability” in conjunction with this we would
136 ask these organs to assist in the efforts of PACE;
137
- 138 9. *Affirms* that partnering the PACE campaign with the FRAME initiative eliminates
139 the stigma, promotes the issues, and needs through the campaign and allows
140 member states to implement new strategies through the initiatives;
141
- 142 10. *Welcomes* the commitment by all Member States to the ICPD Beyond 2014, with
143 the aim of renewed consensus and global commitment to the creation of a more
144 sustainable world.

The logo for NWMUN (Northwestern Model United Nations) is displayed in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters on a solid light blue rectangular background. The letters are evenly spaced and centered within the rectangle.

Code: CPD 1/3

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Seven Billion and Growing: The Role of Population Policy in Achieving Sustainability

1 *Recognizing* the importance and role that sexual health care, family planning and
2 reproductive prevention plays in population development and sustainability,

3

4 *Recalling* the 2010 Muskoka Initiative and the commitments several countries made during
5 the Muskoka Summit,

6

7 *Taking into account* that growing populations in developing countries demand modern and
8 efficient health infrastructure,

9

10 *Recalling* the London Summit on Family Planning organized in 2012, whose goal is to
11 enable an additional 24 million girls and women in the world poorest countries, who wish
12 to avoid an unintended pregnancy, to use voluntary family planning information, services
13 and supplies,

14

15 *Recalling* financial commitments and efforts made by several Member States to join the
16 efforts to guarantee the accomplishment of Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5,
17 “Reducing child mortality” and “Improving maternal health”, being examples of these the
18 US’ Global Health Initiative (\$63 billion in six years), France’s support to UNAIDS and
19 the World Health Organization (WHO) in Africa, the UK’s Department for International
20 Development support to maternal and child health initiatives in Central Asia amounting
21 several million dollars, Japan’s EMBRACE program; and others,

22

23 *Emphasizing* the importance of Millennium Development Goal 4 and 5, “Reducing child
24 mortality” and “Improving maternal health”, for the drafting of policies regarding
25 population and development,

26

27 *Emphasizing* the benefits of organizing further medical exchange programs, as that of the
28 World Health Organization (WHO) Internship Program, with which students pay to fulfill
29 an internship in different countries for a period between six weeks and three months,

30

31 *Noting with concern* the high fertility rates in rural areas of several regions and its lack of
32 effective and proper health care practices and facilities,

33

34 *Considering* that several countries already have the aforementioned programs domestically
35 but others lack them and would highly benefit from them,

36

37 *Fully aware* that international exchange programs can develop the global perspectives and
38 understanding of students participating in them,

39

40 *The Commission on Population and Development,*

41

42 1. *Emphasizes* the need of strengthening health practices in rural areas in developing
43 countries, especially focusing on combating child and mother mortality, through advice
44 and guidance provided by other developing and developed participating States;

45

46 2. *Notes* that the areas in need of urgent technical and technological assistance include:

47

a. Child and mother mortality prevention,

48

b. Treatment and prevention of diseases including infectious diseases,

49

c. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV;

50

d. Vaccines and antiretroviral medication;

51

52 3. *Encourages* Member States to participate in the creation of the Medical Exchange for
53 Population Development (MEPD) Program, in which students from medical faculties
54 will be sent in the rural areas of other countries to fulfill their last year of residency,
55 which would highly benefit rural communities and favor the sharing of best practices;

56

57 a. Students from developed and developing countries will be sent to communities
58 in rural areas of developed and developing countries to perform as doctors in
59 local medical centers, expand their knowledge and bring urgent medical
60 assistance to the communities;

61

b. Interested students will apply to MEPD through their university which would
62 then refer the selected applicants to the program;

63

c. Before travelling, students will receive general information on the host country
64 by representatives of the host government;

65

d. Participating students will stay in the host country for a period of one natural
66 year and will receive a stipend coming from the Fund, determined by cost of
67 living of the host country;

68

e. During the whole year of residence, a bidirectional flow of knowledge will
69 occur, so that students will train but will also receive understanding and
70 periodical accompaniment from local doctors or community care givers;

71

72 4. *Recognizes* that the period in which students remain in the communities represents an
73 opportunity to, besides providing medical help in host communities, focusing on raising
74 awareness on the importance of fostering maternal and child health in their
75 communities, bolster family planning and the use of contraceptive methods, when and
76 where applicable;

77

- 78 5. *Recommends* Member States to organize a MEPD Conference where knowledge
79 transfer about the aforementioned topics shall occur between medical students, UN
80 organizations, private entities and government representatives;
81
- 82 a. Upon their return, students will have to present a report for the Department of
83 Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) during the conference, with
84 recommendations on how to address rural health concerns and risks;
85
- 86 i. Topics to be discussed during the conference are those included in clause
87 two (2) of the present document, with the option of including additional
88 topics;
89
- 90 ii. The conference will include, not limiting it to, discussions between
91 authorities on new policies and strategies to combat maternal and child
92 mortality and a circuit of information and policy sharing;
93
- 94 b. The conference will be organized with the guidance of the World Health
95 Organization (WHO) and the International Foundation for Population and
96 Development (IFPD), as the later creates partnerships with governmental
97 institutions, international organizations, NGOs and representatives of the private
98 sector, so that logistics and resource mobilization occur swiftly and more
99 effectively;
100
- 101 6. *Suggests* that the MEPD Conference shall be held annually so that students returning
102 from the residence period can expose findings and experiences to the subsequent group
103 of students, for a more comprehensive understanding of the program, emphasizing that
104 the conference location shall be determined at the end of the precedent conference,
105 being the first to be organized in Geneva;
106
- 107 7. *Further Recommends* the creation of the MEPD Fund, which shall be administered by
108 the UNPFA for the financing of the project, for which participating Member States are
109 encouraged to deposit an amount equal to the 10% of their committed funding to the
110 UNPFA into the MEPD Fund;
111
- 112 8. *Further Urges* Member States, as well as UN organizations and agencies, to contribute
113 to the program by donating medical equipment, including contraceptive devices abiding
114 to local cultures;
115
- 116 9. *Strongly encourages* Member States to remain seized upon the matter.