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Documentation of the Simulation of the

## **Commission on Population and Development (CPD)\***

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**Conference B**

13 - 17 April 2025

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# Commission on Population and Development (CPD)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Chris Stansel
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Eli Sepulveda
<b>Chair</b>	Carolina Amarante

## Agenda

1. Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas
2. 30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
CPD/1/1	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	22 in favor, 3 against, 8 abstentions
CPD/1/2	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	23 in favor, 1 against, 9 abstentions
CPD/1/3	Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas	17 in favor, 4 against, 12 abstentions
CPD/2/1	30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	Adopted without a vote
CPD/2/2	30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	Adopted without a vote
CPD/2/3	30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	Adopted without a vote

## **Summary Report**

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

1. 30-Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.
2. Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

The session was attended by representatives of 47 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas”.

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 4 proposals covering a range of sub-topics, such as expansion of research regarding urbanization and climate change, an evidence-based approach to urban planning, and the strengthening of existing data collection databases and artificial intelligence. Delegates specifically discussed the matter of funding for the recommendations made in new and existing programs. The atmosphere was collaborative, and delegates engaged in productive discussions throughout the session. By Tuesday afternoon, the Dais received 3 proposals from the body.

On Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following the voting procedure. The resolutions represented a range of issues, including migration patterns, urban infrastructure and planning, and data collection to deepen research. Delegates approved recommendations for the United Nations Population Fund and on entrepreneurship, including proposals for tax relief and collaborating with the International Labour Organisation.



**Code:** CPD/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Understanding* the information and financial gap between developed Member States and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that may lead to poorly optimized or unsustainable development plans,

*Acknowledging* the targets laid out by Sustainable Development Goals 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), which address the creation of cities and infrastructure that are suitable for rapidly growing populations,

*Recalling* the increase in urban area population from 751 million to 4.2 billion between 1950 and 2018, as noted by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), and the increasing need for sustainable infrastructure in response to this fact,

*Appreciating* the work done by the Green Climate Fund in addressing the lack of UN programs which are explicitly tasked with promoting green urban development in LDCs and developing Member States,

*Deeply appreciative* of the work being done by the UN DESA Program to translate policy frameworks into multiple languages to foster international cooperation and inclusion without barriers,

*Emphasizing the importance* of South-South cooperation in the creation of a system that supports sustainable urbanization across the Global South as exemplified by the collaborative Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), UN-Habitat, and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO sub regional workshops on developing climate disaster resilient infrastructure,

*Remembering* the principles outlined in the UN-Habitat Climate Action Plan 2022–2025, which emphasize integrating low-emission and climate-resilient strategies into urban planning to mitigate the environmental impact of growing cities,

*Highlighting* the information gap caused by a lack of equitable access to internet connectivity, digital education, and e-government services for LDCs, caused by poor technical infrastructure from underfunding, as highlighted by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers in 2023,

*Alarmed by* poor waste management in developing peri-urban and urban areas due to poor trash collection and recycling programs,

*Noting the success* of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) “Youth, education, and environment program” in cultivating a new generation of environmentally conscious leaders, and empowering them to take action against these issues,

*Appreciating the success* of UN-Habitat’s New Urban Agenda (NUA), which works closely with local governments on developing sustainable urbanization plans,

*Recognizing* the importance of international conferences such as the UN-Habitat III Conference in ensuring LDCs are involved in discussions of sustainable urban planning, while also acknowledging possible financing gaps to the plans discussed,

*Concerned with* the significant environmental impact of the construction industry, which is responsible for approximately one-third of global waste as well as 40% of global carbon emissions,

*Noting with concern* the significant lack of access that peri-urban areas have to infrastructure that satisfies their needs, such as internet connection and suitable road access, which then leads to the development of unsustainable and unstable urban areas,

*Conceding* that LDCs may not be equipped to support and maintain modern green infrastructure, and may be held to different standards regarding emissions and sustainability goals,

*Reminding* Member States of the efficacy of NUA and the importance of the preservation of agricultural lands during urban expansion,

*Commends* local initiatives that convert urban waste into usable materials or energy by giving companies that prioritize using sustainable materials a competitive edge in tenders,

1. *Proposes* an expert council of city planners, scientists studying urbanization, and climate scientists suggested by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and approved by the UNESCO, and overseen collaboratively by both bodies to work with any Member States who request their aid in the development of:
  - a. A continuous program ensuring nations have access to experts daily to ensure accessibility to sustainable development and urbanization, to meet in a committee once a year;
  - b. A global review of existing solutions to the challenges of urban development, and the establishment of a global toolkit for the development of existing and emerging urban centers;
  - c. Programs to revitalize existing infrastructure to be more sustainable for their rate of population growth;
  - d. Public-private partnerships to develop sustainable infrastructure systems, including waste treatment plants and water recycling facilities;
  - e. Sustainable urban development plans for new cities that are being developed;
  - f. Improvements to existing infrastructure to ensure suitable climate resilience in the face of disaster;
2. *Supports* the creation of a program financed by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and managed by the Population Division of UN-DESA with a variable budget depending on the number of beneficiary Member States, with the goals of:
  - a. Researching, identifying, and consulting with Member States with rapidly growing urban centers on sustainable urban planning to:
    - i. Develop plans to upzone their established and growing population centers;
    - ii. Predict areas that may experience irregular increases in population growth;
    - iii. Advise city planners on best practices for sustainable development;
  - b. Monitoring progress on sustainable urban development goals in Member States receiving support through UN-Habitat, ensuring accountability;

- c. Encouraging data and Knowledge sharing initiatives, such as but not limited to Projects connecting initiatives as well as Urban Planning summits and conferences;
- 3. *Advocates for* the expansion of the UN-DESA program in collaboration with UNESCO to address the translation of relevant academic literature in the fields of urban development and sustainability through:
  - a. A program to collect academic literature in relevant fields of urban development and sustainable urbanization into a database;
  - b. The creation of a translation committee to translate academic and policy resources into major languages, including but not limited to English, French, Chinese, Spanish, and Arabic;
  - c. Fostering collaboration amongst existing mass translation initiatives;
- 4. *Advocates for* the expansion of the UN-DESA program in collaboration with UNESCO to address the translation of relevant academic literature in the fields of urban development and sustainability through:
  - a. A program to collect academic literature in relevant fields of urban development and sustainable urbanization into a database;
  - b. The creation of a translation committee to translate academic and policy resources into major languages, including but not limited to English, French, Chinese, Spanish, and Arabic;
- 5. *Suggests* Member States consider the implementation of climate-resilient infrastructure in urban and peri-urban areas, such as:
  - a. Sustainable infrastructure, including green roofs and permeable pavements;
  - b. Decentralized renewable energy systems, especially in regions vulnerable to climate change;
  - c. Enhanced collaboration with the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) under the General Assembly Fifth Committee and UN-Habitat to provide technical assistance, data tools, and funding access to cities seeking to align urban growth with environmental sustainability goals;
- 6. *Encourages* Member States to develop regional aquaponics hubs in peri-urban areas to facilitate circular economies between local producers and vulnerable people to:
  - a. Motivate the expansion of “green buildings”, which incorporate vegetation on roofs and within the building to respond to the growing demand for fresh food;
  - b. Create environmentally sustainable jobs for migrant populations;
  - c. Support climate resilience through the use of solar-panel systems, rainwater or seawater collectors, and flood-resistant infrastructure;
- 7. *Endorses* the creation of Green Growth Corridors in peri-urban areas, which would:
  - a. Expand access to affordable housing, renewable energy, and access to essential services;
  - b. Help cities meet their Paris Agreement targets;
  - c. Preserve green spaces and encourage walkability;

- d. Promote the adoption of city-specific zoning arrangements aimed at green space preservation and biodiversity preservation at a municipal level;
- 8. *Supports* the development of community-based environmental education programs in urban and peri-urban areas to:
  - a. Raise awareness on sustainable living practices and waste reduction;
  - b. Encourage public participation in local decision-making on urban expansion;
  - c. Build the capacity of youth and grassroots organizations to lead environmentally friendly advocacy;
- 9. *Brings forward* plans for a program body, to be referred to as the Sustainable Habitat and Integrated Environmental Land Defense (SHIELD), an international committee that focuses on review, implementation, and voluntary oversight of urbanization expansion focusing on the protection of natural resources and biodiversity in rural and peri-urban areas, while acknowledging growing urbanization, through:
  - a. An international committee that focuses on review, implementation, and voluntary oversight of urbanization expansion;
  - b. Focusing on the preservation of environmental biodiversity of rural and peri-urban areas, particularly those housing endangered or region-specific species;
  - c. Prompting the adoption of an agreement to establish terms for ethical investment in LDCs by private interest groups in collaboration with United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
  - d. Funding received from the UNFPA in partnership with UNEP in order to ensure that growing populations are maintained in an environmentally conscious manner;
- 10. *Proposes* a conference on Investment in Global Urban Development hosted by the UN Council for Trade and Development and the Population Division of UN-DESA, to be held in 2030 to address the future direction of bilateral and multilateral funding for sustainable urban development in LDCs through:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to renegotiate existing investment programs and agreements to prioritize sustainable infrastructure and human development;
  - b. Calling for Member States to collaborate on projects that address growing needs for energy, transportation, communication, and public health infrastructure;
  - c. Prompting the adoption of a binding agreement to establish terms for ethical investment in LDCs by private interest groups in collaboration with UNCTAD;
  - d. Collaborating with existing international development programs and third-party interest groups to promote investment in critical infrastructure development for LDCs;
- 11. *Proposes* Member States consider incentivizing the use of recycled and locally sourced building materials in urban construction projects by creating certification programs awarded to companies that use locally sourced and recycled materials.



**Code:** CPD/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Reconfirming* our commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which entails a global action plan to achieve peace and prosperity for people and the planet through 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030,

*Recognizing* SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities),

*Guided by* SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), which promotes sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,

*Emphasizing* the importance of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) (Habitat III), implemented in 2016, and responsible for a global framework that promotes sustainable urban development,

*Noting* that the creation of job opportunities in rural and peri-urban areas can improve the quality of life and achieve a sustainable population distribution pattern,

*Deeply alarmed* by the current projection of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), which states that the urban population worldwide will increase by around 20% in the next 25 years,

*Expressing its grave concern* about the persistent gap apparent between available data and its integration into effective urban planning and policy-making as identified by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED),

*Acknowledging* that urban and peri-urban areas are increasingly affected by rapid population growth, with Africa's urban population tripling by 2050 and internal migration accounting for one-third of urban expansion in developing countries, according to the 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects,

*Noting with concern* the gaps in population datasets such as the UN DESA World Population Policies dataset, the failures of datasets such as this to address local needs of individual Member States, as well as the need for an interactive platform to allow Member States to engage with modern population policies,

*Pointing out* the work that has been done on the Second United Nations Global Sustainable Transport Conference in regards to urban and peri-urban areas,

*Draws attention* to the fact that many Member States face similar issues in regards to urbanization and may not have the resources to research or learn about existing solutions,

*Addressing the need* for a platform for all Member States to communicate policies and foster global cooperation on developing effective local policies to address rapid urbanization,

*Understanding* that artificial intelligence is an important tool in addressing unsustainable urbanization, as well as the need to improve the quality and accuracy of data in order to reduce statistical biases,

*Expecting* that increased private investment and regional cooperation are essential to modernizing infrastructure and promoting economic stabilization in urban areas,



*Bearing in mind* the disparities in transportation systems between the global north and south as highlighted by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), especially the urgent need to expand basic infrastructure access in developing regions,

*Deeply concerned* that climate-related disasters, including floods, displaced over 43 million people globally between 2010 and 2020, with urban and peri-urban areas facing disproportionately high vulnerability as reported by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC),

*Aware* of the ability of welfare systems to allow impoverished citizens to pursue economic growth, promotes an overall benefit to the global economy as reported by the Washington Center for Economic Growth,

*Concerned* about the often occurring mismatch between local needs and national urban planning frameworks, reported by UN-Habitat,

*Affirming* the importance of international conferences such as the United Nations Statistics Division to measure urban expansion and land-use change,

*Repeats* the impactful work done by the global micro lending initiative and local initiatives like the Grameen bank, primarily focusing on women by using peer-group monitoring to collect returns with an astonishing rate of 98%,

Underlining the ultimate goal of enterprise formalization initiatives, also promoted by the International Labor Organisation (ILO), to create more and better jobs, reduce poverty, and address marginalisation of those who are especially vulnerable to the most serious decent work deficits in the informal economy,

*Expressing its appreciation* of the success of the “creating job opportunities for all” a project of the International Labor Organisation (ILO) that created more than 960 jobs opportunities in the Republic of North Macedonia, focusing on three main outputs: technical expertise and financial support through self-employment program, support to growth of micro and small enterprises through new technologies and practices to enable quality job creation and partnerships establishment with local actors result in job activation,

*Taking into account* the Public-Private Partnership Resource Center (PPPRC), an initiative of the World Bank aimed at helping governments develop and implement PPP's and using the PPP's framework to promote gender equality and empowerment of women, such as the PPP Gender toolkit 2024 initiative, promoted by the World Bank, the Global Infrastructure Facility, and The Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) serve for creation of gender responsive PPP's,

1. *Recommends* the development of an inter-agency collaboration mechanism between existing UN organs such as UN-Habitat, the statistics, Population and Economic Analysis & Policy Division under UN DESA as well as UN Global Pulse, for the implementation of a technical advisory and coordination initiative entitled Planning with Resilient Evidence-based Data and Intelligent City Tools (PREDICT) which shall:
  - a. Support city governments in applying an evidence-based and decentralised approach of urban planning by:
    - i. Using AI prediction models, such as, but not limited to, the publicly available AI Alliance project Modelling Urban Growth (MUG);
    - ii. Facilitating cooperation between local and city governments, research entities, and companies;

- iii. Acting as a project manager and coordination hub that is connecting experts, such as, but not limited to, data specialists, policy makers, lawyers, and on the ground implementers, while overseeing project design, milestones, and long term evaluation;
    - iv. Facilitating continuously updating urbanisation forecasts, based on but not limited to the UN Habitat Urban Indicators Database, for requesting city governments, including how the city will grow and which facilities are needed;
    - v. Collecting best practices about the technical and political implementation of Urban forecasts to continuously increase efficiency and documentation efforts;
    - vi. Enabling local and city governments to interpret policy outputs as well as helping identify biases within the models in order to make informed decisions on the basis of the models;
  - b. Develop standards for organisations that design AI prediction models to access data in accordance with national and international data protection laws, adhering to industry best practices and privacy needs of countries with oversight from the UN-Habitat Governing Council (GC);
  - c. Start with set-up of the PREDICT subdivision, taking one year, followed by a pilot taking as long as needed to reach a proper accuracy threshold set by experts, resulting in every requesting city being able to access support in evidence-based urban planning;
  - d. Ask for funding from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) while minimizing budget constraints through exploring partnerships with development banks as well as integrating PREDICT into existing UN infrastructure, thereby reducing the need to build new institutional frameworks from scratch;
2. *Encourages* UNFPA to strengthen existing data collection systems, urban advisory work, and project collaboration initiatives by:
- a. Empowering willing Member States to assess current data formats, identify local data needs, and define quality thresholds necessary for effective population-related policy-making in urban and peri-urban areas, through creating comprehensive studies with DESA;
  - b. Developing the capacity to establish real-time data systems and interoperable data-sharing platforms, particularly at sub-national and municipal levels;
3. *Supports* creating an interactive knowledge platform titled Urban Insight (UI), financed by UNFPA, designed to:
- a. Facilitate bilateral and multilateral exchange between an open source group of researchers of experiences and solutions, and connect communities facing similar demographic and urbanization challenges;
  - b. Document and share existing and ongoing projects such as the Urban Indicators Database, which collects data on Urban population trends, open spaces and green areas, urban transport, and many more;
  - c. Leverage emerging technologies, including big data analytics and artificial intelligence, to enhance forecasting, service delivery, and planning in urban contexts;

4. *Decides* to host regular UI stakeholder summits biannually, in collaboration with UNFPA and UN-Habitat, and relevant partners to:
  - a. Review the best practices shared on the platform to support evidence-based urban policy development;
  - b. Connect Member States with similar issues who may not have many opportunities to participate in data sharing;
  - c. Demonstrate the success of the program to non-stakeholder Member States in an effort to recruit more stakeholders into the program;
5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement a set of policies to promote entrepreneurship and business opportunities in peri-urban areas and rural areas, that would have an incisive social impact, such as, but not limited to, job creation, local economic development, and improved training opportunities, policies such as:
  - a. Considering tax relief, land incentives, and co-investment schemes for business investing in peri-urban and rural areas;
  - b. Collaborating and relying on the support of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which is involved in many projects which are financed by the organization itself in collaboration with the governments of the Member States;
  - c. Highly recommending Member States to comply with the framework set by Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, a UN framework implemented by many Participating Agencies including FAO, UNEP, ILO, UNFPA, IOM, UNIDO, ITU, WFP, UNDP, the accelerator, inter alia, addresses the challenges arising from population growth from a work perspective, proposing integrated policies to manage the ongoing demographic transformations;
  - d. Providing for support programs and mentorship in peri-urban centers and rural areas by supporting the establishment of business incubators, which is a program that gives very early-stage companies access to mentorship, investors, and other support to help them get established, to:
    - i. Develop skill training programs aligned with local markets' needs;
    - ii. Empower women and girls with work opportunities and educational programs promoted by Member States to promote their work skills;
  - e. Strengthening governance and institutional support, such as a peri-urban development agency or task force to coordinate multi-sector efforts, ensure inclusive planning consultation with local communities and business leaders, by:
    - i. Suggesting Member States to create a peri-urban development agency or task force at a ministerial level;
    - ii. Inviting Member States to review their national work during CPD meetings, in order to enable collaboration;
6. *Suggests* Member States to simplify the formalization of informal businesses to increase the ability of upward mobility by:

- a. Considering ways to make complaints less burdensome, such as simplifying document requirements and streamlining procedures, this might involve reviewing possibly updated or redundant recommendations, as well as reassessing minimum capital requirements for the establishment of a business;
  - a. Exploring methods to monitor the progress of formalization efforts using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data, this could involve tools such as labour force surveys, including those by the ILO and national bodies, enterprise surveys, and administrative data from sources like tax authorities, business registers, and social security systems;
- 7. *Encourages* Member States to promote the global micro-lending initiative and similar systems to endorse entrepreneurship and business opportunities in peri-urban and rural areas, using small loans that are usually between \$20-100 given to people with insufficient means to qualify for traditional banks by:
  - a. Suggesting to revive and modernize old microfinancing systems formerly used by the UN, such as but not exclusively the 2009 Micro-lending program under the UNDESA, Microfinance for Poverty Reduction: Building Inclusive Financial Sectors in Asia and the Pacific;
  - b. Lending support to impoverished communities by uniquely requiring no collateral, instead using trust and accountability to collect returns through social pressure by loaning to groups instead of individuals;
  - c. Documenting and connecting different Microlending Projects using Urban Insight in order to continuously improve practices;
- 8. *Welcomes* the Member States to create public-private partnerships (PPPs) to develop business parks, logistic centers, and vocational training institutes by:
  - a. Identifying market demand, analyzing the need for business parks, logistics centers, and vocational training institutes in the region, assessing the current infrastructure, available workforce, and economic potential;
  - b. Recommending to organize PPP's under The UN Global Compact which convenes meetings throughout the year to connect the UN with stakeholders from government, business, and civil society to discuss common challenges and how they can be addressed through partnership, meetings that include but are not limited to the Private Sector Forum and the Annual UN System Private Sector Focal Points Meeting;
- 9. *Encourages* the expansion of regional and sub-regional workshops on disaster preparedness, based on successful examples like the ECO-UNESCO-UN-Habitat workshop, to include practical training on how to respond to natural disasters such as floods in urban and peri-urban areas by:
  - a. Recommending that these workshops focus on building local capacity by improving early warning systems, sharing best practices on how to plan safer cities and communities that are better prepared for flooding;
  - b. Calling for greater cooperation between Member States, local governments, international organizations, civil society, and relevant technical bodies such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), to ensure that flood preparedness and climate risk monitoring are integrated into broader plans for sustainable urban growth, particularly in vulnerable urban and peri-urban areas;

- c. Supporting the involvement of young people, educators, and local leaders in these efforts, so communities can be more aware, prepared, and resilient in the face of climate-related disasters;
  - d. Tracking progress through indicators such as the number of educational institutions with climate preparedness curricula, participation rates in youth-led initiatives, and local government adoption of community-informed disaster response plans;
10. *Recommends* the upcoming 2026 United Nations Conference of Global Sustainable Transport to develop sustainable and inclusive transportation systems connecting urban and peri-urban areas, as a means of supporting equitable access to essential services and economic opportunities in line with the ICPD Programme of Action by:
- a. Discussing the implementation of low-emission and affordable public transport options, including electric buses, rail links, and non-motorized transit infrastructure such as bicycle lanes and pedestrian walkways through existing programs and frameworks focused on equitable and low-carbon transportation, such as those led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV);
  - b. Calling for national and regional planning authorities to prioritize transport connectivity in population-dense peri-urban zones, especially those lacking access to education, healthcare, and employment hubs;
  - c. Supporting partnerships between governments, international organizations, and the private sector to promote innovative, climate-resilient mobility solutions that reduce congestion and environmental impact while ensuring social inclusion.



**Code:** CPD/1/3

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Addressing Population Growth in Urban and Peri-Urban Areas

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Noting* the importance of the successful integration and reception of migrants based on the 2001 International Conference on the Reception and Integration of Resettled Refugees, which strives towards including migrants into society through participation in community life and professional endeavors,

*Observing* the role that local citizens and migrants play in facilitating internal economic growth, particularly in cities in least developed countries (LDCs),

*Drawing attention* to the fact that most of the people affected by climate displacement are between the ages of 18-64, or the age of the labor force according to the IOM report *Who Are Climate Migrants?*, highlighting the impact that climate change has on labor dynamics,

*Seeking* continued use of previous frameworks related to urban capacity building such as the New Urban Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction,

*Taking into consideration* the dual impact of urbanization in promoting development while increasing pressure on infrastructure, housing, and the environment with a the UN DESA's prediction that 68% of the global population will live in urban areas by 2050 with the world's poorest nations is expected to double by 2050,

*Noting the fact* that of the 1.6 billion people affected by housing inadequacy, 1.1 billion reside in slums and informal settlements as noted by the *UN Habitat SDG 11 Synthesis Report*, which emphasizes the need for the integration of social well-being and environmental protection processes, which the UN-Habitat Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) seeks to address,

*Recognizing* that addressing the issues present in rural areas would reduce the pressure of migration in city centers, including the development of slums, as, according to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), though the percentage of the global urban population residing in slums has declined from 46 percent to 24 percent between 1990 and 2020, the absolute number of slum dwellers continues to rise due to rapid urbanization,

*Fully alarmed* by the lack of wildscale implementation of climate resilient infrastructure, as outlined in the Sharm El Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, placing importance on sustainable infrastructure to promote long-term, inclusive urban development that is resilient to environmental, economic, and social challenges, through the work of the ILO's EMPINVEST initiative which promotes the creation of decent work opportunities through infrastructure development,

*Emphasizing* the importance of both bilateral and multilateral financial cooperation for the development of urban areas and the critical role of public-private investments in enabling sustainable and inclusive urban development worldwide, noting the impact of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and The African Development Bank in promoting economic and urban development in LDCs,

*Emphasizing* KAFA, a United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) funded organization, and its work to provide a range of services to female workers by working hand in hand with lawmakers and security forces,

*Fully alarmed* by UN Habitat's finding that rapid population growth in urban areas are correlated with an increased risk of communicable diseases, and emphasizing an importance of amplifying services to the informal workforce in urban areas particularly regarding access to health care, service and education,

*Highlighting* the significant contributions made by the European Union's (EU) Smart Cities Marketplace in utilizing big data and artificial intelligence to improve traffic systems, increase energy efficiency, and support sustainable urban development, as well as the crucial role that the Smart City Infrastructure framework plays in enhancing urban governance, optimizing resource management, and raising living standards through the integration of cutting-edge digital technologies,

*Affirming* support for the *Beijing Platform for Action* and the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and the success of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in empowering women's social and economic development in the workforce, including support for vulnerable working populations and the decrease of fertility rates to stimulate economic stability,

*Reminding* Member States of the importance of promoting regional coordination through different platforms, utilizing collaborative bodies such as African Urban Forum, Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, in order to support the exchange of good practices in sustainable urban development,

*Acknowledging* that while developed countries often face challenges in decarbonizing and modernizing aging transport infrastructure, developing countries continue to grapple with limited access to affordable, reliable, and integrated public transportation systems, compounded by institutional fragmentation and insufficient investment in peri-urban and informal areas, thereby hindering inclusive urban mobility worldwide, while the expansion of car centric infrastructure has worsened urban sprawl,

*Noting with regret* that much of the information related to urban development is not accessible nor applicable to LDCs as many of the suggestions delineate by income country status, but do not accommodate suggestions based on varying economic vulnerability status, rendering many suggestions inaccessible to less globalized economies,

1. *Requests* the UNFPA to conduct further research on how existing literature and data from the *Healthy Cities* forums can be used to establish new recommendations expanded proactive and protective urban infrastructure that will address the predicted increases in communicable diseases, with particular emphasis on recommending infrastructure to increase water drainage systems, and water sanitation systems as damage to these structures frequently facilitates the establishment of infectious disease breeding sites, specifically focusing on urban hubs in climate vulnerable Member States who will bear the greatest burden of the impact of climate change, through collaborations with other UN Subsidiary Bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations such as World Food Bank and UN Habitat;
2. *Advocates* for Member States to review the "Sustaining Environment and Ensuring Development" framework under the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), an international coalition that focuses on the maintenance of agricultural lands and the products they provide:
  - a. For the protection of urban food supply chains and to ensure that adequate surplus food supply is available;
  - b. By sharing methods for sustainable farming and agricultural best practices to ensure that key agricultural lands and farmlands continue to produce appropriate yields in regions affected by rapid urbanization with aid from modern technology, insurance and education for those working on agricultural production;

- c. With emphasis on encouraging and advertising “green building”, which includes promoting vegetation and crops within urban infrastructure to mitigate declining declining arable lands in urban areas;
- 3. *Endorses* the initiation of a new rural-based development program with the aim of tackling some of the most profound causes of rural-to-urban migration patterns, such as poverty, conflict, and climate catastrophes, to be primarily implemented in regional working groups and working under the oversight on UN DESA by:
  - a. Promoting information sharing on disaster and climate relief;
  - b. Highlighting areas of potential conflict and instability in order to promote preparedness techniques and awareness;
  - c. Acting to ensure national sovereignty and regional interest are properly met;
- 4. *Suggests* that the UN DESA formulate new migration frameworks that specifically address the implementation of screening infrastructure for urban hubs in coastal Member States:
  - a. To allow Member States to screen biometric data and conduct recommended questioning, as created and recommended by the International Organization for Migration and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to determine if the migrant is coming of their own free will;
  - b. With the intention of using this infrastructure to address and recognize the increased vulnerabilities faced by migrants traveling by way of sea;
  - c. To increase monitoring and identification of migrants who are victims are exploitation and abuse to better inform the UN Missing Migrants Project;
  - d. Mirroring the implementation methods outlined in the UN Office on Drugs and Crime “*Protect*” Program, which works to strengthen partnerships with developing countries, streamlines the asylum seeking process for high vulnerability populations, and implementing solidarity frameworks to cities and regions that face high migratory pressures;
- 5. *Recommends* that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) consider collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to establish a “Road to Sustainability” task force to:
  - a. Aiming to match resettled refugees and local citizens with regions experiencing labor shortages when urban development begins to occur;
  - b. Aiming to facilitate partnerships between host governments and private industry to identify critical labor needs when development is occurring and coordinate job placement;
  - c. To build sustainable development projects such as railways, roads, bike lanes, busses, bus lanes, smart cities, parks, and greenery;
  - d. Aiding cities in promoting sustainable working opportunities through the engagement of local labor to upgrade cities;
  - e. Provide sector-specific vocational training prior to or on site of work;



6. *Encourages* the UNFPA and UN-Habitat collaborate to consider shifting investment priorities based on to infrastructure for small and medium-sized countries, particularly in peri-urban areas, in order to promote regional economic integration and reduce overpopulation pressure in major urban centers by:
  - a. Focusing on public-private partnerships to support local infrastructure development;
  - b. Putting priority on green and sustainable construction projects in housing and transport;
  - c. Ensuring infrastructure plans are inclusive and accessible to marginalized population;
  - d. Providing decent work opportunities in the areas of the installation and maintenance of green infrastructure;
  - e. Exploring diversified funding sources, such as voluntary contribution from Member States, Official Development Assistance (ODA), and private sector engagement, while encouraging multilateral banks to support eligible national development projects in line with UN development goals;
7. *Suggests* Member States promote inclusion for informal workers in urban dialogues utilizing the International Labour Organization (ILO) modern technologies, to monitor places and economic sectors where there are high concentrations of informal workers and identify areas of vulnerability, such as income protection, work and labour underutilization, by:
  - a. Assuring that these tracking systems align with human rights frameworks, and do not violate fundamental rights to privacy, while ensuring data protection and protecting against legal retaliations;
  - b. Aiming to mitigate these gaps through collaboration with EMPINVEST to focus on improving work and quality of life for informal workers living in cities;
8. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with international partners, to seek to advance inclusive and climate-resilient urban policies which address the challenges of urbanization and seek to apply the principles of the New Urban Agenda, by:
  - a. Promoting sustainable housing retrofits and sustainable infrastructure planning under frameworks, such as the EU's Renovation Wave, to improve energy efficiency and combat climate change, in accordance with SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), which includes expanded access to affordable housing, enhancing inclusive urban governance, and investing in climate-resilient public services;
  - b. Implementing gender-responsive programs seeking to mitigate disaster risk in slums, which integrate access to reproductive healthcare and education opportunities for employment training and economic empowerment for women;
  - c. Supporting green transportation initiatives, including electric buses and bike lanes, to enhance urban mobility and reduce emissions, aligned with SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and 13 (Climate action);
9. *Invites* Member States to allow for informal workers to have the ability to work in a safe and healthy environment by:
  - a. Eliminating abuse of informal workers in the labour force through policy recommendations about surveillance of employers in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and construction to

Member States and the creation of a database of known employers who abuse migrants and vulnerable people with education on the redflags and risks;

- b. Encouraging Member States to follow Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) guidelines and regulations such as executive accountability, local adaptation, and protecting human capital to enhance a safe and healthy work environment;
  - c. Encouraging cooperation with trade unions to ensure that informal workers are represented at the national level and their rights are protected;
10. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen urban-rural connectivity by placing greater emphasis on public transport, digital infrastructure, and territorial planning to curb rural depopulation in order to better carry out the recommendations of the UNDP to ease the flow of rural to urban diffusion of ideas, people, and capital, which:
- a. Includes a strong focus on technology-based solutions for urban mobility issues, as laid out in the AI for Road Safety framework;
  - b. Encourages the implementation of researched solutions produced by the International Telecommunication Union and the UN Envoy for Technology, to ensure better traffic flow, energy efficiency, and urban development;
11. *Promotes* the implementation of income security initiatives such as ones based on the UN HABITAT Refrigerated Room Project which installs refrigerated rooms around outdoor markets to ensure that food does not go to waste resulting in income loss, especially in instances of extreme urban heat which has been funded by the World Bank;
12. *Strongly urges* Member States to increase protections of female migrant laborers and ensure their freedom from exploitation and abuse by:
- a. Redefining legal safeguards within international and regional frameworks;
  - b. Ensuring the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration;
  - c. Encouraging the implementation of accurate reporting on maternal mortality rates due to gender-based violence through UNFPA;
  - d. Encouraging women in the informal economy to participate in the UN Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy, which creates social networks between women in the informal economy to ensure that women, who are often more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, do not have to travel or work alone;
13. *Implores* a focus on women economic inclusion, primarily based around the expansion of job opportunities in the sustainable city expansion and urban economic opportunities by:
- a. Collaborating with UN programs Kafa, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD), in order to ensure safe work environments for women and place emphasis on the inclusion in emerging and pre-existing industries;
  - b. Providing family planning services frameworks for countries to implement which will allow for women to both work and build a family;

14. *Recommends* Member States' recreation of programs like the Integrated Housing and Development Project which build affordable housing engaging the local labor force and call attention to the interconnectedness between housing and decent work in urban areas and suggests:
  - a. Participation in social media campaigns such as UN-Habitat 's Housing for All campaign which raises awareness for what decent housing is and the work needed to realize the right to decent housing;
  - b. Preparation of a thorough and actionable National Housing Finance Strategy under the guidelines provided by UN-Habitat;
  - c. Further discussion of intercommunal childcare programs to relieve the burden of domestic work on women;
  - d. Following the Sustainable Transport, Sustainable Development Report of the Second Global Sustainable Transport Conference as a guideline for sustainable transport strategies both in the public and private sector;
15. *Recommends* that the UNFPA facilitate regular exchange forums under UN DESA with the five regional coalitions (Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC) and the Western Europe and Others Groups) to promote expert collaboration on smart city planning and sustainable urban-rural development;
16. *Further recommends* Member States enhance transportation systems within peri-urban areas and between urban and peri-urban zones, to ensure a strong connectivity between both zones by:
  - a. Aiming to give better access to basic services to those living in peri-urban areas by facilitating transport to urban centers by offering multiple options such as public transportation and green alternatives;
  - b. Facilitating work opportunities both in and out of urban and peri-urban areas through the International Labor Organization via strengthening employers' and workers' organizations encouraging strong and independent leaders and ensuring effective social dialogue;
  - c. Assuring further accessibility to lower and middle-income families through inclusive localisation and costs and by encouraging the adoption of recommendations from the High-Level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport;
  - d. Following the Sustainable Transport, Sustainable Development Report of the Second Global Sustainable Transport Conference as a guideline for sustainable transport strategies both in the public and private sector;
17. *Suggests* Member States utilize data in ways similar to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Planning for Productive in West Africa which uses data to direct laborers to areas where their labor is needed to ensure that Workers are not unemployed or underemployed;
18. *Encourages* Member States to take part in Labor Mobility Schemes which provide educational opportunities for young workers in neighboring countries to take university courses in areas that promote a Green Economy such as sustainable agriculture or renewable energy;

19. *Requests* governments to adequately retain a part of their migrants' budget and health care budget for sustainable healthcare practices and the management of resources towards providing strategic aid for poor urban populations by:
  - a. Strongly encouraging continued support towards the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to fund research development, increased healthcare access, and supporting global health organizations under the supervision of the World Health Organization (WHO);
  - b. Encouraging further collaboration towards the development of UNFPA projects to provide reproductive health services and gender-based violence protection;
20. *Recommends* the international community to ease the barriers and inefficiencies that hinder the financial support needed in the development of sustainable transport, utilization of the available workforce and economic growth through:
  - a. Addressing the existing issue of corruption in the public sector, which hinders the development of free markets and private sector engagement, by reviewing established systems in rapidly growing regions in collaboration with the UNDP's anti-corruption initiatives;
  - b. Strongly encouraging investment friendly reforms, for the public and private sector, both in the countries trying to attract investment and countries that are looking for projects to invest in;
21. *Encourages* Member States to consider collaborating with international financial and economic bodies, such as the UN Trade and Development Agency, UN Industrial Development Agency, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and World Bank, to establish special economic zones (SEZs) in rapidly urbanizing areas for the purpose of expediting growth of industry and foreign investment for developing nations who have yet to receive the full benefits of globalization;
22. *Proposes* a conference on Investment in Global Urban Development to be held in 2030 following the deadline for the SDGs that will focus on promoting bilateral financial cooperation by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to renegotiate existing investment programs and agreements to prioritize sustainable infrastructure and human development;
  - b. Calling *for* Member States to collaborate on projects that address growing needs for energy, transportation, communication, and public health infrastructure;
  - c. Prompting the adoption of a binding agreement to establish terms for ethical investment in LDCs by private interest groups in collaboration with UNTD;
  - d. Collaborating with existing international development programs and third party interest groups to promote investment in critical infrastructure development for LDCs;
23. *Strongly urges* Member States to improve access to water and sanitation services for peri-urban and urban communities, in collaboration with UN-Water, by:
  - a. Expanding investment in water treatment and desalination plants to enhance water supply reliability;
  - b. Encouraging rainwater harvesting systems in highland and peri-urban areas to increase water security;

- c. Strengthening wastewater treatment infrastructure to prevent pollution and safeguard public health;
- d. Prioritizing the construction and maintenance of essential services such as transportation networks, clean water systems, sanitation, and electricity;

24. *Supports* the tourism sector in urban and peri urban areas with a community and migrant inclusive approach as a means of economic development, in coordination with the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), by:

- a. Offering government grants, in partnership with the UN, to tourism entrepreneurs, including migrants, to develop businesses in the hospitality and cultural sectors;
- b. Encouraging cooperative business models where locals and migrants jointly manage tourism projects;
- c. Partnering with international organizations to provide funding and technical support for sustainable tourism development.



**Code:** CPD/2/1

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** 30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Fully alarmed* that 218 million women in poor countries lack access to modern contraception, causing 73 million unplanned pregnancies annually, according to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) International Conference on Population and Development 30 Review,

*Regrets* the findings of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) report, which identified that global contraceptive use had drastically slowed in developing countries, with this phenomenon worsening further in rural communities,

*Mindful of* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (Good health and well-being) and aware of the lack of access to first aid for people living in rural areas,

*Bearing in mind* SDG Target 3.1 (reducing global maternity ratio) by enhancing the number of births attended by skilled health personnel,

*Acknowledging* SDG Target 3.7 (sexual and reproductive health), aiming to universalize access to healthcare services, including education and implementation, and integration into global strategies,

*Seriously concerned* about the fact that 119 million girls worldwide are not in school, according to the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF),

*Fully aware* that maternal and post-maternal women are overlooked in gender sensitive policies, according to the World Economic Forum, leading to unequal access to maternal health services between countries and the lack of maternal resources between countries,

*Noting* the concerns raised by the World Health Organization (WHO) in regards to poor access to contraceptives and family planning resources for rural women in particular,

*Deeply concerned* that violence against women and girls remains one of the most widespread human rights violations globally, sustained by shame, stigma, and impunity, and welcoming initiatives such as the UN Democracy Fund's programme aimed at translating protective laws into practice,

*Noting* the fertility rate being below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman in countries inhabited by two-thirds of the global population, leading to an aging population, labor shortages, and a struggling pension system,

*Keeping in mind* the cultural differences across countries in the field of reproductive health and the need to recognize cultural sensitivity and regional differences in the decision making process,

*Reaffirming* the need for Member States, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, and other relevant stakeholders, to assist least developed countries (LDCs) in implementing the Programme of Action,

*Deeply grateful* for the midwives who help deliver babies without complications and provide essential maternal, sexual, and neonatal services,

*Recognizing* the significant rise in global migration, refugee displacement, and urbanization over the past three decades, which pose new challenges for population and development policy,

*Noting further* the global efforts to improve reproductive and maternal health through improved data collection on population growth, trends, migration, and reproductive access, to help inform the work and policies of the UN Sexual and Reproductive Health Agency that works under the UNFPA,

*Urging* that Member States are to address the prevention and treatment of the HIV and AIDS epidemic through maternal health, in the interest of curbing the spread in highly populated dense countries and minimizing the spread moving into future generations with expansions of contraceptive access and preventative medicinal practices,

*Emphasizing* the importance of comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) in achieving gender equality, poverty reduction, and sustainable development, and recognizing the need for innovative financing mechanisms to support SRHR initiatives in low-resource and conflict-affected settings,

*Acknowledging* that limited access to healthcare in remote and peri-urban areas continues to exacerbate health inequities, especially for marginalized populations, and that mobile health clinics and digital health solutions such as telemedicine have proven effective in extending care services to hard-to-reach communities,

1. *Recommends* the UNFPA to expand the operation of the successful Strategic Partnerships with Muslim Leaders in Family Planning Initiative into more Member States or integrate the strategies into other UNFPA projects focusing on working with Muslim families to promote faith-based family planning, including contraceptive advice and permissible birth spacing;
2. *Suggests* that Member States invest in girls-only boarding schools providing high-quality education and diverse support services, such as, but not limited to life skills training and reproductive health education, in addition to regular both gender schools in order to bridge the education gap between boys and girls;
3. *Designates* CPD to conduct a comprehensive research project in collaboration with UN Women to explore how to better delineate hindrances to global contraceptive use, with specificities to barriers in rural versus urban sectors, to better acknowledge and respond to differences in contraceptive use along the rural urban continuum and aiming to expand upon the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development expert panelists, who argued that greater specificity was necessary in migration reporting as it relates to urban versus rural sectors;
4. *Encourages* Member States to work alongside non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations to increase resources available to children and mothers during early development and post-childbirth in LDCs through the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health;
5. *Proposes* the addition of the recruitment of medical doctors and nurses from developed Member States to the UNFPA's Framework of Action for Strengthening Quality Midwifery to enhance collaboration, teamwork, fill the gap of healthcare professionals, and ensure midwives can adequately care for their patients;
6. *Welcomes* Member States to adopt educational measures to combat reproductive and maternal health through the Women's Health and Education Centre to empower women to make informed choices about

their body and health, for example, on the effectiveness of contraception methods at preventing pregnancies and on the supplementation of folic acid and iron in pregnancy;

7. *Recommends* that UNFPA work with UN Women to implement gender-sensitive sets of policies, with special focus on maternal and post-maternal women, for the training of emergency personnel and UN workers who interact with rural women;
8. *Suggests* the implementation of a Framework by UN Women that recognizes and addresses the gap that exists in policies for maternal and post maternal women;
9. *Encourages* Member States to dismantle discriminatory practices and legal barriers against women and girls, particularly those impeding access to reproductive healthcare, education, and protection from gender-based violence, in order to address long-term demographic challenges;
10. *Recommends* the World Health Organization (WHO) expand its investment in the existing Global Public Health Resilience Toolkit to emphasize the delivery sexual and reproductive health services in both stable and humanitarian settings and meet the unique needs of aging populations, including long term care and community based services;
11. *Calls on* Member States to promote collaboration on and access to science, technology, and innovation, and capacity-building activities to promote access to maternal care, contraceptives, and education initiatives in LDCs;
12. *Encourages* continued collaboration with UN Women to oversee policies pertaining to women's sexual and reproductive health and rights as sustainable development cannot be achieved without an emphasis on implementing a rights based approach;
13. *Suggests* the implementation of national health plans aiming to promote sexual and reproductive health services, with the aim of achieving broad coverage and addressing the existing gap in the availability of obstetric services, maternal health, and the use of modern contraceptives in rural areas;
14. *Urges* that countries implement reforms and increase assistance to contraceptive and reproductive health programs in hopes to counter the HIV/AIDS epidemic as the global population grows, proposing increased funding to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in order to develop outreach clinics that provide contraception, education, prenatal and maternal service related to HIV/AIDS prevention and increased access to medicinal preventions;
15. *Calls upon* Member States to allocate greater resources to the UNFPA Supplies Partnership and other related programs in order to provide essential health commodities for refugees, internally displaced persons, and vulnerable populations, especially for girls and women;
16. *Asks* the UNFPA Supply Chain Management Unit to turn its attention to rural supply chains in Member States that struggle with access to contraceptives and Family Planning access;
17. *Supports* the UNFPA increase existing funding for programs that support SRHR, and additionally consider combining resources from donor countries, international organizations, and private sector actors, using flexible financing mechanisms such as social impact bonds and blended finance to expand access to sexual and reproductive health services, particularly for youth, women, and marginalized populations in underserved areas;
18. *Proposes* the implementation and scaling of mobile health clinics and community health worker programs in peri-urban and remote areas, supported by digital health platforms such as telemedicine and mobile



apps, to deliver essential healthcare services, remote diagnostics, and health education, particularly in regions experiencing rapid urbanization;

19. Encouraging the implementation and scaling of mobile solar-powered health clinics in peri-urban and rural areas, supported by digital health platforms such as telemedicine and mobile apps, to deliver essential healthcare services, remote diagnostics, and health education, particularly in regions experiencing rapid urbanization;
20. *Recommends* a continued awareness of cultural differences and an increased emphasis on existing regionally-based initiatives through inclusions of cultural reproductive health organizations on international discussions of reproductive healthcare access and representatives from cultural organizations within each involved Member State.



**Code:** CPD/2/2

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** 30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Reaffirming* the importance of public representation of women to achieve sustainable gender equality as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal 5.5 which aims for effective women's participation in political, economic and public decision-making processes,

*Understanding* the need for specialized interventions developed within the legislative bodies of Member States to effectively implement legislation regarding women's rights,

*Deeply concerned* that approximately 1 in 5 women will experience sexual violence in their lifetime, according to various reports of the World Health Organization (WHO),

*Acknowledging* the United Nations (UN) Trust Fund to End Violence against Women a global grant mechanism administered by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), which is dedicated exclusively to supporting initiatives that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls worldwide,

*Bearing in mind* that education plays a critical role in dismantling gender hatred and harmful stereotypes, as marked in target 4.7 of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (quality education), which ensures that all learners acquire the knowledge to promote gender equality,

*Further recognizing* that programs like Australia's 'Respectful Relationships Education' led to a 71% improvement in students' ability to identify gender stereotypes and a 67% decrease in sexist attitudes among boys,

*Stressing* that 179 Member States have adopted the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA), which affirmed that inclusive sustainable development is not possible without prioritizing human rights, including reproductive rights; empowering women and girls; and addressing inequalities as well as the needs, aspirations and rights of individual women and men,

1. *Encourages* Member States to strive for gender parity in official roles and consider the implementation of female quotas for government institutions;
2. *Supports* Member States considering the formation of Councils of Common Interest, national bodies meant to formulate possible policy suggestions and make formal recommendations to national bodies based on internal reviews;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to eradicate gender-based violence, through:
  - a. Increasing the funding for anti-violence centers, through allocating additional resources to violence prevention and victim support programs and through the collaboration with nonprofits;
  - b. Seeking the financial support of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) that awards grants to initiatives demonstrating that violence against women and girls (VAW/G) can be systematically addressed, reduced, and eliminated;

- c. Extending and further implementing educational programs in schools to eradicate gender discrimination, such as but not limited to the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) programs, carried forward by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Education, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- 4. *Calls upon* all Member States to adopt and implement inclusive and gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks aimed at:
  - a. Advancing gender equity and the empowerment of women and girls, particularly by addressing gender-based violence;
  - b. Ensuring equal access to education, reproductive healthcare, and economic opportunities, in alignment with the ICPD PoA and Sustainable Development Goal 5.



**Code:** CPD/2/3

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** 30 Year Review on Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Guided by the International Conference of Population and Development's (ICPD) Programme of Action,*

*Taking into consideration that in 2021, 74% of least developed countries (LDCs) depend on raw materials for at least 60% of their exports, diversifying economies by encouraging multilateral trade agreements as well as improving infrastructure within LDCs is of the utmost importance,*

*Acknowledging that an estimated 4.5 billion people do not have access to health care facilities, an immediate increase in citizen access to healthcare facilities is essential,*

*Considering the decades of experience obtained from the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) Maternal Health Fund and the UNFPA's Strategy for Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health and Well-Being 2025-2030,*

*Noting with concern the gaps in population datasets such as the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) World Population Policies dataset, the failures of datasets such as this to address local needs of individual Member States, as well as the need for an interactive platform to allow Member States to engage with modern population policies,*

1. *Encourages* Member States in collaboration with relevant UN bodies, such as the UNFPA and the UN Statistical Commission, to strengthen data collection and distribution systems, by:
  - a. Investing in capacity building for national statistical offices with a focus on ethical, gender sensitive, and disaggregated data collection practices;
  - b. Ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups, including rural communities, migrants, persons with disabilities, and gender-diverse individuals in data collection processes;
  - c. Promoting open-access data platforms that respect data privacy and sovereignty, while enabling regional collaboration and comparative analysis;
  - d. Aligning data strategies with the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) program of Action Sustainable Development Goals;
  - e. Creating a website, designed to provide women with useful information and guidance on sexual violence, emergency services, and women's empowerment;
2. *Supports* creating an interactive knowledge platform titled Wealth Through Fortifying Openness (WTFO), run by Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) subdivisions such as the Statistics Division or the Economic Analysis and Policy division, designed to:

- a. Facilitate bilateral and multilateral exchange between an open-source group of researchers with experience and solutions, and connect communities facing similar demographic and development challenges;
  - b. Document and share existing and ongoing projects, such as the World Population Prospects from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Population Division, which collects data on Population trends, including probabilistic projections;
  - c. Leverage emerging technologies, including big data analytics and artificial intelligence, to enhance forecasting, service delivery, and planning;
3. *Suggests* hosting regular WTFO stakeholder summits biannually, in collaboration with UNFPA and UN-Habitat, hosted by CPD and relevant partners, and supports the current program to increase access to family planning resources, maternal health, and gender equality that aligns with the cultural values of each member state, similar to the World Summit for Social Development 2025;
4. *Describes* a process of screening Member States' economies to further examine ways to diversify through multilateral trade by:
  - a. Incentivizing the use of sustainable materials through certifications that would then give a competitive advantage in future tender offers to such Member States;
  - b. Encouraging member states to improve the processing of raw materials within their own borders by using organs of the UN, such as but not exclusively the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD); these bodies of the UN provide technical assistance which incorporates skills training, mentorship, and the provision of equipment itself;
5. *Suggests* an increased investment in affordable housing projects and slum upgrading programs, with an improvement of infrastructure in informal settlements to strengthen legal protection and enforcement;
6. *Recommends* targeted policy action to address the demographic and social issues caused by low fertility and population aging. Following the ICPD Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, it is vital to prioritize family welfare systems to support reproductive health and families, through, birth incentive Programs to give support to families with children, aiming at reducing the economic burden of childbearing;
7. *Increases* health education and access to contraceptives through awareness campaigns and suggested tax incentives through:
  - a. Awareness campaigns channeled through local agencies to achieve maximum impact;
  - b. Proposal of a tax incentive or a subsidies program to make contraception cheaper and therefore more accessible;
  - c. Funding through UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund;
8. *Recommends* the creation of the GLOW initiative (Girls, Learning, Opportunity, Welfare scholarships), scholarships for girls in LDCs with the highest need that will equip them with the skills to navigate themselves in a modern world and open up a pathway for global engagement by:
  - a. Providing high-quality education by using the curriculum developed upon the United Nations International Schools (UNIS), ensuring a global standard of learning;

- b. Including a diverse range of support services such as but not limited to reproductive health education, global exchange opportunities, financial literacy programs and cross-culture exchange programs that will help students build global networks;
  - c. Establishing a global supervisory body (GSB) to oversee the implementation of these scholarships;
- 9. *Recommends* the adoption and implementation of inclusive and gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks by:
  - a. Advancing gender equity and the empowerment of women and girls, particularly by addressing gender-based violence or strengthening women's protection in rural areas of LDCs;
  - b. Ensuring equal access to education, reproductive healthcare, and economic opportunities, in alignment with the ICPD Programme of Action and Sustainable Development Goals.