Observing that marginalized communities in rural areas struggle for social, political, and economic inclusion,

Taking note that The Habitat Agenda and Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in The New Millennium recognizes the foundation for successful management of cities and towns is the devolution of resources and responsibilities to local government,

Keeping in mind that according to United Nations (UN) Millennium Goal Development Report of 2009 that 5 percent of people in rural areas move to urban areas every year,

Reiterating commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and particularly Article 17 which explains that everyone has the right to their property,

Having regarded the International Labor Organization-UN Global Compact Webinar of March 2011 on equal pay which explains that everyone has equal opportunity for work and for equal pay which is nondiscriminatory in compensation for work,

Acknowledging that inefficiency on resource distribution throughout developing countries is an obstacle for implementing basic sanitation facilities, effective healthcare and family planning, access to clean water, and availability of electricity according to the Declaration on the Right to Development (1986),

Recalling A/RES/64/76 which promotes community-based organizations as a strong foundation to ensure better preparedness in providing effective and timely assistance to communities such as Shack/Slum Dwellers International,

Noting with approval the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and its commitment to the principles enshrined in the UDHR and the UN Convention against Corruption whose purpose is to promote multilateralism such as Partners in Health that combat the spread of tuberculosis in Haiti,

The International Conference on Population and Development,

1) Recommends that Member States focus on urbanization policy with the goal of making policy better tailored to the needs of the individual communities;

2) Strongly encourages the development of effective local government in the assistance of providing counsel to stabilizing the local leaders to better help the needs of individuals in their communities;

3) Calling upon Member States to concentrate on reducing the economic and social instability of rural areas caused by temporary human mobility to urban areas by promoting the increase of job opportunities;
4) *Strongly welcomes* the implementation of fair trade markets in order to increase jobs stability in rural communities;

5) *Urges* Member States to assure property rights in rural areas to prevent the growth of slums;

6) *Encourages* Member States to allocate their budget to provide fair adequate funding for sustainable development;

7) *Endorses* the expansion of research of communities’ needs in order to effectively distribute resources in both rural and urban populations in the emphases on the following:

   a) Access to clean water,

   b) Urges the implementation of sewage and electricity,

   c) Establishing effective family planning and healthcare;

8) *Welcomes* the Member States to sustain development in community-based organizations through:

   a) Instructing a relationship in which stable local governments can interact with the communities,

   b) Supporting efforts by The Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI) initiatives to link poor urban communities and cities to transfer and adapt the successful mobilization, advocacy and problem-solving strategies that they develop through negotiations with local and national authorities to other communities, cities and countries;

9) *Endorses* Member States to form multilateral partnerships between states, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) with the goal of sharing technologies and expertise that promotes sustainable development, which highlights the importance of international cooperation approaching urbanization.
Emphasizing the International Conference on Population and Development’s (ICPD) rights-based approach,

Understanding the need for capacity building in urban areas and its importance in increasing municipal ability to provide basic human rights,

Recognizing the importance of humans rights as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

Acknowledging that human rights are often highly interdependent and interwoven,

Aware that the achievement of basic human rights is contingent upon a combination of coordinated efforts,

Reaffirming that the right to adequate housing is enshrined in the principles of regional documents such as the Organization of American States’ American Convention on Human Rights,

Alarmed by the rapidly increasing rates of urbanization,

Gravely concerned that according to the United Nations (UN) Population Fund (UNFPA), slum-dwellers constitute approximately 42 percent of the world’s urban population,

Recalling the UN Human Settlement Programme’s Rabat Moroccan Conference in 2012 that discussed an effective framework to reduce and eradicate slum expansion,

Noting with concern the continuous marginalization of the elderly in urban settlement as well as the lack of transportation available to them,

Admiring the work of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT) and recognizing the importance and sustainability of national markets for sanitation and housing,

The International Conference on Population and Development,

1) Recommends that Member States continue to fulfill their obligations under the General Assembly Resolution 25/2626 and account debt relief into Official Development Assistance which will be realigned into urban sustainable development initiatives most needed sectors of urbanization to be assessed by the Urban Health Equity Assessment and Response Tool (Urban HEART);

2) Calls for public works projects to:
a. Employ local workers,
b. Be funded and supported by the national government,
c. Use the standard of UN-HABITAT,
d. Be overseen and maintained by the International Labor Organization (ILO),

3) **Encourages** Member States to allocate appropriate revenue funds based off of the recommendations of UN-HABITAT on each Member States’ economic standing to be redirected into the creation, scale-up and maintenance of their national sanitation systems with the purpose of guiding Member States to sustainable development and self-sufficiency;

4) **Further recommends** Member States’ cooperation in implementing and practicing corporate social responsibility in private and public entities in terms of safe infrastructure and sustainable development;

5) **Endorses** strategic urban development planning in terms of community participation and financial feasibility by focusing on short and long term objectives, such as:

   a. Understanding the social, economic, and environmental impact,
   b. Creating indicators to facilitate decision making,
   c. Clearer links between planning processes;

6) **Calls on** Member States to establish Special Economic Zones (SEZ) which will create division between commercial sectors and housing developments and will positively affect each of the following:

   a. Living conditions, by limiting negative externalities from private profit concerned entities,
   b. Crime rates, by populations moving away from high target areas,
   c. Accessibility to human rights services such as healthcare, education, and sanitation services by consolidation and suitable spatial development;

7) **Recommends** the expansion of culturally appropriate community toilets to meet the basic needs of communities with limited resources, which should:

   a. Serve no more than 25 people per toilet to prevent overcrowding and unsanitary conditions,
   b. Include washing facilities, designed for maximum privacy,
c. Consist of a local report system through elected, gender appropriate local authorities for complaints and misuse of community toilets;

8) Suggests that the international community consider the creation of urban collaboration centers where local residents can voice their concerns and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can congruently and efficiently allocate man-power and resources;

9) **Recommends** the establishment of information centers through a joint effort of local government, UN-HABITAT, and applicable NGOs, in which individuals of Member States in need of development may acquire skills and receive training (such as the construction of facilities and houses) that would assist them in the management of their income, thereby:

   a. Improving the quality of individual life,
   b. Minimizing the amount of people living in poverty by giving them the skills to both manage and receive an income,
   c. Stimulating the local economy by widening the spread of money,
   d. Propelling development by involving locals in the developmental process;

10) **Endorses** the implementation of programs in which locals are trained and advised by staff from an applicable NGO, similar to UN-HABITAT, in areas such as city planning and information systems, so that local citizens may eventually become self-sufficient in running these systems and train other locals;

11) **Encourages** Member States to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to protect monuments, buildings, and historic sites endangered by demolition and modern construction to:

   a. Create a supportive environment for protection and promotion of cultural heritage,
   b. Encourage media to contribute to a public sense of responsibility towards the protection of cultural assets,
   c. Maintain the safety of individuals,
   d. Maintain historical buildings;

12) **Suggests** that governments honor their commitments to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and simplify their processes while reducing or waiving fees for birth registration, and create national campaigns for birth registration with the consultation of Plan International USA, with religious leaders being educated in the importance and
process of birth registration set out by Plan International USA, Pathfinder International, and the United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) so that they may:

a. Disseminate this knowledge on the benefits of birth registration;

b. Incorporate the process of birth registration into religious and traditional ceremonies related to birth;

13) Recommends that NGOs, civil societies, and Member States offer culturally appropriate incentives for the registration of a child, such as cash, livestock, and medicines;

14) Urges the utilization of mobile devices as well as other Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the registration of children through:

a. Low cost cell phones or other ICT’s designed with applications or messaging system that will allow new mothers, midwives, or traditional birth attendants to alert district level facilities of birth notifications,

b. Birth notifications that will be filed into a list of needed birth registrations and certificates in the correlating region which will be reviewed on a monthly or bi-monthly basis,

c. Birth notification lists that may be utilized by a Plan International USA trained local and community registrar who may use a mobile registration unit or make home visits to aid families in the birth registration process,

d. Registrars can be utilized as monitors of birth registration levels throughout their communities and societies by advocating the Convention of the Rights of a Child;

15) Encourages the establishment of community or religious centers in urban areas in order to both encourage community cohesion and assist in moving towards a socio-cultural paradigm relevant to newly and rapidly urbanizing areas, so that such centers may target:

a. Vulnerable or marginalized groups such as women, youth, elderly, and the physically disabled,

b. The local cultural or religious community in its entirety;

16) Calls on UNICEF to improve local and community based youth centers for adolescent boys and girls focused on the mental, physical, and social well-being of youth with an integrated focus in youth empowerment, literacy, and human rights, in particular the reproductive rights, and gender equality, with the purpose of offering an alternative to gang-activity, drug use, and unprotected sex, activities in these centers should include the following:
a. Trained youth counselors to advise youth on their concerns and disseminate valuable reproductive health information and possibly references to reproductive health services,

b. An integration of gender equality, culture, and human rights into child-friendly activities such as sports, recreational workshops, and community participation campaigns,

c. Educational seminars (either co-ed and or gender separate depending on the cultural context) with subject matter on literacy, family planning options, gender-equality rights and tools to halt violence against women and in the home, as well as ways to get community involved,

d. Informational seminars targeting parents on the stand-alone topic of gender-equality as well as family planning options, employment opportunities, relevant human rights and community involvement;

e. An economically based incentive program rewarding attendance and participation;

f. Design of such youth centers should include input from religious, cultural and community leaders, UNICEF, UNFPA, the UNDP and Promundo and Men Engage where applicable;

17) *Encourages* the incorporation of government commissioned contemporary advertising into public spaces which can be created by local artists, youth, and or community centers which will project positive messages such as gender equality, ending gender violence, ending drug and gang activity, decreasing poverty, and human rights with the purpose of creating a community based non-confrontational campaign on social-cultural well-being;

18) *Further invites* member states to continue to discuss the need for feasible urbanization plans in terms of development and sustainability.
Aware of ICPD’s primary mission of promoting human rights and ensuring the development of countries in a sustainable manner,

Noting that for the first time in human history more than half of the world’s population lives in cities and towns including one billion living in urban slums,

Recognizing A/RES/65/165 which addresses eradication of poverty throughout the international community,

Recalling A/RES/66/288, which addresses the need for sustainable development,

Further recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights’ commitment towards self-determination through education health and community involvement,

Continuing the commitment of empowerment and development in developing countries through the work of organizations such as UN-HABITAT and Sustainable Urban Development Network,

Desiring the priority of human rights through the spirit of collaboration and diplomacy through utilizing advanced science and technology,

Reaffirming the need to continue the discussion of these imperative issues beyond 2014,

The International Conference on Population and Development,

1. Implores Member States to consider environmentally conscious and efficient strategies in the development of urban areas;

2. Expresses confidence in establishing self-sufficient economies in the developing world while implementing efficient urbanization strategies;

3. Recognizes the development of Science and Technology with Society (STS), a new and innovative field, that merges new technology, science, and urban planning to customize a more efficient infrastructure that optimizes opportunities for health care, food sustainability, safe and affordable housing, and education:

a. Draws attention to recent advances in models to urban planning made when working toward human goals such as larger road systems so citizens can easily commute and access resources, within the research model of STS, these ideas and improvements such as the wave roller, a technology that converts natural water waves to electricity, are enabling improvements in the lives of people around the world living in urban areas,

b. Recognizes the implementation of STS in the construction process of developing urbanized areas,
c. **Expresses its hope** that citizens have faster and affordable access to resources with an educated implementation of STS;

4. **Advocates for** the creation and development of the Professional Advisory Committee on Technology (PACT), a consolatory society with international leaders in the STS field, as PACT offers regional consultation in the regions, and:

   a. **Encourages** PACT to work with local governments, grass root organizations, and civil society movements to properly assess the unique challenges that individual regions face such as economic, health and environmental concerns relating to urbanization and growing populations, as well as a collaboration with UN agencies to create realistic solutions,

   b. **Emphasizes** the importance of PACT in terms of creating a comprehensive analytic plan for regions asking for assistance in preparation and strategic planning for urban development,

   c. **Also encourages** PACT to strongly consider the development of medical facilities and schools within the recommendations,

   d. **Suggests** PACT emphasizes environmentally friendly options in plans of urban development that works with local landscape and industries in a sustainable fashion to encourage a long lasting program that works with and not against the environment including alternative energy sources, renewable building materials and clean potable water,

   e. **Respects** the need for balance between new and existing structures, industries and ensures new entities add value that are not detrimental to local economies;

5. **Welcomes** the cooperation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing support to financial development as well as giving representation for citizens in the process of urbanization;

6. **Further welcomes** the development of telecentres—public places that allow people to access internet and digital technologies while helping people gather information and utilize their right to knowledge and increases participation in their community, be it urbanization, health, education or business;

7. **Suggests** PACT to include a recommendation timeline within their consultation, and suggests member states report progress on development;

8. **Endorses** funding to come from local and international NGOs, sustainable investments from donor Member States, and in 2015 shift partial funding from MDGs to PACT and STS;
9. *Expresses its hope* that the impending conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals mandate in 2015 will encourage the international community to work towards progress in the realm of sustainable development through the implementation of practical and efficient strategies applicable to the needs of developing nations and the international community in its entirety in the coming years and decades.
Alarmed by the current global education crisis that has affected 867 million illiterate people around the world,

Keeping in mind that Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2 and 3 promote both gender equality and primary education,

Recognizing that the International Committee on Population and Development’s (ICPD) Programme of Action (PoA) calls for an improvement of human rights education that is essential for a stable and harmonious relation among communities for fostering tolerance and peace and to reduce the illiteracy numbers around and have primary education enrollment rates at 90 percent worldwide by 2010,

Taking into account that the ICPD’s 20 year review of the current situation and understanding that new goals and efforts are needed to ensure the PoA’s success in the future across the globe;

Confident that education is the fundamental building block for a durable sustainable process of urbanization,

Recognizing that without education, urbanization cannot be sustainable long term unless populations have the proper education to understand the programs and practices associated with rapid Urbanization to further stimulate both economy and social awareness,

Deeply concerned that 123 million youth lack basic reading and writing skills and that 61 percent are young women,

Observing that the Social Science Research Council’s findings that social education about basic human rights, local governments, and environment leads to better development, sustainability, and participation in communities,

Acknowledging by gender, race, and or class stereotypes which often dictate the career choices,

Recognizing that many adult populations do not have adequate or basic forms of primary education, and the lack of access to equal opportunity to primary education,

Keeping in mind that MDGs 2 and 3 promote both gender equality and primary education, we are deeply concerned that 123 million youth lack basic reading and writing skills and that 61 percent are young women

Emphasizing the need for counseling and educational programs, which will be provided to men, woman and youth on acquiring knowledge in regards to safe sex, and health,
Recognizing the need for human rights to be upheld by advancing and promoting gender equality and empowerment of woman, such as the right for a woman to decide of when, if and how often to become pregnant,

Acknowledging the Ipas, a global non-governmental organization (NGO) which emphasizes training of medical professionals, in their training of doctors, nurses, and non-physicians in underdeveloped states,

Aware of the need to work in partnership with targeted states in implement training programs for leaders of various communities,

Acknowledging the Global Programme of Reproductive Health Commodities, which targets family planning,

Affirming the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights which grants individuals labor rights, right to health, and the right to an education

Recognizing that many nations have begun national efforts to build sustainable urbanization plans in their own states,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa to develop a vision and strategic framework towards the development of regional and continental infrastructure,

Keeping in mind that in both rural and urban areas of developing countries, people are using outdated and harmful farming practices that negatively affect water and food supplies,

Realizing the limited access in the developing world to needed agricultural technology for proper irrigation systems and safe farming practices,

The International Conference on Population and Development

1) Calls upon the United Nations (UN) Education and Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) along with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Global Campaign for Education to work united through the program A World at School to end the current education crisis by reducing the illiteracy rate globally;

2) Emphasizes the importance of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action that was set by the United Nations and encourages all Member States contribute aid towards equal opportunity to education through the United Nations Girls Education Initiative;

3) Calls upon the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, as well as institutions and experts, to help governments establish second chance education systems which follow models such as The Initial Foundation Vocational Programme in Denmark, Back to Education Initiative
in Ireland, Hauptschulabschluss in Austria, which can provide opportunities for young people who left school early and take into account the need for training the unemployed;

a) **Requests** the Secretary-General, with the help of NGOs and other relevant arbitration organizations, to supervise the implementation of the second chance education system;

4) **Encourages** teachers and or local leaders to influence students and business owners to overcome societal pressures and prejudice in order to pursue careers that are based on their talents and skills;

5) **Calls upon** the UNV to assist in analyzing the specific target locations, which are in need of greater implementation of educational programs and counseling;

6) **Affirms** that primary education should be offered in the native language of the neighborhood or city in question (especially in the case of immigrant communities or neighborhoods), while also providing courses in the native language of the host city and nation;

7) **Encourages** counseling programs, one-on-one sessions if needed, as well as educational programs aimed at educating the population on issues such as:

   a) Sexual health;

   b) Transmitted diseases;

   c) Family planning;

8) **Calls for** policy discussions, advocacy, and community social mobilization in aiming to increase resources and bring about societal change in support of health, emphasizing on maternal and newborn health;

9) **Further invites** the local governments to collaborate with their populations, especially through the use of local leaders, such as religious leaders, clan leaders, and respected individuals, in order to distribute information on health, family planning, and sexual rights;

10) **Encourages** the creation of community led outreach programs, where people within the community take the leading roles in dialogue and stimulation among communities about current issues and problems facing a population during rapid urbanization;

11) **Appeals to** the collaboration and information exchange between the public and private sectors for ecologically sustainable development within urban areas;

12) **Stresses** the importance of inspiring and incorporating individual communities, with emphasis put on Member States’ youth populations, to participate in sustainable development initiatives;
133) *Strongly affirms* the importance of instilling a sense of social responsibility and promoting environmental consciousness among Member States’ populations;

134) *Encourages* developing countries to adopt the principles of the Green Deal by offering bare living necessities as compensation for innovative ecological ideas;

135) *Endorses* the widespread implementation of environmental information campaigns aimed at educating the population on the detrimental effects of environmental irresponsibility;

136) *Encourages* all developing nations and NGOs involved with agricultural development to participate in multilateral foreign direct investment in developing countries through the sharing of new technologies;

137) *Welcomes* continued talks on the subject of education for sustainable urbanization in the future meetings of the ICPD.
Reaffirms the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) with a particular emphasis on Articles 25 and Article 26 which affirm each individual’s right to education and an adequate standard of living,

Recognizes that the fulfillment of the aforementioned human rights is often highly interwoven, as many of the rights are interconnected on a fundamental level,


Recognizing the potential to work towards the fulfillment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, through a focus on urban development,

Bearing in mind that reaching all of the goals set down by the International Conference of Population and Development’s (ICPD)’s Programme of Action (PofA) Beyond 2014 and the Millennium Development Goals MDGs may not be attained by all governments at the same time,

Further recognizing that every Member State has a unique set of problems when facing development that can only be addressed and solved by members of the state,

Recognizes the importance of the legal registration of all members of urban communities in order to facilitate their access to services and opportunities,

Reaffirms the position of the United Nations (UN) Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) regarding the elements of the right to adequate housing, which include: security of tenure, availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location, and cultural adequacy,

Recognizes the inclusion of the right to adequate housing in a number of regional affirmations of human rights, including the American Convention of Human Rights (art. 21), the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights (art. 14), and the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union (art. 17),

Reaffirms the goals of the UN-HABITAT’s Participatory Slum Upgrading Program (PSUP);

Commends UN-HABITAT for their work in gathering relevant data regarding urbanization trends as well as in instituting a number of initiatives focusing on the advancement of adequate housing, sanitation and secure tenure,
Emphasizes the importance of good governance practices as well as anti-corruption and transparency measures to attain development goals, as referenced in the Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2000/64,

Recognizes the importance of the development of national markets, rather than sole reliance only foreign aid, in a variety of sectors of urban development in order to move towards self-sufficiency and sustainability,

Remembering commitment of developed Member States to contribute 0.7% of their gross national product (GNP) to Official Development Assistance (ODA) under the 1970 General Assembly resolution A/RES/25/2626 and reaffirmed by the Monterrey Consensus,

Recalling the past works of the Freedom For Hunger initiative on microfinance focusing on the issues of women, youth and other members of the community,

Bearing in mind the work of the five regional blocks of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA),

Recognizing the need for multilateral cooperation among the international community to assess and address the current rapid urbanization happening throughout the developing world,

Desiring more sustainable solutions as outlined by the ICPD’s PofA that will increase longer prosperity for individuals and families living in both rural and urban areas,

Emphasizing the importance of urgency in resolving problems presented such as lack of opportunity for employment, good health, and education by the current rapid urbanization,

The International Conference on Population and Development,

1) Urges the establishment of a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) subprogram called the United Nations Fund for Entrepreneurs in Developing Countries (UNFEDC), which will focus on these areas and consist of:
   a. Empowering women and youth entrepreneurs with resources to facilitate their inclusion in local and urban development of infrastructure and industry, which would include sustainable sanitation, water, methods of transportation, communication, and health care facilities programs,
   b. Providing a localized UNDP consultant to entrepreneurs to assist and urge progress towards the development goals,
   c. Urging increased governmental transparency, inclusiveness, and the provision of resources for the potential entrepreneurs, such as permits, legal documentation, access to local records, and legal aid,
   d. An application being utilized by the localized consultants to ensure the funds are going to constructive programs that are focused on reaching the development goals,, with and there will be support being provided in the application process in order to ensure individuals are not restricted in the application process,
e. Funding attained from the appropriation of UNDP and United Nations Women (UN-WOMEN) funds to UNFEDC, but we encourage empowerment of local individuals to fund their own initiatives,

f. Encouraging the use of micro financing by local and national levels of governments to fund small and existing local initiatives that strengthen women and youths, in the larger context of other community groups in order to assist in the creation of an economically stable and sustainable community, thus creating a self-sustaining economy in the long run;

2) *Encourages* Member States to set a goal to appropriate a respective amount of their GDP to create programs to move towards encouraging attendance and enhancing the accessibility of education to youth in urban and rural areas from primary, secondary, tertiary, and vocational schools, with programs which should:

a. Ensure teachers, students, and other members of the community have continual access to resources, supplies, and tools to efficiently communicate, offer accessibility, and produce quality education,

b. Encourage the provision of efficient transportation and optional temporary housing to facilitate effective commuting to educational facilities;

c. Provide funding incentive programs that provide food security and ensure that parents keep their children in school, which would allow the targeting of education and access to food,

d. Educate communities on the better use of natural resources, the effect of depletion caused by overuse, and advocate for conscious environmental conservation and awareness,

e. Encourage Member States to participate in an annual education forum with their regional blocks to facilitate dialogue on successful and unsuccessful programs throughout individual nations, including the creation of a continually open forum between research institutions, donors, and community leaders,

f. Endorse programs that support the rolling application process for United Nations programs including the UNFEDC proposed in clause one of this resolution;

3) *Encourages* all Member States to promote urban sustainable development in small businesses in order to upgrade economic and sanitary conditions in urban slums, while respecting national sovereignty through the following measures:

a. The development of a set of targets for development determined by each individual Member States for implementation within their own borders based on the Human Development Index (HDI) which measures the potential amount of human development a country can achieve based on population, age distribution, work force population, and access to resources,

b. As well as the inclusion of the inequality-adjusted HDI which is an accurate HDI measurement that takes inequality among states into account;

4) *Encourages* national and/or local governments to institute public works projects for the construction and maintenance of adequate housing, sanitation facilities, and other fundamental urban infrastructures, any such projects should:

a. Employ individuals from the urban area in which the project is being carried out,
b. Continue to employ these local individuals for the maintenance of these infrastructural components,
c. Follow the guidelines of the International Labor Organization (ILO),
d. Be subject to the supervision of, and review by, the ILO and its affiliates;

5) **Calls upon** all Member States to offer sufficient protection to internally displaced persons, especially vulnerable groups such as youth, women, and the elderly and to facilitate their right to resettle in the urban area under consideration;

6) **Encourages** the establishment of UN-HABITAT Urban Observatories in relevant urbanizing areas in order to both gather data and provide specialized recommendation regarding urban planning and infrastructural initiatives;

7) **Encourages** national and/or local governments to institute public works projects for the construction and maintenance of adequate housing, sanitation facilities, and other fundamental urban infrastructures, these projects should:
   e. Employ individuals from the urban area in which the project is being carried out,
   f. Continue to employ these local individuals for the maintenance of these infrastructural components,
   g. Follow the guidelines of the International Labor Organization (ILO),
   h. Be subject to the supervision of, and review by, the ILO and its affiliates;

8) **Urges** the establishment of community and/or religious centers in order to promote community cohesion in moving towards a socio-cultural paradigm relevant to urbanized and urbanizing areas;

9) **Calls** upon Member States to honor the Convention on the Rights on the Child and simplify the process of birth registration and to institute national birth registration initiatives in order to establish a record of all members of their population in order to provide them with the requisite services and opportunities;

10) **Urges** Member States to meet their obligations relating to the fulfillment of the right to adequate housing as outlined by the UN-HABITAT and Agenda 21, these obligations include:
    a. The obligation to respect, which is defined as the obligation of the state to refrain from interfering, either directly or indirectly, in their citizen’s enjoyment of adequate housing;
    b. The obligation to protect, which is defined as the obligation of the state to protect their citizen’s enjoyment of adequate housing from the interference of third party actors;
    c. The obligation to fulfill, which is defined as the obligation of the state to adopt appropriate administrative, legislative, and budgetary measures to ensure the fulfillment of the right to adequate housing within their borders;

11) **Encourages** the establishment of community toilets to meet the basic sanitation needs of urban populations, which such community toilets should:
179 a. Be culturally appropriate (via the separation of facilities by gender and/or age as relevant);
180 b. Serve no more than 25 people per individual toilet;
182 c. Include washing facilities as culturally appropriate;
183 d. Be designed to provide the maximum possible level of privacy for users;
184 e. Include formal systems (preferably through local authorities) for complaints and the reporting of misuse of the community toilets;
186
187 12) **Suggests** that all Member States to continue their support for the World Bank Agriculture and Food Security Program and further support education on equal gender perspectives of farming initiatives and techniques that small businesses can provide to urban dwellers in the following matters:
190 a. Ability to provide proper nutrition for prevention of the risks of disease and famine
192 b. Farming and irrigation techniques that reduces pollution and climate changes for better air quality;
194
195 13) **Recommends** the establishment of adequate healthcare facilities in urban areas, which may include, but are not limited to:
197 a. Public hospitals subsidized by national governments in order to increase the affordability of medical services to promote accessibility of medical services to the inhabitants of urban areas;
200 b. Evenly distributed neighborhood clinics to treat basic ailments, administer vaccinations and raise community awareness of public health and hygiene concerns, including specific regional concerns (e.g. HIV/AIDS, malaria, polio, yellow fever, tuberculosis, etc.), family planning and nutrition;
204 c. The implementation of birthing centers and training centers throughout urban centers to facilitate midwives, doctors, and nurses to address breastfeeding, nutrition, and postpartum care;
207 d. The use of “telemedicine” technologies to provide urban inhabitants with immediate access to information on the accessibility of healthcare via mobile phones, computers, radio devices, etc.;
210
211 14) **Urges** the subsidization of public transportation services in order the increase the affordability of public transport for the inhabitants of urban areas, which will both incentivize businesses to enter the transportation industry and increase the public’s access to transportation, such public transportation initiatives should:
215 a. Ensure sustainability via the use of sustainable fuels such as biofuels, solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, etc,
217 b. Take into account adequate safety codes and provisions;
218 c. Encourage increasingly connected road networks, which should include provisions for bicyclists and pedestrians;
220 d. Avoid excessive noise and pollution in order to minimize disturbance to the local community;
222
223 15) **Recommends** that every Member State commit to a 5% increase in their use of renewable energy by the conclusion of the year 2025:
a. Data concerning this movement towards renewable energy should be submitted to this body annually, including data concerning the extent of progress of renewable energy use, any new technological advances in energy use, and any effect of disasters, human or natural, on the progress of renewable energy in the state;

b. Fifty percent of all newly government issued buildings within Member States be sustainable in order to assist in this movement towards the use of sustainable energy, which may be achieved through high or low technology means or a combination of these two methods, with high technology means being defined as the use of technology to make a building more sustainable, and low technology means being defined as the use of materials so the building naturally uses less energy;

16) **Urges** national governments, potentially in partnership with relevant and willing international organizations, to invest in education in urban areas, such educational initiatives and investments may include, but are not limited to:

a. Training individuals from the areas in question to become teachers in those urban areas;

b. Incorporating community leadership skills in the educational system in order to promote community involvement and empowerment;

c. Involving the establishment of both secondary academic institutions and vocational programs in urban areas;

17) **Recommends** the institution of adult education courses in areas such as basic literacy and arithmetic as well as vocational skill building, potentially administered by established community and/or religious centers and funded by either the national or local government;

18) **Urges** the establishment of community and/or religious centers in order to promote community cohesion in moving towards a socio-cultural paradigm relevant to urbanized and urbanizing areas;

19) **Calls** upon Member States to honor the Convention on the Rights on the Child and simplify the process of birth registration and to institute national birth registration initiatives in order to establish a record of all members of their population in order to provide them with the requisite services and opportunities;

20) **Encourages** developed nations, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations and agencies to match the financial investments of the national governments of developing nations in their urban infrastructure and development initiatives;

21) **Urges** creditor nations to relieve a portion of the debt that they are owed by debtor nations with the provision that the governments of nations receiving this relief utilize the retained funds for the advancement of their urban development goals, such goals may include:

a. The payment of the employees of public works projects;

b. The construction of adequate housing by either the formal or informal construction sector;

c. The establishment of basic sanitation facilities and infrastructures, or the progression from basic sanitation to adequate sanitation;
271) d. The maintenance of relevant urban infrastructures;

272) 22) **Affirms** that this debt relief can be counted towards the creditor nation’s annual contributions to ODA;

273) 23) **Encourages** Member States to support and consider aiding in funds for regional urbanization in potential association with the World Bank and UNHCHR in the following areas:

274) a. Building better infrastructure on family planning centers and hospitals,

275) b. Promoting educational programs geared towards empowering women in agriculture, entrepreneurship, sustainable development, medicine, technology, and public policy;

276) 24) **Suggests** the partnership between established Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and communal entities in hopes of gathering specific and accurate data on population demographics to accomplish the following:

277) a. Foster the establishment of CSOs via the communication of local governments and larger non-governmental organizations (NGOs);

278) b. Ensure that any CSO must be recognized as relevant for participation in a given issue by both the United Nations and national governments;

279) c. The recognition of the necessity for a legal framework that allows for the prosperity of any establishments looking to provide aid;

280) 25) **Recognizes** the need for structure outside the urban areas in order to discourage overly rapid population shifts due to a lack of quality of life and/or resources in rural areas;

281) 26) **Calls for** the five UNFPA regional blocks to further emphasize their current work on transportation, healthcare, education, housing, and sanitation;

282) 27) Encourages Member States to reaffirm their commitment to dialogue and cooperation on matters before the International Conference on Population and Development.
Affirming the importance of the social and environmental functions of green agriculture,

Encouraging Member States to promote the principles and practice of sustainable urbanization in order to address environmental issues as noted in Resolution 2008/1,

Recalling Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7 and its aim to integrate the principles of sustainable development into the policies and programs of Member States and reverse the loss of environmental resources,

Taking into account the statistic presented by A/RES/S-25/2 that over half the world’s population lives in urbanized areas,

Recognizing the arcology method as the use of sustainable materials which are durable and environmentally friendly,

Keeping in mind that A/RES/65/264 emphasizes the importance of building resilient infrastructure in developing countries prone to natural disasters,

Guided by A/RES/49/128 that encourages international cooperation from organizations (NGOs and CSOs),

Observing A/RES/65/157 that states that urbanization lowers carbon footprints with residents more likely to use public transportation and live in energy efficient apartments,

Noting with attention the International Conference on Population Development Beyond 2014’s Programme of Action Chapter III Section 3 that states that sustainable development implies long term sustainability and production and consumption relating to all economic activities relating to the environment,

The International Conference on Population Development Beyond 2014,

1) Suggests the allocation of funds by UN-HABITAT to provide economic support to social and environmental functions of green agriculture, including the use of grey water, rooftop gardening in highly urbanized areas, urban fields, and employing unused plots of land particularly in urban area as practiced in areas with high population densities, to be locally allocated by city governments;

2) Encourages Member States to establish individual traffic laws and transportation policies, if they so wish, including:

   a. The implementation of emission limits to reduce CO₂ emissions by 5 percent by 2020, as a continuation of MDG 7,
b. Taxes for vehicle use and registration, with raised fees for luxury and new vehicles and those that do not abide by set emission limits,

c. Tolls for individual road use and allocation of these collected funds for the construction of public transportation options such as railways, subway lines, paved roads, and bicycle lanes and paths,

d. Reduction of fares for the use of public transportation,

e. Raised parking fees in highly urbanized areas;

3) Encourages the international community to adopt and utilize efficient and environmentally friendly material as modeled by the arcology method and assisted by the Green Building Initiative to:

a. Protect against natural disasters such as flooding, earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis, tornados, etc.;

b. Ensure the longevity and durability of structures and communities;

4. Calls upon Member States to cooperate with organizations such as UN-HABITAT and the Sustainable Urban Development Network to enhance the role and involvement of indigenous peoples and to protect their interests and lifestyles by:

a. Increasing public awareness,

b. Allocating tourism profits to the preservation and development of indigenous populations,

c. Encouraging cooperation between indigenous populations and NGOs;

5. Recommends the voluntary participation of Member States in green-technology forums such as the Network of Institutions for Sustainable Development to increase and exchange knowledge of sustainable energy worldwide;

6. Calls for the development of infrastructures within rural communities to promote the sustainable continued use of farmland;

7. Remains committed to continued discussion and implementation of sustainable urbanization practices.
Affirming that urbanization and urban reconstruction can be used as tools to promote sustainable development and growth,

Emphasizing that many existing successful initiatives promote sustainable development through urbanization and can be imitated by other Member States,

Reaffirming Chapter Nine of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action (PoF) that describes ways to combat the negative effects of urbanization on sustainable development and how to use traditionally marginalized populations as vehicles to access adequate resources,

Applauding the great advances in human rights that have occurred under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG),

Stressing the need for a new Post-2015 Development Agenda that will continue to work of the MDGs and consider new challenges being faced around the world,

Emphasizes the importance of water sanitation programs in urban communities that are at risk of water-born diseases,

Recognizing that vocational job training are necessary a mechanism for sustainable development and effective job creation,

Commending existing vocational job creation programs that train medical workers, teachers, manual labor workers and technicians,

Recalling the importance of A/RES/67/216 in stressing the work of UN-HABITAT on urbanization and sustainable urban development in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and promoting sustainable urban development by creating improved economics opportunities for all,

Applauding UN-HABITAT for its Planning Sustainable Cities report and for cooperation with cities and governments through its Urban Management Program (UMP),

Guided by the values described in human rights treaties such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention to Eliminate all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Noting with regret that populations in areas subject to conflict or natural disasters have lost access to many of the services that ensure the promotion of their basic human rights,

Recognizing that reconstruction efforts in post-conflict or post-natural disaster urban areas constitute opportunities to ensure future growth and stability through the promotion of
sustainable development and improvement of the physical and social infrastructure of weakened
Member States,

Considers the reconstruction of urban centers as a necessary foundation of the recovery of
Member States stricken by conflict or disasters,

Affirms that the efforts of the international community should respect state sovereignty and
strengthen internal stability within Member States in order to promote international peace and
security,

The International Conference on Population and Development,

1. Calls upon Member States to promote entrepreneurship to address pertinent issues within
their country and use their community as a mechanism to create positive and sustainable
urban development,

2. Urges Member States to consider expanding or implementing the structure of successful
pre-existing initiatives found in other Member States that address ways to combat the
negative effects of urbanization, and use urbanization as a tool to promote sustainable
development, such as:

   a) Programs that promote water sanitation through integrated and community based
      programs, such as the:
      
      i. The Water Development Alliance, which is a global partnership between
         USAID and the Coca-Cola Company that improves access to water
         sanitation in urban and rural areas in developing Member States by
         implementing hygiene education programs that are geared towards
         women, and promote local governance of water and sanitation,
         
      ii. Programs that expand the practice of filtering water through saris, which
          respect local traditions while promote entrepreneurship for women and
          providing clean water to the community;

   b) Programs from non-governmental organizations that advance positive
      urbanization by empowering marginalized groups in society, such as:
      
      i. The regional scholarship program of the South Caucasus regional office of
         the Herinrich Boell Foundation – a foundation that finances programs such
         as the Social- Political Aspects of Urban Development, Migration and its
         Variety of Structures and Trends and the Empowerment of Women –
         which fosters academic research in the South Caucasus countries and
         reports it back to Departments of government;
         
      ii. Programs, such as that of the Youth Foundation in Azerbaijan, that allow
          students from developing states to study in universities in developed
states, thereby allowing the transfer of expertise between Member States, and allowing the students to use this expertise to contribute to the sustainable urban development of their home states;

c) Vocational Training Centers (VTC), as implemented by organizations such as Woord en Daad in Burkina Faso, India and Ethiopia, and Hope Enterprises in Ethiopia, all of which provide quick and effective relief to impoverished and unemployed citizens;

3. Suggests that Member States work with UN-HABITAT’s UMP, which works to strengthen the contribution that urban areas in developing states make towards economic growth, social development and the alleviation of poverty, by assessing the current resources and capabilities of Member States, and by assisting these Member States in designing strategies for urbanization that will utilize local resources, meet the specific needs of local communities, and ensure that urbanization promotes sustainable and long-lasting growth,

4. Urges the international community to prioritize assistance for reconstruction efforts, and include infrastructure restoration in the mandate of peacekeeping operations, in order to ensure the prompt restoration of basic human rights lost during conflict or natural disasters;

5. Recommends that the international community work with Member States undergoing reconstruction processes to take advantage of this process to ameliorate the State’s infrastructure, in such a way that it would promote sustainable and long-lasting growth in stability, through such initiatives as:

   a) The removal of safety hazards, such as mines, that are remnants of past conflicts, and which continue to threaten the safety of local communities, and prevent these populations from thriving economically,

   b) The inclusion of information and communications technologies (ICTs) in any new infrastructure, such as roads, which are rebuilt,

   c) The adherence of existing internationally-accepted safety standards when building new urban centers, especially in zones prone to natural disasters,

   d) The provision of counseling, educational and vocational training programs that would help prepare local populations to rebuild their communities and create a local economy strong enough to promote long-lasting stability and growth that can be sustained after the departure of international aid programs or UN peacekeeping operations,

   e) The rehabilitation of individuals disabled during conflicts or natural disasters, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights with Persons with Disabilities,
ensuring the provision of services to accommodate their needs, and allowing for their continued participation in all future development projects;

6. **Encourages** the international community to ensure that all new programs focusing on sustainable development:

   a) Work directly with governments to design or promote objectives and policies,

   b) Ensure that community-based programs adhere to the priorities of the State’s government, and, whenever possible, promote increased cooperation and cohesion between these local communities and the State government;

7. **Invites** Member States to continue sharing best practices on ways to use the process of urbanization and urban reconstruction to ensure long-lasting sustainable development in all Member States.
Keeping in mind the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of the United Nations (UN) specifically on achieving universal primary education and reducing child mortality and improving maternal health and ensuring environmental sustainability while encouraging global partnerships for development,

Aware of A/56/572 of the General Assembly of the UN drawing attention to clause five which emphasizes the need to reach the poorest and most marginalized groups in terms of education,

Deeply conscious of the 2012 Rio+20 Conference that iterated the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) past the Millennium Development Goals of 2015 established by the UN,

Reaffirming Resolution 67/203, 67/263 and 67/216 which all address the imperative need for the international community to work cohesively when it comes to issues concerning sustainable development throughout the developing world,

Acknowledging the activities undertaken in the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) at the national and regional levels for the progress of education towards achieving the goals for all stressing the need to redouble efforts in order to meet the basic needs of people of all age groups in particular girls and women,

Recognizing Chapter 36 of Agenda 21 of UN Education Social Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Thessaloniki Conference acting as a mobilizer and facilitator to bring together representatives of the UN system government, experts, and other major interested parties in specializing work programmes on education, public awareness, and training initiated by the United Nations,

Affirming access to quality education at all levels as a vital factor for achieving sustainable development as well as human development for achieving internationally agreed development goals foreclosed in the millennium development goals,

Endorsing Resolution 2008/1 of the UN Population Distribution Urbanization Internal Migration and Development Resolution more specifically clause two that reiterates the importance of human rights protection, fundamental freedoms, gender equality, and empowerment of women and environmental sustainability,

The International Conference on Population and Development,

1. Calls upon Member States’ governments to establish a cooperative international oversight committee that will:
a. Send out representatives to each developing nation to construct a collaborative report on the specific needs in response to the condition of the developing nation every five years,

b. Educate the citizens to create a self-sustainable economy,

c. Continue to monitor the impact of urbanization in the developing countries on the environment;

2. Urges developing Member States to capitalize on the individual skill sets of each state and recognizes that the cultural and societal structure of each nation must be preserved through the protection of human rights for age, gender, citizens with disabilities, religion, ethnicity, social class, and sexual orientation;

3. Further requests for a collaborative analytic report, the Proper Developmental Preparation for the 21st Century, from the representatives on education, health and sanitation, transportation, renewable energy, and technology to:

   a. Provide vocational occupations that will contribute the immediate and future development of developing member states future contribution to develop their respective countries,

   b. Request the participation of member states in providing experts in education, health and sanitation, transportation, renewable energy, and technology,

   c. Encourage Non-Governmental Organizations to support the outcome of the analytical report of the representatives of developed member states,

   d. Outline as a guide to achieve independent sustainability;

4. Emphasizing the importance of awareness and raising the role of education in society in providing adequate information about sexual and reproductive health through:

   a. Access to qualified health facilities before and after pregnancy,

   b. Construction of training centers for health care providers, providing education related to risk factors of breastfeeding, nutrition, and postpartum care,

   c. The use of social media and news sources in order to inform the public on promoting better health and safety;
5. **Considering** that it is essential that a program be established that will monitor the condition of the environment as a developing country goes through the process of urbanization;

6. **Encourages** a global increase in the use of renewable energy sources as best fit for each specific member state, where each member state will commit to a incremental goal system of gradually increasing renewable energy use;

7. **Calls upon** the Member States to give importance on raising education and its role in providing adequate information of urbanization to all numbers of society about issues in developing sustainability;

8. **Considers** that there are different methods and approaches and tools for each country with regards with its national priorities and needs to achieve sustainable goals considering the context of green economy;

9. **Urges** institutional education to associate good practices in sustainability management with active participation of competent teachers, local partners and students as integrated assets through disciplines to carry out quality and innovative programs in linking gaps specifically skills for advancing national sustainable development objectives;

10. **Encourages** that the outcomes of the insight given to developing states would be reported back to the representatives every five years in order to measure the success of the *Proper Developmental Preparation for the 21st Century* which should be:

    a. A detailed report that illustrates advances in technology, transportation, education, health and sanitation, and renewable energy,

    b. Assessed by each Member State.
Acknowledging the interdependence of rural and urban areas, and the necessity for creating a framework within urbanization that respects and supports rural and indigenous endeavors,

Recognizing the importance of the International Conference on Population and Development’s (ICPD) Programme of Action (PofA) which emphasizes approaching population and development issues through a human rights-based approach that focuses on promoting the attainment of human rights for sustainable development, rather than an aid-based approach,

Reaffirming Chapter Nine of the PofA as it discusses the rights of displaced persons in an urbanized environment,

Noting the importance of economic growth and job creation to ensure a continuation of economic development and to protect job stability as the urban population expands,

Noting with satisfaction that as Member States attempt to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the use of participatory budgeting has spread to over 1500 cities on five continents,

Stressing the significant role of civil society and stressing the importance of strengthening the relationship between the state, non-government organizations (NGOs), civil society and the international society to develop urban areas,

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which affirms the rights to all peoples to be treated equally according to their cultural and world view, specifically recalling the protection on the right of these population who traditionally prefer life in rural areas for cultural, social, or religious purposes to be taken into account of their own nation’s pursuit in a balanced policy of urban and rural development,

Understanding the need of giving the farmers the right to develop or sell rural land, allowing for farming to become more industrialized and allow farmers to sell land or move to urban areas as they see fit,

Stressing the importance of efficient transportation such as urban railways systems, national railway recovery, paving of main transportation routes to connect rural and urban environments as well as incorporate slums and poverty regions into the urban environment to support economic and social development within urban areas,

The International Conference on Population and Development,

1) Recommends Member States to develop a long-term agenda that is efficient in transportation through programs such as:

   a. Argentina’s Institute For Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) that has established efficient transportation including renewal of urban railways systems, national
railway recovery, paving of main transportation routes that have successfully connected rural and urban environments and expanded urban development to impoverished areas;

b. Mexico’s Urban Transportation Transformation Project that has developed an environmentally conscious transportation network through expanded metro transit access that utilizes effective modern systems to lower pollutants;

2) **Suggests** Member States adopt public maintenance agendas with the support of organizations such as the World Bank’s Integrated Urban Water Management program (IUWM) that improves city water supply and installs city drainage for sanitation that helps maintain clean and unflooded streets leading to more time effective transportation methods;

3) ** Welcomes ** Member States to engage in participatory budgeting to combat poverty and provide for more widespread access to essential services by:

a) Encouraging municipalities to use participatory budgeting to foster a fair relationship with the private sectors as warned in A/RES/65/243 (2011);

b) Emphasizing that municipal governments that use this budgeting program should include disenfranchised populations in the decision making process;

4) ** Calls upon ** all Member States to offer sufficient economic and social protection to internally displaced persons, particularly youth, women, and elderly populations and to facilitate their right to either return home or resettle by addressing the root causes of internal displacement such as the consequences of natural disasters, environmental degradation, armed conflict, and forced resettlement by:

a. Recognizing the potential for urbanization within rural areas and empowering farmers and small business owners through organizations and programs such as Mexico’s EJIDO Land Reform Act 1992 which recognizes the right of worker to move to urban areas if they choose;

**Encourages** social inclusion of often-marginalized populations within the continuing process of urbanization.
Guided by the differences in developmental progression amongst Member States and noting that all regions hold equal precedence in efforts towards sustainable urbanization through a rights-based approach,

Recalling the collaboration of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the United Nations (UN) Population Fund (UNFPA) in initiating meetings of an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Advisory committee,

Fully aware that developing Member States are challenged by disproportionate population growth and emphasizing the Basic Social Services for All (BSSA) and its six key areas particularly in the goals regarding education and healthcare and sanitation,

Acknowledging the basic human right to full and extensive healthcare in both rural and urban areas which will advance the general socio-economic development of communities,

Recalling Chapters III and IX of the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA) as they address the importance of sustainable development in order to further the overall socio-economic progression of Member States,

Recognizing the importance of urbanization in order to provide frameworks towards sustainable development for societies to construct a future that is conscious of the challenges and achievements of Member States,

Desiring to uphold Article II in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights calling for the non-discriminatory and non-exclusive entitlement to all rights instilled through this Declaration,

Reaffirming the principles attained through Chapter III, Article VII in the UN Charter in the establishment of principal organs and necessary subsidiary organs,

Referencing the efforts of developed Member States to assist less developed Member States by providing essential resources as exemplified in the Global Water Program,

Affirming the need of developing Member States to uphold accountability when collaborating with developed Member States for the purpose of achieving sustainability while keeping in mind the ICPD’s efforts towards continual transparency within Member States,

Taking into consideration the efforts of developed Member States who are a part of the 0.7 Percent GNP target,

The International Conference on Population Development,

1. Suggests the creation of a program entitled the Responsible Urbanization Project (RUP) consisting of two separate, but collaborative, panels with a focus on expediting the
healthy progression of urbanization aimed toward building self-sustainability within
developing Member States;

2. Designates the first panel, entitled the Council of Field Experts (CFE), to perform needs
assessments and evaluations of the status and the developmental necessities of Member
States while encompassing all aspects vital to stable urbanization, with the characteristics
of the CFE including:

a. Representation in the CFE being composed of at least ten members, consisting of
experts in the specified fields of Agriculture, Urban Planning, Infrastructure,
Allocation of Resources, Science and New Technology, Education, Health,
Transportation, and a representative from the Millennium Developmental Goals
(MDGs) Committee, in addition to a socio-cultural liaison respective to individual
Member States,

b. Local representation of each Member State that would meet with the CFE in order
to build a compact with the RUP for the purpose of adequate assessment of the
immediate urbanization concerns of each individual Member State,

c. Composing evaluations of the overall status of Member States conducted by the
CFE to be presented to the secondary financial panel within the RUP;

3. Further recommends the implementation of the second panel in conjunction with the CFE
to be deemed a Financial Advisory Panel including the responsibilities of:

a. Creating financial blueprints exemplifying the responsible use of funds
determined by the collaboration of the participatory entities under the RUP,

b. Funding for the proposed plan of action consisting of different monetary entities
such as NGOs, donors, sponsors and alliance aid (i.e. The World Bank, The
International Monetary Fund, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, etc.);

4. Calls upon an annual update by participating Member States in which such reports will
be presented to the CFE;

5. Endorses five year reports to be constructed by the CFE through a comprehensive re-
evaluation of the progress of the Member State in an effort to maintain the integrity of the
project;

6. Supports Member States to invest in the education and training in developing Member
States through the establishment and construction of learning facilities in the proceeding
manner:

a. Integrating the education of basic life skills by networking through technology
and exposure to physicians from developed countries,
b. Supports the education and empowerment of women to engage in the workforce, which is projected to bridge the gender gap and eradicate gender inequality;

7. Proposes the multi-lateral cooperation amongst Member States in the approach of comprehensive water management in an effort to address the basic human rights through processes including:

a. Forming alliances among regions (i.e. Sub-Sahara Africa) to properly mobilize and distribute water supply,

b. Encouraging inter-regional cooperation as a means of catalyzing the successes of various individual Member States to transcend boundaries;

8. Strongly urges Member States in agreement with the 0.7 Percent GNP target to promptly establish a timeframe in which said Member States shall attain benchmarks of the project;

9. Encourages developed Member States not yet partaking in the 0.7 Percent GNP target program to join the initiative in an effort to assist the continual urbanization of developing Member States;

10. Emphasizes the necessity of continued multi-lateral collaboration in reviewing, responding, and resolving the challenges of urbanization faced by all Member States in order to capitalize on this opportunity to develop a sustainable future for all people.