



**Code:** CPD/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Urbanization and a Growing Human Population

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*The Commission on Population and Development:*

*Upholding* the Commission on Population and Development's (CPD) purpose in monitoring and assessing the implementation of the *Programme of Action (PoA)* adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) when addressing increasing world population and rapid urbanization,

*Understanding* the need to address the social and economic problems that come with the process of urbanization, the movement from rural to urban environments as stated in the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs *2020 UNDESA World Social Report*,

*Noting* the dangerous consequences of poor urban development, including but not limited to rising crime, pollution, and lack of basic services in housing as noted in the *United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019 Annual Report* which, for example, wrote that almost 90% of the urban area population in low-income countries live in unsafe, exposed housing,

*Realizing* the differing approaches between developing and developed states required to achieve urban development that benefits all countries' needs and serves the needs of all people, as expressed in report *Infrastructure for Sustainable Development for All* pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 61/16 on "Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council" and Economic and Social Council decision 2016/L.12 on "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016",

*Noting further* the needs of a growing urban population for access to adequate housing according to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11.1 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, issues of meeting adequate housing are consistently persistent despite its acknowledgment as a basic human right by the UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Adequate Housing,

*Fully aware* of the importance of planning safe cities in accordance with SDG 16.a and the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* Article III, with one of the SDG 11 aspirations being "making cities and human settlements safe", especially since the *New Urban Agenda* took special consideration that women and girls, children and youth, and persons in vulnerable situations are often particularly affected,

*Cognizant* of the need to protect and safeguard each country's culture and values through institutions such as museums and heritage sites, and fostering public spaces to promote social interaction between groups from diverse backgrounds as part of SDG 11.4.1,

*Having considered* the pressing issue of climate change and the challenges it presents to urban development and city planning according to SDG 11.b, and how this involves building resilience as touched upon by United Nations Environmental Assembly Resolution 5/9 on "Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure",

*Recalling* the importance of safe, inclusive, and accessible green and public spaces within urban areas, such as Central Park in the United States, as stated in SDG 11.7 and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme's (UN-Habitat) "City-Wide Public Space Assessment Toolkit",

*Emphasizing* the importance of quality and inclusive education as a fundamental human right and cardinal role in social development, which was recognized in ECOSOC report 2023/25 on the “Commission on Population and Development – Report on the fifty-sixth session (29 April 2022 and 10-14 April 2023)” that also connected education to fertility, mortality, and migration for urban development and progression of rural communities,

*Praising* the evaluations and conclusions made in the *New Urban Agenda*, which allowed accomplishments in urban development to be recognized and remaining concerns to be emphasized and refocused to ensure stable and sustainable progress,

*Bearing in mind* the important considerations that were outlined in the *Paris Agreement*, to ensure all efforts in urbanization and development are made in an environmentally cautious manner to hinder any further endangerment to our climate,

*Expressing its satisfaction* with the proposals for sustainable development proposed by the United Nations Environmental Assembly Resolution 9 on “Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure” which suggested eco-conscious solutions largely to provide more opportunities, services, and connectivity with necessary increases in investments,

*Acknowledging* that the World Bank as an institution has been useful, but could be improved to better serve the urban centers located in nations that are most in need,

1. *Recommends* further studies be conducted by the Secretary-General dedicated to exploring available options for providing more comprehensive and accessible public services in urban centers to reduce the adverse consequences of rapid urbanization in the PoA including:
  - a. Housing with research focusing on increasing low-cost options and availability through:
    - i. Utilizing local materials to build sustainable and resilient buildings as suggested by SDG 11.3, including but not limited to insulated concrete forms, cross-laminated timber, steel, and bamboo;
    - ii. Increase housing supply through means such as the establishment of “granny flats” and removing height limits on housing, when necessary, as stated in ECOSOC press release SOC/4884 titled “Affordable Housing, Inclusive Economic Policies Key to Ending Homelessness, Speakers Say as Social Development Commission Begins Annual Session”;
    - iii. Encouraging co-financing partnerships through the Global Infrastructure Facility as established by the Group of 20;
  - b. Employment with research on national efforts to provide new job opportunities to the poor in urban areas, including through support for small and medium-sized enterprises, following the Outcome Document of the Rio +20 Conference;
  - c. Education with research considering measures to reduce lack of education in urban areas, especially among girls in accordance with ECOSOC resolution 2023/25 on the “Commission on Population and Development – Report on the fifty-sixth session (29 April 2022 and 10-14 April 2023)” and SDG 4 (Quality Education), such as:
    - i. More affordable school resources and technology to combat shortages in meeting educational tools and current limitations within regional frameworks;

- ii. Higher education options and curricula, to provide opportunities and exposure for various fields of study to better contribute to all necessary and complementary vocations;
    - iii. Occupational training and preparation, in cohort with financial and independent living awareness to ensure youth can effectively transition into adulthood and contribute to society accordingly;
    - iv. The integration of reproductive education and family planning to allow for individuals to better plan and maintain family connections and stability, while maintaining and respecting cultural and religious ideals;
    - v. Additional effort and requests for bureaucratic bodies and independent organizations to invest in education to fill gaps that persist;
  - d. Healthcare with research assessing solutions to improving urban health in accordance to World Health Organization's Urban Health Report, including:
    - i. Increasing funding for family planning services in urban areas to reduce infant mortality rates as outlined in the *2022 World Family Planning Report*;
    - ii. Reducing transmission of viral infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDs across and within urban areas, as outlined in ECOSOC Report 2023/85 on "Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;"
    - iii. Achieving universal health coverage, as outlined by General Assembly Resolution 74/2 on "Political Declaration on the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage: Moving Together to Build a Healthier World" and SDGs 3 and 6;
  - e. Waste management with research expanding upon the recommendations of the *Global Waste Management Outlook Report (2015)* of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to promote cleanliness in urban areas including:
    - i. For local governments to minimize waste and maximize recyclability in urban areas by implementing local processing centers, compost centers, and setting zero-waste goals and ensuring a sustainable system as population increases;
    - ii. Increase trash pickup frequency and reliability in urban areas to reduce waste accumulation in a growing human population as stated in the UNEP report "Solid Waste Management";
2. *Expresses the hope* that studies be conducted by the Secretary-General for establishing data-driven urban planning and the creation of "smart" cities, drawing from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Guidelines for the Development of a Smart Sustainable City Action Plan, exploring:
- a. Most efficient land use, as mentioned by the UNFCCC, such as allocating plots of land to construction companies for residential and commercial construction in order to prevent unorganized urban sprawl and growth;

- b. Optimal Park systems that promote greenspace for the quality of life of those living in urban areas, as advocated for in SDG 11.4 and expanding upon the recommendations of the UN-Habitat “City-Wide Public Space Assessment Toolkit” by improving streets to be safe environments for people, designing public squares, and stimulating the economy through local street markets to improve the quality and quantity of public spaces in cities;
3. *Requests* that the Secretary-General conduct studies for the improvement of living conditions for the urban poor regarding:
  - a. Establishing regulatory frameworks of social housing that ensure that no people are living in precarious dwellings that are unaccounted for by government permission and deeds of ownership following the model of the 2017 SDG Fund case study “Sustainable Urban Development in El Salvador”;
  - b. Disseminating the construction of adequate and secure housing for the poor in cities by encouraging the production of low-cost and sustainable materials and increasing availability of these materials and technologies following the UN Human Rights Special Rapporteur report on the Right to Adequate Housing and the *2002 Report on the World Summit on Sustainable Development* in Johannesburg;
  - c. Providing income-generating employment opportunities through the training of development of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education, and skill enhancement of vulnerable communities, such as women, elderly, persons with disabilities, and the urban poor, to encourage a stable and inclusive economic environment following the *2002 Report on the World Summit on Sustainable Development* in Johannesburg;
4. *Urges* studies by the Secretary-General be conducted on new and robust urban transportation in accordance with the *New Urban Agenda* and the *Sustainable Transport, Sustainable Development interagency report (2021)* of the Second Global Sustainable Transport Conference, including investigating alternatives to personal cars such as:
  - a. Local public transportation, such as light rail systems to reduce air pollution from personal cars and reduce congestion;
  - b. Infrastructure related to walking and biking, reducing congestion and air pollution, while increasing efficiency, as well as quality of life;
  - c. Transit-oriented plans to allow for sufficient, accessible, and public transportation to critical infrastructure, accommodating the ever-increasing influx into urban areas for the foreseeable future;
5. *Requests* UNEA to develop research frameworks on improving the sustainability of cities inspired by UNEA Resolution 9 on “Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure” with the consideration of funding from the UNDP or direct foreign investment provided by developed countries for:
  - a. Green economic development to transition cities away from fossil fuel infrastructure such as oil and gas power plants while replacing it with infrastructure powered by renewable energy sources such as wind turbines and hydroelectric power;

- b. Climate resilient infrastructure within vulnerable urban centers such as green infrastructure, materials, building codes, geotextiles, solar panels, and seawalls to mitigate and adapt to the effects of natural disasters and climate change;
  - c. Nature-based solutions, such as reforestation and designating areas as protected land, to reduce flooding risks and restore natural ecosystems;
6. *Further invites* ECOSOC and the Secretary-General to consider the implementation of collaborative research and training programs between Member States to address the unequal distribution of knowledge and skills between developing countries' urban centers and developed countries' cities by:
- a. Inviting member states to join a voluntary knowledge sharing program between doctors, government officials, security officers, urban planners, general consultants, and advisors of developing nations and developed nations to ensure that useful knowledge is shared freely and effectively for the benefit of urban centers;
  - b. Encourages collaboration between UN bodies that already deal in knowledge sharing initiatives, such as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UN DESA Digital Learning Centre (DLC), and the United Nations Global Adaptation Network (GAN), should be considered as frameworks for this program are assembled;
  - c. The resources of each should be relied on, depending on applicability and efficiency, to ensure training is comprehensive, as low cost as possible, and is approached from an ecologically sustainable perspective;
  - d. The free sharing of research archives between developing and developed countries further while investing in new collaborative research projects between these nations to retain skilled labor in developing countries should also be pursued;
7. *Recommends* that ECOSOC develop frameworks for the creation of a World Bank branch dedicated to the management of urbanization of developing countries by offering extremely low-interest loans to developing nations to support their ability to create infrastructure and cities that can meet sustainability goals that:
- a. If such a branch is to be implemented, audits should be performed annually to ensure that compliance from developing nations is maintained; in addition, a loan insurance framework would be established and contributed to, proportionally, by all UN member states to ensure that, if loan defaults occur, undue impacts on the world economy will be circumvented;
  - b. If such a branch is to be implemented, this developing nations bank branch should be overseen by a council of representatives which should be constituted by a majority of developing nations according to the classification of developing countries in the *World Economic Situation and Prospects (2014)* and include at least two rotating seats that will be occupied by established developed nations to ensure proportional and ethical distribution and use of funds and the consideration of all relevant perspectives;

- c. Encourage and strengthen partnerships and agreements between developed and developing countries through this branch that would multiply contributed assets for the global economy and trade.



**Code:** CPD/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Urbanization and a Growing Human Population

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Deeply conscious of the General Assembly Resolution 70/1 on *Transforming the World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, focusing on the importance of the planet, prosperity, and partnership in addressing urbanization and a growing population,*

*Recalling Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal 1 (No Poverty), focused on eradicating poverty, Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), targeting a reduction in inequalities, sustainability of cities and communities, and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), centered around partnerships for the goals to increase cooperation and reduce inequalities between member states,*

*Expresses serious concern about the impact and negative development caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on reaching the SDGs, with special consideration to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), in which Developing Countries, Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and Landlocked Developing Countries took the worst hit,*

*Stressing the *New Urban Agenda*, the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction from 2015-2030*, and the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development* to better help create sustainable urbanization,*

*Having examined the increasing population that has led to the creation of slums and social disparities, it is wise to recommend policies from the United Nations Economist Network that focus on the socially vulnerable and provide them with an affordable and safe lifestyle, as referenced in the Thematic Brief Social Protection document,*

*Firmly convinced that overpopulation is raising global concerns, with growing disparities between rural and major cities,*

*Concerned by the over 29 million people that are forcibly displaced under the United Nations Refugee Agency mandate, 76% of refugees are hosted by low and middle-income countries, and 78% of all refugees live in cities, many of them being women and the elderly in need of special help,*

*Expressing concern for the ability of citizens across the world to thrive due to the lack of sufficient infrastructure and the expansion of populations into others' living spaces, by concentrating on large urban areas, especially highly populated and dense cities, with a similarity to the UN Population Division and the International Organization for Migration (IOM),*

*Suggests that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) advise the IOM to work with Member States in addressing infrastructure damage and internally displaced peoples within urban areas resulting from both external and internal conflicts,*

*Bearing in mind the increasing number of educated internally displaced peoples from the lack of hospitable infrastructure, which particularly affects educated urbanites in developing countries driving them further to emigrate thus creating a brain drain,*

*Bearing in mind* the link between technological innovation and urbanization, through the expertise of private businesses research can be done to research internet poverty,

*Concerned* with the lack of efficiency in growing transportation globally by realizing the importance of a skilled workforce, having awareness of infrastructure differences within borders, in reference to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and the need for intra-border transportation, *Reiterates* that there exists a rise in global conflicts and damage has been inflicted upon urban infrastructure as a result, which will lead to a decrease in work travel, and deter to the idea of extending the expiration date of work visas within nations,

*Further Acknowledging* the developments in infrastructure are of paramount importance to both the economy of developing nations and foreign relations with the rest of the world, according to the Global Bank Disaster Risk Reduction and Reconstruction Fund, infrastructure encourages economic growth, private enterprise, and employment,

*Seeking* urbanization and infrastructure to develop healthcare, education, and equality but at the same time taking into consideration the biodiversity and the game reserves referring to the *New Urban Agenda*,

*Underlining* the importance of improving public infrastructure and services like roads, electricity, water, education, healthcare, public transportation, and affordable and adequate housing in developing countries, given that by 2030, 3 billion people will not have access to adequate housing according to the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) and sustainably managing the rapid growth of urbanization in developing countries cities,

*Emphasizes* how critical it is to focus funding on improving infrastructure in cities, which includes building services, transit systems, and highways reflected through the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and their Smart Sustainable City Action Plan,

*Affirming* developing countries' rapid growth in population confirms its growing importance within the modern world, the involvement of developing countries would positively impact the economy with the inclusion of better education, more career opportunities, and occupations,

*Acknowledging* the rapidly growing population within developing countries, according to World-O-Meter, the world's population already surpassed 8 billion, while the world's population was 4 billion less than 60 years ago in 1974,

*Emphasizes* the importance of healthcare and pregnancy options for women and children who reside within newly forming urban areas, therefore reducing the infant and maternal mortality rates, and closing a gap in healthcare quality among all populations,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of healthy livelihood for all residents in urbanized populations with an emphasis on providing the necessary resources and tools to implement improved living standards,

*Drawing attention* to General Assembly Resolution 50/124 on the "Implementation of the programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development" encouraging voluntary donations from member states to ensure each goal is met,

*Alarmed* by urban areas experiencing housing shortages and poor living conditions stemming from rapid population growth within those areas, as well as rises in violence and insecurity due to overcrowding, noted in UN-Habitat's report on Building Urban Safety through Slum Upgrading,



*Fully Aware* that while moving forward with the modernization of developing countries, nations need to be accountable while trying to be as sustainable as possible and cautious of the rapid growth in the world population, because according to Our World in Data, food production accounts for over a quarter (26%) of global greenhouse gas emission,

*Ensuring* the conversion of poorly developed urban settlements into productive and sustainable ones, so that no one gets left behind through world urbanization,

1. *Encourages* ECOSOC to recommend the formation of a global task force dedicated to cooperation between member states to issue temporary work visas:
  - a. This will be a voluntary committee comprised of UN Member States, with the recommendation of a general guide of rules with the agreement of member states that will specify more depending on the member state;
  - b. That will benefit all member states participating in relocation to improve infrastructure and economy alike;
2. *Advises* ECOSOC to recommend that Member States work in unison with UN agencies, such as the UN Development Programme, which relies on the voluntary contributions of UN Member States, enabling coordinated and rapid responses to enhance quality assurance, and support countries in achieving the Sustainable and Development Goals, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), an organization primarily funded by the Global Environment Facility, where partnership will lead to the acceleration of industrialization of developing countries, in order to help fund initiatives focused on quality infrastructure;
3. *Encourages* ECOSOC to advise Member States to focus on creating strategic partnerships that integrate the private and public sectors, and the urban poor population of its major cities, to develop infrastructure, which will improve livelihoods for the poor in urban settlements through the development of quality infrastructure where:
  - a. Private sectors within Member States will be incentivized to assist their respective states in their process of developing quality infrastructure, as the private sector will benefit from the rise in employment and economic stimulation resulting from the development of quality homes and workplaces;
  - b. The poor urban population will also benefit greatly, as more jobs are created, and new homes are built with quality materials;
4. *Renews its appeal* to let private businesses conduct research to better ensure access to allow equal opportunities to urbanize and ensure that no one is left behind, through the encouragement of developmental strategies;
5. *Recognizing* the need for Regional Reviews and Conferences as outlined in the *International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action* so that neighboring member states can share expertise on the common facets of urbanization that plague their region;
6. *Emphasizing* that developing countries are seeking funding from the United Nations Infrastructure Asset Management Organization to support and focus their research and developments in:
  - a. Beginning efforts to provide free education to children and adults alike, providing diverse education opportunities including, vocational and trade schooling, focusing on foreign

languages, and mental and physical health, encouraging citizens to desire further education past primary and secondary education,

- b. Building stable homes and structures that can withstand natural disasters, creating jobs for the citizens, striving for developments in infrastructure in newly urban areas;
  - c. Creating a healthier environment for citizens by focusing on water treatment to lessen the severity of diseases like dysentery and cholera within rural areas and by simplifying the process of transporting vaccines and general medicines especially in underdeveloped and rural areas along with starting sanitation initiatives to lessen the spread of diseases within urban areas concluding with funding hospitals and medical research;
  - d. Promoting career and occupations by promoting international commerce to lead to job opportunities and improving foreign relations leading to greater economic circularization within foreign countries to further developments in agriculture while trying to be sustainable, and to avoid the negative impacts that relate to commercial farming such as producing high carbon emissions along with prioritizing job safety to include the physical body as well as the work reducing the spread of diseases to finally improving efforts to raise wages nationally and to regulate sustainable work hours with an occupational focus;
7. *Welcomes* an UN-led migration program, such as the IOM, that would foster infrastructure building by relocating high-skilled workers will fuel economic growth and sustainable development;
  8. *Urges* a joint international policy framework that promotes temporary, but selective resettlement programs that will take into account the specific infrastructure needs of participating members, more specifically, suggesting to ECOSOC, that they should encourage initiatives dedicated to assisting the resettlement of refugees and to give them better opportunities;
  9. *Requests* further research from UNIDO into green-incentive programs in which public and private businesses are incentivized, which would include encouraging green energy use, green building codes, and subsidies for public transportation within urban areas, and the research could potentially show that green energy use is beneficial to the environments of Member States as they urbanize;
  10. *Welcoming* the multilateral collaboration between developed and developing nations to ensure access to new technology and intellectual properties to ensure equal opportunities to urbanize, ensuring that no one is left behind, through the encouragement of developmental strategies thus:
    - a. Utilizing a technological system that categorizes successful urban development strategies wallowing member states to learn from each other;
    - b. Further encouraging the World Bank and their work towards the integrated transformation of urban areas to accommodate a growing population through enhancing city plans, utilizing climate-planning, and strengthening the infrastructure of member states to ensure the ability to maintain both growing population and continued urban development;
  11. *Strongly encourages* ECOSOC to advise Member States to recognize and include biodiversity while at the same time keeping in mind the development and urbanization in landlocked lands so urbanization is effective and efficient and such developments include but do not exclude;

12. *Encourages* nations to provide education to urbanizing areas which will permit the expansion of educational facilities in nearby newly urbanizing areas providing stimulation to the economy and society as a whole, by providing education to these underdeveloped areas we expect to see an increase in skilled labor jobs that lead to fast development;
13. *Encouraging* organizations such as the United Nations Women's Rights to Education Programme (UNWREP), the UN's Population Fund (UNFPA), and The Coalition for Women's Health in Africa (COWHA) to continue researching and empowering women to attend and complete schooling as this will allow for women to create a better job environment for themselves, further influencing the overall economy and urbanization efforts in their region, which will provide new light for women who might be under the scrutiny of ideologies that could negatively affect women's rights that are placed and influenced by gender roles;
  - a. Recommend that ECOSOC advise member states to suggest women's health clinics to provide essential healthcare, including prenatal care as well as providing education about female hormonal conditions, menstrual health, and childcare resources through organizations such as the Red Cross and the COWHA;
  - b. Instill advice and guidance in all schools to implement the importance of protecting oneself from disease and promoting biological-based sexual awareness;
  - c. Suggest the UNWREP and the COWHA conduct research regarding whether such scrutiny negatively affects women's rights or any other possible restrictions that are placed and influenced by gender roles;
14. *Establishes* a study and committee under CPD on the impacts of urbanization on each Member State, in order to better understand each country's needs and how much funding each country will get;
15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct research on refugees and migrants' impact on urbanization and the strain on the economy, particularly in member states where there is an inflow or outflow of refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers;
16. *Asks* the Secretary-General to review the progress made towards SDG 9: (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure):
  - a. This review will focus on the relationship between physical infrastructure and urbanization across member states;
  - b. The review will focus on progress on sustainable industrialization and foster innovation through education;
  - c. Member States can receive an amount of funding based on the assessment and use these funds to address the challenges presented by urbanization;
17. *Urges* UN bodies such as the UNFPA to further conduct studies into effective methods for educating rural inhabitants on technical skills required for more diverse job opportunities;
18. *Recommends* that The UNFPA conducts research policy revisions to discuss with rural government officials about requesting resources that are necessary for the growth of urban areas;

19. *Supports* studying urbanization planning under the CPD to assess the demands of the population due to population growth for all member states with adequate, safe, and affordable housing, and how to improve traffic safety by expanding infrastructure:
  - a. Providing safe and affordable housing for vulnerable groups;
  - b. Support for local economic, environmental, or social connectivity eliminates the causes of disparity between urban and rural areas;
20. *Reaffirms* Member States' commitment to hold regional conferences to assist neighboring member states with current issues as outlined in the *International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action* by:
  - a. Addressing Member States' individual policies and practices that relate to climate change as this is an issue that transcends borders;
  - b. Providing data from national surveys to foster transparency on the following issues: population growth, national unemployment rates, average annual wages, and labor force by occupation statistics;
21. *Recognizes* the need for further research from UNEP into green-incentive programs in which public and private businesses are incentivized, which would include encouraging green energy use, green building codes, and subsidies for member states, and result in less environmental damage during the process of urbanization:
  - a. Recommends providing data from the International Renewable Energy Agency, to implement regional training programs, focused on energy planning and integration of green infrastructure;
  - b. Reiterates its calls on receiving funds from The World Bank Group Partnership Funds program, focusing on Sustainable Development Goals, to prioritize investments in green technologies that would aid in implementing sustainable development.



**Code:** CPD/1/3

**Committee:** The Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Urbanization and a Growing Human Population

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*The Commission on Population and Development:*

*Reminding* Member States of their commitment to the International Conference on Population Development of 1994 (ICPD) and the *Programme of Action (PoA)* in emphasizing the protection and preservation of inclusivity, diversity, and equity between groups during population developments,

*Emphasizing* the agreed upon Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and taking into consideration SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities); and striving to maintain Universal Values Principle Two: Leave No One Behind (LNOB),

*Cognizant* of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) contribution to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 2014 addressing the potential threat urbanization poses to tangible and intangible cultural assets,

*Recognizing* the importance of the *New Urban Agenda* of 2017 which calls for the establishment of inclusive urban development, mitigating climate change, disaster risk, and further investment by Member States in affordable housing,

*Calling attention* to ECOSOC resolution 1999/10 on "Population Growth, structure and distribution" which highlights the importance of data collection of population demographics in aiding sensible population development policies, and CPD resolution 2014/1 on "Assessment of the Status of Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development" wherein Member States acknowledge the need for closing gaps between different groups in the PoA,

*Acknowledging* the need to move towards a sustainable system of development in which resources are renewed and waste is reduced in future urban development programs, while noting the risks that congested urbanized centers pose to business, livability, sustainability, and travelability in correlation with SDG 8 SDG 11,

*Recognizing* that not all nations have the resources necessary to develop at the same rate or to the same capacity as other Member States, therefore addressing the need for financial support and sustainable living through circular economic practices in growing areas, supported by the targets of SDG 11 Communities,

*Determined* to aid developing nations and move towards a more sustainable future in which Member States have the opportunity to urbanize at their own pace utilizing pre-existing UN forums like the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC),

1. *Promotes* continued partnership and cooperation between ECOSOC and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in pursuing policies of sustainability in the context of urbanization challenges, and enhancing the well-being of vulnerable groups identified by the UNFPA in terms of diversity, inclusivity, and equity:

- a. Amasses cooperation providing comprehensive demographic data sharing on ways to manage sustainable and equitable population growth in rural and urban areas;
  - b. Ensures equity of access to essential resources during urbanization and population growth and services including but not limited to housing, education, employment, and healthcare;
2. *Encourages* partnership between UNESCO and Member States to develop educational frameworks to provide equal opportunities in urban environments for all people groups, in alignment with Universal Values Principle Two: Leave No One Behind (LNOB):
  - a. Recognizes the importance of all groups, including vulnerable populations, to have equal access to education to promote SDG 4 (Quality Education);
  - b. Noting that marginalized and vulnerable groups are defined as youth, women, elderly, persons with disabilities, migrants, amongst other groups;
  - c. Acknowledges the importance of providing family planning education in both major cities and rural areas;
3. *Suggests* UNESCO conduct research to encourage Member States on the importance of preserving cultural and historical heritage amidst urbanization and sustainable development:
  - a. Recognizes how the protection of cultural and historical architecture supports diversity and inclusivity;
  - b. Welcomes collaboration and knowledge sharing between United Nations bodies and fellow Member States to support cultural heritage preservation efforts;
4. *Recommends* the implementation of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)*, which establishes a strong foundation for the execution of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, providing a new global framework for financing balance between sustainable growth and increased human development by:
  - a. Welcoming continued initiatives to improve the quality, impact, and effectiveness of urban development and other international efforts as stated in AAAA Point 58;
  - b. Including a comprehensive set of policy actions that draw upon all sources of finance, technology, innovation, and data to support achievement of the SDGs;
  - c. Emphasizing the role of each state's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework as one of the most important instruments for outlining and implementation of the UN development activities at an international level in support of the application of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;
5. *Calls upon* ECOSOC to support growing nations and build on policy such as the *New Urban Agenda* which lays out guidance for 20 years towards sustainable urban development:
  - a. Considering the implementation of mandates that require the planning of major urban developments to include features such as a detailed objective and estimation of population increase that will allow proper scaling with unavoidable population growth;



- b. Requesting the Secretary-General to recommend City Economic Councils to create clear channels for financial resource allocation across regional municipalities to support urbanization goals.





**Code:** CPD/1/4

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Urbanization and a Growing Human Population

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*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Reaffirming* the precedent set by the United Nations at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) of 1994's *Programme of Action (PoA)*, which establish the linkages between population, sustained economic growth, and sustainable development, paying particular attention the importance of urbanization, healthcare distribution, internal and international migration, basic data collection, and partnerships with bodies in the non-governmental sector,

*Deeply conscious* of the importance of knowledge transfer between developed and developing countries, in line with the missions of the United Nations Global Innovation Index, and the United Nations Global Migration database to centralize existing data,

*Recognizing* the sentiments laid out in Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2011/24 on the "Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management", which establishes the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, which reaffirms the importance of data sharing and international cooperation in the field of geospatial information, effective and efficient land use, and the relation of geospatial information for the effective use of land,

*Acknowledging* the statements made in the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) resolution 2014/1 on "Assessment of the Status of Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development", that emphasizes the sovereignty of each Member State to follow recommendations made by the CPD, as well as paying particular attention to operative clause five which encourages governments to promote inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, especially with marginalized and vulnerable populations in mind,

*Calling attention to* the targets of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* to manage health and disaster risk management and response in understanding that poor urban planning in densely populated cities creates a dangerous vulnerability to natural disasters,

*Emphasizing* the definitive precedent set by General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which highlights the importance of the eradication of poverty, SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities),

*Remembering* the sentiments of the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)* and its emphasis on creating more robust economies as urban areas grow in population, specifically using youth immigrant employment in Developing Countries,

*Guided by* General Assembly resolution 71/256, *The New Urban Agenda*, which encourages governments to develop rapid, accessible, and sufficient public transit, as well as emphasizing the paramount role that immigrants play in urbanization and the sustainable development of cities,

*Reemphasizing* the insights of CPD resolution 2018/233 titled the "Report on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference

on Population and Development” on international migration which codified the correlation between migration and urbanization, alongside the understanding that global cities act as gateways in which migrants enter countries as well as the addressing the limited access of the migrant population to sustainable resources,

*Noting* the research detailed by the *UN Habitat 2022 World Cities Report*, most notably Chapter 3, which addresses in specificity the inequitable distribution of wealth that cities experience and perpetuate, which harms vulnerable low-income groups,

*Reaffirming* the necessity for creating a zero-emissions, efficient, and resilient buildings and construction sector as outlined in the 2022 Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction in knowing the development of cities will require sustainable innovation to alleviate stressors on the planet and its inhabitants,

1. *Invites* ECOSOC to recommend the implementation of the following Sustainable Unification Strategies: climate-and-equity conscious improvements to urban infrastructure, geospatial data collection, and migrant data collection, which aim to address the environmental impact growing urban populations have around the world, knowing that the existing models of urbanization jeopardize the quality of life and equity of billions of people living in cities, as well as an existential threat to the ecosystems of the planet;
2. *Encourages* ECOSOC to recommend a renewed effort towards the goals set by the *New Urban Agenda*, that facilitates the following suggestions to a modern and diversified infrastructure that supports a rapidly expanding population for the purpose of accessibility for low-income urban residents to combat urban poverty by:
  - a. Promoting the necessity of access to clean water, through improved water supply, and through existing filtration systems, specifically Solar Water Disinfection, and membrane separation technology;
  - b. Promoting improved sewage and wastewater treatment plant systems such as chemical precipitation, nano-filtration, algae treatment mechanisms, reverse osmosis, ion exchange, ultrafiltration, and biosorption in all areas, to prevent wastewater from entering stormwater drains, natural water courses, and ultimately into major rivers as a means to improve health and quality of life;
  - c. Promoting solid waste management, such as Internet of Things sensor and artificial intelligence technology in developing cities to further promote sanitation;
  - d. Recommending continued and comprehensive planning in urban areas to address lack of adequate and affordable housing by suggesting a partnership with the United Nations Human Settlements Program to conduct further research towards their Building the Climate Resilience of the Urban Poor initiative;
3. *Suggests* ECOSOC recommend to Member States the implementation of transit oriented development in urban areas which alleviate future issues associated with urbanization, such as gridlock and overcrowding that will improve quality of life and spur economic growth that:

- a. Advocates for the implementation of safe infrastructure, including the implementation of biking and walking lanes, to accommodate walking and cycling as viable options in feasible metropolitan areas, particularly in developing states;
  - b. Endorses the development of inclusive and well-integrated public transportation networks within urban areas including trains, subways, and electric buses;
  - c. Approved of the pursuit of research pertaining to more efficient electric car and electric car battery production;
4. *Recommends* the advising of ECOSOC to the establishment of frameworks for:
- a. Those in vulnerable environments should have equal access to educational equality in increasing populations through suggesting a partnership with UNICEF towards further research on achieving the four targets of *The Cooperation Framework of Change 2022-2026*, especially target two: quality, inclusive and equitable human and social development;
  - b. The organization of a capacity-building partnership between the UN Office of Disaster Risk Reduction and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure development of climate-conscious infrastructure for the growing population that is resilient to natural hazards:
    - i. Natural hazard-prone infrastructure will be defined by those deemed as such by the data collected by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in *The World Cities in 2018*;
5. *Requests* the the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to conduct research and development of green building material alternatives, such as cross-laminated timber, to meet the urgent need for sustainable urbanization that is both ecological and can be built in a sufficient time frame;
6. *Calls upon* UNFPA under the mandate of accelerating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals to conduct research pertaining to geospatial studies and relating to the effective use and division of land, including but not limited to land surveys, mapping, and hydrocarbon exploration, to more effectively utilize available land area to efficiently house and provide for growing urban centers;
7. *Encourages* continued research by the Secretary-General on youth migration and its effect on urban economies in developing countries by:
- a. Collecting data on youth migration to urban centers and its impact on urban economies for the next 10 years;
  - b. Collecting data on urbanization trends and their effect on demographics, specifically in developing countries;
  - c. Collecting data on how youth employment in urban centers affects local economies, specifically small businesses;

- d. Collecting data on how youth employment in urban centers affects sustainable growth of national economies;
  - e. Compiling a data set that may be used by the ECOSOC to assist in creating frameworks such as the *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026* for individual Member States;
  - f. Comparing currently available data, such as that in the International Organization for Migration's (IOM's) World Economic Forum Strategic Intelligence Platform: Migration to better understand youth migration's impact on growing economies;
8. *Endorsing* the ECOSOC's support of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) creation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) through the assurance they provide for loan institutions on behalf of underdeveloped Member States in order to help ensure they receive loans to alleviate their stressed public expenditures in congruence with SDG 1 to continue the efforts of reducing poverty in urban centers by alleviating stressed healthcare access, food supply, education distribution, and clean water through establishing consistent and accurate reports on a country's progress in terms of its macroeconomic, social, and structural policies as a result of growing populations by:
  - a. *Requesting* ECOSOC to the IMF to keep track of all Member States and economic data;
  - b. *Encouraging* the ECOSOC to recommend to the IMF to promote appropriate financial plans for member states to adhere to;
  - c. *Advise* the ECOSOC to recommend to the IMF to utilize PRSPs; the PRSPs make the data more accessible and the UN more knowledgeable of how Member States are progressing on improvements in urban centers;
9. *Advises* the Secretary General to concur all member states to establish the following transparent and accountable frameworks for data collection on immigration, with a focus on safeguarding the privacy and dignity of migrants and refugees:
  - a. *Identify* challenges such as sustainable housing, access to educational resources, as well as access to primary sources of health care;
  - b. *Stress* the importance of sharing relevant data for collaborative analysis and informed policymaking aimed at addressing global migration challenges in developed and developing member states;
  - c. *Develop* data sharing agreements among leading research and governmental institutions by expanding the UNSD-DFID Project on SDG Monitoring;
  - d. *Implement* accountability mechanisms for data misuse or errors in the Data Protection for Sustainable Development (DPSD) Initiative;
10. *Recommends* the ECOSOC to review the IOM's 2022 Toolkit: Integrating Migration into Urban Development Interventions, particularly emphasizing:

- a. The opportunity for accessibility of adequate and affordable housing for migrant populations guided by the standards stated in the Human Rights Council resolution 37/34 on “Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination”, principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations, from the 2018 UNHRC report;
- b. Research conducted by the UNFPA on the benefits of accessible public community centers and green spaces and their protection and maintenance for migrant populations, keeping in mind how SDG 11 emphasizes that all cities have dedicated less than 20% of their areas to public spaces and streets.