

Compendium of Recommendations on Population and Development:

Commission on Population and
Development, 1994–2014
(Volume I)



United Nations

**Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division**

Compendium of Recommendations on Population and Development:

**Commission on Population and
Development, 1994-2014**

Volume I



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DESA

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

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FOREWORD


Twenty years ago, from 5 to 13 September 1994, the International Conference on Population (ICPD) and Development convened in Cairo, Egypt, and adopted by consensus the ICPD Programme of Action. This landmark document put people at the centre of sustainable development and emphasized that protecting human rights, investing in health and education, advancing gender equality, and empowering women are crucial to improving the quality of life of all people.

On 22 September 2014, the General Assembly will hold a special session to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support and high-level commitment to its goals and objectives. The meeting will help to guide the work of the United Nations in the field of population and development for years to come.

Since 1994, the Commission on Population and Development has been tasked with monitoring, reviewing and assessing the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels, and with advising the Economic and Social Council on matters related to population and development.

On the occasion of the twenty-year anniversary of the Cairo Conference, the Population Division has produced a *Compendium of Recommendations on Population and Development: Commission on Population and Development, 1994-2014*, which is a compilation of all substantive resolutions adopted by the Commission on Population and Development since 1995, mapped to corresponding chapters of the Programme of Action. These resolutions are presented in the Compendium in their entirety. They reaffirm the principles, goals and objectives of the Programme of Action and provide a record of progress made in intergovernmental agreements since the Cairo conference, including responses to new and emerging population trends.

I recommend this valuable resource to all who seek a better understanding of the work of the Commission on Population and Development over the last twenty years. It provides an important record of both achievements and remaining obstacles. The goals and commitments of the Programme of Action remain valid, and the work of the Commission in monitoring, reviewing and assessing its implementation continues to provide crucial guidance to member States and the international community in addressing fundamental development challenges facing the world today and in the years to come.



(Signed) **Wu Hongbo**

Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs
Secretary-General for the International Conference on Small Island Developing States

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PREFACE

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date, accurate and scientifically objective information on population and development. The Population Division provides guidance on population and development issues to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Population and Development. The Division also undertakes regular studies on population levels, trends and dynamics, including trends of international migration, changes in population policies and the interrelationships between population and development.

As the substantive secretariat of the Commission on Population and Development of the Economic and Social Council, the Division is responsible for monitoring implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. To meet that responsibility, this *Compendium of Recommendations on Population and Development*, in two volumes, has been prepared for the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, to be held in New York on 22 September 2014.

Volume I maps substantive resolutions of the Commission on Population and Development since 1994 to the corresponding text from the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994.

Volume II is a compilation of outcome documents from recent regional conferences on population and development organized by the five United Nations regional commissions in collaboration with partners and held in preparation for the review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, including a brief description of the regional meetings where the documents were adopted.

This report is available on the Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org. For further information about this report, please contact the Office of the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 10017, by telephone (+1 212) 963-3209 or e-mail population@un.org.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The terms “developed” and “developing” regions are used for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment as to the developmental stage of a particular country or area. Where appropriate, the term “country” may refer to a territory or area.

The developed regions are comprised of all countries of Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. The term “developed countries” refers to countries in the developed regions.

Developing regions are comprised of all countries of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The term “developing countries” is used to designate countries in the developing regions.

The group of least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (59/209, 59/210 and 60/33, 62/97, 64/295, 67/136) included 49 countries as of 31 December 2013: 34 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania and 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The designation sub-Saharan Africa refers to all countries and areas in Africa except Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Western Sahara.

Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania. These are further divided into 21 geographical regions.

Country names and the composition of geographical areas follow those of “Standard country or area codes for statistical use” (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.3), available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>.

The following abbreviations have been used:

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODA	Official development assistance
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword.....	3
Preface.....	5
Explanatory notes	7
Introduction.....	13
 Chapter 1. Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development.....	 15
<i>Entire Resolutions</i>	
<i>Resolution 2001/1 – Population, environment and development.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Resolution 2005/2 – Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Resolution 2009/1 – The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals</i>	<i>24</i>
 Chapter 2. Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women	 35
<i>Entire Resolution</i>	
<i>Resolution 2000/1 – Population, gender and development</i>	<i>39</i>
 Chapter 3. The family, its roles, rights, composition and structure	 49
 Chapter 4. Population growth and structure.....	 55
<i>Entire Resolutions</i>	
<i>Resolution 1999/10 – Population growth, structure and distribution</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Resolution 2007/1 – Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Resolution 2012/1 – Adolescents and youth</i>	<i>67</i>
 Chapter 5. Reproductive rights and reproductive health	 75
<i>Entire Resolutions</i>	
<i>Resolution 2002/1 – Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)</i>	<i>82</i>
<i>Resolution 2011/1 – Fertility, reproductive health and development</i>	<i>86</i>
 Chapter 6. Health, morbidity and mortality	 97
<i>Entire Resolutions</i>	
<i>Resolution 1998/1 – Health and mortality</i>	<i>103</i>
<i>Resolution 2002/1 – Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS).....</i>	<i>104</i>
<i>Resolution 2005/1 – Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>Resolution 2010/1 – Health, morbidity, mortality and development.....</i>	<i>111</i>

Chapter 7.	Population distribution, urbanization and internal migration	123
	<i>Entire Resolutions</i>	
	<i>Resolution 1999/10 – Population growth, structure and distribution</i>	<i>126</i>
	<i>Resolution 2008/1 – Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development.....</i>	<i>127</i>
	<i>Resolution 2013/1 – New trends in migration: demographic aspects</i>	<i>131</i>
Chapter 8.	International migration.....	139
	<i>Entire Resolutions</i>	
	<i>Resolution 1997/2 – International migration and development</i>	<i>144</i>
	<i>Resolution 2006/2 – International migration and development</i>	<i>145</i>
	<i>Resolution 2013/1 – New trends in migration: demographic aspects</i>	<i>150</i>
Chapter 9.	Population, development and education	159
	<i>Entire Resolution</i>	
	<i>Resolution 2003/1 – Population, education and development</i>	<i>163</i>
Chapter 10.	Technology, research and development.....	169
	<i>Entire Resolution</i>	
	<i>Resolution 1998/7 – Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development</i>	<i>174</i>
Chapter 11.	National action and international cooperation	181
Chapter 12.	Partnership with the non-governmental sector.....	197
Chapter 13.	Follow-up to the conference.....	205
	<i>Entire Resolutions</i>	
	<i>Resolution 1996/2 – Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development</i>	<i>209</i>
	<i>Resolution 1998/8 – Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development</i>	<i>211</i>
	<i>Resolution 2004/2 – Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development</i>	<i>214</i>
	<i>Resolution 2005/2 – Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration</i>	<i>216</i>
	<i>Resolution 2009/1 – The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals</i>	<i>220</i>
	<i>Resolution 2014/1 – Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development</i>	<i>229</i>
Annexes		
I.	Principles of the Programme of Action	235
II.	General Assembly resolution 65/234 – Follow-up the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.....	239

III.	Overview of the Commission on Population and Development, 1994-2014: Dates, sessions, themes, resolutions and decisions	241
IV.	Mapping of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and resolutions of the Commission on Population and Development, 1994-2014	247

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INTRODUCTION

The International Conference on Population and Development met twenty years ago in Cairo, Egypt, adopting by consensus its Programme of Action. On 22 September 2014, the world community will come together during a special session of the United Nations General Assembly in order to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support to fully achieve its goals and objectives.

Recognizing that the Programme of Action was due to formally expire in 2014, the General Assembly, in resolution 65/234 of 22 December 2010, extended the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, noting that its goals and objectives were still valid. The same resolution called upon the United Nations Population Fund, 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 undertake an operational review of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action. A report on the operational review by the Secretary-General was submitted to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session in the spring of 2014 (E/CN.9/2014/4) and shortly thereafter also to the General Assembly (A/69/62). In addition, the resolution requested the Secretary-General, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to ensure that the relevant issues identified during the sessions of the Commission on Population and Development were compiled and forwarded to Governments at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, with an index report indicating recurrent themes and key elements found therein, along with the findings of the operational review. This report (A/69/122) was submitted to the General Assembly in the summer of 2014.

The *Compendium of Recommendations on Population and Development: Commission on Population and Development, 1994-2014* has been prepared on the occasion of the special session to complement the other documents mentioned above and to serve as a reference document, especially during future sessions of the Commission on Population and Development. It maps the operative paragraphs of substantive resolutions of the Commission since 1994 onto the corresponding objectives and actions from the Programme of Action. Thus, each Compendium chapter corresponds to one specific chapter in the Programme of Action.

Each Compendium chapter presents an introduction containing a summary of a topic as it was presented in the Programme of Action and a brief discussion as to how the topic has evolved in subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Population and Development. Within each chapter, the introduction is followed by excerpts from the corresponding chapter of the Programme of Action and then by text from resolutions of the Commission. Full-length resolutions are reproduced in the event that the Commission focused on a single topic corresponding to the relevant chapter of the Programme of Action. For example, the resolution of the thirty-ninth session of the Commission in 2006, which focused on international migration and development, is reproduced in full in Chapter 8 of the Compendium. Each chapter of the Compendium also contains excerpts from other resolutions of the Commission covering some aspect of the topic at hand. Full resolutions and excerpts are presented in chronological order, beginning with 1995 and going forward. Footnotes in resolutions are only reproduced for full-length resolutions.

The principles of the Programme of Action are reproduced in the annex of this report, along with General Assembly resolution 65/234 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014. The annex also contains a table listing the annual meetings of the

Introduction

Commission since 1994, along with the theme, date and title of all resolutions and decisions. It also presents a matrix mapping the operative paragraphs from substantive resolutions of the Commission on Population and Development since 1994 onto the corresponding chapters of the Programme of Action.

CHAPTER 1

Interrelationships between populations, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development reflects concepts and issues that emerged in the development debate of the 1990s (United Nations, 1995). It linked sustainable development to populations and sustained economic growth, and called upon countries to integrate population and development strategies. It also stressed the importance of promoting and protecting the human rights — including the right to development — of all persons through rights-based approaches, which it considered to be integral to achieving sustainable development. It recognized that poverty eradication and promotion of inclusive growth were crucial to raising the quality of life of all people. The Programme of Action also highlighted the need to reduce unsustainable consumption and production patterns and to mitigate negative effects of demographic factors on the environment.

Resolutions adopted by the Commission on Population and Development since 1994 have continued to recognize that population and development are linked with sustainable development at the subnational, national and international levels. They have also continued to urge Governments to integrate population concerns into development strategies, including new and emerging population and development challenges. Recent resolutions have highlighted the importance of integrating population issues into the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals.

Covering a wide array of issues, resolutions of the Commission have focused on recent demographic trends, including ageing, urbanization and international migration, and have identified the risks and opportunities they present to development (e.g., demographic dividend, contributions of diaspora communities). They have also addressed new and emerging development challenges outside the immediate demographic realm, such as financial and economic crises, volatile energy and food prices, and food security, as well as the challenges of environmental change, including climate change and loss of biodiversity. Resolutions have stressed that these new challenges render populations more vulnerable and less equal, particularly in developing countries, and thus hamper gains in development. To address these challenges, Governments have called for better cooperation and concerted action to ensure that policies maintain commitment to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter III: Interrelationships between Population, Sustained Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

A. Integrating population and development strategies

Objectives

3.4. The objectives are to fully integrate population concerns into:

(a) Development strategies, planning, decision-making and resource allocation at all levels and in all regions, with the goal of meeting the needs, and improving the quality of life, of present and future generations;

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

(b) All aspects of development planning in order to promote social justice and to eradicate poverty through sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development.

Actions

3.5. At the international, regional, national and local levels, population issues should be integrated into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development. Development strategies must realistically reflect the short-, medium- and long-term implications of, and consequences for, population dynamics as well as patterns of production and consumption.

3.6. Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and other concerned parties should undertake timely and periodic reviews of their development strategies, with the aim of assessing progress towards integrating population into development and environment programmes that take into account patterns of production and consumption and seek to bring about population trends consistent with the achievement of sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life.

3.7. Governments should establish the requisite internal institutional mechanisms and enabling environment, at all levels of society, to ensure that population factors are appropriately addressed within the decision-making and administrative processes of all relevant government agencies responsible for economic, environmental and social policies and programmes.

3.8. Political commitment to integrated population and development strategies should be strengthened by public education and information programmes and by increased resource allocation through cooperation among Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and by improvement of the knowledge base through research and national and local capacity-building.

3.9. To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, Governments should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies. Developed countries should take the lead in achieving sustainable consumption patterns and effective waste management.

B. Population, sustained economic growth and poverty

Objective

3.16. The objective is to raise the quality of life for all people through appropriate population and development policies and programmes aimed at achieving poverty eradication, sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development and sustainable patterns of consumption and production, human resource development and the guarantee of all human rights, including the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights. Particular attention is to be given to the socio-economic improvement of poor women in developed and developing countries. As women are generally the poorest of the poor and at the same time key actors in the development process, eliminating social, cultural, political and economic discrimination against women is a prerequisite of eradicating poverty, promoting sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development, ensuring quality family planning and reproductive health services, and achieving balance between population and available resources and sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Actions

3.17. Investment in human resource development, in accordance with national policy, must be given priority in population and development strategies and budgets, at all levels, with programmes specifically directed at increased access to information, education, skill development, employment opportunities, both formal and informal, and high-quality general and reproductive health services, including family planning and sexual health care, through the promotion of sustained economic growth within the context of sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

3.18. Existing inequities and barriers to women in the workforce should be eliminated and women's participation in all policy-making and implementation, as well as their access to productive resources, and ownership of land, and their right to inherit property should be promoted and strengthened. Governments, non-governmental organizations

and the private sector should invest in, promote, monitor and evaluate the education and skill development of women and girls and the legal and economic rights of women, and in all aspects of reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, in order to enable them to effectively contribute to and benefit from economic growth and sustainable development.

3.19. High priority should be given by Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to meeting the needs, and increasing the opportunities for information, education, jobs, skill development and relevant reproductive health services, of all underserved members of society.¹

3.20. Measures should be taken to strengthen food, nutrition and agricultural policies and programmes, and fair trade relations, with special attention to the creation and strengthening of food security at all levels.

3.21. Job creation in the industrial, agricultural and service sectors should be facilitated by Governments and the private sector through the establishment of more favourable climates for expanded trade and investment on an environmentally sound basis, greater investment in human resource development and the development of democratic institutions and good governance. Special efforts should be made to create productive jobs through policies promoting efficient and, where required, labour-intensive industries, and transfer of modern technologies.

3.22. The international community should continue to promote a supportive economic environment, particularly for developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their attempt to eradicate poverty and achieve sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development. In the context of the relevant international agreements and commitments, efforts should be made to support those countries, in particular the developing countries, by promoting an open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable international trading system; by promoting foreign direct investment; by reducing the debt burden; by providing new and additional financial resources from all available funding sources and mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, including on concessional and grant terms according to sound and equitable criteria and indicators; by providing access to technologies; and by ensuring that structural adjustment programmes are so designed and implemented as to be responsive to social and environmental concerns.

C. Population and environment

Objectives

3.28. Consistent with Agenda 21, the objectives are:

(a) To ensure that population, environmental and poverty eradication factors are integrated in sustainable development policies, plans and programmes;

(b) To reduce both unsustainable consumption and production patterns as well as negative impacts of demographic factors on the environment in order to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Actions

3.29. Governments at the appropriate level, with the support of the international community and regional and subregional organizations, should formulate and implement population policies and programmes to support the objectives and actions agreed upon in Agenda 21, other Conference outcomes and other international environmental agreements, taking into account the common but differentiated responsibilities reflected in those agreements. Consistent with the framework and priorities set forth in Agenda 21, the following actions, inter alia, are recommended to help achieve population and environment integration:

(a) Integrate demographic factors into environment impact assessments and other planning and decision-making processes aimed at achieving sustainable development;

(b) Take measures aimed at the eradication of poverty, with special attention to income-generation and employment strategies directed at the rural poor and those living within or on the edge of fragile ecosystems;

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

(c) Utilize demographic data to promote sustainable resource management, especially of ecologically fragile systems;

(d) Modify unsustainable consumption and production patterns through economic, legislative and administrative measures, as appropriate, aimed at fostering sustainable resource use and preventing environmental degradation;

(e) Implement policies to address the ecological implications of inevitable future increases in population numbers and changes in concentration and distribution, particularly in ecologically vulnerable areas and urban agglomerations.

3.30. Measures should be taken to enhance the full participation of all relevant groups, especially women, at all levels of population and environmental decision-making to achieve sustainable management of natural resources.

3.31. Research should be undertaken on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources, and human health as a guide to effective sustainable development policies.

3.32. Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector should promote public awareness and understanding for the implementation of the above- mentioned actions.

¹ Children, as appropriate, adolescents, women, the aged, the disabled, indigenous people, rural populations, urban populations, migrants, refugees, displaced persons and slum-dwellers.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTIONS

Entire resolutions:

- Resolution 2001/1 – Population, environment and development
- Resolution 2005/2 – Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration
- Resolution 2009/1 – The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

Resolution 2001/1

Population, environment and development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ in particular those recommendations relating to population, environment and development,

Reaffirming also the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development relating to population, environment and development,²

Bearing in mind the relevant objectives on population, environment and development of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³

Bearing in mind also the relevant recommendations on population, environment and development of the World Summit for Social Development⁴ and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,⁵

Recalling that the theme for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Population and Development was population, environment and development,

Welcoming the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to be held in 2001, and in this context emphasizing the importance of the twin goals of the Habitat Agenda:⁶ adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world,

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

Bearing in mind the relevant recommendations on population, environment and development in Agenda 21,⁷ as well as in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁸

Noting that the World Summit on Sustainable Development will be held in 2002 for the ten-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,⁹

Noting also the critical linkages among population, environment and development,

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue its research, in close cooperation with all relevant offices of the Secretariat, and with all relevant bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources, and human health, giving particular attention to levels, trends and differentials of mortality, fertility, distribution and mobility, and the role of population and development policies, as well as mainstreaming of a gender perspective;

2. *Also requests* the Population Division to work in close cooperation with all relevant offices of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute its research findings to the preparatory processes for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the World Summit on Sustainable Development and other relevant intergovernmental meetings and conferences;

3. *Requests* that the findings from this and related research on population, environment and development should contribute to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ scheduled for 2004;

4. *Encourages* the Population Division, in close cooperation with all relevant offices of the United Nations Secretariat, and with all relevant bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, to disseminate widely the results of its research, as a contribution to greater understanding and awareness of the interrelationships among population, environment and development.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex, sect. II.A.

³ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁴ See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵ See General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁷ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ See General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex, sect. III.

⁹ See General Assembly resolution 55/199, paras. 1 and 2.

Resolution 2004/2

Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

5. *Also reiterates* that Governments should continue to commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, inter alia, through the integration of the Programme of Action in programmes and national policies for poverty eradication;

[...]

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

4. *Stresses* that HIV/AIDS contributes to the intensification of poverty in many countries, affecting individuals, families and communities as well as every sector of society, reduces human capital and has profound and long-lasting effects on the country's social and economic development, and that combating this trend requires urgent and sustained long-term action and coordinated response in all fields and at all levels;

[...]

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

The Commission on Population and Development,

Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly¹ to convene, at the commencement of its sixtieth session, a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made in the fulfilment of all the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² including the internationally agreed development goals and the global partnership required for their achievement, and of the progress made in the integrated and coordinated implementation, at the national, regional and international levels, of the outcomes and commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Welcoming also the decision of the General Assembly³ to devote a high-level dialogue to international migration and development during its sixty-first session,

Welcoming further the decision of the Economic and Social Council⁴ to devote the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2005 to the topic "Achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as implementing the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits: progress made, challenges and opportunities",

Recalling General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁵ on the contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Taking into account both the progress made so far in the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action and the challenges and obstacles that lie ahead with respect to achieving the goals and objectives set therein as well as in the other outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Emphasizing the importance of the contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and that three of the four quantifiable goals contained in the Programme of Action, namely, reducing maternal mortality, reducing infant and child mortality and ensuring universal access to primary education, are fully reflected in the Millennium Declaration,

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

Bearing in mind the reports of the International Conference on Population and Development⁶ and on the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,⁷ in their entirety,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁸ and the key actions for its further implementation;⁹

2. *Stresses* that the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation is an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² and in this regard fully underscores the relevance of the Programme of Action and the key actions to the review of progress made in fulfilling the commitments of the Millennium Declaration and the outcomes and commitments of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of integrating the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 set at the International Conference on Population and development into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular those related to improving maternal health, reducing infant and child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty and achieving universal access to primary education;

4. *Also emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies where they exist and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to mitigate its impact on populations, which could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

5. *Further emphasizes* the importance of closer attention in policy dialogue and policy development to the interrelations between population structure and trends, including population ageing, and poverty and development;

6. *Urges* Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to maximize the benefit of migration for those concerned;

7. *Stresses* that promoting women's reproductive health, their full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, their empowerment, their equal access to resources and their freedom from gender-based violence is essential to achieving gender equality, addressing the feminization of poverty and halving poverty by 2015;

8. *Welcomes* the increase in both domestic expenditures and international donor assistance for the achievement of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development;

9. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action requires an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and to intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

10. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist the developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Programme of Action through technical assistance and capacity-building activities in order to accelerate that implementation;

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

11. *Calls for* the allocation of adequate resources to all areas of the Programme of Action, including the costed package.

¹ See General Assembly resolution 58/291.

² See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

³ See General Assembly resolutions 58/208 and 59/241.

⁴ See Economic and Social Council decision 2004/294.

⁵ E/CN.9/2005/6.

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

⁷ See General Assembly resolution S-21/2 and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1).

⁸ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁹ General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

[...]

2. *Acknowledges* the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development in countries of origin and destination;

3. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to consider the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means of maximizing the development benefits and minimizing the negative impacts;

[...]

14. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education impacts the development efforts of developing countries;

[...]

16. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to address and to promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries and, as appropriate, to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such action;

17. *Invites* the countries of origin and destination, in accordance with domestic legislation, to undertake appropriate measures to facilitate the contribution of migrants and migrant communities to the development of their countries of origin;

[...]

22. *Invites* Governments, where appropriate, to consider the linkages between international migration and development in policy formulation by, inter alia, promoting, through a comprehensive approach at the national level, collaboration and coordination among the governmental authorities in charge of international migration, and those focusing on development or development cooperation, and other relevant policy areas;

23. *Recognizes* the need to take concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

2. *Stresses* that since countries are at different stages of the demographic transition and experience different social and economic conditions, development and policy implications vary from country to country depending on their level of social and economic development;

[...]

6. *Recognizes* that investing in young people is an urgent development priority and that it will contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

24. *Reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development;

25. *Calls upon* Governments, taking into account the development situation in each country, to promote both intergenerational equity and solidarity by taking into account the implications of the changing age structures of the population in medium- and long-term development planning and by considering the age-related consequences of social and economic policies;

[...]

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

2. *Calls upon* Governments, in formulating population distribution policies, to ensure that their objectives and goals are consistent with internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the eradication of poverty in both urban and rural areas, the promotion of gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and environmental sustainability;

[...]

4. *Calls upon* Governments to address the challenges and opportunities of urban growth and internal migration by taking prompt, forward-looking and sustained action to ensure that those phenomena have a positive impact on economic growth, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability and, in doing so, to enable the participation and representation of all relevant stakeholders in planning for an urban future, and calls upon the international community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard, including through building capacities to respond to these challenges and opportunities;

5. *Urges* Governments to promote development that would encourage linkages between urban and rural areas in recognition of their economic, social and environmental interdependence;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to eradicate poverty in rural areas, including through strategies that, integrating a gender perspective, are aimed at promoting interactions between cities and rural localities, particularly by generating employment for rural residents, creating opportunities to market agricultural products in urban areas and facilitating access to credit, education, vocational training and health services for rural residents and rural-urban migrants;

7. *Also emphasizes*, in the context of population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development, and bearing in mind national priorities, the importance of establishing and funding active labour market policies devoted to the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including the full participation of women in all international and national development and poverty eradication strategies, the creation of more and better jobs for women, both urban and rural, and their inclusion in social protection and social dialogue;

[...]

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

16. *Also encourages* Governments to promote the principles and practice of sustainable urbanization in order to address environmental issues, including climate change, thereby reducing the vulnerability of the low-income sectors of society to the risks posed by environmental impacts in a rapidly urbanizing world, and invites the international donor community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation,²

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration³ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴ as well as General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Bearing in mind that 2009 marks the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, and of the adoption of its Programme of Action, and welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to commemorate it at its sixty-fourth session,⁵

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,⁶ population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Recognizing also that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation are integrally linked to global efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and that these goals are mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing further that population dynamics, development, human rights and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action, empowerment of young people and women, gender equality, rights for women and men to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and reproduction, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, based on mutual consent, equal relationships between women and men, full respect of the integrity of the person and shared responsibility for sexual behaviour and its consequences, are important for achieving the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Recalling relevant provisions on population and development contained, inter alia, in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁷ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁸ the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and its Programme of Action,⁹ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁰ and the Political Declaration¹¹ and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,¹² as well as the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,¹³ the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS of 2 June 2006,¹⁴ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁵ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,¹⁶

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing that all populations of the world are undergoing a historically unique transition from high levels of fertility and mortality to low levels of fertility and mortality, known as the demographic transition, which has strong effects on the age structure of populations, and cognizant of the fact that countries are at different stages of this transition, with some countries still experiencing high levels of fertility,

Recognizing also that in the first stage of the demographic transition, when mortality is falling, the proportion of children increases, that in the second stage, when both fertility and mortality are falling, the proportion of adults of working age increases, and that in the third stage, when fertility and mortality reach low levels, only the proportion of older persons increases,

Recognizing further that the second stage of the demographic transition presents a window of opportunity for development and that the translation of this window of opportunity into benefits for development requires national policies and an international economic environment conducive to investment, employment, sustained economic development and further integration and full participation of developing countries in the global economy,

Noting the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development and its importance as a component of population dynamics as well as the need to identify appropriate means of maximizing development benefits and responding to the challenges which migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, especially in light of the current economic and financial crisis,

Noting also the challenges and opportunities of urban growth and internal migration and that, by taking prompt, forward-looking and sustained action, Governments can ensure that those phenomena have a positive impact on economic growth, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability,

Concerned that, given current trends and the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis, many countries will fall further short of achieving the agreed goals and commitments of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development as well as most of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that under-age and forced marriage and early sexual relationships have adverse psychological effects on girls and that early pregnancy and early motherhood entail complications during pregnancy and delivery and a risk of maternal mortality and morbidity that is much greater than average, and deeply concerned that early childbearing and limited access to the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, including in the area of emergency obstetric care, cause high levels of obstetric fistula and maternal mortality and morbidity,

Encouraging States to create a socio-economic environment conducive to the elimination of all child marriages and other unions as a matter of urgency, to discourage early marriage and to reinforce the social responsibilities that marriage entails in their educational programmes,

Recalling the commitment to achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015 as set out in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the need to integrate this goal in national strategies and programmes to attain the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizing that reproductive health and reproductive rights embrace certain human rights that are already recognized in national laws, international human rights documents and other consensus documents, that these rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health, which also includes the right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents, that in the exercise of this right, they should take into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities towards the community, that the promotion of the responsible exercise of those rights by all people should be the fundamental basis for Government- and community-supported policies and programmes in the area of reproductive health, including family planning, that as part of their commitment, full attention should be given to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable gender relations and, particularly, to meeting the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality, that reproductive health eludes many of the world's people because of such factors as inadequate levels of knowledge about human sexuality and inappropriate or poor-quality reproductive health information and services, the prevalence of high-risk sexual behaviour, discriminatory social practices, negative attitudes towards women and girls and the limited power many women and girls have over their sexual and reproductive lives, that adolescents are particularly vulnerable because of their lack of information and access to

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

relevant services in most countries, and that older women and men have distinct reproductive and sexual health issues, which are often inadequately addressed,

Recognizing the need to address the social and economic inequities that increase vulnerability and contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS, that the global HIV/AIDS pandemic disproportionately affects women and girls, and that the majority of new HIV infections occur among young people,

Concerned that funding levels for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development do not meet the current needs and recognizing that the lack of adequate funding remains a significant constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Welcoming the decision of the Economic and Social Council to devote the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2009 to the topic “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health”,¹⁷

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring¹⁸ and on the monitoring of population programmes,¹⁹ both of which focus on the contribution of the Programme of Action of the international Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²⁰

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Calls upon* Governments to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development by continuously assessing progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and by intensifying the actions to achieve over the next five years the goals and objectives agreed to in Cairo as well as Governments’ commitments towards the Millennium Development Goals,³ especially targets 5a and 5b;

3. *Recognizes* that development is a complex and multidimensional process, that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that the achievement of the goals of the Programme of Action is consistent with and makes an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, with the support of regional and international financial institutions and other national and international actors, to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the negative impacts of the economic and financial crisis on development, ensuring that policies maintain commitment to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Also calls upon* Governments, in cooperation with the international community, to reaffirm their commitment to promote an enabling environment to achieve sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development and to eradicate poverty, with a special emphasis on gender, reducing the debt burden and ensuring that structural adjustment programmes are responsive to social, economic and environmental concerns in order to achieve the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action⁸ and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Further calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and can contribute to economic and social development and to poverty eradication;

7. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Also urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

9. *Further urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Recognizes* that, to address the challenges of population and development effectively, broad and effective partnership between Governments and civil society organizations is essential to assist in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development objectives and activities;

11. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to continue to support countries in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and thus contribute to eradicating poverty, promoting gender equality, improving adolescent, maternal and neonatal health, preventing HIV/AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability, including to address the negative impacts of climate change;

12. *Urges* Governments to strengthen international cooperation in order to assist in the development of human resources for health through technical assistance and training, as well as to increase universal access to health services, including in remote and rural areas, taking into account the challenges faced by developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel;

13. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men and young people have information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable, evidence-based and acceptable methods of family planning, including barrier methods, and to the requisite supplies so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices;

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

14. *Calls upon* Governments and the international community to strengthen their efforts to lower infant and child mortality and ensure that all children, girls and boys alike, enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, especially by combating malnutrition, taking measures to prevent and treat infectious and parasitic diseases and eliminating all forms of discrimination against the girl child;

15. *Recognizes* that the largest generation of adolescents ever in history is now entering sexual and reproductive life and that their access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and care and family planning services and commodities, including male and female condoms, as well as voluntary abstinence and fidelity are essential to achieving the goals set out in Cairo 15 years ago;

16. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

17. *Urges* Governments to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, and the goal to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015;

18. *Also urges* Governments to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support into primary, maternal and child health-care programmes and integrate sexual and reproductive health information and services into HIV/AIDS plans and strategies, so as to increase coverage of antiretroviral treatment and prevent all forms of transmission of HIV, including mother-to-child transmission, protecting human rights and fighting stigma and discrimination by empowering women to exercise their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, free of coercion, discrimination and violence;

19. *Calls upon* Governments to strengthen initiatives that increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, including voluntary counselling and testing and prevention education that promotes gender equality;

20. *Urges* Governments, supported by international cooperation and partnerships, to expand to the greatest extent possible the capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS programmes in ways that strengthen existing national health and social systems, including by integrating HIV/AIDS intervention into programmes for primary health care, mother and child health, sexual and reproductive health and nutrition, programmes addressing tuberculosis, hepatitis C and sexually transmitted infections and programmes for children affected, orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, as well as into formal and informal education;

21. *Recognizes* the dire need to increase financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, particularly for family planning, and calls upon the international community to assist Governments in this regard, to increase funding to reduce unmet needs for family planning, which is far below suggested targets, and to ensure that funding lines for family planning programmes and commodities are included in national budget formulations and that development funding enables the development of quality, comprehensive and integrated reproductive health programmes;

22. *Calls upon* Governments to take into account the linkages of population dynamics, including population growth, changing age structures and spatial distribution, with economic growth and sustainable development in formulating and implementing national development policies and strategies, including those addressing climate change and the current food and financial crises;

23. *Encourages* Member States, assisted, as appropriate, by the offices, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other international organizations, to explore ways to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the negative impact of the current economic and financial crisis on the international migration process and on the migrants themselves in order to reinforce efforts to maximize the benefits of international migration for development, especially in regard to poverty eradication and the improvement of education and health, recognizing that migratory patterns should not unduly benefit particular origin, transit or destination countries, and therefore urges that due recognition be given to the need for concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and

cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

24. *Also encourages* Governments to increase and strengthen or, where necessary, develop and implement information, education and communication strategies, programmes and actions to increase awareness, knowledge, understanding and commitment at all levels of society, including among young people, on issues of priority in regard to population and development, and to ensure that all segments of the population, including those who are in vulnerable situations, are taken into account in such strategies;

25. *Reaffirms* strongly that population distribution policies should be consistent with such international instruments, when applicable, as the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²¹ including article 49 thereof;

26. *Encourages* Governments, including through technical and financial support and cooperation, to prevent and address, as a matter of priority, deaths and complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are still the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in many developing countries, recognizing that maternal mortality and morbidity have shown very little decline in the least developed countries, that the lack of safe motherhood services is still one of the world's urgent concerns and that reducing maternal mortality and morbidity saves women's lives, protects family health, alleviates poverty and improves opportunities for the next generations;

27. *Recognizes* that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and women's rights and empowerment deserve increased attention in humanitarian assistance and post-crisis recovery, and therefore emphasizes the need for Governments, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations involved with providing support to countries and regions affected by crises to address the specific needs of those affected in a comprehensive and coherent manner;

28. *Calls upon* Governments, with the help of the international community, as needed, to achieve universal access to quality education, with particular priority given to primary and technical education and job training, to combat illiteracy and to eliminate gender disparities in access to, retention in and support for primary and secondary education and to promote non-formal education for young people, guaranteeing equal access for women and men to literacy centres, in order to benefit fully from the demographic dividend;

29. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so, in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and, inter alia, to assist them in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

30. *Decides* that, with the agreement and consent of the host country, the United Nations development system should assist national Governments in creating an enabling environment in which the links and cooperation between national Governments, the United Nations development system, civil society, national non-governmental organizations and private sector entities that are involved in the development process are strengthened, including, as appropriate, during the preparation process of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, with a view to seeking new and innovative solutions to development problems in accordance with national policies;

31. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated, as appropriate, by sex and age and other categories, as needed for monitoring the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

32. *Takes note* of the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²² and urges national Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness;

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue assessing and reporting on the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, conducting substantive research on the interrelations between population and development and the negative impacts of the economic and financial crisis on development, including progress towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and considering the synergies between population dynamics, the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first special session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-21/5/Rev.1)*; and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁵ See General Assembly resolution 63/9.

⁶ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex I.

⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁹ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹⁰ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹¹ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹² *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹³ See General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

¹⁴ See General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

¹⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

¹⁷ See Economic and Social Council decision 2007/272.

¹⁸ E/CN.9/2009/3.

¹⁹ E/CN.9/2009/4.

²⁰ E/CN.9/2009/5.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

²² E/CN.9/2009/5, sect. IV.

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

3. *Recognizes* that health and poverty are interlinked and that achieving the health-related goals is central to sustainable development, and encourages Governments to give priority attention to the health-related Millennium Development Goals at the upcoming High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

[...]

10. *Recognizes*, in that regard, the significant efforts undertaken by developing countries, including through South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and encourages the international community to enhance support for those efforts;

[...]

32. *Further calls upon* Governments, with the support of regional and international financial institutions and other national and international actors, to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the negative impacts of the

economic and financial crises on health, ensuring that policies maintain commitment to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

33. *Urges* Governments to continue to address the environmental causes of ill health and their impact on development by integrating health concerns, including those of the most vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation and mitigation;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

4. *Reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

[...]

8. *Underlines* the central role of the global partnership for development and the importance of Goal 8 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes that, without substantial international support, several of the goals are likely to be missed in many developing countries by 2015;

[...]

13. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV and AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy for fighting the HIV and AIDS pandemic and mitigating its impact on population that could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

[...]

32. *Also underlines* its commitment to developing and implementing national strategies that promote public health in programmes or actions that respond to challenges faced by all populations affected by conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, and acknowledges that inequities in access to health care can increase during times of crisis, and that special efforts should be made to maintain primary health-care functions during these periods, as well as to ensure that the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable are met during the post-crisis, peacebuilding and early recovery stages;

[...]

35. *Calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, taking into account a differential approach to people living in the most vulnerable situations, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and can contribute to economic and social development and to poverty eradication;

[...]

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth

[...]

3. *Further reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development, and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Also calls upon* Governments, considering the development situation in each country, to promote both intergenerational equity and solidarity by taking into account the implications of the changing age structures of the population in medium- and long-term development planning and by considering the age-related consequences of social and economic policies, and further calls upon Governments and development partners to make youth development a priority across all sectors;

[...]

14. *Also urges* Member States to take concerted actions in conformity with international law to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the rights of adolescents and youth living under foreign occupation to promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

18. *Urges* Member States to improve and actively support opportunities for young people to gain access to productive employment and decent work, including through investment in youth employment programmes, youth-adult partnerships entrepreneurship and other income generation strategies, active labour markets, public-private partnerships and other measures to facilitate the participation of young people in labour markets, in accordance with States' respective national laws and international obligations and commitments, and to reinforce links between national development strategies and policies on education, training, social integration and mobility, taking into account gender equality and the empowerment of women;

[...]

35. *Underlines* the central role of the global partnership for development and the importance of goal 8 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes that without substantial international support, several of the goals are likely to be missed in many developing countries;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

14. *Reaffirms also* the need to encourage opportunities for development oriented investments in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such actions;

15. *Invites* Governments to encourage diasporas to contribute to the development of their countries and communities of origin, in accordance with domestic legislation, including by facilitating human capital transfer, direct investment, trade and philanthropy, and by ensuring an environment that is conducive to investments and entrepreneurship with easy access to information, networks and infrastructure;

16. *Invites* Member States to take practical measures to enhance the benefits of international migration for development by, inter alia, seeking to ensure the fair treatment of migrants with regard to their working conditions and wages, the portability of pensions and other social protections, as appropriate, and the mutual recognition of diplomas and qualifications, with due regard to eligibility criteria, and in general lowering the costs of migration and promoting circular and return migration;

17. *Calls upon* States to ensure that migration, which affects many areas of development, is integrated into national and sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes;

[...]

19. *Invites* Governments, when developing policies, to take into account the role that environmental factors may play in migration;

20. *Urges* Member States and the international community to give due consideration to the linkages between migration and development in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, and in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

21. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the international community, to consider population and migration trends and projections in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national, rural and urban development strategies and policies, and to seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with demographic change, including migration;

[...]

28. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the consequences of humanitarian emergencies for migrants and migration, including for longer-term development, in particular regarding the situation of international migrants affected by acute crises in destination or transit countries, and the impact of return migration, and also specifically considering the role of human mobility in disaster risk reduction strategies, disaster preparedness, national climate change adaptation programmes and sustainable urban planning;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

2. *Also reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

3. *Stresses* that the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as those on population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that population dynamics are all important for development;

4. *Calls upon* Governments to recognize the important linkages between the priorities of the Programme of Action and sustainable development and to build on the progress made and experiences gained from its implementation over the past 20 years in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

5. *Urges* Governments to develop, strengthen and implement effective strategies aimed at eradicating poverty and at promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development that address the needs of children, adolescents and youth, older persons, unemployed persons and persons with disabilities, as well as other disadvantaged and marginalized groups in both urban and rural areas;

[...]

Chapter 1: Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development

15. *Notes with concern* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and that the population of all countries, particularly those in developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, which threatens their food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and urges Governments to strengthen efforts to address climate change, including mitigation and adaptation;

[...]

CHAPTER 2

Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women

SUMMARY

Women's perspectives and concerns appeared throughout the Programme of Action, but they were also the subject of a separate chapter. The Programme of Action stated that empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their status were important ends in themselves, but they were also essential for the achievement of sustainable development. Therefore, the Programme of Action explicitly called for women to be fully involved in policy- and decision-making processes and implementation at all stages and urged that women as well as men be provided with the education to meet their basic human needs and to exercise their human rights. The document also called for the elimination of all forms of exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children. It highlighted the special vulnerabilities of the girl child and called for an end to discrimination and to the root causes of son preference. Lastly, the Programme of Action urged that gender equality be promoted in all spheres of life and that men be encouraged and enabled to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour as well as their social and family roles.

Achieving gender equality, equity and empowerment of women are recurrent topics in resolutions adopted by the Commission, regardless of the Commission's particular theme in a given year. Resolutions have stressed the importance of the full participation and partnership of both women and men in all aspects of productive and reproductive life and have recognized that the empowerment of women is an effective way to combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate sustainable development. Gender equality in economic, social and political life has been recognized as a precondition for advancing the social empowerment of women. Furthermore, member States have been urged to enact and strictly enforce laws that ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age at marriage, and to raise the minimum age at marriage, where necessary. The Commission has spoken out repeatedly and forcefully about the urgent need to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and has called on Governments to strengthen their efforts in this regard.

Given new and emerging population trends, the Commission has highlighted women's concerns and special vulnerabilities as they relate, for example, to international migration, HIV/AIDS or ageing. Groups that have been recently identified in this context include migrant children, women migrant domestic workers, young women, especially those affected by HIV/AIDS, and older women. Also new in comparison to the Programme of Action is the Commission's call for integrating a gender perspective into policies, programmes and partnerships, such as those focusing on international migration, the well-being of young people, the eradication of poverty in rural areas or HIV/AIDS. At the forty-second session of the Commission in 2009, member States called for instituting zero tolerance regarding violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation. This call was repeated verbatim at the forty-third (2010) and forty-fourth (2011) sessions. At the forty-fifth session (2012), Governments were urged to collaborate with local women's and youth groups to raise collective and individual awareness as to how such harmful practices violate the human rights of women and girls. At the forty-seventh session (2014), child, early and forced marriages were stated explicitly as harmful practices that need to be prevented and eliminated.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter IV: Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women

A. Empowerment and status of women

Objectives

4.3. The objectives are:

- (a) To achieve equality and equity based on harmonious partnership between men and women and enable women to realize their full potential;
- (b) To ensure the enhancement of women's contributions to sustainable development through their full involvement in policy-and decision-making processes at all stages and participation in all aspects of production, employment, income-generating activities, education, health, science and technology, sports, culture and population-related activities and other areas, as active decision makers, participants and beneficiaries;
- (c) To ensure that all women, as well as men, are provided with the education necessary for them to meet their basic human needs and to exercise their human rights.

Actions

4.4. Countries should act to empower women and should take steps to eliminate inequalities between men and women as soon as possible by:

- (a) Establishing mechanisms for women's equal participation and equitable representation at all levels of the political process and public life in each community and society and enabling women to articulate their concerns and needs;
- (b) Promoting the fulfilment of women's potential through education, skill development and employment, giving paramount importance to the elimination of poverty, illiteracy and ill health among women;
- (c) Eliminating all practices that discriminate against women; assisting women to establish and realize their rights, including those that relate to reproductive and sexual health;
- (d) Adopting appropriate measures to improve women's ability to earn income beyond traditional occupations, achieve economic self-reliance, and ensure women's equal access to the labour market and social security systems;
- (e) Eliminating violence against women;
- (f) Eliminating discriminatory practices by employers against women, such as those based on proof of contraceptive use or pregnancy status;
- (g) Making it possible, through laws, regulations and other appropriate measures, for women to combine the roles of child-bearing, breast-feeding and child-rearing with participation in the workforce.

4.5. All countries should make greater efforts to promulgate, implement and enforce national laws and international conventions to which they are party, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, that protect women from all types of economic discrimination and from sexual harassment, and to implement fully the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993. Countries are urged to sign, ratify and implement all existing agreements that promote women's rights.

4.6. Governments at all levels should ensure that women can buy, hold and sell property and land equally with men, obtain credit and negotiate contracts in their own name and on their own behalf and exercise their legal rights to inheritance.

4.7. Governments and employers are urged to eliminate gender discrimination in hiring, wages, benefits, training and job security with a view to eliminating gender-based disparities in income.

4.8. Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations should ensure that their personnel policies and practices comply with the principle of equitable representation of both sexes, especially at the managerial and policy-making levels, in all programmes, including population and development programmes. Specific procedures and indicators should be devised for gender-based analysis of development programmes and for assessing the impact of those programmes on women's social, economic and health status and access to resources.

4.9. Countries should take full measures to eliminate all forms of exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children. This implies both preventive actions and rehabilitation of victims. Countries should prohibit degrading practices, such as trafficking in women, adolescents and children and exploitation through prostitution, and pay special attention to protecting the rights and safety of those who suffer from these crimes and those in potentially exploitable situations, such as migrant women, women in domestic service and schoolgirls. In this regard, international safeguards and mechanisms for cooperation should be put in place to ensure that these measures are implemented.

4.10. Countries are urged to identify and condemn the systematic practice of rape and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment of women as a deliberate instrument of war and ethnic cleansing and take steps to assure that full assistance is provided to the victims of such abuse for their physical and mental rehabilitation.

4.11. The design of family health and other development interventions should take better account of the demands on women's time from the responsibilities of child-rearing, household work and income-generating activities. Male responsibilities should be emphasized with respect to child-rearing and housework. Greater investments should be made in appropriate measures to lessen the daily burden of domestic responsibilities, the greatest share of which falls on women. Greater attention should be paid to the ways in which environmental degradation and changes in land use adversely affect the allocation of women's time. Women's domestic working environments should not adversely affect their health.

4.12. Every effort should be made to encourage the expansion and strengthening of grass-roots, community-based and activist groups for women. Such groups should be the focus of national campaigns to foster women's awareness of the full range of their legal rights, including their rights within the family, and to help women organize to achieve those rights.

4.13. Countries are strongly urged to enact laws and to implement programmes and policies which will enable employees of both sexes to organize their family and work responsibilities through flexible work-hours, parental leave, day-care facilities, maternity leave, policies that enable working mothers to breast-feed their children, health insurance and other such measures. Similar rights should be ensured to those working in the informal sector.

4.14. Programmes to meet the needs of growing numbers of elderly people should fully take into account that women represent the larger proportion of the elderly and that elderly women generally have a lower socio-economic status than elderly men.

B. The girl child

Objectives

4.16. The objectives are:

- (a) To eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child and the root causes of son preference, which results in harmful and unethical practices regarding female infanticide and prenatal sex selection;
- (b) To increase public awareness of the value of the girl child, and concurrently, to strengthen the girl child's self-image, self-esteem and status;
- (c) To improve the welfare of the girl child, especially in regard to health, nutrition and education.

Actions

4.17. Overall, the value of girl children to both their family and society must be expanded beyond their definition as potential child-bearers and caretakers and reinforced through the adoption and implementation of educational and social policies that encourage their full participation in the development of the societies in which they live. Leaders at all levels of the society must speak out and act forcefully against patterns of gender discrimination within the

family, based on preference for sons. One of the aims should be to eliminate excess mortality of girls, wherever such a pattern exists. Special education and public information efforts are needed to promote equal treatment of girls and boys with respect to nutrition, health care, education and social, economic and political activity, as well as equitable inheritance rights.

4.18. Beyond the achievement of the goal of universal primary education in all countries before the year 2015, all countries are urged to ensure the widest and earliest possible access by girls and women to secondary and higher levels of education, as well as to vocational education and technical training, bearing in mind the need to improve the quality and relevance of that education.

4.19. Schools, the media and other social institutions should seek to eliminate stereotypes in all types of communication and educational materials that reinforce existing inequities between males and females and undermine girls' self-esteem. Countries must recognize that, in addition to expanding education for girls, teachers' attitudes and practices, school curricula and facilities must also change to reflect a commitment to eliminate all gender bias, while recognizing the specific needs of the girl child.

4.20. Countries should develop an integrated approach to the special nutritional, general and reproductive health, education and social needs of girls and young women, as such additional investments in adolescent girls can often compensate for earlier inadequacies in their nutrition and health care.

4.21. Governments should strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. In addition, Governments should strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age at marriage and should raise the minimum age at marriage where necessary. Governments and non-governmental organizations should generate social support for the enforcement of laws on the minimum legal age at marriage, in particular by providing educational and employment opportunities.

4.22. Governments are urged to prohibit female genital mutilation wherever it exists and to give vigorous support to efforts among non-governmental and community organizations and religious institutions to eliminate such practices.

4.23. Governments are urged to take the necessary measures to prevent infanticide, prenatal sex selection, trafficking in girl children and use of girls in prostitution and pornography.

C. Male responsibilities and participation

Objective

4.25. The objective is to promote gender equality in all spheres of life, including family and community life, and to encourage and enable men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour and their social and family roles.

Actions

4.26. The equal participation of women and men in all areas of family and household responsibilities, including family planning, child-rearing and housework, should be promoted and encouraged by Governments. This should be pursued by means of information, education, communication, employment legislation and by fostering an economically enabling environment, such as family leave for men and women so that they may have more choice regarding the balance of their domestic and public responsibilities.

4.27. Special efforts should be made to emphasize men's shared responsibility and promote their active involvement in responsible parenthood, sexual and reproductive behaviour, including family planning; prenatal, maternal and child health; prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV; prevention of unwanted and high-risk pregnancies; shared control and contribution to family income, children's education, health and nutrition; and recognition and promotion of the equal value of children of both sexes. Male responsibilities in family life must be included in the education of children from the earliest ages. Special emphasis should be placed on the prevention of violence against women and children.

4.28. Governments should take steps to ensure that children receive appropriate financial support from their parents by, among other measures, enforcing child-support laws. Governments should consider changes in law and policy to ensure men's responsibility to and financial support for their children and families. Such laws and policies should

also encourage maintenance or reconstitution of the family unit. The safety of women in abusive relationships should be protected.

4.29. National and community leaders should promote the full involvement of men in family life and the full integration of women in community life. Parents and schools should ensure that attitudes that are respectful of women and girls as equals are instilled in boys from the earliest possible age, along with an understanding of their shared responsibilities in all aspects of a safe, secure and harmonious family life. Relevant programmes to reach boys before they become sexually active are urgently needed.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTION

Entire resolution:

- Resolution 2000/1 – Population, gender and development

Resolution 1998/1

Health and mortality

[...]

1. *Calls upon* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to work in close coordination with each other, and with other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with Governments, in strengthening national capacities to collect, analyse and utilize health and mortality data at both national and local levels, in the priority areas of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, including infant, child, adolescent and maternal health and mortality; sexual and reproductive health, with special attention to family planning, sexually transmitted infections and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS); and violence against women and children and female genital mutilation and other harmful practices; and in the areas of infectious disease, substance abuse and measurement of adult mortality and morbidity;

[...]

Resolution 2000/1

Population, gender and development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹

Recalling the recommendations of the Programme of Action and reaffirming the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action relating to gender equality, equity and the empowerment of women,

Recalling also that the theme for the thirty-third session of the Commission on Population and Development was population, gender and development,

Noting the fundamental importance of gender dimensions for all aspects of demographic change and development of a society,

Noting also the significance of policies and programmes affecting gender relations,

Recognizing the need to eliminate all discrimination and abuse against women and children, including sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence, and exposure, especially of young women, to high risks of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) infection,

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat to continue to incorporate gender perspectives in all its research on population policies, levels and trends, including, inter alia, the analysis of demographic, social and economic data disaggregated by age and sex, so that Governments may benefit by

achieving a better understanding of the relationships between population, gender and development in the global context and through intercountry comparisons;

2. *Also requests* the Population Division, in conducting these analyses, to pay particular attention to the gender dynamics and demographic implications of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic, infant, child and maternal mortality, and ageing of populations, and to improving the statistical description and analysis of the phenomena of all forms of discrimination and abuse against women and children, including sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence, as well as to the gender dimensions of migration.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

12. *Urges* Governments to implement measures to increase capacities of adults and adolescents to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and through prevention education that promotes gender equality within a culture- and gender-sensitive framework;

13. *Also urges* Governments to take all necessary measures to empower women and strengthen their economic independence, and to promote and protect the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to enable all individuals to protect themselves from HIV infection, sexually transmitted infections and reproductive ill health;

14. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that young women and men have access to information, education, including peer education and youth-specific HIV education, sexual education and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection and reproductive ill health, in full partnership with young persons, parents, families, educators and health-care providers;

[...]

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

[...]

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of integrating the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 set at the International Conference on Population and development into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular those related to improving maternal health, reducing infant and child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty and achieving universal access to primary education;

[...]

7. *Stresses* that promoting women's reproductive health, their full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, their empowerment, their equal access to resources and their freedom from gender-based violence is essential to achieving gender equality, addressing the feminization of poverty and halving poverty by 2015;

[...]

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

[...]

4. *Requests* States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of their immigration status, especially those of women and children, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party;

[...]

6. *Recognizes* that trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants continue to pose a serious challenge to humanity and require a concerted international response, and to that end urges all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, or sexual or commercial exploitation, violence or sexual abuse;

[...]

13. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective in all policies and programmes on international migration in order to, inter alia, reinforce the positive contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries as well as to strengthen protection of women migrants from all forms of violence, discrimination, trafficking, exploitation and abuse, by promoting their rights and welfare, while recognizing in this regard the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the bilateral, regional, interregional and international levels;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

5. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in policy and planning processes at all levels and the need to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender and age, including the elimination of all forms of violence against women of all ages, and of ensuring equal rights and their full enjoyment by women of all ages;

[...]

13. *Encourages* Governments to apply policies that support gender equality, protect the human rights of older persons, particularly older women, and assist abused older persons;

[...]

23. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to continue promoting partnerships at the national and international levels to promote a holistic package of gender-sensitive interventions to ensure the wellbeing of young people and improve their life prospects, inter alia, by enhancing their educational attainment, promoting healthy lifestyles and safeguarding their health, including sexual and reproductive health, and by supporting young people's social engagement and participation, including in activities to reduce poverty and marginalization;

[...]

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

2. *Calls upon* Governments, in formulating population distribution policies, to ensure that their objectives and goals are consistent with internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development

Chapter 2: Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women

Goals, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the eradication of poverty in both urban and rural areas, the promotion of gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and environmental sustainability;

[...]

6. *Emphasizes* the need to eradicate poverty in rural areas, including through strategies that, integrating a gender perspective, are aimed at promoting interactions between cities and rural localities, particularly by generating employment for rural residents, creating opportunities to market agricultural products in urban areas and facilitating access to credit, education, vocational training and health services for rural residents and rural-urban migrants;

7. *Also emphasizes*, in the context of population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development, and bearing in mind national priorities, the importance of establishing and funding active labour market policies devoted to the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including the full participation of women in all international and national development and poverty eradication strategies, the creation of more and better jobs for women, both urban and rural, and their inclusion in social protection and social dialogue;

8. *Urges* Governments to improve the plight of the urban poor, many of whom work in the informal sector of the economy, and to promote the integration of internal migrants from rural areas into urban areas by developing and improving their income-earning capability, with special attention to women, in particular female workers and female heads of households;

[...]

15. *Encourages* Governments, in formulating and implementing policies, strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support and on other communicable diseases, to focus on the diverse and special needs of urban and rural populations and of migrant populations, including temporary migrants, and emphasizes the need to address the overall expansion and feminization of the HIV/AIDS pandemic;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

7. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Also urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

[...]

18. *Also urges* Governments to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support into primary, maternal and child health-care programmes and integrate sexual and reproductive health information and services into HIV/AIDS plans and strategies, so as to increase coverage of antiretroviral treatment and prevent all forms of transmission of HIV, including mother-to-child transmission, protecting human rights and fighting stigma and discrimination by empowering women to exercise their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, free of coercion, discrimination and violence;

19. *Calls upon* Governments to strengthen initiatives that increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, including voluntary counselling and testing and prevention education that promotes gender equality;

[...]

27. *Recognizes* that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and women's rights and empowerment deserve increased attention in humanitarian assistance and post-crisis recovery, and therefore emphasizes the need for Governments, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations involved with providing support to countries and regions affected by crises to address the specific needs of those affected in a comprehensive and coherent manner;

28. *Calls upon* Governments, with the help of the international community, as needed, to achieve universal access to quality education, with particular priority given to primary and technical education and job training, to combat illiteracy and to eliminate gender disparities in access to, retention in and support for primary and secondary education and to promote non-formal education for young people, guaranteeing equal access for women and men to literacy centres, in order to benefit fully from the demographic dividend;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

11. *Emphasizes* that advances in health depend, among other factors, on the promotion and protection of all human rights, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of gender-based discrimination, especially by ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in education, employment and access to social services, including health services; by instituting zero tolerance regarding violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation or cutting; by preventing child and forced marriage; and by ensuring women's and men's access to the means to determine the number and spacing of their children;

12. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women; working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life; empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels; providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality; enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses; ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence; combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation; developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

16. *Notes with concern* the feminization of the pandemic of HIV/AIDS, especially among young women, and the fact that women now represent 50 per cent of people living with HIV worldwide and nearly 60 per cent of people living with HIV in Africa and, in that regard, reaffirms the commitment to intensify efforts to ensure a wide range of prevention programmes that take account of local circumstances, ethics and cultural values, such as information, education and communication, as well as encouraging responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence and fidelity, and expanded access to essential commodities, including female condoms and microbicides, through the adoption of measures to reduce costs and improve availability;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

5. *Also reaffirms* that gender equality cannot be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and reaffirms further that expanding access to sexual and reproductive health information and health services is essential for achieving the Beijing Platform for Action, the Cairo Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Stresses* that States should eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child and the root causes of son preference, which results in harmful and unethical practices regarding female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, increase public awareness of the value of the girl child, and concurrently, strengthen the girl child's self-image, self-esteem and status, and improve the welfare of the girl child, especially in regard to health, nutrition and education, and urges Governments to take the necessary measures to prevent infanticide, prenatal sex selection, trafficking in girl children and use of girls in prostitution and pornography;

[...]

10. *Encourages* Governments to prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive health as part of health systems strengthening to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of sexual and reproductive ill health, unintended pregnancy, complications arising from unsafe abortion, and maternal mortality and morbidity, including poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education, and gender inequality, taking into account people living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, displaced and refugee populations and irregular migrants, and paying particular attention to achieving gender equality and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, with the full involvement of men;

[...]

22. *Urges* Member States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

23. *Calls upon* Governments to incorporate gender perspectives and human rights into health-sector policies, programmes and research activities, paying attention to the specific needs and priorities of women and girls, ensuring women's right to the highest attainable standards of health and their access to affordable and adequate health-care services, including sexual, reproductive and maternal health care and lifesaving obstetric care, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and recognizes that lack of economic empowerment and independence has increased women's vulnerability to a range of negative consequences, involving the risk of contracting HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other poverty-related diseases;

24. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and civil society to include in their development priorities programmes that enable men to support women's access to safe conditions for pregnancy and childbirth, contribute to family planning, prevent sexually transmitted infections and HIV and end violence against women and girls;

[...]

26. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement legislation and policies to promote the reconciliation of paid work and family responsibilities, inter alia, through family-friendly and gender-sensitive work environments, the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers and the provision of the necessary care for working women's children and other dependants, increased flexibility in working arrangements, and to ensure that both women and men have access to maternity, paternity, parental and other forms of leave and are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits;

[...]

Resolution 2012/1

Adolescents and youth

[...]

7. *Urges* Governments to protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including, inter alia, by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, by working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility, in sexual and reproductive life, and in education at all levels, and by protecting the human rights of adolescents and youth to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health;

8. *Urges* Member States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, and to raise the minimum age for marriage, where necessary;

9. *Urges* all States to develop, adopt and fully implement laws and to take other measures, such as policies and educational programmes, as appropriate, to eradicate harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage, which are violations of the human rights of women and girls, and to intensify efforts, in cooperation with local women's and youth groups, to raise collective and individual awareness on how such harmful practices violate the human rights of women and girls;

[...]

Chapter 2: Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women

12. *Urges* all States to enact and enforce legislation to protect all adolescents and youth, including those in situations of armed conflict, natural disasters or humanitarian emergencies, from all forms of violence, including gender-based violence and sexual violence, trafficking in persons and involvement in criminal activities, and to provide social and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and complaint and reporting mechanisms for the redress of violations of their human rights;

[...]

16. *Calls upon* Governments to take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against girls and young women, to remove all obstacles to gender equality, to promote the empowerment of girls and young women in all aspects of youth development, and to encourage boys and young men to participate fully in all actions towards gender equality;

17. *Also calls upon* Governments to support and encourage men in their important role as fathers and in helping their children transition successfully to adulthood, including by providing adequate financial support for their children and families, to promote positive male role models and programmes for boys to become gender-sensitive adults and to enable men to support, promote and respect women's sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, recognizing the inherent dignity of all human beings;

18. *Urges* Member States to improve and actively support opportunities for young people to gain access to productive employment and decent work, including through investment in youth employment programmes, youth-adult partnerships entrepreneurship and other income generation strategies, active labour markets, public-private partnerships and other measures to facilitate the participation of young people in labour markets, in accordance with States' respective national laws and international obligations and commitments, and to reinforce links between national development strategies and policies on education, training, social integration and mobility, taking into account gender equality and the empowerment of women;

[...]

21. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the right to education of good quality for women and girls, on an equal basis with men and boys, and that they complete a full course of primary education, and to renew their efforts to improve and expand the education of girls and women at all levels, including at the secondary and higher levels, as well as vocational education and technical training, in order to, inter alia, achieve gender equality, the empowerment of women and poverty eradication;

[...]

28. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men have comprehensive information about, and access to, a choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, including long-acting methods and male and female condoms, so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices, and stresses that Governments and development partners, through international cooperation, should ensure that family planning programmes have a sufficient and continuous supply of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern contraceptives;

29. *Calls upon* Governments to pay particular attention to adolescents and youth, especially young women and adolescent girls, in significantly scaling up efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, free of stigma and discrimination and with a gender perspective, and to provide comprehensive information, voluntary counselling and testing to adolescents and youth living with HIV as they transition into adulthood;

30. *Also calls upon* Governments to strengthen national social and child protection systems, and care and support programmes for adolescents and youth, in particular for young women and adolescent girls affected by and vulnerable to HIV, as well as their families and caregivers, including through the provision of equal opportunities to support the development to full potential of orphans and other children affected by and living with HIV, especially through equal access to education, the creation of safe and non-discriminatory learning environments, supportive legal systems and protections, including civil registration systems, and provision of comprehensive information and support, including youth-friendly health centres, to children and their families and caregivers, especially age-appropriate HIV information to assist children living with HIV as they transition through adolescence, consistent with their evolving capacities;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

4. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

[...]

8. *Urges* all Member States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures and specific policies to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, sexual exploitation, violence or sexual abuse;

[...]

25. *Calls upon* States to protect the human rights of migrant children, especially migrant girls, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in State policies on integration, return and family reunification, including repatriation mechanisms;

26. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective into all policies and programmes on international migration in order, inter alia, to reinforce the positive effects that migration can have for the empowerment of women and the contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries, and to strengthen actions to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence, coercion, discrimination, trafficking in persons, and exploitation and abuse of women and girls;

27. *Urges* Governments to take into account the best interests of the child by adopting or strengthening measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrant girls, including unaccompanied girls, regardless of their immigration status, so as to prevent labour and economic exploitation, discrimination, sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse in the workplace, including in domestic work;

[...]

29. *Also calls upon* Member States to increase measures to protect women migrants from violence and harassment, including sexual harassment and bullying, in both public and private spaces, and to address security and safety through awareness-raising policies and programmes;

30. *Recognizes* that migrants and displaced persons in many parts of the world have limited access to health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and face specific threats to their reproductive health and rights, and calls upon Governments to provide services that are particularly sensitive to the needs of individual women and adolescents and responsive to their often powerless situation, with particular attention to those who are victims of sexual violence;

[...]

32. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to adopt and implement legislation and policies that protect all women migrant domestic workers and to include therein and improve, where necessary, relevant monitoring and inspection measures in line with applicable International Labour Organization conventions and other instruments to ensure compliance with international obligations, and to grant women migrant workers in domestic service access to gender sensitive, transparent mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers, while stressing that such instruments should not punish women migrant domestic workers, and calls upon States to promptly investigate and punish all violations of their rights;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

9. *Urges* Governments to address existing gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including in such areas as respect for, and protection, promotion and fulfilment of, human rights, and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as unequal progress in achieving universal and equitable access to health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and newborn and child health, uneven progress in health conditions and life expectancy, and the elimination of violence and discrimination without distinction of any kind;

[...]

13. *Expresses* deep concern about the pervasiveness of gender-based violence, in particular violence against women and girls, and reiterates the need to further intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and recognizes that violence against women and girls is one of the obstacles to achieving the empowerment of women and that women's poverty and lack of political, social and economic empowerment, as well as their marginalization, may result from their exclusion from social policies for and the benefits of sustainable development and can place them at increased risk of violence;

[...]

CHAPTER 3

The family, its roles, rights, composition and structure

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action recognized the diversity of the family with regard to its structure and composition and urged Member States to develop policies and laws to better support it, taking into account its plurality of forms, in particular the rise in single-parent households. In stressing the relevance of the family as the basic unit of society, the Cairo Declaration advocated for promoting family well-being, intergenerational support, and family-friendly policies in the field of housing, work, health, social security and education. Governments and the international community were particularly urged to support vulnerable families and their most vulnerable members, such as children, dependent older persons and family members with disabilities, as well as those with HIV/AIDS.

Over the years, the Commission on Population and Development reiterated its recognition of the role of the family in society and called upon governments to protect and support it. Even though no single session of the Commission between 1994 and 2014 was devoted to the subject, resolutions referred to the family and its role, rights, composition and structure in different contexts.

Resolutions have called on member States to enact and strictly enforce laws that ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. Furthermore, resolutions have urged Governments to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age at marriage, and to raise the minimum age at marriage, where required. In fact, at the forty-seventh session of the Commission in 2014, child, early and forced marriages were identified as harmful practices that need to be prevented and eliminated. Furthermore, countries were asked to promote family-friendly policies allowing family members to better combine work and parenting, including supporting men in their role as fathers, helping their children to transition into adulthood, and helping adult children to care for older parents. Recent resolutions have discussed vulnerable families, including those affected by migration, and the special needs of unaccompanied migrant children, urging Governments to facilitate family reunification regardless of the migration status of family members.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter V: The Family, Its Roles, Rights, Composition and Structure

A. Diversity of family structure and composition

Objectives

5.2. The objectives are:

- (a) To develop policies and laws that better support the family, contribute to its stability and take into account its plurality of forms, particularly the growing number of single-parent households;
- (b) To establish social security measures that address the social, cultural and economic factors behind the increasing costs of child-rearing;

(c) To promote equality of opportunity for family members, especially the rights of women and children in the family.

Actions

5.3. Governments, in cooperation with employers, should provide and promote means to facilitate compatibility between labour force participation and parental responsibilities, especially for single-parent households with young children. Such means could include health insurance and social security, day-care centres and facilities for breast-feeding mothers within the work premises, kindergartens, part-time jobs, paid parental leave, paid maternity leave, flexible work schedules, and reproductive and child health services.

5.4. When formulating socio-economic development policies, special consideration should be given to increasing the earning power of all adult members of economically deprived families, including the elderly and women who work in the home, and to enabling children to be educated rather than compelled to work. Particular attention should be paid to needy single parents, especially those who are responsible wholly or in part for the support of children and other dependants, through ensuring payment of at least minimum wages and allowances, credit, education, funding for women's self-help groups and stronger legal enforcement of male parental financial responsibilities.

5.5. Governments should take effective action to eliminate all forms of coercion and discrimination in policies and practices. Measures should be adopted and enforced to eliminate child marriages and female genital mutilation. Assistance should be provided to persons with disabilities in the exercise of their family and reproductive rights and responsibilities.

5.6. Governments should maintain and further develop mechanisms to document changes and undertake studies on family composition and structure, especially on the prevalence of one-person households, and single-parent and multigenerational families.

B. Socio-economic support to the family

Objective

5.8. The objective is to ensure that all social and economic development policies are fully responsive to the diverse and changing needs and to the rights of families and their individual members, and provide necessary support and protection, particularly to the most vulnerable families and the most vulnerable family members.

Actions

5.9. Governments should formulate family-sensitive policies in the field of housing, work, health, social security and education in order to create an environment supportive of the family, taking into account its various forms and functions, and should support educational programmes concerning parental roles, parental skills and child development. Governments should, in conjunction with other relevant parties, develop the capacity to monitor the impact of social and economic decisions and actions on the well-being of families, on the status of women within families, and on the ability of families to meet the basic needs of their members.

5.10. All levels of Government, non-governmental organizations and concerned community organizations should develop innovative ways to provide more effective assistance to families and the individuals within them who may be affected by specific problems, such as extreme poverty, chronic unemployment, illness, domestic and sexual violence, dowry payments, drug or alcohol dependence, incest, and child abuse, neglect or abandonment.

5.11. Governments should support and develop the appropriate mechanisms to assist families caring for children, the dependent elderly and family members with disabilities, including those resulting from HIV/AIDS, encourage the sharing of those responsibilities by men and women, and support the viability of multigenerational families.

5.12. Governments and the international community should give greater attention to, and manifest greater solidarity with, poor families and families that have been victimized by war, drought, famine, natural disasters and racial and ethnic discrimination or violence. Every effort should be made to keep their members together, to reunite them in case of separation and to ensure access to government programmes designed to support and assist those vulnerable families.

5.13. Governments should assist single-parent families, and pay special attention to the needs of widows and orphans. All efforts should be made to assist the building of family-like ties in especially difficult circumstances, for example, those involving street children.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

6. *Recognizes* that the HIV pandemic is having a devastating impact on children, that the global number of orphans continues to increase, and that other children are vulnerable because they have an ill parent, live in poor households that have taken in orphans, live in child-headed households, or are discriminated against, and that more than million children are living with HIV/AIDS themselves; and stresses the need to strengthen multisectoral responses in this regard, including psychosocial support to children and families infected and affected by HIV/AIDS;

[...]

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

[...]

11. *Calls upon* States to facilitate family reunification in an expeditious and effective manner, with due regard for applicable laws, as such reunification has a positive effect on the integration of migrants;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

11. *Stresses* the importance of fully mobilizing the active population through family-friendly policies that support parents and legal guardians in combining work and parental roles;

12. *Invites* countries with ageing populations to promote measures to address this situation, including with family-friendly policies;

[...]

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

9. *Calls upon* Governments to take into account the impacts of population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development in the formulation of family-sensitive policies in the field of housing, work, health, social security and education;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

8. *Also urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

11. *Emphasizes* that advances in health depend, among other factors, on the promotion and protection of all human rights, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of gender-based discrimination, especially by ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in education, employment and access to social services, including health services; by instituting zero tolerance regarding violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation or cutting; by preventing child and forced marriage; and by ensuring women's and men's access to the means to determine the number and spacing of their children;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

18. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access of adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and recognizes that in doing so, and in order to, inter alia, address sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context, countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

[...]

22. *Urges* Member States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

[...]

26. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement legislation and policies to promote the reconciliation of paid work and family responsibilities through, inter alia, family-friendly and gender-sensitive work environments, the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers and the provision of the necessary care for working women's children and other dependants and increased flexibility in working arrangements, and to ensure that both women and men have access to maternity, paternity, parental and other forms of leave and are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits;

[...]

28. *Recognizes also* that children often form the majority within poor households and therefore calls upon Governments to develop and implement appropriate social protection measures to provide for the basic needs of children in poor households, especially for orphans and vulnerable children;

[...]

Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth

[...]

8. *Urges* Member States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, and to raise the minimum age for marriage, where necessary;

9. *Urges* all States to develop, adopt and fully implement laws and to take other measures, such as policies and educational programmes, as appropriate, to eradicate harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage, which are violations of the human rights of women and girls, and to intensify efforts, in cooperation with local women's and youth groups, to raise collective and individual awareness on how such harmful practices violate the human rights of women and girls;

[...]

17. *Also calls upon* Governments to support and encourage men in their important role as fathers and in helping their children transition successfully to adulthood, including by providing adequate financial support for their children and families, to promote positive male role models and programmes for boys to become gender-sensitive adults and to enable men to support, promote and respect women's sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, recognizing the inherent dignity of all human beings;

[...]

25. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access by adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and recognizes that in doing so, and in order to, inter alia, address sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context, countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1 New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

24. *Welcomes* programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into society, facilitate family reunification in accordance with the laws and specific criteria of each Member State and promote a harmonious, tolerant and

respectful environment, and encourages host countries to take appropriate measures aimed at the full integration of long-term, regular migrants staying in the country;

25. *Calls upon* States to protect the human rights of migrant children, especially migrant girls, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in State policies on integration, return and family reunification, including repatriation mechanisms;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

10. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access by adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and also recognizes that in doing so, and in order to address, inter alia, sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

[...]

CHAPTER 4

Population growth and structure

SUMMARY

Faced with a world population of 5.6 billion in 1994 and a projected population of 7.5 billion in 2014,* the Programme of Action called on countries to facilitate the demographic transition, with the aim of stabilizing world population and balancing demographic rates with economic, social and environmental goals, while fully respecting human rights. Countries that had already passed through the demographic transition should optimize their demographic trends with regard to social and economic development. The Programme of Action also recognized the perspectives and needs of special population groups, in particular children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and indigenous peoples, and called on Governments to meet the special needs of these groups regarding employment, housing, health care, including reproductive health services, education, participation in the political process, economic and social security and land tenure.

Rather than focusing uniquely on population growth, the Commission has drawn attention to the diversity of global population trends, with populations growing in some countries and declining in others. During its annual sessions, the Commission has studied the changing age structure of populations and its implications for development.

During its fortieth session in 2007, the Commission emphasized for the first time the potential economic benefits from fertility decline in the form of a “window of opportunity” (later called the “demographic dividend” in resolutions of the forty-second and forty-seventh sessions), urging countries to increase and sustain investments in women and youth, and to meet the needs of women for family planning as well as job creation. At the same time, the Commission has recognized the challenges of extending social support mechanisms to the growing number of older persons, particularly those whose minimal literacy and numeracy limits their ability to earn a living and to enjoy long, healthy and fulfilling lives.

Another new and emerging trend affecting population growth and structures is the growing number of migrant children. Governments have been urged to promote and protect the human rights of these children regardless of their immigration status, as noted in the resolutions of the thirty-ninth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the Commission.

Faced with a growing number of adolescents and youth in some parts of the world, Governments have been called on to improve their access to productive employment and decent work. Governments have also expressed concern about the development opportunities of Afro-descendent populations and indigenous peoples, and have asked that public policies, plans and programmes be established that guide and advance affirmative action policies, whereby the principles of equality and non-discrimination can be incorporated into all levels of government. Recent resolutions have also recognized the special needs of adolescents and youth affected by HIV/AIDS and those in situations of armed conflict, natural disaster or humanitarian emergency, as well as those affected by violence, including gender-based violence and sexual violence, trafficking in persons, and criminal activities.

* According to the *2012 Revision of the World Population Prospects*, world population stands at 7.3 billion in 2014. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, DVD Edition (POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2012/POP/F01-1).

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter VI: Population Growth and Structure

A. Fertility, mortality and population growth rates

Objective

6.3. Recognizing that the ultimate goal is the improvement of the quality of life of present and future generations, the objective is to facilitate the demographic transition as soon as possible in countries where there is an imbalance between demographic rates and social, economic and environmental goals, while fully respecting human rights. This process will contribute to the stabilization of the world population, and, together with changes in unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, to sustainable development and economic growth.

Actions

6.4. Countries should give greater attention to the importance of population trends for development. Countries that have not completed their demographic transition should take effective steps in this regard within the context of their social and economic development and with full respect of human rights. Countries that have concluded the demographic transition should take necessary steps to optimize their demographic trends within the context of their social and economic development. These steps include economic development and poverty alleviation, especially in rural areas, improvement of women's status, ensuring of universal access to quality primary education and primary health care, including reproductive health and family-planning services, and educational strategies regarding responsible parenthood and sexual education. Countries should mobilize all sectors of society in these efforts, including non-governmental organizations, local community groups and the private sector.

6.5. In attempting to address population growth concerns, countries should recognize the interrelationships between fertility and mortality levels and aim to reduce high levels of infant, child and maternal mortality so as to lessen the need for high fertility and reduce the occurrence of high-risk births.

B. Children and youth

Objectives

6.7. The objectives are:

(a) To promote to the fullest extent the health, well-being and potential of all children, adolescents and youth as representing the world's future human resources, in line with the commitments made in this respect at the World Summit for Children and in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(b) To meet the special needs of adolescents and youth, especially young women, with due regard for their own creative capabilities, for social, family and community support, employment opportunities, participation in the political process, and access to education, health, counselling and high-quality reproductive health services;

(c) To encourage children, adolescents and youth, particularly young women, to continue their education in order to equip them for a better life, to increase their human potential, to help prevent early marriages and high-risk child-bearing and to reduce associated mortality and morbidity.

Actions

6.8. Countries should give high priority and attention to all dimensions of the protection, survival and development of children and youth, particularly street children and youth, and should make every effort to eliminate the adverse effects of poverty on children and youth, including malnutrition and preventable diseases. Equal educational opportunities must be ensured for boys and girls at every level.

6.9. Countries should take effective steps to address the neglect, as well as all types of exploitation and abuse, of children, adolescents and youth, such as abduction, rape and incest, pornography, trafficking, abandonment and

prostitution. In particular, countries should take appropriate action to eliminate sexual abuse of children both within and outside their borders.

6.10. All countries must enact and strictly enforce laws against economic exploitation, physical and mental abuse or neglect of children in keeping with commitments made under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant United Nations instruments. Countries should provide support and rehabilitation services to those who fall victims to such abuses.

6.11. Countries should create a socio-economic environment conducive to the elimination of all child marriages and other unions as a matter of urgency, and should discourage early marriage. The social responsibilities that marriage entails should be reinforced in countries' educational programmes. Governments should take action to eliminate discrimination against young pregnant women.

6.12. All countries must adopt collective measures to alleviate the suffering of children in armed conflicts and other disasters, and provide assistance for the rehabilitation of children who become victims of those conflicts and disasters.

6.13. Countries should aim to meet the needs and aspirations of youth, particularly in the areas of formal and non-formal education, training, employment opportunities, housing and health, thereby ensuring their integration and participation in all spheres of society, including participation in the political process and preparation for leadership roles.

6.14. Governments should formulate, with the active support of non-governmental organizations and the private sector, training and employment programmes. Primary importance should be given to meeting the basic needs of young people, improving their quality of life, and increasing their contribution to sustainable development.

6.15. Youth should be actively involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their daily lives. This is especially important with respect to information, education and communication activities and services concerning reproductive and sexual health, including the prevention of early pregnancies, sex education and the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Access to, as well as confidentiality and privacy of, these services must be ensured with the support and guidance of their parents and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, there is a need for educational programmes in favour of life planning skills, healthy lifestyles and the active discouragement of substance abuse.

C. Elderly people

Objectives

6.17. The objectives are:

(a) To enhance, through appropriate mechanisms, the self-reliance of elderly people, and to create conditions that promote quality of life and enable them to work and live independently in their own communities as long as possible or as desired;

(b) To develop systems of health care as well as systems of economic and social security in old age, where appropriate, paying special attention to the needs of women;

(c) To develop a social support system, both formal and informal, with a view to enhancing the ability of families to take care of elderly people within the family.

Actions

6.18. All levels of government in medium- and long-term socio-economic planning should take into account the increasing numbers and proportions of elderly people in the population. Governments should develop social security systems that ensure greater intergenerational and intragenerational equity and solidarity and that provide support to elderly people through the encouragement of multigenerational families, and the provision of long-term support and services for growing numbers of frail older people.

6.19. Governments should seek to enhance the self-reliance of elderly people to facilitate their continued participation in society. In consultation with elderly people, Governments should ensure that the necessary conditions are developed to enable elderly people to lead self-determined, healthy and productive lives and to make

full use of the skills and abilities they have acquired in their lives for the benefit of society. The valuable contribution that elderly people make to families and society, especially as volunteers and caregivers, should be given due recognition and encouragement.

6.20. Governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, should strengthen formal and informal support systems and safety nets for elderly people and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against elderly people in all countries, paying special attention to the needs of elderly women.

D. Indigenous people

Objectives

6.24. The objectives are:

- (a) To incorporate the perspectives and needs of indigenous communities into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the population, development and environment programmes that affect them;
- (b) To ensure that indigenous people receive population- and development- related services that they deem socially, culturally and ecologically appropriate;
- (c) To address social and economic factors that act to disadvantage indigenous people.

Actions

6.25. Governments and other important institutions in society should recognize the distinct perspective of indigenous people on aspects of population and development and, in consultation with indigenous people and in collaboration with concerned non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, should address their specific needs, including needs for primary health care and reproductive health services. All human rights violations and discrimination, especially all forms of coercion, must be eliminated.

6.26. Within the context of the activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the United Nations should, in full cooperation and collaboration with indigenous people and their relevant organizations, develop an enhanced understanding of indigenous people and compile data on their demographic characteristics, both current and historical, as a means of improving the understanding of the population status of indigenous people. Special efforts are necessary to integrate statistics pertaining to indigenous populations into the national data-collection system.

6.27. Governments should respect the cultures of indigenous people and enable them to have tenure and manage their lands, protect and restore the natural resources and ecosystems on which indigenous communities depend for their survival and well-being and, in consultation with indigenous people, take this into account in the formulation of national population and development policies.

E. Persons with disabilities

Objectives

6.29. The objectives are:

- (a) To ensure the realization of the rights of all persons with disabilities, and their participation in all aspects of social, economic and cultural life;
- (b) To create, improve and develop necessary conditions that will ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and the valuing of their capabilities in the process of economic and social development;
- (c) To ensure the dignity and promote the self-reliance of persons with disabilities.

Actions

6.30. Governments at all levels should consider the needs of persons with disabilities in terms of ethical and human rights dimensions. Governments should recognize needs concerning, inter alia, reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, HIV/AIDS, information, education and communication. Governments should eliminate

specific forms of discrimination that persons with disabilities may face with regard to reproductive rights, household and family formation, and international migration, while taking into account health and other considerations relevant under national immigration regulations.

6.31. Governments at all levels should develop the infrastructure to address the needs of persons with disabilities, in particular with regard to their education, training and rehabilitation.

6.32. Governments at all levels should promote mechanisms ensuring the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and reinforce their capabilities of integration.

6.33. Governments at all levels should implement and promote a system of follow-up of social and economic integration of persons with disabilities.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTIONS

Entire resolutions:

- Resolution 1999/10 – Population growth, structure and distribution
- Resolution 2007/1 – Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development
- Resolution 2012/1 – Adolescents and youth

Resolution 1999/10[†]

Population growth, structure and distribution

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹

Recalling the recommendations of the Programme of Action relating to population growth, structure and distribution,

Recalling also that the theme for the thirty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development was population growth, structure and distribution, with special emphasis on sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including education, and noting the importance of the issues related to, *inter alia*, youth, ageing and migration, as well as the need for data collection,

Requests the Population Division of the Secretariat to continue its research on population growth, structure and distribution, including levels, trends, determinants, consequences and policies, while giving due attention to issues related to, *inter alia*, youth, ageing, migration and data collection, so that Governments may benefit by comparing experiences and by understanding the factors underlying changing demographic circumstances, and calls upon Governments to continue to facilitate the work of the Population Division in this regard.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

6. *Recognizes* that the HIV pandemic is having a devastating impact on children, that the global number of orphans continues to increase, and that other children are vulnerable because they have an ill parent, live in poor households that have taken in orphans, live in child-headed households, or are discriminated against, and that more

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

than 2 million children are living with HIV/AIDS themselves; and stresses the need to strengthen multisectoral responses in this regard, including psychosocial support to children and families infected and affected by HIV/AIDS;

[...]

12. *Urges* Governments to implement measures to increase capacities of adults and adolescents to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and through prevention education that promotes gender equality within a culture- and gender-sensitive framework;

[...]

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

[...]

5. *Further emphasizes* the importance of closer attention in policy dialogue and policy development to the interrelations between population structure and trends, including population ageing, and poverty and development;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ in particular chapter VI on population growth and structure, and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,² in particular section II B on changing age structure and ageing of the population,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that the achievement of the goals of the Programme of Action is consistent with and makes an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,³ General Assembly resolution 58/134 of 22 December 2003 on the roadmap for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and Assembly resolutions 59/150 of 20 December 2004, 60/135 of 16 December 2005 and 61/142 of 19 December 2006 on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

Recalling also the relevant provisions on changing age structures of populations and their implications for development contained, inter alia, in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development,⁴ the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,⁵ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁶ and their periodic reviews, and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on 8 September 2001,⁷

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁸ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁹

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals; and resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 60/2 of 6 October 2005 on policies and programmes involving youth and previous Assembly resolutions related to the rights of the child,

Recalling further the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS of 2 June 2006,¹¹

Recognizing that all populations of the world are undergoing a historically unique transition from high levels of fertility and mortality to low levels of fertility and mortality, known as the demographic transition, which has strong effects on the age structure of populations, and cognizant of the fact that countries are at different stages of this transition, with some countries still experiencing high levels of fertility,

Recognizing also that in the first stage of the demographic transition, when mortality is falling, the proportion of children increases, that in the second stage, when both fertility and mortality are falling, the proportion of adults of working age increases, and that in the third stage, when fertility and mortality reach low levels, only the proportion of older persons increases,

Recognizing further that the second stage of the demographic transition presents a window of opportunity for development and that the translation of this window of opportunity into benefits for development requires national policies and an international economic environment conducive to investment, employment, sustained economic development and further integration and full participation of developing countries in the global economy,

Acknowledging that population ageing is taking place at a much faster pace in developing than in developed countries, giving the former less time to adjust to the increasing number of older persons, making it difficult to mobilize resources for their support,

Noting that children and youth constitute nearly half of the population of developing countries and that two thirds of the world's older persons live in developing countries,

Reaffirming that gender equality and the promotion and protection of the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all are essential to advance development, including for tackling the development implications of changing age structures,

Reaffirming also that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Reaffirming further the three priority directions agreed in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing:³ older persons and development; advancing health and well-being into old age; and ensuring enabling and supportive environments,

Noting with concern that poverty is one of the major threats to people's wellbeing, especially children, the young and older persons,

Bearing in mind that women constitute the majority of older persons in almost all societies and that their share of the population increases with advancing age,

Recognizing that a heavy disease burden, especially in many developing countries, in particular the HIV/AIDS pandemic, affects population dynamics, shortens life expectancy and slows economic growth through lost productivity and other factors that undermine development,

Recognizing also the important role of all families in meeting the many challenges posed by the changing age structures of populations,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring¹² and on the monitoring of population programmes,¹³ both of which focus on the changing age structures of populations and their implications for development, and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹⁴

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Stresses* that since countries are at different stages of the demographic transition and experience different social and economic conditions, development and policy implications vary from country to country depending on their level of social and economic development;

3. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to assist developing countries in assessing the possible impact of changing population age structures and in building capacities to respond to the challenges and opportunities resulting from changing population age structures;

4. *Reaffirms* the commitments to and emphasizes the need to fully implement the global partnership for development set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁸ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁵ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,¹⁶ (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”) and to enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields;

5. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in policy and planning processes at all levels and the need to eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender and age, including the elimination of all forms of violence against women of all ages, and of ensuring equal rights and their full enjoyment by women of all ages;

6. *Recognizes* that investing in young people is an urgent development priority and that it will contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Reaffirms* the resolve, expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁸ to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, are able to complete a full course of primary schooling, *urges* Governments to provide young people with opportunities for obtaining further education, acquiring skills and participating fully in all aspects of society, with a view, inter alia, to improving their productive employment and helping them to lead self-sufficient lives, and *recalls* that a knowledge-based society also requires that policies be instituted to ensure life-long access to education and training;

8. *Expresses its concern* that at the present time developing countries have a large number of persons reaching old age with minimal literacy and numeracy, which limits their capacity to earn a livelihood and may thus influence their enjoyment of health and well-being;

9. *Reaffirms* the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All¹⁷ adopted at the World Education Forum in 2000, and underlines the importance of the Education for All partnership as a tool to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015;

10. *Calls upon* Governments to take action to create an enabling environment at all levels to increase labour market participation, including special efforts to raise the participation of women, older persons, youth and disadvantaged groups, such as the long-term unemployed and persons with disabilities, in order to reduce the risk of exclusion or dependency in later life;

11. *Stresses* the importance of fully mobilizing the active population through family-friendly policies that support parents and legal guardians in combining work and parental roles;

12. *Invites* countries with ageing populations to promote measures to address this situation, including with family-friendly policies;

13. *Encourages* Governments to apply policies that support gender equality, protect the human rights of older persons, particularly older women, and assist abused older persons;

14. *Also encourages* Governments, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to enhance, through appropriate mechanisms the self-reliance of older persons, including: where appropriate, the promotion of a continued participation in working life, if desired, inter alia, by promoting a new approach to retirement that takes the needs of the employees, as well as the employers into account, in particular by applying the principle of flexible retirement policies and practices while maintaining acquired pension rights; the creation of conditions that promote the quality of life of older persons and enable them to work and live independently in their own communities as long as possible or desired; the provision of continuing education and the encouragement of life-long learning; and the ensuring of equal access to high-quality health and social services;

15. *Calls upon* Governments to develop and implement policies aimed at ensuring that all persons have adequate economic and social protection during old age and to strive to ensure the integrity, sustainability, solvency and transparency of pension schemes and, where appropriate, disability insurance, while paying attention to their intergenerational impacts so that the burden is not chiefly borne by certain generations;

16. *Invites* Governments, mindful of economic obstacles that may exist in some developing and other countries, to facilitate the accumulation of assets through personal savings and investments by individuals in order to cover consumption at older ages by setting up or promoting appropriate institutional mechanisms, if they do not already exist, and to ensure effective monitoring of such mechanisms;

17. *Invites* Governments to develop comprehensive strategies to meet the increasing demand for long-term care for older persons, including by adopting and implementing measures that assist families in providing basic care and support for their older members, taking into account the need to ensure that women and girls are not disproportionately burdened;

18. *Recalls* the worldwide need to expand educational opportunities in the field of geriatrics and gerontology for all health professionals who work with older persons and to improve information and training for health professionals and paraprofessionals on the needs of older persons, and in this context acknowledges the need to enhance international cooperation;

19. *Urges* Governments to promote healthy living at all ages and in all spheres of health, including sexual and reproductive health, in particular the improvement of maternal, child and adolescent health, and efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality, and to take steps to prepare health-care systems to meet the challenges posed by changing age structures;

20. *Notes* that HIV/AIDS affects the structure of the population in many developing countries, notably in Africa, and poses significant challenges to the economic and social stability in the most affected countries, and encourages Governments to address the rising rates of HIV infection among young people to ensure HIV-free future generations through the implementation of comprehensive, evidence-based prevention strategies, responsible sexual behaviour, including the use of condoms, evidence- and skills-based, youth-specific HIV education, mass-media interventions and the provision of youth-friendly health services;

21. *Recognizes* the gravity of the public health problems afflicting many developing countries and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases, and encourages Governments to adopt measures that address these challenges;

22. *Stresses* the importance of the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and population statistics disaggregated by age and sex on all aspects of policy formulation by all countries, and encourages the relevant entities of the United Nations to support national efforts in capacity-building, especially those of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

23. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to continue promoting partnerships at the national and international levels to promote a holistic package of gender-sensitive interventions to ensure the wellbeing of young people and improve their life prospects, inter alia, by enhancing their educational attainment, promoting healthy lifestyles and safeguarding their health, including sexual and reproductive health, and by supporting young people's social engagement and participation, including in activities to reduce poverty and marginalization;

24. *Reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development;

25. *Calls upon* Governments, taking into account the development situation in each country, to promote both intergenerational equity and solidarity by taking into account the implications of the changing age structures of the population in medium- and long-term development planning and by considering the age-related consequences of social and economic policies;

26. *Welcomes* the increased resources that will become available as a result of the establishment of timetables by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2015 and to reach at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010 and, pursuant to the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade

Chapter 4: Population growth and structure

2001-2010,¹⁸ 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for the least developed countries no later than 2010, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

27. *Also welcomes* recent efforts and initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and calls for concrete, effective and timely action in implementing all agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, with clear monitoring and deadlines, including through further aligning assistance with country strategies, building institutional capacities, reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, making progress on untying aid, enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and strengthening the focus on development results;

28. *Acknowledges* that for developing countries that cannot generate sufficient resources, the lack of adequate funding remains the chief constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

29. *Notes* that recent increases in the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action have been primarily a result of the increased funding for HIV/AIDS activities, expresses concern that funding for family planning, which has been steadily decreasing, is below the suggested target level, and therefore emphasizes the importance of a continued mobilization of the required resources to implement the Programme of Action by the international community, including Governments of both donors and developing countries;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on the changing age structures of populations, including levels, trends, determinants, consequences and policies, giving due attention to their implications for development.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

² General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first special session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁵ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁶ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁷ See A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I.

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

¹² E/CN.9/2007/3.

¹³ E/CN.9/2007/4.

¹⁴ E/CN.9/2007/5.

¹⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

¹⁶ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1).

¹⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

¹⁸ A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

12. *Calls upon* Governments to develop and implement policies aimed at ensuring that all persons, irrespective of where they live, have adequate economic and social protection during old age;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

7. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Also urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

[...]

13. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men and young people have information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable, evidence-based and acceptable methods of family planning, including barrier methods, and to the requisite supplies so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices;

14. *Calls upon* Governments and the international community to strengthen their efforts to lower infant and child mortality and ensure that all children, girls and boys alike, enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, especially by combating malnutrition, taking measures to prevent and treat infectious and parasitic diseases and eliminating all forms of discrimination against the girl child;

15. *Recognizes* that the largest generation of adolescents ever in history is now entering sexual and reproductive life and that their access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and care and family planning services and commodities, including male and female condoms, as well as voluntary abstinence and fidelity are essential to achieving the goals set out in Cairo 15 years ago;

16. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

[...]

Chapter 4: Population growth and structure

19. *Calls upon* Governments to strengthen initiatives that increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, including voluntary counselling and testing and prevention education that promotes gender equality;

[...]

22. *Calls upon* Governments to take into account the linkages of population dynamics, including population growth, changing age structures and spatial distribution, with economic growth and sustainable development in formulating and implementing national development policies and strategies, including those addressing climate change and the current food and financial crises;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

22. *Emphasizes* the role of education and health literacy in improving health outcomes over a lifetime, and urges Governments to ensure that health education starts early in life and that special attention is paid to encouraging health-enhancing behaviour among adolescents and young people in a gender-sensitive manner, especially by discouraging the use of tobacco and alcohol, encouraging physical activity and balanced diets, and providing information on sexual and reproductive health that is consistent with their evolving needs and capacities so that they can make responsible and informed decisions in all issues related to their health and well-being and understand the synergies between the various health-related behaviours;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

18. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access of adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and recognizes that in doing so, and in order to, inter alia, address sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context, countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

[...]

20. *Recognizes* that the largest generation of adolescents in history is now entering sexual and reproductive life and that their access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and care and family planning services and commodities, including male and female condoms, as well as voluntary abstinence and fidelity are essential to achieving the goals set out in Cairo 17 years ago;

21. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents, to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

[...]

28. *Also recognizes* that children often form the majority within poor households, and therefore calls upon Governments to develop and implement appropriate social protection measures to provide for the basic needs of children in poor households, especially orphans and vulnerable children;

[...]

Resolution 2012/1
Adolescents and youth

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation,²

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ and the obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁷ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁸ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,⁹

Recalling further the outcomes of relevant United Nations high-level meetings, conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁰ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹¹ the Beijing Platform for Action¹² and Five-year Review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration, the World Programme of Action for Youth,¹³ and the outcome document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding,¹⁴ the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS,¹⁵ and the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,¹⁶ as well as the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals entitled “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”,¹⁷ and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Acknowledging the largest generation of adolescents and youth ever in history and cognizant that different demographic trends and age structures directly impact their lives and have various impacts on development, depending on circumstances in each country, and on the size of investments required to ensure the health and development of current and future generations, and recognizing the evolving capacities, needs, contributions and challenges of adolescents and youth, and that classifications and definitions of age groups vary in accordance with each country’s national legislation,

Recognizing that the ways in which young people are able to address their aspirations and challenges and fulfil their potential will influence current social and economic conditions and the well-being and livelihood of future generations, and stressing the need for further efforts to promote the interests of youth, including the full enjoyment of their human rights, inter alia, by supporting young people in developing their potential and talents and tackling obstacles facing youth,

Recognizing also that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as those on population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Chapter 4: Population growth and structure

Recognizing further that adolescents and youth in all countries are a major resource for development and key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation, and that further progress for development requires the full and effective participation of young people and youth-led organizations at the international, regional, national and local levels,

Recognizing that the international community has been challenged by multiple and interrelated crises, including the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices, and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, all of which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries, and calling for enhanced cooperation and concerted action to address those challenges, taking into account the positive role that education can play in that respect,

Reaffirming its commitment to realizing the right of everyone to education, and emphasizing that education shall be directed to the full development of the human person and his or her dignity and shall strengthen respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recalling that commitments made at the international level emphasize inclusive quality learning, including early childhood education, and universal access to complete, free and compulsory primary education as well as access to secondary, tertiary and vocational education and training and lifelong learning, as well as equal access to education and successful schooling for girls and women,

Addressing the high rates of youth unemployment, underemployment, vulnerable employment and informal employment by developing and implementing targeted and integrated national youth employment policies for inclusive job creation, improved employability, skill development and vocational training to meet specific labour market needs of youth, including youth migrants, and increased entrepreneurship, including the development of networks of young entrepreneurs at the international, regional, national and local levels, which foster knowledge among young people about their rights and responsibilities in society,

Noting with concern that for millions of people throughout the world, the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including access to medicines, still remains a distant goal and that in many cases, especially for children, youth and people living in poverty, the likelihood of achieving this goal is becoming increasingly remote,

Reaffirming the need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of girls and young women in all aspects of youth development, recognizing the vulnerability of adolescent girls and young women and the need to eliminate discrimination against them, and the critical role of boys and young men in ensuring gender equality,

Concerned that early and forced marriage and forced sexual relationships have adverse physical, social and psychological effects on adolescent and young girls and violate their human rights, and that early childbearing and early and forced marriage reduce opportunities for adolescent and young girls to complete their education, develop employable skills and participate in community development,

Recognizing that reproductive rights embrace certain human rights that are already recognized in national laws, international human rights documents and other consensus documents and rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health, the right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents, and the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence,

Recognizing also that young people between 15 and 24 years of age account for more than 40 per cent of all new HIV infections among those aged 15 years or over because of the social and economic factors and other inequities that increase their vulnerability, including stigma and discrimination, gender-based and sexual violence, gender inequality and violations and lack of accurate information on HIV and other sexually transmitted infections and ready access to sexual and reproductive health, including HIV services,

Deeply concerned that young women living with HIV would like to space or limit pregnancy but are not using an effective modern method of contraception owing to limited access to voluntary family planning services and that addressing reproductive health and HIV together would better serve the needs of clients and health-care providers in a more comprehensive, cost-effective and efficient manner,

Recognizing that all forms of violence against adolescents and youth violate their rights, and in this regard recognizing the need to take appropriate actions to address the factors that increase the particular vulnerability of adolescents and youth to all forms of violence,

Recognizing also the importance of preventing and addressing youth crime, including drug-related crime, and its impact on youth and the socioeconomic development of societies, and of protecting young victims, witnesses and their respective families, as well as supporting the rehabilitation, reintegration and inclusion of young offenders in society with a view to their assuming constructive roles,

Emphasizing that the full implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons¹⁸ will contribute to address all factors and root factors that foster demand and make adolescents and youth, especially young women and girls, vulnerable to trafficking, as well as the protection and rehabilitation of victims and will, inter alia, promote, as appropriate, increased ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁹ and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,

Recognizing the contributions of adolescents and young migrants to countries of origin and destination, their particular vulnerabilities, circumstances and needs, and their potential to build social, economic and cultural bridges of cooperation and understanding across societies, and in that regard encouraging States to consider the socioeconomic circumstances and specific needs of young migrants,

Recognizing also that malaria-related ill health and deaths throughout the world, particularly among children, adolescents and youth, can be substantially reduced with political commitment and commensurate resources if the public is educated and sensitized about malaria and appropriate health services are made available, particularly in countries where the disease is endemic,

Recalling that the Programme of Action requires for its full implementation adequate and sustained mobilization and availability of resources at the international and national levels, as well as new and additional resources for developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, and that Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action single-handedly, and expressing concern that funding levels do not meet current needs,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on adolescents and youth²⁰ and on monitoring of population programmes, focusing on adolescents and youth,²¹ and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;²²

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Also reaffirms* its strong commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation agreed at the five-year review of the Programme of Action, and the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and its Programme of Action;²³

3. *Further reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development, and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action, the Beijing Platform for Action¹⁴ and the Millennium Development Goals;

Chapter 4: Population growth and structure

5. *Also calls upon* Governments, considering the development situation in each country, to promote both intergenerational equity and solidarity by taking into account the implications of the changing age structures of the population in medium- and long-term development planning and by considering the age-related consequences of social and economic policies, and further calls upon Governments and development partners to make youth development a priority across all sectors;

6. *Urges* Member States to promote equal opportunities for all, to combat all forms of discrimination against young people, including that based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status, and to foster social integration for marginalized groups, such as young persons with disabilities, young migrants and indigenous youth, on an equal basis with others;

7. *Urges* Governments to protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including, inter alia, by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, by working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility, in sexual and reproductive life, and in education at all levels, and by protecting the human rights of adolescents and youth to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health;

8. *Urges* Member States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, and to raise the minimum age for marriage, where necessary;

9. *Urges* all States to develop, adopt and fully implement laws and to take other measures, such as policies and educational programmes, as appropriate, to eradicate harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage, which are violations of the human rights of women and girls, and to intensify efforts, in cooperation with local women's and youth groups, to raise collective and individual awareness on how such harmful practices violate the human rights of women and girls;

10. *Calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to and the affordability of key products, such as vector control measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, environmental management and vaccines, as well as by monitoring surveillance through rapid diagnostic tests, and artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of exposure to resistant strains of falciparum malaria in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, including through additional funds and innovative mechanisms, inter alia, for the financing and scaling-up of artemisinin production and procurement, as appropriate, to meet the increased need;

11. *Welcomes* the increased funding for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventive and control tools that will target children, adolescents and youth;

12. *Urges* all States to enact and enforce legislation to protect all adolescents and youth, including those in situations of armed conflict, natural disasters or humanitarian emergencies, from all forms of violence, including gender-based violence and sexual violence, trafficking in persons and involvement in criminal activities, and to provide social and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and complaint and reporting mechanisms for the redress of violations of their human rights;

13. *Urges* Member States to take effective measures in conformity with international law to protect adolescents and youth affected or exploited by terrorism and incitement;

14. *Also urges* Member States to take concerted actions in conformity with international law to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the rights of adolescents and youth living under foreign occupation to promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

15. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially young people, regardless of their migration status, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue, and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, especially young people, and to address the root causes of youth migration, while avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

16. *Calls upon* Governments to take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination against girls and young women, to remove all obstacles to gender equality, to promote the empowerment of girls and young women in all aspects of youth development, and to encourage boys and young men to participate fully in all actions towards gender equality;

17. *Also calls upon* Governments to support and encourage men in their important role as fathers and in helping their children transition successfully to adulthood, including by providing adequate financial support for their children and families, to promote positive male role models and programmes for boys to become gender-sensitive adults and to enable men to support, promote and respect women's sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, recognizing the inherent dignity of all human beings;

18. *Urges* Member States to improve and actively support opportunities for young people to gain access to productive employment and decent work, including through investment in youth employment programmes, youth-adult partnerships entrepreneurship and other income generation strategies, active labour markets, public-private partnerships and other measures to facilitate the participation of young people in labour markets, in accordance with States' respective national laws and international obligations and commitments, and to reinforce links between national development strategies and policies on education, training, social integration and mobility, taking into account gender equality and the empowerment of women;

19. *Also urges* Member States to address the high rates of youth unemployment, underemployment, vulnerable employment and informal employment by developing and implementing targeted and integrated national youth employment policies for inclusive job creation, improved employability, skill development and vocational training to meet specific labour market needs of youth, including young migrants, and increased entrepreneurship, including the development of networks of young entrepreneurs at the international, regional, national and local levels, which foster knowledge among young people about their rights and responsibilities in society, and in this regard request donors, specialized United National entities and the private sector to continue to provide assistance, including technical and funding support, as required;

20. *Encourages* Member States to meet the needs and aspirations of youth, particularly in the areas of education, work, income creation and citizen participation, through, inter alia, training programmes that result from dialogue between Governments, employers and employees of various sectors of the economy, as appropriate;

21. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the right to education of good quality for women and girls, on an equal basis with men and boys, and that they complete a full course of primary education, and to renew their efforts to improve and expand the education of girls and women at all levels, including at the secondary and higher levels, as well as vocational education and technical training, in order to, inter alia, achieve gender equality, the empowerment of women and poverty eradication;

22. *Urges* Member States to increase efforts to improve the quality of education and to promote universal access to education, without discrimination on any basis, to ensure that adolescents and youth can acquire the knowledge, capacities, skills and ethical values needed, including through appropriate access to scholarships and other mobility programmes;

23. *Urges* Governments and the international community to ensure that young people, on an equitable and universal basis, enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health by providing them with access to sustainable health and social services without discrimination, by paying special attention to nutrition, including eating disorders and obesity, prevention of non-communicable and communicable diseases, promotion of sexual and reproductive health, and mental health, and by supporting measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS, to reduce road traffic fatalities and injuries, to prevent tobacco and illicit drug use and the harmful use of alcohol, and to encourage sports and recreation as well as the removal of all types of barriers to the ability of adolescents and youth to protect their health;

24. *Also urges* Governments to strengthen basic infrastructure, human and technical resources, and the provision of health facilities so as to improve health systems, particularly for adolescents and youth, and to ensure the accessibility, affordability and quality, especially in rural and remote areas, of health-care services, as well as sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, bearing in mind the commitment to halving, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a means of fighting waterborne diseases;

25. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access by adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and recognizes that in doing so, and in order to, inter alia, address sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context, countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

26. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-service, information and education needs of young people, with full respect for their privacy and confidentiality, free of discrimination, and to provide them with evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality, sexual and reproductive health, human rights and gender equality to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

27. *Urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality, and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and postnatal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

28. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men have comprehensive information about, and access to, a choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, including long-acting methods and male and female condoms, so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices, and stresses that Governments and development partners, through international cooperation, should ensure that family planning programmes have a sufficient and continuous supply of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern contraceptives;

29. *Calls upon* Governments to pay particular attention to adolescents and youth, especially young women and adolescent girls, in significantly scaling up efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, free of stigma and discrimination and with a gender perspective, and to provide comprehensive information, voluntary counselling and testing to adolescents and youth living with HIV as they transition into adulthood;

30. *Also calls upon* Governments to strengthen national social and child protection systems, and care and support programmes for adolescents and youth, in particular for young women and adolescent girls affected by and vulnerable to HIV, as well as their families and caregivers, including through the provision of equal opportunities to support the development to full potential of orphans and other children affected by and living with HIV, especially through equal access to education, the creation of safe and non-discriminatory learning environments, supportive legal systems and protections, including civil registration systems, and provision of comprehensive information and support, including youth-friendly health centres, to children and their families and caregivers, especially age-appropriate HIV information to assist children living with HIV as they transition through adolescence, consistent with their evolving capacities;

31. *Calls upon* Governments, United Nations agencies, and others, as appropriate, to actively support and invest in increased participation of young people and in youth-led and youth-focused organizations, taking into account gender equality and representation of youth of various backgrounds, in the formulation, decisions about, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of, as appropriate, international, regional, national and local development strategies and policies that affect young people;

32. *Encourages* Governments to improve information in order to enable young people to make better use of their opportunities to participate in decision-making, to develop and strengthen opportunities for young people to learn their rights and responsibilities, promoting their social and political participation and removing obstacles that affect their full contribution to society, and to promote and support youth associations, volunteer groups and entrepreneurship;

33. *Invites* a wide range of relevant stakeholders, including families, teachers, religious, traditional and community leaders, and community-based organizations, to play positive roles to promote adolescent and youth development, maximize the impact of information, education and communication activities and social media, and mobilize public opinion in support of actions to improve the well-being of young people and their ability to exercise their human rights;

34. *Encourages* the United Nations agencies, the international community and civil society, as well as the private sector, to promote and support the implementation of the adolescent and youth development agenda and to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information on effective policies, programmes and activities as a matter of priority;

35. *Underlines* the central role of the global partnership for development and the importance of goal 8 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes that without substantial international support, several of the goals are likely to be missed in many developing countries;

36. *Encourages* Governments and development partners to bring their investments in reproductive health in line with the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²⁴ calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

37. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and other internationally agreed development goals at the national and local levels, and in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems, and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed, to monitor the well-being of adolescents and youth, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action, the substantive work on adolescents and youth, including integrating gender and age perspectives, and other relevant perspectives, into analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and other relevant international organizations, and giving due consideration to their implications for development and poverty eradication, and sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹⁰ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

¹¹ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

¹² *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹³ See General Assembly resolutions 50/81 and 62/126.

¹⁴ See General Assembly resolution 65/312.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 65/277, annex.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 66/2, annex.

¹⁷ See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 64/293.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

²⁰ E/CN.9/2012/4.

²¹ E/CN.9/2012/5.

²² E/CN.9/2012/6.

²³ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

²⁴ See E/CN.9/2012/6, sect. V.

Resolution 2013/1

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

25. *Calls upon* States to protect the human rights of migrant children, especially migrant girls, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in State policies on integration, return and family reunification, including repatriation mechanisms;

[...]

27. *Urges* Governments to take into account the best interests of the child by adopting or strengthening measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrant girls, including unaccompanied girls, regardless of their immigration status, so as to prevent labour and economic exploitation, discrimination, sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse in the workplace, including in domestic work;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

14. *Urges* Governments to promote the development of Afro-descendent populations and indigenous peoples by implementing public policies, establishing standards and creating institutions to guide and carry forward affirmative action policies, plans and programmes at the sectoral level, whereby the principles of equality and non-discrimination can be incorporated into all levels of government, with organized civil society participating throughout the process of the design, implementation and evaluation of those instruments;

[...]

16. *Emphasizes* that, in order to realize and capitalize on demographic dividend, it is essential to increase and sustain investment in women and youth, especially education for girls, maternal, newborn and child health, and to meet the unmet needs of women for family planning, as well as in job creation, and that a well-trained and healthy workforce together with appropriate economic reforms and policies will result in high return on investment for the growing working-age population;

[...]

22. *Calls upon* Governments, agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as appropriate, to actively support and invest in the increased participation of young people and in youth-led and youth-focused organizations, taking into account gender equality and the representation of youth of various backgrounds in the formulation, decisions about, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of, as appropriate, international, regional, national and local development strategies and policies that affect young people;

23. *Encourages* Governments to ensure that the social integration of older persons and the promotion and protection of their rights form an integral part of development policies at all levels;

[...]

CHAPTER 5

Reproductive rights and reproductive health

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action called on countries to ensure that universal voluntary access to a full range of reproductive health-care information and services is achieved by 2015, recognizing also that sexual health is part of reproductive health. Reproductive rights were defined as the right and freedom of couples and individuals to make reproductive decisions free from coercion, discrimination and violence. Recognizing family planning as a means rather than a demographic end in itself, the Programme of Action emphasized that family planning programmes must enable couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have in hand the information and means to do so. At the time of the Cairo Conference, HIV and AIDS were not high on the political agenda and were seen mostly in the context of sexually transmitted infections. Thus, the Programme of Action called for preventing, reducing the incidence of, and providing treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS. It highlighted the relationship between human sexuality and gender relations, calling for equity and mutual respect between the genders regarding responsible sexuality. The Cairo Declaration called particular attention to the reproductive health needs of adolescents and urged that they be actively involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities concerning reproductive health, prevention of early pregnancies, sexuality education and prevention of HIV and AIDS.

Since 1994, reproductive rights and reproductive health have been a highly recurrent theme in the Commission. Two entire resolutions were devoted to the topic in 2002 and 2011, and reproductive rights and reproductive health were prominent in resolutions addressing other issues as well. The Commission has also expanded the linkages between reproductive health and reproductive rights and other topics related to population and development. For example, the Commission has focused repeatedly on the importance of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for poverty elimination. Resolutions have also recognized linkages between sexual and reproductive health and HIV, migration, education and gender equality, and have underscored the importance of addressing those linkages as part of poverty reduction strategies.

Resolutions have gone beyond the Programme of Action by identifying the health-care needs, including for sexual and reproductive health, of special population groups, such as international migrants, urban and rural residents and people affected by humanitarian crises. They have called on Governments, in collaboration with civil society and international organizations, to respond to those needs. In 2012, the Commission reiterated the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men have access to comprehensive information about, and access to, a choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, including long-acting contraceptive methods and male and female condoms. The resolution of the forty-sixth session in 2013 went further, calling on Member States to address the consequences of sexual violence and to provide emergency contraception and safe abortion in circumstances where such services are permitted by national law.

Maternal health, mortality, and morbidity are also recurrent themes, including in the resolution of the forty-fourth session, which encouraged Governments to prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive health to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity. While the Programme of Action emphasized that early marriage and early motherhood could severely curtail educational and employment opportunities, resolutions of the forty-second and forty-fourth sessions further emphasized that underage and forced marriages and early pregnancies increased the risk of maternal mortality and

morbidity. The Commission also expanded attention to the rights of adolescents and youth to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence. The Commission pushed forward the language on HIV and AIDS, recognizing the epidemic as a global health emergency, and calling on Governments to provide universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, free of discrimination and with a gender perspective, to meet the goal of halting and reversing the spread of HIV and AIDS by 2015. Resolutions also recommended that policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV and AIDS and sexual and reproductive health should be strengthened and included in national development plans and poverty reduction strategies.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter VII: Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health[§]

A. Reproductive rights and reproductive health

Objectives

7.5. The objectives are:

- (a) To ensure that comprehensive and factual information and a full range of reproductive health-care services, including family planning, are accessible, affordable, acceptable and convenient to all users;
- (b) To enable and support responsible voluntary decisions about child-bearing and methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law and to have the information, education and means to do so;
- (c) To meet changing reproductive health needs over the life cycle and to do so in ways sensitive to the diversity of circumstances of local communities.

Actions

7.6. All countries should strive to make accessible through the primary health-care system, reproductive health to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than the year 2015. Reproductive health care in the context of primary health care should, inter alia, include: family-planning counselling, information, education, communication and services; education and services for prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breast-feeding and infant and women's health care; prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility; abortion as specified in paragraph 8.25, including prevention of abortion and the management of the consequences of abortion; treatment of reproductive tract infections; sexually transmitted diseases and other reproductive health conditions; and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood. Referral for family-planning services and further diagnosis and treatment for complications of pregnancy, delivery and abortion, infertility, reproductive tract infections, breast cancer and cancers of the reproductive system, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS should always be available, as required. Active discouragement of harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, should also be an integral component of primary health care, including reproductive health-care programmes.

7.7. Reproductive health-care programmes should be designed to serve the needs of women, including adolescents, and must involve women in the leadership, planning, decision-making, management, implementation, organization and evaluation of services. Governments and other organizations should take positive steps to include women at all levels of the health-care system.

[§] The Holy See expressed a general reservation on this chapter. The reservation is to be interpreted in terms of the statement made by the representative of the Holy See at the 14th plenary meeting, on 13 September 1994.

7.8. Innovative programmes must be developed to make information, counselling and services for reproductive health accessible to adolescents and adult men. Such programmes must both educate and enable men to share more equally in family planning and in domestic and child-rearing responsibilities and to accept the major responsibility for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Programmes must reach men in their workplaces, at home and where they gather for recreation. Boys and adolescents, with the support and guidance of their parents, and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, should also be reached through schools, youth organizations and wherever they congregate. Voluntary and appropriate male methods for contraception, as well as for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, should be promoted and made accessible with adequate information and counselling.

7.9. Governments should promote much greater community participation in reproductive health-care services by decentralizing the management of public health programmes and by forming partnerships in cooperation with local non-governmental organizations and private health-care providers. All types of non-governmental organizations, including local women's groups, trade unions, cooperatives, youth programmes and religious groups, should be encouraged to become involved in the promotion of better reproductive health.

7.10. Without jeopardizing international support for programmes in developing countries, the international community should, upon request, give consideration to the training, technical assistance, short-term contraceptive supply needs and the needs of the countries in transition from centrally managed to market economies, where reproductive health is poor and in some cases deteriorating. Those countries, at the same time, must themselves give higher priority to reproductive health services, including a comprehensive range of contraceptive means, and must address their current reliance on abortion for fertility regulation by meeting the need of women in those countries for better information and more choices on an urgent basis.

7.11. Migrants and displaced persons in many parts of the world have limited access to reproductive health care and may face specific serious threats to their reproductive health and rights. Services must be particularly sensitive to the needs of individual women and adolescents and responsive to their often powerless situation, with particular attention to those who are victims of sexual violence.

B. Family planning

Objectives

7.14. The objectives are:

- (a) To help couples and individuals meet their reproductive goals in a framework that promotes optimum health, responsibility and family well-being, and respects the dignity of all persons and their right to choose the number, spacing and timing of the birth of their children;
- (b) To prevent unwanted pregnancies and reduce the incidence of high-risk pregnancies and morbidity and mortality;
- (c) To make quality family-planning services affordable, acceptable and accessible to all who need and want them, while maintaining confidentiality;
- (d) To improve the quality of family-planning advice, information, education, communication, counselling and services;
- (e) To increase the participation and sharing of responsibility of men in the actual practice of family planning;
- (f) To promote breast-feeding to enhance birth spacing.

Actions

7.15. Governments and the international community should use the full means at their disposal to support the principle of voluntary choice in family planning.

7.16. All countries should, over the next several years, assess the extent of national unmet need for good-quality family-planning services and its integration in the reproductive health context, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and underserved groups in the population. All countries should take steps to meet the family-planning needs of their populations as soon as possible and should, in all cases by the year 2015, seek to provide

universal access to a full range of safe and reliable family-planning methods and to related reproductive health services which are not against the law. The aim should be to assist couples and individuals to achieve their reproductive goals and give them the full opportunity to exercise the right to have children by choice.

7.17. Governments at all levels are urged to institute systems of monitoring and evaluation of user-centred services with a view to detecting, preventing and controlling abuses by family-planning managers and providers and to ensure a continuing improvement in the quality of services. To this end, Governments should secure conformity to human rights and to ethical and professional standards in the delivery of family planning and related reproductive health services aimed at ensuring responsible, voluntary and informed consent and also regarding service provision. In-vitro fertilization techniques should be provided in accordance with appropriate ethical guidelines and medical standards.

7.18. Non-governmental organizations should play an active role in mobilizing community and family support, in increasing access and acceptability of reproductive health services including family planning, and cooperate with Governments in the process of preparation and provision of care, based on informed choice, and in helping to monitor public- and private-sector programmes, including their own.

7.19. As part of the effort to meet unmet needs, all countries should seek to identify and remove all the major remaining barriers to the utilization of family-planning services. Some of those barriers are related to the inadequacy, poor quality and cost of existing family-planning services. It should be the goal of public, private and non-governmental family-planning organizations to remove all programme-related barriers to family-planning use by the year 2005 through the redesign or expansion of information and services and other ways to increase the ability of couples and individuals to make free and informed decisions about the number, spacing and timing of births and protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases.

7.20. Specifically, Governments should make it easier for couples and individuals to take responsibility for their own reproductive health by removing unnecessary legal, medical, clinical and regulatory barriers to information and to access to family-planning services and methods.

7.21. All political and community leaders are urged to play a strong, sustained and highly visible role in promoting and legitimizing the provision and use of family-planning and reproductive health services. Governments at all levels are urged to provide a climate that is favourable to good-quality public and private family-planning and reproductive health information and services through all possible channels. Finally, leaders and legislators at all levels must translate their public support for reproductive health, including family planning, into adequate allocations of budgetary, human and administrative resources to help meet the needs of all those who cannot pay the full cost of services.

7.22. Governments are encouraged to focus most of their efforts towards meeting their population and development objectives through education and voluntary measures rather than schemes involving incentives and disincentives.

7.23. In the coming years, all family-planning programmes must make significant efforts to improve quality of care. Among other measures, programmes should:

(a) Recognize that appropriate methods for couples and individuals vary according to their age, parity, family-size preference and other factors, and ensure that women and men have information and access to the widest possible range of safe and effective family-planning methods in order to enable them to exercise free and informed choice;

(b) Provide accessible, complete and accurate information about various family-planning methods, including their health risks and benefits, possible side effects and their effectiveness in the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;

(c) Make services safer, affordable, more convenient and accessible for clients and ensure, through strengthened logistical systems, a sufficient and continuous supply of essential high-quality contraceptives. Privacy and confidentiality should be ensured;

(d) Expand and upgrade formal and informal training in sexual and reproductive health care and family planning for all health-care providers, health educators and managers, including training in interpersonal communications and counselling;

(e) Ensure appropriate follow-up care, including treatment for side effects of contraceptive use;

(f) Ensure availability of related reproductive health services on site or through a strong referral mechanism;

(g) In addition to quantitative measures of performance, give more emphasis to qualitative ones that take into account the perspectives of current and potential users of services through such means as effective management information systems and survey techniques for the timely evaluation of services;

(h) Family-planning and reproductive health programmes should emphasize breast-feeding education and support services, which can simultaneously contribute to birth spacing, better maternal and child health and higher child survival.

7.24. Governments should take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning, and in all cases provide for the humane treatment and counselling of women who have had recourse to abortion.

7.25. In order to meet the substantial increase in demand for contraceptives over the next decade and beyond, the international community should move, on an immediate basis, to establish an efficient coordination system and global, regional and subregional facilities for the procurement of contraceptives and other commodities essential to reproductive health programmes of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The international community should also consider such measures as the transfer of technology to developing countries to enable them to produce and distribute high-quality contraceptives and other commodities essential to reproductive health services, in order to strengthen the self-reliance of those countries. At the request of the countries concerned, the World Health Organization should continue to provide advice on the quality, safety and efficacy of family-planning methods.

7.26. Provision of reproductive health-care services should not be confined to the public sector but should involve the private sector and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the needs and resources of their communities, and include, where appropriate, effective strategies for cost recovery and service delivery, including social marketing and community-based services. Special efforts should be made to improve accessibility through outreach services.

C. Sexually transmitted diseases and prevention of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

Objective

7.29. The objective is to prevent, reduce the incidence of, and provide treatment for, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and the complications of sexually transmitted diseases such as infertility, with special attention to girls and women.

Actions

7.30. Reproductive health programmes should increase their efforts to prevent, detect and treat sexually transmitted diseases and other reproductive tract infections, especially at the primary health-care level. Special outreach efforts should be made to those who do not have access to reproductive health-care programmes.

7.31. All health-care providers, including all family-planning providers, should be given specialized training in the prevention and detection of, and counselling on, sexually transmitted diseases, especially infections in women and youth, including HIV/AIDS.

7.32. Information, education and counselling for responsible sexual behaviour and effective prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, should become integral components of all reproductive and sexual health services.

7.33. Promotion and the reliable supply and distribution of high-quality condoms should become integral components of all reproductive health-care services. All relevant international organizations, especially the World Health Organization, should significantly increase their procurement. Governments and the international community should provide all means to reduce the spread and the rate of transmission of HIV/AIDS infection.

D. Human sexuality and gender relations

Objectives

7.36. The objectives are:

- (a) To promote adequate development of responsible sexuality, permitting relations of equity and mutual respect between the genders and contributing to improving the quality of life of individuals;
- (b) To ensure that women and men have access to the information, education and services needed to achieve good sexual health and exercise their reproductive rights and responsibilities.

Actions

7.37. Support should be given to integral sexual education and services for young people, with the support and guidance of their parents and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that stress responsibility of males for their own sexual health and fertility and that help them exercise those responsibilities. Educational efforts should begin within the family unit, in the community and in the schools at an appropriate age, but must also reach adults, in particular men, through non-formal education and a variety of community-based efforts.

7.38. In the light of the urgent need to prevent unwanted pregnancies, the rapid spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and the prevalence of sexual abuse and violence, Governments should base national policies on a better understanding of the need for responsible human sexuality and the realities of current sexual behaviour.

7.39. Active and open discussion of the need to protect women, youth and children from any abuse, including sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence, must be encouraged and supported by educational programmes at both national and community levels. Governments should set the necessary conditions and procedures to encourage victims to report violations of their rights. Laws addressing those concerns should be enacted where they do not exist, made explicit, strengthened and enforced, and appropriate rehabilitation services provided. Governments should also prohibit the production and the trade of child pornography.

7.40. Governments and communities should urgently take steps to stop the practice of female genital mutilation and protect women and girls from all such similar unnecessary and dangerous practices. Steps to eliminate the practice should include strong community outreach programmes involving village and religious leaders, education and counselling about its impact on girls' and women's health, and appropriate treatment and rehabilitation for girls and women who have suffered mutilation. Services should include counselling for women and men to discourage the practice.

E. Adolescents

Objectives

7.44. The objectives are:

- (a) To address adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues, including unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion¹ and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, through the promotion of responsible and healthy reproductive and sexual behaviour, including voluntary abstinence, and the provision of appropriate services and counselling specifically suitable for that age group;
- (b) To substantially reduce all adolescent pregnancies.

Actions

7.45. Recognizing the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance in sexual and reproductive matters, countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access of adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted diseases and sexual abuse. In doing so, and in order to, inter alia, address sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the rights of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs. In this context, countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents.

7.46. Countries, with the support of the international community, should protect and promote the rights of adolescents to reproductive health education, information and care and greatly reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies.

7.47. Governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations, are urged to meet the special needs of adolescents and to establish appropriate programmes to respond to those needs. Such programmes should include support mechanisms for the education and counselling of adolescents in the areas of gender relations and equality, violence against adolescents, responsible sexual behaviour, responsible family-planning practice, family life, reproductive health, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and AIDS prevention. Programmes for the prevention and treatment of sexual abuse and incest and other reproductive health services should be provided. Such programmes should provide information to adolescents and make a conscious effort to strengthen positive social and cultural values. Sexually active adolescents will require special family-planning information, counselling and services, and those who become pregnant will require special support from their families and community during pregnancy and early child care. Adolescents must be fully involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of such information and services with proper regard for parental guidance and responsibilities.

7.48. Programmes should involve and train all who are in a position to provide guidance to adolescents concerning responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour, particularly parents and families, and also communities, religious institutions, schools, the mass media and peer groups. Governments and non-governmental organizations should promote programmes directed to the education of parents, with the objective of improving the interaction of parents and children to enable parents to comply better with their educational duties to support the process of maturation of their children, particularly in the areas of sexual behaviour and reproductive health.

¹ Unsafe abortion is defined as a procedure for terminating an unwanted pregnancy either by person lacking the necessary skills or in an environment lacking the minimal medical standards or both (based on World Health Organization, *The Prevention and Management of Unsafe Abortion*, Report of a Technical Working Group, Geneva, April 1992 (WHO/MSM/92.5)).

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTIONS

Entire resolutions:

- Resolution 2002/1 – Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)
- Resolution 2011/1 – Fertility, reproductive health and development

Resolution 1996/2[†]

Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of information, education and communication as a strategy for furthering follow-up action on the International Conference on Population and Development, particularly in the areas of reproductive rights and reproductive health, and urges the Population Division to highlight the efforts of Governments in this regard in relevant reports prepared for the Commission;

11. *Welcomes* the encouraging evidence of actions being undertaken by Governments, international organizations and the non-governmental sector in response to the challenges of the Programme of Action of the Conference related to reproductive rights and reproductive health, and stresses the need for such action to be accelerated and widened, in particular the need to mobilize additional financial resources, as called for in the Programme of Action;

[...]

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

Resolution 2002/1

Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ in particular those recommendations relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,

Reaffirming also the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,² in particular those relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,³

Reaffirming further the Beijing Platform for Action⁴ and the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration⁵ and the Platform for Action adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,⁶ in particular those recommendations relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁷ and the outcome of other major United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews, in particular on population and development,

Bearing in mind also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁸ and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,⁹

Recalling that the theme for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Population and Development was “Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)”,

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue its research and requests the United Nations Population Fund to continue its programming on reproductive rights and reproductive health, in close collaboration with each other and with all other relevant funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system;

2. *Also requests* that the Population Division, in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS) and other relevant funds, programmes and agencies, strengthen its work on the demographic aspects and impact of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS);

3. *Further requests* that the Population Division incorporate the findings from this and other relevant research on reproductive rights and reproductive health, including the interrelationship with HIV/AIDS, in its contribution to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ scheduled for 2004 and, to the extent appropriate, to the annual reviews of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS⁹ as well as to any other relevant review processes.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

³ *Ibid.*, sect. IV.

⁴ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵ *Ibid.*, annex I.

⁶ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁹ See General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

11. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy for fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic and mitigating its impact on population that could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

12. *Urges* Governments to implement measures to increase capacities of adults and adolescents to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and through prevention education that promotes gender equality within a culture- and gender-sensitive framework;

[...]

21. *Encourages* the design and implementation of programmes to enable men, including young men, to adopt safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour and to use effective methods to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS;

22. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening programmes and partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize the required technical and financial resources as part of a broad-based approach to the prevention of HIV, including through reproductive and sexual health care, as the mainstay of the national, regional and international response to the pandemic, and calls for the support of the international community in closing the funding gaps for sexual and reproductive health programmes;

[...]

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

[...]

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of integrating the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 set at the International Conference on Population and development into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular those related to improving maternal health, reducing infant and child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty and achieving universal access to primary education;

4. *Also emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies where they exist and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to mitigate its impact on populations, which could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

[...]

7. *Stresses* that promoting women's reproductive health, their full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, their empowerment, their equal access to resources and their freedom from gender-based violence is essential to achieving gender equality, addressing the feminization of poverty and halving poverty by 2015;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

19. *Urges* Governments to promote healthy living at all ages and in all spheres of health, including sexual and reproductive health, in particular the improvement of maternal, child and adolescent health, and efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality, and to take steps to prepare health-care systems to meet the challenges posed by changing age structures;

[...]

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

11. *Urges* Governments to promote healthy living in both rural and urban areas in all spheres of health, including sexual and reproductive health, in particular the improvement of maternal, child and adolescent health, and efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality, in the light of the challenges and opportunities presented by population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

7. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Also urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

9. *Further urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion

through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

13. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men and young people have information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable, evidence-based and acceptable methods of family planning, including barrier methods, and to the requisite supplies so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices;

[...]

15. *Recognizes* that the largest generation of adolescents ever in history is now entering sexual and reproductive life and that their access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and care and family planning services and commodities, including male and female condoms, as well as voluntary abstinence and fidelity are essential to achieving the goals set out in Cairo 15 years ago;

16. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

[...]

18. *Also urges* Governments to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support into primary, maternal and child health-care programmes and integrate sexual and reproductive health information and services into HIV/AIDS plans and strategies, so as to increase coverage of antiretroviral treatment and prevent all forms of transmission of HIV, including mother-to-child transmission, protecting human rights and fighting stigma and discrimination by empowering women to exercise their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, free of coercion, discrimination and violence;

[...]

27. *Recognizes* that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and women's rights and empowerment deserve increased attention in humanitarian assistance and post-crisis recovery, and therefore emphasizes the need for Governments, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations involved with providing support to countries and regions affected by crises to address the specific needs of those affected in a comprehensive and coherent manner;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1 Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

12. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women; working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life; empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels; providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality; enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent

of the intending spouses; ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence; combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation; developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Urges* Governments to redouble efforts to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality by ensuring that universal access to reproductive health, including family planning, is achieved by 2015; that health systems provide a continuum of antenatal and neonatal health care, including delivery assistance by skilled health workers and emergency obstetric care; that women receive nutritional support; and that sexual and reproductive health information and services are integrated into HIV/AIDS plans and strategies;

14. *Also urges* Governments to intensify efforts to provide quality delivery care, including during the often neglected early post-natal period, as such care improves health outcomes for both women and children;

15. *Calls upon* Governments to scale up significantly efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and the goal of halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015, particularly by integrating HIV/AIDS interventions into programmes for primary health care, sexual and reproductive health, and mother and child health, by strengthening efforts to eliminate the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and by preventing and treating other sexually transmitted diseases;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation,²

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration³ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴ including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals, and the Beijing Platform for Action,⁵

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”,⁶

Recalling the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, especially those related to global health,

Recalling also all General Assembly resolutions related to global public health, including those related to global health and foreign policy,

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, as well as those on population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, their right to attain the highest

standard of sexual and reproductive health, and their right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents,

Recognizing also that all populations of the world are undergoing a historically unique transition from high levels of fertility and mortality to low levels of fertility and mortality, known as the demographic transition, which has strong effects on the age structure of populations, and cognizant of the fact that countries are at different stages of this transition, with some countries still experiencing high levels of fertility and some countries experiencing fertility that is below replacement level,

Recognizing further that in the first stage of the demographic transition, when mortality is falling, the proportion of children increases, that in the second stage, when both fertility and mortality are falling, the proportion of adults of working age increases, and that in the third stage, when fertility and mortality reach low levels, only the proportion of older persons increases,

Recognizing that the second stage of the demographic transition presents a window of opportunity for development and that the translation of this window of opportunity into benefits for development requires national policies and an international economic environment conducive to investment, employment, sustained economic development and further integration and full participation of developing countries in the global economy,

Recognizing also the close relation between fertility and poverty eradication and the negative correlation between very high fertility levels and development indicators, and stressing that, since countries are at different stages of the demographic transition and experience different social and economic conditions, development and policy implications vary from country to country depending on their level of social and economic development,

Noting that the decline in fertility levels, reinforced by continued declines in mortality levels, is producing fundamental changes in the age structure of the population of most societies, most notably record increases in the proportion and number of elderly persons, including a growing number of very elderly persons,

Recognizing that the ultimate goal is the improvement of the quality of life of present and future generations, that the objective is to facilitate the demographic transition, as soon as possible, in countries where there is an imbalance between demographic rates and social, economic and environmental goals, while fully respecting human rights, and that this process will contribute to the stabilization of the world population and, together with changes in unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, to sustainable development and economic growth,

Noting that, owing to declining mortality levels and the persistence of high fertility levels, a large number of developing countries continue to have very large proportions of children and young people in their populations and that these young populations have health, education and employment needs to be met by families, local communities, countries and the international community,

Recognizing that the world community has a special responsibility to ensure that all children receive an education of improved quality and that they complete primary school even if it is more difficult to meet educational needs when there is rapid population growth,

Recognizing also the right of women and girls to education at all levels as well as access to life skills and sex education based on full and accurate information and, with respect to girls and boys, in a manner consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians, in order to help women and girls, men and boys, to develop knowledge to enable them to make informed and responsible decisions to reduce early childbearing and maternal mortality, to promote access to prenatal and post-natal care and to combat sexual harassment and gender-based violence,

Recognizing further that the availability of safer, more effective, affordable and acceptable methods of modern contraception, although still inadequate in some respects, has permitted greater opportunities for individual choice and responsible decision-making in matters of reproduction and that this ability to decide both the number and spacing of children has directly improved the immediate and long-term health of women, children and families,

Acknowledging that hundreds of millions of women and men lack access to safe, affordable, effective and acceptable forms of modern contraception and that, based on the current large unmet demand for reproductive health services, including family planning, and the expected growth in numbers of women and men of reproductive age, demand for these services will continue to grow over the next several decades, especially for the younger, poorer, less educated and rural segments of the population, who face greater barriers to access these services,

Chapter 5: Reproductive rights and reproductive health

Recognizing that under-age and forced marriage and early sexual relationships have adverse psychological effects on girls and that early pregnancy and early motherhood entail complications during pregnancy and delivery and a risk of maternal mortality and morbidity that is much greater than average, and deeply concerned that early childbearing and limited access to the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, including in the area of emergency obstetric care, cause high levels of obstetric fistula and maternal mortality and morbidity,

Encouraging States to create a socio-economic environment conducive to the elimination of all child marriages and other unions as a matter of urgency, to discourage early marriage and to reinforce the social responsibilities that marriage entails in their educational programmes,

Recognizing that pregnancy that occurs late in reproductive life also presents a higher risk of complications during pregnancy and delivery,

Expressing deep concern that an estimated 358,000 women died in 2008 from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy and childbirth and that maternal health remains one area constrained by some of the largest health inequities in the world,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, undertaken by a broad coalition of partners, in support of national plans and strategies, in order to significantly reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-five child deaths as a matter of immediate concern by scaling up a priority package of high-impact interventions and integrating efforts in sectors such as health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, poverty reduction and nutrition, and welcoming also the various national, regional and international initiatives on all the Millennium Development Goals, including those undertaken bilaterally and through South-South cooperation, in support of national plans and strategies in sectors such as health, education, gender equality, energy, water and sanitation, poverty reduction and nutrition as a way to reduce the number of maternal, newborn and under-five child deaths,

Recalling that the Programme of Action requires for its full implementation adequate and sustained mobilization and availability of resources at the national and international levels, as well as new and additional resources for developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, and that Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action single-handedly, and expressing concern that funding levels do not meet current needs,

Recognizing that one of the serious global challenges that has a negative impact on reproductive health and development is trafficking in persons, which requires a concerted international response through full and effective implementation of such international mechanisms as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention, as well as the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on fertility, reproductive health and development⁷ and on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on fertility, reproductive health and development,⁸ and taking note also of the reports of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁹ and on world demographic trends,¹⁰

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Also reaffirms* its strong commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, as well as the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action agreed at the five-year review of the Programme of Action, and the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action;¹¹

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 65/234 of 22 December 2010 to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation² beyond 2014 and ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives;

4. *Reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with

full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

5. *Also reaffirms* that gender equality cannot be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and reaffirms further that expanding access to sexual and reproductive health information and health services is essential for achieving the Beijing Platform for Action,⁵ the Cairo Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting the right of women and girls to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Stresses* that States should eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child and the root causes of son preference, which results in harmful and unethical practices regarding female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, increase public awareness of the value of the girl child, and concurrently, strengthen the girl child's self-image, self-esteem and status, and improve the welfare of the girl child, especially in regard to health, nutrition and education, and urges Governments to take the necessary measures to prevent infanticide, prenatal sex selection, trafficking in girl children and the use of girls in prostitution and pornography;

8. *Underlines* the central role of the global partnership for development and the importance of Goal 8 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes that, without substantial international support, several of the goals are likely to be missed in many developing countries by 2015;

9. *Stresses* the need to strengthen health systems so that they deliver equitable health outcomes as a basis for a comprehensive approach to achieving Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6, underlining the need to build sustainable national health systems and strengthen national capacities through attention to, inter alia, service delivery, health systems financing, including appropriate budgetary allocations, the health workforce, health information systems, the procurement and distribution of medicines, vaccines and technologies, sexual and reproductive health care and political will in leadership and governance, and further stresses the need to promote the widest possible access to health-care services at the point of use, especially to those in vulnerable situations, through public policies that remove barriers to access to and use of health-care services;

10. *Encourages* Governments to prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive health as part of health systems strengthening to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of sexual and reproductive ill health, unintended pregnancy, complications arising from unsafe abortion, and maternal mortality and morbidity, including poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education, and gender inequality, taking into account people living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, displaced and refugee populations and irregular migrants, and paying particular attention to achieving gender equality and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, with the full involvement of men;

11. *Urges* Governments to redouble efforts to eliminate preventable maternal morbidity and mortality by ensuring that universal access to reproductive health, including family planning, is achieved by 2015; that health systems provide a continuum of antenatal and neonatal health care, including delivery assistance by skilled health

workers and emergency obstetric care; that nutritional support is always available for women, and in particular during pregnancy and the breastfeeding period; and that sexual and reproductive health information and services are integrated into HIV and AIDS plans and strategies;

12. *Also urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV and AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy for fighting the HIV and AIDS pandemic and mitigating its impact on population, which could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

14. *Calls upon* Governments to significantly scale up efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, free of discrimination and with a gender perspective, and the goal of halting and reversing the spread of HIV and AIDS by 2015, in particular by integrating HIV and AIDS interventions into programmes for primary health care, sexual and reproductive health, and maternal, neonatal and child health, including by strengthening efforts to eliminate the vertical transmission of HIV from mother to child, and by preventing and treating other sexually transmitted infections, and encouraging responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence and fidelity, and expanded access to essential commodities, including male and female condoms and microbicides, through the adoption of measures to reduce costs and improve availability;

15. *Urges* Member States, with the appropriate technical and financial support from development partners when needed, to design and implement national cancer control plans and strategies that encompass prevention, early detection, treatment and palliation of cancers of the male and female reproductive systems, especially prostate, breast and cervical cancers, and to strengthen existing health services and health systems to increase the capacity to detect these cancers at earlier stages and allow prompt access to quality treatment;

16. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men have comprehensive information about, and access to and choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, including long-acting methods and male and female condoms, so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices, and stresses that Governments and development partners, through international cooperation, should ensure that family planning programmes have a sufficient and continuous supply of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern contraceptives;

17. *Calls upon* Governments to further strive to ensure the complete access to primary school or an equivalent level of education by both girls and boys as quickly as possible, and urges countries to extend education and training to secondary and higher school levels, and to facilitate access to and completion of education at those levels;

18. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access of adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and recognizes that in doing so, and in order to, inter alia, address sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context, countries

should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

19. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men and young people have information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning, including male and female condoms, and to the requisite supplies, so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices;

20. *Recognizes* that the largest generation of adolescents in history is now entering sexual and reproductive life and that their access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and care and family planning services and commodities, including male and female condoms, as well as voluntary abstinence and fidelity are essential to achieving the goals set out in Cairo 17 years ago;

21. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents, to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

22. *Urges* Member States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage, and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

23. *Calls upon* Governments to incorporate gender perspectives and human rights into health-sector policies, programmes and research activities, paying attention to the specific needs and priorities of women and girls, ensuring women's right to the highest attainable standards of health and their access to affordable and adequate health-care services, including sexual, reproductive and maternal health care and lifesaving obstetric care, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and recognizes that lack of economic empowerment and independence has increased women's vulnerability to a range of negative consequences, involving the risk of contracting HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other poverty-related diseases;

24. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and civil society to include in their development priorities programmes that enable men to support women's access to safe conditions for pregnancy and childbirth, contribute to family planning, prevent sexually transmitted infections and HIV and end violence against women and girls;

25. *Urges* Governments to strengthen basic infrastructure, human and technical resources and the provision of health facilities in order to improve health systems and ensure the accessibility, affordability and quality, especially in rural and remote areas, of health-care services, as well as sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, bearing in mind the commitment to halving, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a means of fighting waterborne diseases;

26. *Encourages* Member States to adopt and implement legislation and policies to promote the reconciliation of paid work and family responsibilities through, inter alia, family-friendly and gender-sensitive work environments, the facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers and the provision of the necessary care for working women's children and other dependants and increased flexibility in working arrangements, and to ensure that both women and men have access to maternity, paternity, parental and other forms of leave and are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits;

27. *Recognizes* the need to address the economic, social and psychological implications of infertility for individuals, couples and societies as a whole, and encourages Member States and development partners, including through international cooperation and resources, to facilitate access to prevention, required know-how and technologies for more effective and affordable treatment of infertility;

28. *Also recognizes* that children often form the majority within poor households, and therefore calls upon Governments to develop and implement appropriate social protection measures to provide for the basic needs of children in poor households, especially orphans and vulnerable children;

29. *Encourages* Governments, including through technical and financial support and cooperation, to prevent and address, as a matter of priority, deaths and complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are still the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in many developing countries, recognizing that maternal mortality and morbidity have shown very little decline in the least developed countries, that the lack of safe

motherhood services is still one of the world's urgent concerns and that reducing maternal mortality and morbidity saves women's lives, protects family health, alleviates poverty and improves opportunities for future generations;

30. *Recognizes* that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and women's rights and empowerment deserve increased attention in humanitarian assistance and post-crisis recovery, and therefore emphasizes the need for Governments, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations involved in providing support to countries and regions affected by crises to address the specific needs of those affected in a comprehensive and coherent manner, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

31. *Underlines* the health and rehabilitation needs of victims of terrorism, encompassing both physical and mental health;

32. *Also underlines* its commitment to developing and implementing national strategies that promote public health in programmes or actions that respond to challenges faced by all populations affected by conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, and acknowledges that inequities in access to health care can increase during times of crisis and that special efforts should be made to maintain primary health-care functions during these periods, as well as to ensure that the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable are met during the post-crisis, peacebuilding and early recovery stages;

33. *Further underlines* the need of people living in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation for a functioning public-health system, including access to health care and services;

34. *Welcomes* the adoption by the sixty-third World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel¹² as a guide to respond to the concerns over the lack of and imbalanced distribution of health workers within countries and throughout the world, in particular the shortage in Africa, and the retention of health personnel, in a manner that strengthens the health systems of developing countries, countries with economies in transition and small island developing States;

35. *Calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, taking into account a differential approach to people living in the most vulnerable situations, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and can contribute to economic and social development and to poverty eradication;

36. *Encourages* Governments to ensure that adequate financial and technical resources and information necessary for the effective participation of non-governmental organizations in the research, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities should, if feasible and if requested, be made available to the non-governmental sector by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions in a manner that will not compromise their full autonomy;

37. *Also encourages* Governments and development partners to bring their investments in reproductive health in line with the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹³ and calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

38. *Calls upon* the international community to assist Governments in reducing unmet needs for family planning by increasing financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, especially in the area of family planning and commodities within primary health-care systems, ensuring that funding lines for family planning programmes and commodities are included in national budget formulations and that funding enables the development of quality, comprehensive and integrated reproductive health programmes;

39. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed to monitor the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action, his substantive work on fertility, reproductive health and development, including integrating a gender and age perspective and other relevant perspectives into analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant international organizations, and to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on fertility, reproductive health and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, giving due consideration to their implications for development and poverty eradication and sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ See resolution 55/2.

⁴ See resolution 60/1.

⁵ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁶ See resolution 65/1.

⁷ E/CN.9/2011/3.

⁸ E/CN.9/2011/4.

⁹ E/CN.9/2011/5.

¹⁰ E/CN.9/2011/6.

¹¹ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹² See World Health Organization, *Sixty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 17-21 May 2010, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA63/2010/REC/1).

¹³ See E/CN.9/2011/5, chap. V.

Resolution 2012/1

Adolescents and youth

[...]

7. *Urges* Governments to protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including, inter alia, by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, by working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility, in sexual and reproductive life, and in education at all levels, and by protecting the human rights of adolescents and youth to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health;

[...]

12. *Urges* all States to enact and enforce legislation to protect all adolescents and youth, including those in situations of armed conflict, natural disasters or humanitarian emergencies, from all forms of violence, including gender-based violence and sexual violence, trafficking in persons and involvement in criminal activities, and to provide social and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, and complaint and reporting mechanisms for the redress of violations of their human rights;

[...]

17. *Also calls upon* Governments to support and encourage men in their important role as fathers and in helping their children transition successfully to adulthood, including by providing adequate financial support for their children and families, to promote positive male role models and programmes for boys to become gender-sensitive adults and to enable men to support, promote and respect women's sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, recognizing the inherent dignity of all human beings;

[...]

23. *Urges* Governments and the international community to ensure that young people, on an equitable and universal basis, enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health by providing them with access to sustainable health and social services without discrimination, by paying special attention to nutrition, including eating disorders and obesity, prevention of non-communicable and communicable diseases, promotion of sexual and reproductive health, and mental health, and by supporting measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS, to reduce road traffic fatalities and injuries, to prevent tobacco and illicit drug use and the harmful use of alcohol, and to encourage sports and recreation as well as the removal of all types of barriers to the ability of adolescents and youth to protect their health;

[...]

25. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access by adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and recognizes that in doing so, and in order to, inter alia, address sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context, countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

26. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-service, information and education needs of young people, with full respect for their privacy and confidentiality, free of discrimination, and to provide them with evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality, sexual and reproductive health, human rights and gender equality to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

27. *Urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality, and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and postnatal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

28. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men have comprehensive information about, and access to, a choice of the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, including long-acting methods and male and female condoms, so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices, and stresses that Governments and development partners, through international cooperation, should ensure that family planning programmes have a sufficient and continuous supply of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern contraceptives;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

30. *Recognizes* that migrants and displaced persons in many parts of the world have limited access to health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and face specific threats to their reproductive health and rights, and calls upon Governments to provide services that are particularly sensitive to the needs of individual women and adolescents and responsive to their often powerless situation, with particular attention to those who are victims of sexual violence;

31. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify efforts to provide migrants with access to health and social services, including sexual and reproductive health services, information and education, and access to services for the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS and other communicable or non-communicable diseases, and for the care and support of persons living with these conditions; as well as to implement measures to prevent violence, including sexual violence, and to address the consequences by providing, inter alia, emergency contraception and safe abortion in circumstances where such services are permitted by national law;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

9. *Urges* Governments to address existing gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including in such areas as respect for, and protection, promotion and fulfilment of, human rights, and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as unequal progress in achieving universal and equitable access to health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and newborn and child health, uneven progress in health conditions and life expectancy, and the elimination of violence and discrimination without distinction of any kind;

10. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access by adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and also recognizes that in doing so, and in order to address, inter alia, sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

11. *Urges* Governments, the international community and all other relevant stakeholders to give particular attention to the areas of shortfall in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including, the elimination of preventable maternal morbidity and mortality through strengthening health systems, equitable and universal access to quality, integrated and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, and by ensuring the access of adolescents and youth to full and accurate information and education on sexual and reproductive health, including evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality, and promotion, respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights, especially the human rights of women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and by addressing the persistence of discriminatory laws and the unfair and discriminatory application of laws;

12. *Also urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and postnatal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate

treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, access to reliable information and compassionate counselling for women who have unwanted pregnancies, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

CHAPTER 6

Health, morbidity and mortality

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action emphasized that the accessibility, availability, acceptability and affordability of health-care services and facilities should be increased so as to provide access to basic health care for all. In particular, the Cairo Declaration called on Governments to promote child survival and health, to promote women's health and safe motherhood, to achieve a rapid and substantial reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality, and to reduce disparities in health and survival observed between developing and developed countries and within countries. It also called for prevention and reduction of the spread of HIV in order to minimize its impact, increased awareness of the consequences of HIV infection and AIDS, and addressing the social, economic, gender and racial inequities that increase vulnerability to the disease. Importantly, compared to previous population conferences, the Programme of Action introduced two new concepts: safe motherhood and unsafe abortion, in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) definitions.

Since 1994, four resolutions have explicitly addressed health, morbidity and mortality, or some aspect of this chapter. Many other resolutions focusing on different themes have broached these issues as they related to the main theme of a particular session of the Commission. In general, the Commission has urged governments to strengthen primary health care and health systems. The Commission has reiterated that health and poverty are interlinked and that achieving health-related goals is central to sustainable development. The Commission has also addressed evolving health trends, strengthening language on the core health issues emphasized in the Programme of Action. For example, the Commission in recent years has urged Governments to redouble efforts to eliminate preventable maternal morbidity and mortality by ensuring that universal access to reproductive health, including family planning, is achieved by 2015.

While the Programme of Action characterized HIV/AIDS as a pandemic, concern about the threat posed by it rose in subsequent years. The resolution of the thirty-eighth session of the Commission in 2005 referred to HIV/AIDS as an emergency. The Commission has urged that efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support be intensified, highlighting the feminization of the pandemic in some regions, the effects of the disease on children, adolescents and youth, and the need to develop vaccines and microbicides. In 2009, recognizing the contribution of the Programme of Action to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Commission stressed the importance of meeting the MDG target to halt and reverse the spread of HIV by 2015.

The Commission has also highlighted emerging health trends and interrelationships of health with new and emerging population trends. The Commission has called attention to health challenges that were not emphasized in the Programme of Action, such as neglected tropical diseases or road accidents. Furthermore, the Commission has acknowledged the increasing burden of non-communicable diseases and the double burden for many health systems still coping with communicable diseases. It has called for addressing major risk factors for non-communicable diseases, including, inter alia, preventing tobacco use and increasing awareness of healthy diet and physical activity. The Commission has recently stressed the importance of education and health literacy in improving health outcomes over a lifetime, with particular focus on adolescents and youth. Resolutions on particular population groups, such as migrants, adolescents and youth, older persons, or urban and rural residents, have recognized the health care needs of those groups and related implications for health systems. For example, in the case of migration, the resolution of the forty-sixth session of the Commission in 2013 called on states to consider reviewing

HIV-related restrictions on the entry, stay and residence of migrants in order to eliminate remaining restrictions in accordance with national commitments. Resolutions have also drawn attention to the negative effects of the emigration of highly-skilled workers on development in countries of origin, often in the health-related sectors, and called for ethical recruitment of health-care workers.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter VIII: Health, Morbidity and Mortality[§]

A. Primary health care and the health-care sector

Objectives

8.3. The objectives are:

- (a) To increase the accessibility, availability, acceptability and affordability of health-care services and facilities to all people in accordance with national commitments to provide access to basic health care for all;
- (b) To increase the healthy life-span and improve the quality of life of all people, and to reduce disparities in life expectancy between and within countries.

Actions

8.4. All countries should make access to basic health care and health promotion the central strategies for reducing mortality and morbidity. Sufficient resources should be assigned so that primary health services attain full coverage of the population. Governments should strengthen health and nutrition information, education and communication activities so as to enable people to increase their control over and improve their health. Governments should provide the necessary backup facilities to meet the demand created.

8.5. In keeping with the Declaration of Alma Ata, all countries should reduce mortality and morbidity and seek to make primary health care, including reproductive health care, available universally by the end of the current decade. Countries should aim to achieve by 2005 a life expectancy at birth greater than 70 years and by 2015 a life expectancy at birth greater than 75 years. Countries with the highest levels of mortality should aim to achieve by 2005 a life expectancy at birth greater than 65 years and by 2015 a life expectancy at birth greater than 70 years. Efforts to ensure a longer and healthier life for all should emphasize the reduction of morbidity and mortality differentials between males and females as well as among geographical regions, social classes and indigenous and ethnic groups.

8.6. The role of women as primary custodians of family health should be recognized and supported. Access to basic health care, expanded health education, the availability of simple cost-effective remedies, and the reappraisal of primary health-care services, including reproductive health-care services to facilitate the proper use of women's time, should be provided.

8.7. Governments should ensure community participation in health policy planning, especially with respect to the long-term care of the elderly, those with disabilities and those infected with HIV and other endemic diseases. Such participation should also be promoted in child-survival and maternal health programmes, breast-feeding support programmes, programmes for the early detection and treatment of cancer of the reproductive system, and programmes for the prevention of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases.

8.8. All countries should re-examine training curricula and the delegation of responsibilities within the health-care delivery system in order to reduce frequent, unnecessary and costly reliance on physicians and on secondary- and tertiary-care facilities, while maintaining effective referral services. Access to health-care services for all people and especially for the most underserved and vulnerable groups must be ensured. Governments should seek to make basic

[§] The Holy See expressed a general reservation on this chapter. The reservation is to be interpreted in terms of the statement made by the representative of the Holy See at the 14th plenary meeting, on 13 September 1994.

health-care services more sustainable financially, while ensuring equitable access, by integrating reproductive health services, including maternal and child health and family-planning services, and by making appropriate use of community-based services, social marketing and cost-recovery schemes, with a view to increasing the range and quality of services available. The involvement of users and the community in the financial management of health-care services should be promoted.

8.9. Through technology transfer, developing countries should be assisted in building their capacity to produce generic drugs for the domestic market and to ensure the wide availability and accessibility of such drugs. To meet the substantial increase in demand for vaccines, antibiotics and other commodities over the next decade and beyond, the international community should strengthen global, regional and local mechanisms for the production, quality control and procurement of those items, here feasible, in developing countries. The international community should facilitate regional cooperation in the manufacture, quality control and distribution of vaccines.

8.10. All countries should give priority to measures that improve the quality of life and health by ensuring a safe and sanitary living environment for all population groups through measures aimed at avoiding crowded housing conditions, reducing air pollution, ensuring access to clean water and sanitation, improving waste management, and increasing the safety of the workplace. Special attention should be given to the living conditions of the poor and disadvantaged in urban and rural areas. The impact of environmental problems on health, particularly that of vulnerable groups, should be monitored by Governments on a regular basis.

8.11. Reform of the health sector and health policy, including the rational allocation of resources, should be promoted in order to achieve the stated objectives. All Governments should examine ways to maximize the cost-effectiveness of health programmes in order to achieve increased life expectancy, reduce morbidity and mortality and ensure access to basic health-care services for all people.

B. Child survival and health

Objectives

8.15. The objectives are:

- (a) To promote child health and survival and to reduce disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention to eliminating the pattern of excess and preventable mortality among girl infants and children;
- (b) To improve the health and nutritional status of infants and children;
- (c) To promote breast-feeding as a child-survival strategy.

Actions

8.16. Over the next 20 years, through international cooperation and national programmes, the gap between average infant and child mortality rates in the developed and the developing regions of the world should be substantially narrowed, and disparities within countries, those between geographical regions, ethnic or cultural groups, and socio-economic groups should be eliminated. Countries with indigenous people should achieve infant and under-5 mortality levels among their indigenous people that are the same as those of the general population. Countries should strive to reduce their infant and under-5 mortality rates by one third, or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births, respectively, whichever is less, by the year 2000, with appropriate adaptation to the particular situation of each country. By 2005, countries with intermediate mortality levels should aim to achieve an infant mortality rate below 50 deaths per 1,000 and an under-5 mortality rate below 60 deaths per 1,000 births. By 2015, all countries should aim to achieve an infant mortality rate below 35 per 1,000 live births and an under-5 mortality rate below 45 per 1,000. Countries that achieve these levels earlier should strive to lower them further.

8.17. All Governments should assess the underlying causes of high child mortality and should, within the framework of primary health care, extend integrated reproductive health-care and child-health services, including safe motherhood,¹ child-survival programmes and family-planning services, to all the population and particularly to the most vulnerable and underserved groups. Such services should include prenatal care and counselling, with special emphasis on high-risk pregnancies and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection; adequate delivery assistance; and neonatal care, including exclusive breast-feeding, information on optimal breast-

feeding and on proper weaning practices, and the provision of micronutrient supplementation and tetanus toxoid, where appropriate. Interventions to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and other nutritional deficiencies, such as anaemia, should include the promotion of maternal nutrition through information, education and counselling and the promotion of longer intervals between births. All countries should give priority to efforts to reduce the major childhood diseases, particularly infectious and parasitic diseases, and to prevent malnutrition among children, especially the girl child, through measures aimed at eradicating poverty and ensuring that all children live in a sanitary environment and by disseminating information on hygiene and nutrition. It is also important to provide parents with information and education about child care, including the use of mental and physical stimulation.

8.18. For infants and children to receive the best nutrition and for specific protection against a range of diseases, breast-feeding should be protected, promoted and supported. By means of legal, economic, practical and emotional support, mothers should be enabled to breast-feed their infants exclusively for four to six months without food or drink supplementation and to continue breast-feeding infants with appropriate and adequate complementary food up to the age of two years or beyond. To achieve these goals, Governments should promote public information on the benefits of breast-feeding; health personnel should receive training on the management of breast-feeding; and countries should examine ways and means to implement fully the WHO International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.

C. Women's health and safe motherhood

Objectives

8.20. The objectives are:

(a) To promote women's health and safe motherhood; to achieve a rapid and substantial reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality and reduce the differences observed between developing and developed countries and within countries. On the basis of a commitment to women's health and well-being, to reduce greatly the number of deaths and morbidity from unsafe abortion;²

(b) To improve the health and nutritional status of women, especially of pregnant and nursing women.

Actions

8.21. Countries should strive to effect significant reductions in maternal mortality by the year 2015: a reduction in maternal mortality by one half of the 1990 levels by the year 2000 and a further one half by 2015. The realization of these goals will have different implications for countries with different 1990 levels of maternal mortality. Countries with intermediate levels of mortality should aim to achieve by the year 2005 a maternal mortality rate below 100 per 100,000 live births and by the year 2015 a maternal mortality rate below 60 per 100,000 live births. Countries with the highest levels of mortality should aim to achieve by 2005 a maternal mortality rate below 125 per 100,000 live births and by 2015 a maternal mortality rate below 75 per 100,000 live births.] However, all countries should reduce maternal morbidity and mortality to levels where they no longer constitute a public health problem. Disparities in maternal mortality within countries and between geographical regions, socio-economic and ethnic groups should be narrowed.

8.22. All countries, with the support of all sections of the international community, must expand the provision of maternal health services in the context of primary health care. These services, based on the concept of informed choice, should include education on safe motherhood, prenatal care that is focused and effective, maternal nutrition programmes, adequate delivery assistance that avoids excessive recourse to caesarean sections and provides for obstetric emergencies; referral services for pregnancy, childbirth and abortion complications; post-natal care and family planning. All births should be assisted by trained persons, preferably nurses and midwives, but at least by trained birth attendants. The underlying causes of maternal morbidity and mortality should be identified, and attention should be given to the development of strategies to overcome them and for adequate evaluation and monitoring mechanisms to assess the progress being made in reducing maternal mortality and morbidity and to enhance the effectiveness of ongoing programmes. Programmes and education to engage men's support for maternal health and safe motherhood should be developed.

8.23. All countries, especially developing countries, with the support of the international community, should aim at further reductions in maternal mortality through measures to prevent, detect and manage high-risk pregnancies and births, particularly those to adolescents and late-parity women.

8.24. All countries should design and implement special programmes to address the nutritional needs of women of child-bearing age, especially those who are pregnant or breast-feeding, and should give particular attention to the prevention and management of nutritional anaemia and iodine-deficiency disorders. Priority should be accorded to improving the nutritional and health status of young women through education and training as part of maternal health and safe motherhood programmes. Adolescent females and males should be provided with information, education and counselling to help them delay early family formation, premature sexual activity and first pregnancy.

8.25. In no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning. All Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to strengthen their commitment to women's health, to deal with the health impact of unsafe abortion² as a major public health concern and to reduce the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family-planning services. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be given the highest priority and every attempt should be made to eliminate the need for abortion. Women who have unwanted pregnancies should have ready access to reliable information and compassionate counselling. Any measures or changes related to abortion within the health system can only be determined at the national or local level according to the national legislative process. In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe. In all cases, women should have access to quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion. Post-abortion counselling, education and family-planning services should be offered promptly, which will also help to avoid repeat abortions.

8.26. Programmes to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality should include information and reproductive health services, including family-planning services. In order to reduce high-risk pregnancies, maternal health and safe motherhood programmes should include counselling and family-planning information.

8.27. All countries, as a matter of some urgency, need to seek changes in high-risk sexual behaviour and devise strategies to ensure that men share responsibility for sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, and for preventing and controlling sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and AIDS.

D. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Objectives

8.29. The objectives are:

(a) To prevent, reduce the spread of and minimize the impact of HIV infection; to increase awareness of the disastrous consequences of HIV infection and AIDS and associated fatal diseases, at the individual, community and national levels, and of the ways of preventing it; to address the social, economic, gender and racial inequities that increase vulnerability to the disease;

(b) To ensure that HIV-infected individuals have adequate medical care and are not discriminated against; to provide counselling and other support for people infected with HIV and to alleviate the suffering of people living with AIDS and that of their family members, especially orphans; to ensure that the individual rights and the confidentiality of persons infected with HIV are respected; to ensure that sexual and reproductive health programmes address HIV infection and AIDS;

(c) To intensify research on methods to control the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to find an effective treatment for the disease.

Actions

8.30. Governments should assess the demographic and development impact of HIV infection and AIDS. The AIDS pandemic should be controlled through a multisectoral approach that pays sufficient attention to its socio-economic ramifications, including the heavy burden on health infrastructure and household income, its negative impact on the labour force and productivity, and the increasing number of orphaned children. Multisectoral national plans and strategies to deal with AIDS should be integrated into population and development strategies. The socio-economic

factors underlying the spread of HIV infection should be investigated, and programmes to address the problems faced by those left orphaned by the AIDS pandemic should be developed.

8.31. Programmes to reduce the spread of HIV infection should give high priority to information, education and communication campaigns to raise awareness and emphasize behavioural change. Sex education and information should be provided to both those infected and those not infected, and especially to adolescents. Health providers, including family-planning providers, need training in counselling on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection, including the assessment and identification of high-risk behaviours needing special attention and services; training in the promotion of safe and responsible sexual behaviour, including voluntary abstinence, and condom use; training in the avoidance of contaminated equipment and blood products; and in the avoidance of sharing needles among injecting drug users. Governments should develop guidelines and counselling services on AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases within the primary health-care services. Wherever possible, reproductive health programmes, including family-planning programmes, should include facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of common sexually transmitted diseases, including reproductive tract infection, recognizing that many sexually transmitted diseases increase the risk of HIV transmission. The links between the prevention of HIV infection and the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis should be assured.

8.32. Governments should mobilize all segments of society to control the AIDS pandemic, including non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious leaders, the private sector, the media, schools and health facilities. Mobilization at the family and community levels should be given priority. Communities need to develop strategies that respond to local perceptions of the priority accorded to health issues associated with the spread of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases.

8.33. The international community should mobilize the human and financial resources required to reduce the rate of transmission of HIV infection. To that end, research on a broad range of approaches to prevent HIV transmission and to seek a cure for the disease should be promoted and supported by all countries. In particular, donor and research communities should support and strengthen current efforts to find a vaccine and to develop women-controlled methods, such as vaginal microbicides, to prevent HIV infection. Increased support is also needed for the treatment and care of HIV-infected persons and AIDS patients. The coordination of activities to combat the AIDS pandemic must be enhanced. Particular attention should be given to activities of the United Nations system at the national level, where measures such as joint programmes can improve coordination and ensure a more efficient use of scarce resources. The international community should also mobilize its efforts in monitoring and evaluating the results of various efforts to search for new strategies.

8.34. Governments should develop policies and guidelines to protect the individual rights of and eliminate discrimination against persons infected with HIV and their families. Services to detect HIV infection should be strengthened, making sure that they ensure confidentiality. Special programmes should be devised to provide care and the necessary emotional support to men and women affected by AIDS and to counsel their families and near relations.

8.35. Responsible sexual behaviour, including voluntary sexual abstinence, for the prevention of HIV infection should be promoted and included in education and information programmes. Condoms and drugs for the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases should be made widely available and affordable and should be included in all essential drug lists. Effective action should be taken to further control the quality of blood products and equipment decontamination.

¹ Safe motherhood aims at attaining optimal maternal and newborn health. It implies reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity and enhancement of the health of newborn infants through equitable access to primary health care, including family planning, prenatal, delivery and post-natal care for the mother and infant, and access to essential obstetric and neonatal care (World Health Organization, *Health Population and Development*, WHO Position Paper, Geneva, 1994 (WHO/FHE/94.1)).

² Unsafe abortion is defined as a procedure for terminating an unwanted pregnancy either by person lacking the necessary skills or in an environment lacking the minimal medical standards or both (based on World Health Organization, *The Prevention and Management of Unsafe Abortion*, Report of a Technical Working Group, Geneva, April 1992 (WHO/MSM/92.5)).

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTIONS

Entire resolutions:

- Resolution 1998/1 – Health and mortality
- Resolution 2002/1 – Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)
- Resolution 2005/1 – Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty
- Resolution 2010/1 – Health, morbidity, mortality and development

Resolution 1998/1 Health and mortality

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling health-related recommendations of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the implementation of these recommendations and, in particular, to the objective of reducing disparities among and within countries in health, morbidity and mortality,

Expressing concern that global challenges, including emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases such as malaria, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and tuberculosis, are significant new threats to gains achieved thus far in infant, child and maternal mortality and to countries' efforts to improve reproductive health, child health and adolescent health,

Expressing concern also that many developing countries face constraints, such as in financial and human resources, that hinder their capacity to assure better health conditions and life expectancy for their population, as well as the capacity to monitor health and mortality trends,

Expressing further concern that, as life expectancy has decreased, male mortality has increased and a number of other health and vital indicators have worsened in countries with economies in transition as well as in some developing countries, many countries (seventy-one countries as projected by the United Nations) are not expected to accomplish their life expectancy goals by the year 2005, and about 44 per cent of developing countries are not expected to meet the goals for the year 2000 for infant and under-five mortality,

Recognizing that progress in implementing the health-related recommendations and achieving significant health gains depends on preventing disease, promoting healthy lifestyles and improving health systems,

1. *Calls upon* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to work in close coordination with each other, and with other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with Governments, in strengthening national capacities to collect, analyse and utilize health and mortality data at both national and local levels, in the priority areas of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, including infant, child, adolescent and maternal health and mortality; sexual and reproductive health, with special attention to family planning, sexually transmitted infections and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS); and violence against women and children and female genital mutilation and other harmful practices; and in the areas of infectious disease, substance abuse and measurement of adult mortality and morbidity;

2. *Requests* the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations Population Fund to explore ways and means, such as the establishment of an internationally accessible electronic database, to facilitate the exchange of information among all relevant actors on various levels concerning best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. *Welcomes* the encouraging evidence of actions being undertaken by Governments, international organizations and the non-governmental sector in response to the challenges of the Programme of Action related to health and mortality, and stresses the need for strengthening such actions, in particular in the least developed countries;

4. *Calls* for assistance to developing countries to strengthen their national health services, including, inter alia, transfer of technology for building their capacity to produce basic and essential drugs;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, in particular donor Governments, to support, with the assistance of international and non-governmental organizations, efforts to determine the causes of the stagnation or increase of mortality among the adult population of countries with economies in transition, as well as in some developing countries, and to act upon that knowledge to shape public-health interventions and other appropriate measures to combat such detrimental trends;

6. *Urges* Governments to consider undertaking information, education and communication campaigns that raise awareness about widespread health risks, and emphasize behavioural changes that have proved to be effective in reducing those risks, especially in relation to the spread of HIV infection, maternal mortality and infant mortality, in the prevention of the detrimental health effects of smoking, in the promotion of a healthy diet and in the abatement of deaths and injuries due to accidents, as well as positive effects of reproductive health interventions;

7. *Calls upon* Governments to renew and reaffirm their commitment to the objective of reducing disparities in health and mortality, among countries and within countries, particularly those disparities related to socio-economic differentials, and to give special emphasis to the needs of the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of society;

8. *Urges* Governments, assisted upon request by the international community, to strengthen their efforts to achieve the health and mortality goals set by the Programme of Action, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local communities.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Resolution 2002/1

Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ in particular those recommendations relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,

Reaffirming also the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,² in particular those relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,³

Reaffirming further the Beijing Platform for Action⁴ and the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration⁵ and the Platform for Action adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,⁶ in particular those recommendations relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁷ and the outcome of other major United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews, in particular on population and development,

Bearing in mind also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁸ and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,⁹

Recalling that the theme for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Population and Development was “Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)”,

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue its research and requests the United Nations Population Fund to continue its programming on reproductive rights and reproductive health, in close collaboration with each other and with all other relevant funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system;

2. *Also requests* that the Population Division, in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS) and other relevant funds, programmes and agencies, strengthen its work on the demographic aspects and impact of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS);

3. *Further requests* that the Population Division incorporate the findings from this and other relevant research on reproductive rights and reproductive health, including the interrelationship with HIV/AIDS, in its contribution to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ scheduled for 2004 and, to the extent appropriate, to the annual reviews of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS⁹ as well as to any other relevant review processes.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

³ *Ibid.*, sect. IV.

⁴ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵ *Ibid.*, annex I.

⁶ General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁹ See General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation² are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that the achievement of the goals of the Programme of Action is consistent with and makes an essential contribution to the attainment of the development goals set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/236 of 23 December 2003 entitled “Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS”, resolution 49/2 on women, the girl child and HIV/AIDS of the Commission on the Status of Women, and Assembly resolution 58/179 of 22 December 2003 entitled “Access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria”,

Welcoming the decision to convene, on 2 June 2005, a high-level meeting of the General Assembly to review the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,⁴

Noting that poverty and inequality increase people’s vulnerabilities to HIV, posing increased risks of infection to populations in every region, while at the same time undermining the socio-economic conditions of people living with HIV,

Deeply concerned that the global HIV/AIDS pandemic disproportionately impacts women and girls, and that the majority of new HIV infections occur among young people,

Emphasizing that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are fundamental elements in the reduction of their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, and emphasizing also that the advancement of women and girls is key to reversing the pandemic,

Noting with profound concern that 39.4 million people worldwide are living with HIV/AIDS, and that the HIV/AIDS pandemic claimed 3.1 million lives in 2004 and to date has orphaned 15 million children,

Noting with deep concern that the number of new cases of HIV infection remains unacceptably high, especially among individuals at high vulnerability and/or risk, as the infection spreads in the general population,

particularly to women of reproductive age and adolescent girls, with the number of people living with HIV and AIDS increasing,

Recognizing that the internationally agreed development goals including those contained in the Millennium Declaration will not be achieved without, inter alia, an intensified, expanded and effective global response to HIV/AIDS, since it affects population dynamics, shortens life expectancy and slows economic growth through lost productivity and other factors that undermine development,

Reaffirming that the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is an essential element in the global response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and reaffirming also the importance of the elimination of all forms of stigma imposed on and discrimination directed against people living with or at risk of HIV/AIDS, including the most vulnerable,

Recognizing that access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV/AIDS is one of the fundamental elements to achieve progressively the full realization of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health,

Recognizing also that economic and social development, and an enabling policy and legislative environment as well as sufficient resources, are essential for an effective and truly multisectoral response to the epidemic,

Acknowledging that prevention, care, support and treatment for those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS are mutually reinforcing elements of an effective response and must be integrated in a comprehensive approach to combating the epidemic,

Emphasizing that the majority of HIV infections are sexually transmitted and that the infection is also associated with exposure to infected blood and mother-to-child transmission, that HIV and sexual and reproductive ill health have mostly common root causes, and that HIV transmission is influenced by a number of social factors including inequality, poverty, gender inequality and marginalization of those individuals at high vulnerability and/or risk,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, focusing on population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty,⁵

Bearing in mind the reports of the International Conference on Population and Development⁶ and on the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,⁷ in their entirety,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Also reaffirms* the goals, targets and actions set forth in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,⁴ which complement and reinforce those in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its five-year review and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;³

3. *Stresses with deep concern* that the HIV/AIDS emergency, with its devastating scale and impact, requires urgent actions in all fields and at all levels;

4. *Stresses* that HIV/AIDS contributes to the intensification of poverty in many countries, affecting individuals, families and communities as well as every sector of society, reduces human capital and has profound and long-lasting effects on the country's social and economic development, and that combating this trend requires urgent and sustained long-term action and coordinated response in all fields and at all levels;

5. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments, supported by relevant actors, all stakeholders including civil society and the private sector, to intensify national efforts and international cooperation in the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;

6. *Recognizes* that the HIV pandemic is having a devastating impact on children, that the global number of orphans continues to increase, and that other children are vulnerable because they have an ill parent, live in poor households that have taken in orphans, live in child-headed households, or are discriminated against, and that more than 2 million children are living with HIV/AIDS themselves; and stresses the need to strengthen multisectoral responses in this regard, including psychosocial support to children and families infected and affected by HIV/AIDS;

7. *Stresses* the importance of building up national competence and capacity to provide impact assessment of the epidemic which should be used in planning for prevention, treatment and care, and for addressing HIV/AIDS;
8. *Urges* the international community to complement and supplement, through increased international development assistance, efforts of the developing countries that commit increased national funds to fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly those countries most affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, and the Caribbean, countries at high risk of expansion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and countries in other affected regions whose resources for dealing with the epidemic are seriously limited;
9. *Stresses* the need for an integrated approach in national responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic that includes an action framework to facilitate the coordination of work by all partners, one national HIV/AIDS framework, one national HIV coordinating body and one agreed country-level monitoring and evaluation system, all of which allow for the inclusiveness and flexibility needed to foster and promote effective locally developed solutions; and commends the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for its leadership in engaging the support of Governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international cooperation and multilateral agencies for making the “Three Ones” a reality;
10. *Notes with deep concern* that the HIV pandemic is straining resources in the health sector and in this regard stresses the need to strengthen health systems, including through international cooperation, by addressing the severe shortage of skilled health personnel as a major obstacle to the expansion of programmes to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to improve sexual and reproductive health;
11. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy for fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic and mitigating its impact on population that could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;
12. *Urges* Governments to implement measures to increase capacities of adults and adolescents to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and through prevention education that promotes gender equality within a culture- and gender-sensitive framework;
13. *Also urges* Governments to take all necessary measures to empower women and strengthen their economic independence, and to promote and protect the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to enable all individuals to protect themselves from HIV infection, sexually transmitted infections and reproductive ill health;
14. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that young women and men have access to information, education, including peer education and youth-specific HIV education, sexual education and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection and reproductive ill health, in full partnership with young persons, parents, families, educators and health-care providers;
15. *Also stresses* the importance of building local capacity by working with national programmes and local organizations to create an effective and sustainable response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic;
16. *Urges* Governments to expand access to care and treatment to those in need, particularly those living in poverty, including the prevention of mother-to child transmission, in a progressive and sustainable manner, and treatment of opportunistic diseases as well as the effective use of antiretroviral medication, and to promote access to safe, low-cost and effective drugs and related pharmaceutical products;
17. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen pharmaceutical policies and practices, including those applicable to generic drugs and intellectual property regimes, in order to further promote innovation and the development of domestic industry consistent with international law;
18. *Urges* relevant United Nations organizations as well as other relevant international organizations to further support national efforts for the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and to address the issue of the cost, availability and affordability of drugs and related technology;
19. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and public health;

20. *Urges* Governments to enact, strengthen or enforce, as appropriate, public policies, laws, regulations or other measures to combat all forms of discrimination directed against and stigma imposed on people living with HIV/AIDS and individuals at high vulnerability and risk;

21. *Encourages* the design and implementation of programmes to enable men, including young men, to adopt safe and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour and to use effective methods to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS;

22. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening programmes and partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize the required technical and financial resources as part of a broad-based approach to the prevention of HIV, including through reproductive and sexual health care, as the mainstay of the national, regional and international response to the pandemic, and calls for the support of the international community in closing the funding gaps for sexual and reproductive health programmes;

23. *Encourages* increased investments in HIV/AIDS-related research nationally, regionally and internationally, in particular for the development of sustainable and affordable prevention technologies, such as vaccines and microbicides, and also encourages the proactive preparation of financial and logistic plans to facilitate rapid access to vaccines and microbicides when they become available;

24. *Urges* the international community to provide urgently the resources needed for an expanded and comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS, in particular as identified by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and its cosponsors, and to also provide full funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and welcomes its decision to create a voluntary replenishment mechanism to assure more predictable funding;

25. *Encourages* the United Nations Population Fund, in close collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and other relevant funds, programmes and agencies, to continue to implement HIV prevention strategies, recognizing that sexual and reproductive health programmes are key entry points for HIV prevention, and taking into account the need for a comprehensive approach to prevention and treatment, commends the Fund for its Global Strategy for Reproductive Health Commodity Security and urges all countries in a position to do so as well as other development partners to contribute to the trust fund;

26. *Commends* the commitment made by the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to working with the international community to support developing countries in achieving the “3 by 5” target, that is to say, the target of providing antiretroviral medicines to 3 million people infected with HIV/AIDS by the end of 2005, urges Governments to continue to work collaboratively with the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS beyond 2005 towards the goal of making HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services accessible to all who need them;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the work of the Secretariat as well as other relevant funds, programmes and agencies on the gender dynamics and demographic aspects of HIV/AIDS in a comprehensive manner, including on infant, child and maternal mortality and its impact on population and development, and to reflect this in his reports to the forthcoming sessions of the Commission on Population and Development.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

³ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁴ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

⁵ E/CN.9/2005/3.

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

⁷ See General Assembly resolution S-21/2 and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1).

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

[...]

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of integrating the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 set at the International Conference on Population and development into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular those related to improving maternal health, reducing infant and child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty and achieving universal access to primary education;

4. *Also emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies where they exist and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to mitigate its impact on populations, which could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

[...]

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

[...]

18. *Recalls* the commitments contained in the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS to develop and begin to implement national, regional and international strategies that would facilitate access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers, including the provision of information on health and social services;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

19. *Urges* Governments to promote healthy living at all ages and in all spheres of health, including sexual and reproductive health, in particular the improvement of maternal, child and adolescent health, and efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality, and to take steps to prepare health-care systems to meet the challenges posed by changing age structures;

20. *Notes* that HIV/AIDS affects the structure of the population in many developing countries, notably in Africa, and poses significant challenges to the economic and social stability in the most affected countries, and encourages Governments to address the rising rates of HIV infection among young people to ensure HIV-free future generations through the implementation of comprehensive, evidence-based prevention strategies, responsible sexual behaviour, including the use of condoms, evidence- and skills-based, youth-specific HIV education, mass-media interventions and the provision of youth-friendly health services;

21. *Recognizes* the gravity of the public health problems afflicting many developing countries and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases, and encourages Governments to adopt measures that address these challenges;

[...]

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

11. *Urges* Governments to promote healthy living in both rural and urban areas in all spheres of health, including sexual and reproductive health, in particular the improvement of maternal, child and adolescent health, and efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality, in the light of the challenges and opportunities presented by population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development;

[...]

15. *Encourages* Governments, in formulating and implementing policies, strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support and on other communicable diseases, to focus on the diverse and special needs of urban and rural populations and of migrant populations, including temporary migrants, and emphasizes the need to address the overall expansion and feminization of the HIV/AIDS pandemic;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

9. *Further urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

12. *Urges* Governments to strengthen international cooperation in order to assist in the development of human resources for health through technical assistance and training, as well as to increase universal access to health services, including in remote and rural areas, taking into account the challenges faced by developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel;

[...]

14. *Calls upon* Governments and the international community to strengthen their efforts to lower infant and child mortality and ensure that all children, girls and boys alike, enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, especially by combating malnutrition, taking measures to prevent and treat infectious and parasitic diseases and eliminating all forms of discrimination against the girl child;

[...]

17. *Urges* Governments to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, and the goal to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015;

18. *Also urges* Governments to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support into primary, maternal and child health-care programmes and integrate sexual and reproductive health information and services into HIV/AIDS plans and strategies, so as to increase coverage of antiretroviral treatment and prevent all forms of transmission of HIV, including mother-to-child transmission, protecting human rights and fighting stigma and discrimination by empowering women to exercise their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, free of coercion, discrimination and violence;

19. *Calls upon* Governments to strengthen initiatives that increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, including voluntary counselling and testing and prevention education that promotes gender equality;

20. *Urges* Governments, supported by international cooperation and partnerships, to expand to the greatest extent possible the capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS programmes in ways that strengthen existing national health and social systems, including by integrating HIV/AIDS intervention into programmes for primary health care, mother and child health, sexual and reproductive health and nutrition, programmes addressing tuberculosis, hepatitis C and sexually transmitted infections and programmes for children affected, orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, as well as into formal and informal education;

[...]

26. *Encourages* Governments, including through technical and financial support and cooperation, to prevent and address, as a matter of priority, deaths and complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are still the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in many developing countries, recognizing that maternal mortality and morbidity have shown very little decline in the least developed countries, that the lack of safe motherhood services is still one of the world's urgent concerns and that reducing maternal mortality and morbidity saves women's lives, protects family health, alleviates poverty and improves opportunities for the next generations;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation,²

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration³ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴ as well as General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, especially those related to global health,

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,⁵ population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions related to global public health, including those related to global health and foreign policy,⁶

Welcoming the ministerial declaration of the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health",⁷

Welcoming also the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna from 11 to 20 March 2009,⁸

Welcoming further the declaration adopted at the First Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety: Time for Action, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009,

Taking note of the decision of the Economic and Social Council to devote the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2010 to the theme “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women”,

Taking note with appreciation of the initiative of the Government of the Russian Federation to organize an international conference on non-communicable diseases in Moscow in June 2011,

Recalling that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,

Recognizing that population dynamics, development, human rights, and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action, empowerment of young people and women, gender equality, rights of women and men to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and reproduction free of coercion, discrimination and violence, based on mutual consent, equal relationships between women and men, full respect of the integrity of the person and shared responsibility for sexual behaviour and its consequences, are important for achieving the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Noting with concern that, despite some progress made in public health in the last decade, for millions of people throughout the world the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including, inter alia, access to medicines, vaccines and commodities, equipment and other supplies and to comprehensive primary health-care services, health promotion and disease prevention, still remains a distant goal and that, in many cases, especially for those living in poverty and populations in vulnerable or marginalized situations, this goal is becoming increasingly remote,

Emphasizing that poverty is a major common denominator in health-related issues and is responsible for the serious worsening, above all in developing countries, of the main health indicators, deterioration of living standards, shortening of the average life expectancy and persistence of, and in some cases, the increase in preventable diseases and deaths, particularly of children,

Expressing deep concern that hundreds of thousands of women die every year from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth; that, for every death, an estimated twenty additional women and girls suffer from pregnancy related and childbirth-related injury, disability, infection and disease; that more than 200 million women worldwide lack access to safe, affordable and effective forms of contraception, and that complications from pregnancy and childbirth are one of the leading causes of death for women between the ages of 15 and 19, in particular in many developing countries,

Noting that, as reported by the World Health Organization, the causes of maternal death, in order of prevalence worldwide, include severe bleeding (haemorrhage), infections, complications due to unsafe abortion, high blood pressure in pregnancy (eclampsia), obstructed labour, and other direct causes, accounting for an estimated 80 per cent of maternal mortality worldwide, as well as other indirect causes,

Emphasizing that achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals is essential to socio-economic development and poverty eradication, concerned by the relatively slow progress in achieving them, especially in reducing maternal mortality, and mindful that special consideration should be given to the situation in the least developed countries and in Africa,

Noting with concern that perinatal mortality continues to be alarmingly high in many countries, contributing substantially to the lack of progress in the reduction of child mortality and improved maternal health,

Expressing deep concern that some nine million children under five years of age die every year from conditions that are largely preventable and treatable and, in that context, reaffirming the objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development concerning the reduction of

infant and child mortality, and recognizing the importance of promotion and respect for the rights of the child for the achievement of health-related goals, in particular Millennium Development Goal⁴,

Recognizing that communicable diseases, which have been prioritized by the Millennium Development Goals, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, as well as other communicable diseases and neglected tropical diseases, pose severe risks for the entire world and serious challenges to the achievement of development goals,

Recognizing also that an epidemiological transition is now under way in all regions of the world, indicating an increase in chronic and degenerative diseases, while high levels of infectious and parasitic diseases persist in many developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are confronting the double burden of fighting emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, in parallel with the increasing threat of non-communicable diseases,

Recognizing further that the emergence of non-communicable diseases is imposing a heavy burden on society, one with serious social and economic consequences, and that there is a need to respond to cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases, which represent a leading threat to human health and development,

Concerned about the persistence of health inequities, both among and within countries, and gender disparities that have resulted in detrimental health and mortality outcomes and are impeding the improvement of health among women, and noting that such inequities result from economic and social determinants that can be addressed by heeding the recommendations formulated by the Commission on Social Determinants of Health,⁹

Reaffirming that good public health is better achieved through a combination of good public health policies, including multisectoral policies that stress better nutrition, safe drinking water, hygiene, sanitation and sustainable urbanization and that effectively combat major risk factors,

Noting the increase in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases including, inter alia, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases, cancer and diabetes, in all countries and the developmental challenges posed by it, and recognizing the importance of reducing the prevalence of major risk factors for non-communicable diseases including, inter alia, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol where its consumption is not against the law, abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances including amphetamine-type stimulants, unhealthy diets, obesity and lack of physical activity, as identified in the 2008-2013 Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases of the World Health Organization,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on health, morbidity, mortality and development¹⁰ and on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on health, morbidity, mortality and development,¹¹ and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹²

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Reaffirms* its strong commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, as well as the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action agreed at the five-year review of the Programme of Action, and the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action;¹³

3. *Recognizes* that health and poverty are interlinked and that achieving the health-related goals is central to sustainable development, and encourages Governments to give priority attention to the health-related Millennium Development Goals at the upcoming High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

4. *Encourages* Member States and international organizations to scale up actions aimed to accelerate progress on all health-related targets of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular universal access to reproductive health, immunization and key child survival interventions, HIV prevention, mitigation and treatment, prevention and treatment of neglected tropical diseases, prevention and treatment services for malaria and tuberculosis, and access to affordable safe water and sanitation, the achievement of which would have the greatest impact on public health and development;

5. *Reaffirms* the values and principles of primary health care, including equity, solidarity, social justice, universal access to services, multisectoral action, transparency, accountability and community participation and empowerment, as the basis for strengthening health systems, recalls in this regard the Declaration of Alma-Ata,¹⁴

and recognizes the importance of providing comprehensive primary health-care services, including health promotion and universal access to disease prevention, curative care, palliative care and rehabilitation that are integrated and coordinated according to needs, while ensuring effective referral systems;

6. Recognizes traditional medicine as one of the resources of primary health-care services which could contribute to improved health-care services leading to improved health outcomes, including those targeted in the Millennium Development Goals, and urges States, in accordance with national capacities, priorities, relevant legislation and circumstances, to respect and preserve the knowledge of traditional medicine, treatments and practices, appropriately based on the circumstances in each country, and on evidence of safety, efficacy and quality;

7. Urges Governments to strengthen health systems so that they can deliver equitable health outcomes on the basis of a comprehensive approach by focusing appropriate attention on, inter alia, health financing, the health workforce, procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems, service delivery, planning and implementation, universal access, and political will in leadership and governance;

8. Calls upon Governments to reduce health inequities by, inter alia, considering the recommendations formulated by the Commission on Social Determinants of Health,⁹ and urges the international community to support the efforts of States to address the social determinants of health and to strengthen their public policies aimed at promoting full access to health and social protection for, inter alia, the most vulnerable sectors of society, including, as appropriate, through action plans to promote risk-pooling and pro-poor social protection schemes, and to include support for the efforts of developing countries in building up and improving basic social protection floors;

9. Emphasizes the need to increase the accessibility, availability, acceptability and affordability of health-care services and facilities to all people in accordance with national commitments to provide access to basic health care for all, as well as the need to increase the healthy lifespan and improve the quality of life of all people, and to reduce disparities in life expectancy between and within countries;

10. Recognizes, in that regard, the significant efforts undertaken by developing countries, including through South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and encourages the international community to enhance support for those efforts;

11. Emphasizes that advances in health depend, among other factors, on the promotion and protection of all human rights, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of gender-based discrimination, especially by ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in education, employment and access to social services, including health services; by instituting zero tolerance regarding violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation or cutting; by preventing child and forced marriage; and by ensuring women's and men's access to the means to determine the number and spacing of their children;

12. Urges Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women; working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life; empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels; providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality; enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses; ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence; combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation; developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

13. Urges Governments to redouble efforts to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality by ensuring that universal access to reproductive health, including family planning, is achieved by 2015; that health systems provide a continuum of antenatal and neonatal health care, including delivery assistance by skilled health workers and

emergency obstetric care; that women receive nutritional support; and that sexual and reproductive health information and services are integrated into HIV/AIDS plans and strategies;

14. *Also urges* Governments to intensify efforts to provide quality delivery care, including during the often neglected early post-natal period, as such care improves health outcomes for both women and children;

15. *Calls upon* Governments to scale up significantly efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and the goal of halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015, particularly by integrating HIV/AIDS interventions into programmes for primary health care, sexual and reproductive health, and mother and child health, by strengthening efforts to eliminate the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and by preventing and treating other sexually transmitted diseases;

16. *Notes with concern* the feminization of the pandemic of HIV/AIDS, especially among young women, and the fact that women now represent 50 per cent of people living with HIV worldwide and nearly 60 per cent of people living with HIV in Africa and, in that regard, reaffirms the commitment to intensify efforts to ensure a wide range of prevention programmes that take account of local circumstances, ethics and cultural values, such as information, education and communication, as well as encouraging responsible sexual behaviour, including abstinence and fidelity, and expanded access to essential commodities, including female condoms and microbicides, through the adoption of measures to reduce costs and improve availability;

17. *Emphasizes* the urgency of combating the main causes of child morbidity and mortality, inter alia, pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition, through vaccination, long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets, nutritional support, improved sanitation, access to safe drinking water, and access to effective medicines and other treatments, while strengthening health systems;

18. *Stresses* the need to sustain and strengthen progress made in combating tuberculosis and malaria and developing innovative strategies for tuberculosis and malaria prevention, detection and treatment, including strategies to treat co-infection of tuberculosis with HIV, multidrug resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, including through ensuring the availability of affordable, good-quality and effective medicines and equipment;

19. *Urges* Governments to increase efforts to control and eliminate neglected tropical diseases, including through increased use of existing medicines, development of new medicines, research into new modes of vector control, and implementation of appropriate prevention strategies, as well as to make a concerted effort to eradicate poliomyelitis worldwide by intensifying immunization activities and adopting country-specific strategies to address the remaining barriers to stopping poliomyelitis transmission, and emphasizes the importance of strengthening health systems to address communicable diseases;

20. *Also urges* Governments to give increased attention to the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, further taking into account the social and environmental determinants of non-communicable diseases by, inter alia, taking action to implement the World Health Organization Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases¹⁵ and its related Action Plan;

21. *Urges* Governments to develop and put into effect comprehensive and integrated illicit drug demand reduction policies, programmes and legal frameworks, including prevention and care in the health-care and social services, from primary prevention to early intervention to treatment and to rehabilitation and social reintegration, and in related support services, aimed at promoting health and social well-being, aiming to effectively reduce the direct and indirect adverse consequences of illicit drug abuse for individuals and all societies as a whole, in compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation;

22. *Emphasizes* the role of education and health literacy in improving health outcomes over a lifetime, and urges Governments to ensure that health education starts early in life and that special attention is paid to encouraging health-enhancing behaviour among adolescents and young people in a gender-sensitive manner, especially by discouraging the use of tobacco and alcohol, encouraging physical activity and balanced diets, and providing information on sexual and reproductive health that is consistent with their evolving needs and capacities so that they can make responsible and informed decisions in all issues related to their health and well-being and understand the synergies between the various health-related behaviours;

23. *Underlines* the health and rehabilitation needs of victims of terrorism, encompassing both physical and mental health;

24. *Also underlines* its commitment to developing and implementing national strategies that promote public health in programmes or actions that respond to challenges faced by all populations affected by conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, and acknowledges that inequities in access to health care can increase during times of crisis, and that special efforts should be made to maintain primary health-care functions during these periods, as well as to ensure that the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable are met during the post-crisis, peacebuilding and early recovery stages;

25. *Further underlines* the need of people living in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation for a functioning public-health system, including access to health care and services;

26. *Expresses concern* at the continuing increase in road traffic fatalities and injuries worldwide, in particular in developing countries, calls for the implementation of existing General Assembly resolutions aimed at addressing global road safety issues and strengthening international cooperation in this field,¹⁶ and urges Governments to enact comprehensive laws and effective compliance and enforcement measures to protect all road users, including pedestrians, by setting appropriate speed limits and blood alcohol concentration limits, and by encouraging the use of appropriate protection mechanisms, including helmets, seat belts and child restraints;

27. *Recalls* the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property,¹⁷ and urges States, the relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to support actively its wide implementation;

28. *Reaffirms* the right to use to the full the provisions contained in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights,¹⁸ the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health,¹⁹ the decision of the World Trade Organization General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration²⁰ and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard; and calls for a broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, as proposed by the World Trade Organization General Council in its decision of 6 December 2005;²¹

29. *Encourages* all States to apply measures and procedures for enforcing intellectual property rights in such a manner as to avoid creating barriers to the legitimate trade in medicines and to provide for safeguards against the abuse of such measures and procedures;

30. *Calls upon* Governments and the international community to develop health workforce strategies and to continue the ongoing work of the World Health Organization on a code of practice on international recruitment of health personnel with a view to its finalization, and to conduct a review of training, recruitment and retention policies in order to provide incentives for health workers to stay in underserved, remote and rural areas, taking into account the challenges facing developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel, improve the conditions of work and increase the number of health workers to ensure the attainment of the health-related Millennium Development Goals, in particular by training more skilled birth attendants and midwives in low-income countries;

31. *Also calls upon* donor Governments and the international community to make international cooperation and assistance, in particular external funding, more predictable and better aligned with national priorities and to channel such assistance to recipient countries in ways that strengthen national health systems; welcomes the progress made in developing new, voluntary and innovative financing approaches and initiatives; and emphasizes that innovative financing mechanisms should supplement and not substitute for traditional sources of finance;

32. *Further calls upon* Governments, with the support of regional and international financial institutions and other national and international actors, to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the negative impacts of the economic and financial crises on health, ensuring that policies maintain commitment to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

33. *Urges* Governments to continue to address the environmental causes of ill health and their impact on development by integrating health concerns, including those of the most vulnerable populations, into strategies, policies and programmes for poverty eradication, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation and mitigation;

34. *Recognizes* that the lack of adequate funding remains a significant constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources, including those from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, are used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness and in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

35. *Reaffirms* the need to develop, make use of, improve and strengthen national health information systems and research capacity with, as appropriate, the support of international cooperation, in order to measure the health of national populations on the basis of disaggregated data, including by age and sex, so that, inter alia, health inequities can be detected and the impact of policies on health equity measured;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, his substantive work on health, morbidity, mortality and development, including integrating a gender perspective into its analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant international organizations, and to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on health, morbidity, mortality and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, giving due consideration to their implications for development.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁵ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁶ See General Assembly resolutions 63/33 and 64/108.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/64/3/Rev.1).

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

⁹ See Commission on Social Determinants of Health, *Closing the Gap in a Generation: Health Equity through Action on the Social Determinants of Health: Final Report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2008).

¹⁰ E/CN.9/2010/3.

¹¹ E/CN.9/2010/4.

¹² E/CN.9/2010/5.

¹³ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹⁴ See *Report of the International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 6-12 September 1978* (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1978).

¹⁵ World Health Organization, *Fifty-third World Health Assembly, Geneva, 15-20 May 2000, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA53/2000/REC/1).

¹⁶ See General Assembly resolutions 57/309, 58/9, 58/289, 60/5, 62/244 and 64/255.

¹⁷ See World Health Organization, *Sixty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 19-24 May 2008, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA61/2008/REC/1), World Health Assembly resolution 61.21.

¹⁸ See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

¹⁹ See World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2.

²⁰ See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540 and Corr.1.

²¹ World Trade Organization, document WT/L/641.

Resolution 2011/1
Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

9. *Stresses* the need to strengthen health systems so that they deliver equitable health outcomes as a basis for a comprehensive approach to achieving Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6, underlining the need to build sustainable national health systems and strengthen national capacities through attention to, inter alia, service delivery, health systems financing, including appropriate budgetary allocations, the health workforce, health information systems, the procurement and distribution of medicines, vaccines and technologies, sexual and reproductive health care and political will in leadership and governance, and further stresses the need to promote the widest possible access to health-care services at the point of use, especially to those in vulnerable situations, through public policies that remove barriers to access to and use of health-care services;

10. *Encourages* Governments to prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive health as part of health systems strengthening to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of sexual and reproductive ill health, unintended pregnancy, complications arising from unsafe abortion, and maternal mortality and morbidity, including poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education, and gender inequality, taking into account people living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, displaced and refugee populations and irregular migrants, and paying particular attention to achieving gender equality and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, with the full involvement of men;

11. *Urges* Governments to redouble efforts to eliminate preventable maternal morbidity and mortality by ensuring that universal access to reproductive health, including family planning, is achieved by 2015; that health systems provide a continuum of antenatal and neonatal health care, including delivery assistance by skilled health workers and emergency obstetric care; that nutritional support is always available for women, and in particular during pregnancy and the breastfeeding period; and that sexual and reproductive health information and services are integrated into HIV and AIDS plans and strategies;

12. *Also urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV and AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy for fighting the HIV and AIDS pandemic and mitigating its impact on population, which could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

14. *Calls upon* Governments to significantly scale up efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, free of discrimination and with a gender perspective, and the goal of halting and reversing the spread of HIV and AIDS by 2015, in particular by integrating HIV and AIDS interventions into programmes for primary health care, sexual and reproductive health, and maternal, neonatal and child health, including by strengthening efforts to eliminate the vertical transmission of HIV from mother to child, and by preventing and treating other sexually transmitted infections, and encouraging responsible sexual behaviour,

including abstinence and fidelity, and expanded access to essential commodities, including male and female condoms and microbicides, through the adoption of measures to reduce costs and improve availability;

15. *Urges* Member States, with the appropriate technical and financial support from development partners when needed, to design and implement national cancer control plans and strategies that encompass prevention, early detection, treatment and palliation of cancers of the male and female reproductive systems, especially prostate, breast and cervical cancers, and to strengthen existing health services and health systems to increase the capacity to detect these cancers at earlier stages and allow prompt access to quality treatment;

[...]

23. *Calls upon* Governments to incorporate gender perspectives and human rights into health-sector policies, programmes and research activities, paying attention to the specific needs and priorities of women and girls, ensuring women's right to the highest attainable standards of health and their access to affordable and adequate health-care services, including sexual, reproductive and maternal health care and lifesaving obstetric care, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and recognizes that lack of economic empowerment and independence has increased women's vulnerability to a range of negative consequences, involving the risk of contracting HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other poverty-related diseases;

24. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and civil society to include in their development priorities programmes that enable men to support women's access to safe conditions for pregnancy and childbirth, contribute to family planning, prevent sexually transmitted infections and HIV and end violence against women and girls;

25. *Urges* Governments to strengthen basic infrastructure, human and technical resources and the provision of health facilities in order to improve health systems and ensure the accessibility, affordability and quality, especially in rural and remote areas, of health-care services, as well as sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, bearing in mind the commitment to halving, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a means of fighting waterborne diseases;

[...]

29. *Encourages* Governments, including through technical and financial support and cooperation, to prevent and address, as a matter of priority, deaths and complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are still the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in many developing countries, recognizing that maternal mortality and morbidity have shown very little decline in the least developed countries, that the lack of safe motherhood services is still one of the world's urgent concerns and that reducing maternal mortality and morbidity saves women's lives, protects family health, alleviates poverty and improves opportunities for future generations;

[...]

31. *Underlines* the health and rehabilitation needs of victims of terrorism, encompassing both physical and mental health;

32. *Also underlines* its commitment to developing and implementing national strategies that promote public health in programmes or actions that respond to challenges faced by all populations affected by conflict, natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, and acknowledges that inequities in access to health care can increase during times of crisis and that special efforts should be made to maintain primary health-care functions during these periods, as well as to ensure that the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable are met during the post-crisis, peacebuilding and early recovery stages;

33. *Further underlines* the need of people living in situations of armed conflict and foreign occupation for a functioning public-health system, including access to health care and services;

34. *Welcomes* the adoption by the sixty-third World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel as a guide to respond to the concerns over the lack of and imbalanced distribution of health workers within countries and throughout the world, in particular the shortage in Africa, and the retention of health personnel, in a manner that strengthens the health systems of developing countries, countries with economies in transition and small island developing States;

[...]

**Resolution 2012/1
Adolescents and youth**

[...]

10. *Calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to and the affordability of key products, such as vector control measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, environmental management and vaccines, as well as by monitoring surveillance through rapid diagnostic tests, and artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of exposure to resistant strains of falciparum malaria in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, including through additional funds and innovative mechanisms, inter alia, for the financing and scaling-up of artemisinin production and procurement, as appropriate, to meet the increased need;

11. *Welcomes* the increased funding for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventive and control tools that will target children, adolescents and youth;

[...]

23. *Urges* Governments and the international community to ensure that young people, on an equitable and universal basis, enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health by providing them with access to sustainable health and social services without discrimination, by paying special attention to nutrition, including eating disorders and obesity, prevention of non-communicable and communicable diseases, promotion of sexual and reproductive health, and mental health, and by supporting measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV and AIDS, to reduce road traffic fatalities and injuries, to prevent tobacco and illicit drug use and the harmful use of alcohol, and to encourage sports and recreation as well as the removal of all types of barriers to the ability of adolescents and youth to protect their health;

24. *Also urges* Governments to strengthen basic infrastructure, human and technical resources, and the provision of health facilities so as to improve health systems, particularly for adolescents and youth, and to ensure the accessibility, affordability and quality, especially in rural and remote areas, of health-care services, as well as sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, bearing in mind the commitment to halving, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as a means of fighting waterborne diseases;

[...]

27. *Urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality, and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and postnatal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

29. *Calls upon* Governments to pay particular attention to adolescents and youth, especially young women and adolescent girls, in significantly scaling up efforts to meet the goal of ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, free of stigma and discrimination and with a gender perspective, and to provide comprehensive information, voluntary counselling and testing to adolescents and youth living with HIV as they transition into adulthood;

30. *Also calls upon* Governments to strengthen national social and child protection systems, and care and support programmes for adolescents and youth, in particular for young women and adolescent girls affected by and vulnerable to HIV, as well as their families and caregivers, including through the provision of equal opportunities to support the development to full potential of orphans and other children affected by and living with HIV, especially through equal access to education, the creation of safe and non-discriminatory learning environments, supportive legal systems and protections, including civil registration systems, and provision of comprehensive information and support, including youth-friendly health centres, to children and their families and caregivers, especially age-appropriate HIV information to assist children living with HIV as they transition through adolescence, consistent with their evolving capacities;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

18. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons, especially in the health, social and engineering sectors, affects the development efforts of developing countries and endorses the example of good practice set by the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, whereby the international community is encouraged to support and promote the strengthening of health systems;

[...]

30. *Recognizes* that migrants and displaced persons in many parts of the world have limited access to health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and face specific threats to their reproductive health and rights, and calls upon Governments to provide services that are particularly sensitive to the needs of individual women and adolescents and responsive to their often powerless situation, with particular attention to those who are victims of sexual violence;

31. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify efforts to provide migrants with access to health and social services, including sexual and reproductive health services, information and education, and access to services for the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS and other communicable or non-communicable diseases, and for the care and support of persons living with these conditions; as well as to implement measures to prevent violence, including sexual violence, and to address the consequences by providing, inter alia, emergency contraception and safe abortion in circumstances where such services are permitted by national law;

[...]

33. *Encourages* Member States to consider identifying and reviewing any remaining HIV-related restrictions on the entry, stay and residence of migrants in order to eliminate the restrictions;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

7. *Calls upon* Governments to intensify efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support without stigma and discrimination, especially for people living with HIV, and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission towards the vision of ending HIV/AIDS epidemic;

[...]

9. *Urges* Governments to address existing gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including in such areas as respect for, and protection, promotion and fulfilment of, human rights, and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as unequal progress in achieving universal and equitable

access to health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and newborn and child health, uneven progress in health conditions and life expectancy, and the elimination of violence and discrimination without distinction of any kind;

[...]

11. *Urges* Governments, the international community and all other relevant stakeholders to give particular attention to the areas of shortfall in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including, the elimination of preventable maternal morbidity and mortality through strengthening health systems, equitable and universal access to quality, integrated and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, and by ensuring the access of adolescents and youth to full and accurate information and education on sexual and reproductive health, including evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality, and promotion, respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights, especially the human rights of women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and by addressing the persistence of discriminatory laws and the unfair and discriminatory application of laws;

12. *Also urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and postnatal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, access to reliable information and compassionate counselling for women who have unwanted pregnancies, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

CHAPTER 7

Population distribution, urbanization and internal migration

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action advocated for a more balanced spatial distribution of the population, expressing particular concern about the rapid growth of urban areas. Governments had been unable to respond to rapid urbanization with adequate management capacities and practices, which would require sustainable regional development through strategies of urban consolidation, growth of small or medium-sized urban centres and sustainable development of rural areas. The Cairo Declaration also argued for more participatory and resource-conscious planning and management of large urban agglomerations to improve the security and quality of life of all residents. The Programme of Action recognized the magnitude of forced internal displacement and called on the international community to provide protection and assistance to displaced persons and to address the causes of their plight.

The Commission on Population and Development devoted two sessions to the theme of population distribution, urbanization and internal migration, with one of them also addressing international migration. In general, the resolutions from these sessions recognized the large number of people living in urban areas and called for sustainable integrated urban development in response to urban population growth. They also recognized the situation of the rural population and their particular needs, and called on Governments to eradicate poverty in rural areas.

The resolutions of the forty-first (2008) and forty-sixth (2013) sessions of the Commission helped to push forward the agenda of the Programme of Action. For example, concrete strategies and policies were proposed to strengthen linkages between rural and urban areas, with a view to eradicating poverty in both. They also called for taking account of the impacts of population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development in the formulation of family-sensitive policies in the fields of housing, work, health, social security and education. The perspectives and needs of urban and rural populations and internal migrants affected by HIV/AIDS were recognized as well, and Governments were urged to focus on the diverse and special needs of these populations, and to promote healthy living in both rural and urban areas. Adding insights not found in the Programme of Action, the resolution of the forty-sixth (2013) session cited specific advantages of higher urban population density, including more energy-efficient transport and housing, and cheaper provision of services and infrastructure, while also identifying adverse effects, such as increase in the number of urban poor and the size of slum populations. The resolution called on Governments to harness the benefits of more densely populated urban areas while also addressing their challenges.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter IX: Population Distribution, Urbanization and Internal Migration

A. Population distribution and sustainable development

Objectives

9.2. The objectives are:

(a) To foster a more balanced spatial distribution of the population by promoting in an integrated manner the equitable and ecologically sustainable development of major sending and receiving areas, with particular emphasis on the promotion of economic, social and gender equity based on respect for human rights, especially the right to development;

(b) To reduce the role of the various push factors as they relate to migration flows.

Actions

9.3. Governments formulating population distribution policies should ensure that the objectives and goals of those policies are consistent with other development goals, policies and basic human rights. Governments, assisted by interested local, regional and intergovernmental agencies, should assess on a regular basis how the consequences of their economic and environmental policies, sectoral priorities, infrastructure investment and balance of resources among regional, central, provincial and local authorities influence population distribution and internal migration, both permanent and temporary.

9.4. In order to achieve a balanced spatial distribution of production employment and population, countries should adopt sustainable regional development strategies and strategies for the encouragement of urban consolidation, the growth of small or medium-sized urban centres and the sustainable development of rural areas, including the adoption of labour-intensive projects, training for non-farming jobs for youth and effective transport and communication systems. To create an enabling context for local development, including the provision of services, Governments should consider decentralizing their administrative systems. This also involves giving responsibility for expenditure and the right to raise revenue to regional, district and local authorities. While vast improvements to the urban infrastructure and environmental strategies are essential in many developing countries to provide a healthy environment for urban residents, similar activities should also be pursued in rural areas.

9.5. To reduce urban bias and isolated rural development, Governments should examine the feasibility of providing incentives to encourage the redistribution and relocation of industries and businesses from urban to rural areas and to encourage the establishment of new businesses, industrial units and income-generating projects in rural areas.

9.6. Governments wishing to create alternatives to out-migration from rural areas should establish the preconditions for development in rural areas, actively support access to ownership or use of land and access to water resources, especially for family units, make and encourage investments to enhance rural productivity, improve rural infrastructure and social services and facilitate the establishment of credit, production and marketing cooperatives and other grass-roots organizations that give people greater control over resources and improve their livelihoods. Particular attention is needed to ensure that these opportunities are also made available to migrants' families remaining in the areas of origin.

9.7. Governments should pursue development strategies offering tangible benefits to investors in rural areas and to rural producers. Governments should also seek to reduce restrictions on international trade in agricultural products.

9.8. Governments should strengthen their capacities to respond to the pressures caused by rapid urbanization by revising and reorienting the agencies and mechanisms for urban management as necessary and ensuring the wide participation of all population groups in planning and decision-making on local development. Particular attention should be paid to land management in order to ensure economical land use, protect fragile ecosystems and facilitate the access of the poor to land in both urban and rural areas.

9.9. Countries are urged to recognize that the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate. The term “lands” is understood to include the environment of the areas which the people concerned traditionally occupy.

9.10. Countries should increase information and training on conservation practices and foster the creation of sustainable off-farm rural employment opportunities in order to limit the further expansion of human settlements to areas with fragile ecosystems.

9.11. Population distribution policies should be consistent with such international instruments, when applicable, as the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), including article 49.

B. Population growth in large urban agglomerations

Objective

9.13. The objective is to enhance the management of urban agglomerations through more participatory and resource-conscious planning and management, review and revise the policies and mechanisms that contribute to the excessive concentration of population in large cities, and improve the security and quality of life of both rural and urban low-income residents.

Actions

9.14. Governments should increase the capacity and competence of city and municipal authorities to manage urban development, to safeguard the environment, to respond to the need of all citizens, including urban squatters, for personal safety, basic infrastructure and services, to eliminate health and social problems, including problems of drugs and criminality, and problems resulting from overcrowding and disasters, and to provide people with alternatives to living in areas prone to natural and man-made disasters.

9.15. In order to improve the plight of the urban poor, many of whom work in the informal sector of the economy, Governments are urged to promote the integration of migrants from rural areas into urban areas and to develop and improve their income-earning capability by facilitating their access to employment, credit, production, marketing opportunities, basic education, health services, vocational training and transportation, with special attention to the situation of women workers and women heads of households. Child-care centres and special protection and rehabilitation programmes for street children should be established.

9.16. To finance the needed infrastructure and services in a balanced manner, taking into account the interests of the poor segments of society, local and national government agencies should consider introducing equitable cost-recovery schemes and increasing revenues by appropriate measures.

9.17. Governments should strengthen the capacity for land management, including urban planning, at all levels in order to take into account demographic trends and encourage the search for innovative approaches to address the challenges facing cities, with special attention to the pressures and needs resulting from the growth of their populations.

9.18. Governments should promote the development and implementation of effective environmental management strategies for urban agglomerations, giving special attention to water, waste and air management, as well as to environmentally sound energy and transport systems.

C. Internally displaced persons

Objectives

9.20. The objectives are:

(a) To offer adequate protection and assistance to persons displaced within their country, particularly women, children and the elderly, who are the most vulnerable, and to find solutions to the root causes of their displacement in view of preventing it and, when appropriate, to facilitate return or resettlement;

(b) To put an end to all forms of forced migration, including “ethnic cleansing”.

Actions

9.21. Countries should address the causes of internal displacement, including environmental degradation, natural disasters, armed conflict and forced resettlement, and establish the necessary mechanisms to protect and assist displaced persons, including, where possible, compensation for damages, especially those who are not able to return to their normal place of residence in the short term. Adequate capacities for disaster preparedness should be developed. The United Nations, through dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, is encouraged to continue to review the need for protection and assistance to internally displaced persons, the root causes of internal displacement, prevention and long-term solutions, taking into account specific situations.

9.22. Measures should be taken to ensure that internally displaced persons receive basic education, employment opportunities, vocational training and basic health-care services, including reproductive health services and family planning.

9.23. In order to reverse declining environmental quality and minimize conflict over access to grazing land, the modernization of the pastoralist economic system should be pursued, with assistance provided as necessary through bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

9.24. Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations are encouraged to strengthen development assistance for internally displaced persons so that they can return to their places of origin.

9.25. Measures should be taken, at the national level with international cooperation, as appropriate, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to find lasting solutions to questions related to internally displaced persons, including their right to voluntary and safe return to their home of origin.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTIONS

Entire resolutions:

- Resolution 1999/10 – Population growth, structure and distribution
- Resolution 2008/1 – Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development
- Resolution 2013/1 – New trends in migration: demographic aspects

Resolution 1999/10[†]

Population growth, structure and distribution

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹

Recalling the recommendations of the Programme of Action relating to population growth, structure and distribution,

Recalling also that the theme for the thirty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development was population growth, structure and distribution, with special emphasis on sustained economic growth and sustainable development, including education, and noting the importance of the issues related to, *inter alia*, youth, ageing and migration, as well as the need for data collection,

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

Requests the Population Division of the Secretariat to continue its research on population growth, structure and distribution, including levels, trends, determinants, consequences and policies, while giving due attention to issues related to, *inter alia*, youth, ageing, migration and data collection, so that Governments may benefit by comparing experiences and by understanding the factors underlying changing demographic circumstances, and calls upon Governments to continue to facilitate the work of the Population Division in this regard.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ in particular chapter IX, on population distribution, urbanization and internal migration, and the key actions for further implementation of the Programme of Action,² in particular section II.D, on internal migration, population distribution and urban agglomerations,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration³ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴ as well as General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Recalling further the relevant provisions on population distribution, urbanization and internal migration and development contained, *inter alia*, in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁵ Agenda 21,⁶ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁷ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁸ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁹ the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and its Programme of Action,¹⁰ the Habitat Agenda¹¹ and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,¹² as well as the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS of 2 June 2006,¹³ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁴ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹⁵ and the Barbados Programme of Action,¹⁶

Recognizing that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that the achievement of the goals of the Programme of Action is consistent with and makes an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing also that the world population is undergoing a historic and unprecedented transformation from being mostly rural to being predominantly urban, but that major disparities in the level of urbanization remain among regions and countries, with Africa and Asia still being mostly rural and other regions being highly urbanized, and therefore that this transformation requires integrated and participatory approaches to spatial management, including through coordinated action between national Governments and local authorities, with the support of the international community,

Recognizing further the negative impact of environmental degradation, including climate change, on population distribution, internal migration, urbanization and development, as well as the challenges that rural and urban transformations carry for environmental sustainability,

Noting that the number of urban dwellers in developing countries is growing significantly and that future population growth will be concentrated primarily in the urban areas of developing countries, particularly in small and medium-sized cities,

Recognizing that natural increase, internal migration and the reclassification of rural areas as urban contribute to urban population growth,

Recognizing also that the levels of poverty are highest in rural areas, that poverty levels are increasing in the urban areas of some developing countries and that the urban poor are especially vulnerable and often have no other

option but to live in slums, which are characterized by overcrowded conditions, unsafe housing, crime and other social problems, and lack of access to improved water sources, sanitation and health services,

Recognizing further that in developing countries, there are differences among urban settings regarding access to social services,

Recalling the commitment to achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development, integrating this goal in strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, aimed at reducing maternal mortality, improving maternal health, reducing child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and eradicating poverty,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring¹⁷ and on the monitoring of population programmes,¹⁸ both of which focus on population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development, and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹⁹

Acknowledging that for developing countries that cannot generate sufficient resources, the lack of adequate funding remains the chief constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and urging the international community, including Governments of both donors and developing countries, to continue to mobilize the required resources for the full implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into consideration current needs,

Recognizing that poverty, unemployment, hunger and malnutrition are some of the major causes of migration from rural to urban areas in many developing countries,

Affirming that all States and all people should cooperate to eradicate poverty and attain sustainable development in order to decrease disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development³ and the key actions for its further implementation;⁴

2. *Calls upon* Governments, in formulating population distribution policies, to ensure that their objectives and goals are consistent with internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the eradication of poverty in both urban and rural areas, the promotion of gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and environmental sustainability;

3. *Reaffirms* the commitments to, and emphasizes the need to fully implement, the global partnership for development set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁵ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁶ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),¹¹ and to enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields;

4. *Calls upon* Governments to address the challenges and opportunities of urban growth and internal migration by taking prompt, forward-looking and sustained action to ensure that those phenomena have a positive impact on economic growth, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability and, in doing so, to enable the participation and representation of all relevant stakeholders in planning for an urban future, and calls upon the international community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard, including through building capacities to respond to these challenges and opportunities;

5. *Urges* Governments to promote development that would encourage linkages between urban and rural areas in recognition of their economic, social and environmental interdependence;

6. *Emphasizes* the need to eradicate poverty in rural areas, including through strategies that, integrating a gender perspective, are aimed at promoting interactions between cities and rural localities, particularly by generating employment for rural residents, creating opportunities to market agricultural products in urban areas and facilitating access to credit, education, vocational training and health services for rural residents and rural-urban migrants;

7. *Also emphasizes*, in the context of population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development, and bearing in mind national priorities, the importance of establishing and funding active labour market policies devoted to the promotion of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including the full participation of women in all international and national development and poverty eradication strategies, the creation of more and better jobs for women, both urban and rural, and their inclusion in social protection and social dialogue;

8. *Urges* Governments to improve the plight of the urban poor, many of whom work in the informal sector of the economy, and to promote the integration of internal migrants from rural areas into urban areas by developing and improving their income-earning capability, with special attention to women, in particular female workers and female heads of households;

9. *Calls upon* Governments to take into account the impacts of population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development in the formulation of family-sensitive policies in the field of housing, work, health, social security and education;

10. *Also calls upon* Governments to increase the capacity and competence of city and municipal authorities to manage urban development to safeguard the environment, to respond to the need of all citizens, including young people and urban squatters, for personal safety, basic infrastructure and services, to eliminate health and social problems, including problems of drugs and criminality, and problems resulting from overcrowding and disasters, and to provide people with alternatives to living in areas prone to natural and man-made disasters;

11. *Urges* Governments to promote healthy living in both rural and urban areas in all spheres of health, including sexual and reproductive health, in particular the improvement of maternal, child and adolescent health, and efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality, in the light of the challenges and opportunities presented by population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development;

12. *Calls upon* Governments to develop and implement policies aimed at ensuring that all persons, irrespective of where they live, have adequate economic and social protection during old age;

13. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development requires an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and to intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

14. *Notes* that recent increases in the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action have been primarily a result of the increased funding for HIV/AIDS activities, and expresses concern that funding for family planning is far below the suggested targets;

15. *Encourages* Governments, in formulating and implementing policies, strategies and programmes on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support and on other communicable diseases, to focus on the diverse and special needs of urban and rural populations and of migrant populations, including temporary migrants, and emphasizes the need to address the overall expansion and feminization of the HIV/AIDS pandemic;

16. *Also encourages* Governments to promote the principles and practice of sustainable urbanization in order to address environmental issues, including climate change, thereby reducing the vulnerability of the low-income sectors of society to the risks posed by environmental impacts in a rapidly urbanizing world, and invites the international donor community to support the efforts of developing countries in this regard;

17. *Urges* Governments to set up or, where they already exist, to strengthen relevant institutions and mechanisms for spatially disaggregated data collection, demographic estimates and projections by age, sex and household composition linked to environmental, economic and social issues at the national and local levels in order to inform policy formulation, regional, urban and rural planning, the planning of service provision, investment decisions or advocacy in favour of vulnerable and marginalized groups, bearing in mind the gender perspective;

18. *Stresses* the need for technical and financial support for the activities associated with the preparation and conduct of the 2010 round of population censuses, which will provide important data on urban and rural development;

19. *Acknowledges* that the United Nations regional commissions play an important role in adapting the international population and development agenda to the regional contexts, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue relying on the regional commissions for the implementation of the regional population and development agendas;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, his substantive work on population distribution, urbanization and internal migration, including integrating a gender perspective into its analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant international organizations, and to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, giving due consideration to their implications for development.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first special session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁵ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex I.

⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁷ General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹⁰ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹² General Assembly resolution S-25/2, annex.

¹³ See General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

¹⁴ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁵ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹⁶ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁷ E/CN.9/2008/3 and Corr.1.

¹⁸ E/CN.9/2008/4.

¹⁹ E/CN.9/2008/5.

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

22. *Calls upon* Governments to take into account the linkages of population dynamics, including population growth, changing age structures and spatial distribution, with economic growth and sustainable development in formulating and implementing national development policies and strategies, including those addressing climate change and the current food and financial crises;

[...]

25. *Reaffirms* strongly that population distribution policies should be consistent with such international instruments, when applicable, as the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, including article 49 thereof;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation,²

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ and the obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁷ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁸ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,⁹

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁰ and the supplementing protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,¹¹ and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,¹² and the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,¹³

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People,¹⁴

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁵ its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and recalling further the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,¹⁶

Acknowledging that the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2006 provided an opportunity to address constructively the issue of international migration and development and increased awareness of the issue, including the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the Dialogue,¹⁷

Recognizing the contribution of the Global Forum on Migration and Development to addressing the multidimensional nature of international migration and promoting coherent and comprehensive approaches,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions relevant to international migration, including those on international migration and development, and on the protection of migrants, in particular Assembly resolutions 63/225 of 19 December 2008, 65/170 of 20 December 2010, 67/172 of 20 December 2012 and 67/219 of 12 December 2012, which are relevant to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which will be held during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly and will discuss the overall theme of “Identifying concrete measures to strengthen coherence and cooperation at all levels, with a view to enhancing the benefits of international migration for migrants and countries alike and its important links to development, while reducing its negative implications”,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled “The future we want”,¹⁸

Reaffirming the resolve expressed by the Heads of States and Governments to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,¹⁹ as well as those on population and development, education and gender equality, are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that population dynamics are all important for development,

Recognizing also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the

same footing and with the same emphasis, and stresses that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing further the responsibility of States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children,

Acknowledging the important link between migration and development, and recognizing that migration brings both opportunities and challenges to countries of origin, transit and destination to migrants and to the global community,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the importance of preventing and eliminating trafficking in persons, including migrant workers, while assuring the protection of their human rights,

Recognizing also that increased national, bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation and shared responsibility are important to ensure orderly, regular and safe processes of migration and to reduce undocumented or irregular migration,

Recognizing further the importance of having a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration, and bearing in mind that migrants can contribute to the political, economic, social and cultural fabric of countries and the historical, cultural and economic ties that exist among some regions,

Recognizing that remittance flows constitute one of the important aspects of international migration and constitute a source of private capital,

Acknowledging the importance of sustainable integrated urban development in order to respond effectively to the growth of urban populations, while also recognizing that a significant portion of the world's poor live in rural areas and that rural communities play an important role in the economic development of many countries,

Aware that migration has increased in volume, scope, complexity and impact since the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that migration is an intrinsic feature of a globalizing world in which economic, social, cultural, demographic, political and environmental factors all play an important role,

Acknowledging the complexity of migratory flows and that international migration movements also occur within the same geographical regions, and in this context calling for a better understanding of migration patterns across and within regions,

Noting that greater internal migratory flows have a significant impact on the distribution and concentration of populations in cities and large urban agglomerations, and recognizing the growing numbers of urban poor who often have no other option but to live in slums,

Recognizing the need to further consider the role that environmental factors may play in migration,

Noting that international migration affects the population size and population distribution of countries as well as their composition by age and sex, and recognizing that migration flows are important considerations for development planning,

Recognizing that women and girls account for almost half of all international migrants at the global level, that women are increasingly migrating on their own or as heads of households and that while this situation can create opportunities for economic independence and empowerment, it can also lead to exploitation and vulnerability, and violence and abuse for girls, as well as for migrant women and their families, and therefore requires more attention and greater gender sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to migration,

Recognizing also the contributions of adolescents and young migrants to countries of origin, transit and destination, their particular vulnerabilities, circumstances and needs, and their potential to build social, economic and cultural bridges of cooperation and understanding across societies, and in that regard acknowledging the need to consider the socioeconomic circumstances and specific needs of young migrants, including access to education and

health services, in order that they may achieve their full potential and contribute to inclusive social and economic development,

Recognizing further that any migrant can be vulnerable depending on the conditions and circumstances of his or her migration, and that these vulnerabilities can be exacerbated depending on a variety of factors such as age, sex, ethnicity and legal status,

Recognizing that young people, including young migrants, are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection because of social and economic factors and other inequities, including stigma and discrimination, gender-based and sexual violence, gender inequality and violations, and lack of accurate information on HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and access to sexual and reproductive health, including HIV-related services,

Recalling the resolve expressed to provide protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, of whom a majority are women and children, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law,

Recognizing that all migrants have the right to a nationality to prevent statelessness, which can leave migrants particularly vulnerable to arbitrary arrest and detention, exploitation, and other abuses, and that all children, including the children of migrants, should be registered immediately after birth,

Recognizing also that in order to achieve their full potential for economic and social development, migrants need to have access to vital registration services and relevant documentation, education, vocational training, housing, productive employment, and social and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, with due regard for applicable laws and eligibility requirements,

Recalling the various General Assembly resolutions requesting the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, in particular the International Organization for Migration, to enhance their cooperation to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of migration data disaggregated, inter alia, by age and sex,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring and on the monitoring of population programmes, both focusing on new trends in migration,²⁰ and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²¹

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development³ and the key actions for its further implementation;

2. *Also reaffirms* the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,²² including in the area of migrant women;

3. *Further reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

4. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

5. *Urges* Member States to take effective measures in conformity with international law to protect migrants affected or exploited by terrorism and incitement;

6. *Also urges* Member States to take concerted actions in conformity with international law to remove the obstacles faced by migrants, including those living in situations of armed conflict or under foreign occupation;

7. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, so as to foster orderly, regular and safe processes of migration;

8. *Urges* all Member States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures and specific policies to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to

protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, sexual exploitation, violence or sexual abuse;

9. *Encourages* Member States that have not already done so to enact national legislation and take other appropriate measures to combat international smuggling of migrants, including legislative, judicial, regulatory and administrative measures, recognizing that migrant smuggling may endanger the lives of migrants or make them vulnerable to trafficking, kidnapping or other crimes and abuse by organized criminal groups, and to strengthen international cooperation to combat such crimes;

10. *Urges* Member States to safeguard and protect migrants and members of their families from illegal or violent acts, including acts of discrimination and crimes perpetrated on any basis, and to respect their physical integrity, dignity, religious beliefs and cultural values;

11. *Encourages* Member States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹⁰ as well as other relevant legal instruments related to labour standards, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of such instruments;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of, and promote equal opportunities for, internal migrants, to combat all forms of discrimination against them, to provide them with access to education, health care and social services, and to foster social integration, especially for marginalized migrants;

13. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to address and to promote conditions for cheaper, faster, more transparent and safer transfers of remittances, in a non-discriminatory fashion, in both source and recipient countries, and invites Member States as well as the private sector, international organizations, the banking community and other stakeholders, to work towards the further reduction of transfer costs of remittances;

14. *Reaffirms also* the need to encourage opportunities for development oriented investments in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such actions;

15. *Invites* Governments to encourage diasporas to contribute to the development of their countries and communities of origin, in accordance with domestic legislation, including by facilitating human capital transfer, direct investment, trade and philanthropy, and by ensuring an environment that is conducive to investments and entrepreneurship with easy access to information, networks and infrastructure;

16. *Invites* Member States to take practical measures to enhance the benefits of international migration for development by, inter alia, seeking to ensure the fair treatment of migrants with regard to their working conditions and wages, the portability of pensions and other social protections, as appropriate, and the mutual recognition of diplomas and qualifications, with due regard to eligibility criteria, and in general lowering the costs of migration and promoting circular and return migration;

17. *Calls upon* States to ensure that migration, which affects many areas of development, is integrated into national and sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes;

18. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons, especially in the health, social and engineering sectors, affects the development efforts of developing countries and endorses the example of good practice set by the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, whereby the international community is encouraged to support and promote the strengthening of health systems;

19. *Invites* Governments, when developing policies, to take into account the role that environmental factors may play in migration;

20. *Urges* Member States and the international community to give due consideration to the linkages between migration and development in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, and in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

21. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the international community, to consider population and migration trends and projections in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national, rural and urban

development strategies and policies, and to seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with demographic change, including migration;

22. *Encourages* Member States to promote sustainable and integrated rural and urban development, to strengthen urban-rural linkages and to expand participatory efforts to upgrade slums;

23. *Encourages* Governments to harness the benefits of persons moving to urban areas in pursuit of education, employment or family unity, and to seize the advantages of higher population density, notably higher energy efficiency in transport and housing, as well as cheaper provision of services and infrastructure, while at the same time working to mitigate the adverse impacts of the rapid concentration of populations in cities or metropolitan areas;

24. *Welcomes* programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into society, facilitate family reunification in accordance with the laws and specific criteria of each Member State and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages host countries to take appropriate measures aimed at the full integration of long-term, regular migrants staying in the country;

25. *Calls upon* States to protect the human rights of migrant children, especially migrant girls, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in State policies on integration, return and family reunification, including repatriation mechanisms;

26. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective into all policies and programmes on international migration in order, inter alia, to reinforce the positive effects that migration can have for the empowerment of women and the contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries, and to strengthen actions to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence, coercion, discrimination, trafficking in persons, and exploitation and abuse of women and girls;

27. *Urges* Governments to take into account the best interests of the child by adopting or strengthening measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrant girls, including unaccompanied girls, regardless of their immigration status, so as to prevent labour and economic exploitation, discrimination, sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse in the workplace, including in domestic work;

28. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the consequences of humanitarian emergencies for migrants and migration, including for longer-term development, in particular regarding the situation of international migrants affected by acute crises in destination or transit countries, and the impact of return migration, and also specifically considering the role of human mobility in disaster risk reduction strategies, disaster preparedness, national climate change adaptation programmes and sustainable urban planning;

29. *Also calls upon* Member States to increase measures to protect women migrants from violence and harassment, including sexual harassment and bullying, in both public and private spaces, and to address security and safety through awareness-raising policies and programmes;

30. *Recognizes* that migrants and displaced persons in many parts of the world have limited access to health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and face specific threats to their reproductive health and rights, and calls upon Governments to provide services that are particularly sensitive to the needs of individual women and adolescents and responsive to their often powerless situation, with particular attention to those who are victims of sexual violence;

31. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify efforts to provide migrants with access to health and social services, including sexual and reproductive health services, information and education, and access to services for the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS and other communicable or non-communicable diseases, and for the care and support of persons living with these conditions; as well as to implement measures to prevent violence, including sexual violence, and to address the consequences by providing, inter alia, emergency contraception and safe abortion in circumstances where such services are permitted by national law;

32. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to adopt and implement legislation and policies that protect all women migrant domestic workers and to include therein and improve, where necessary, relevant monitoring and inspection measures in line with applicable International Labour Organization conventions and other instruments to ensure compliance with international obligations, and to grant women migrant workers in domestic service access to gender sensitive, transparent mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers, while stressing that such

instruments should not punish women migrant domestic workers, and calls upon States to promptly investigate and punish all violations of their rights;

33. *Encourages* Member States to consider identifying and reviewing any remaining HIV-related restrictions on the entry, stay and residence of migrants in order to eliminate the restrictions;

34. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the international community and within their national strategies for the development of statistics, to prioritize the collection and publication of timely and comparable migration data, based on existing standards and guidelines, including data disaggregated by age and sex, and to build national capacity for this work;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine best practices and make recommendations for strengthening national capacities to collect, process and disseminate migration data, and for using such data for decision-making and informed public debate and dialogue, as part of his report to the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development;

36. *Encourages* Member States to take advantage of advances in methodologies and technologies for data collection and analysis and to collaborate regularly in the collection, processing, exchange and analysis of migration and other relevant data compiled through various data collection systems;

37. *Also encourages* Member States to make migration data available at the highest level of spatial disaggregation possible, in all cases respecting the privacy of individuals and taking into account legal and ethical standards, in order to improve the quality, timeliness and accessibility of data for the purpose of policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

38. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to migration and development, in particular by building partnerships among all relevant stakeholders and by ensuring coordinated action to develop national capacities, including for data collection and for the management of migration in ways that respect and protect human rights;

39. *Stresses* the need to take concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national and regional policies and cooperative strategies with the meaningful participation of migrants to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

40. *Reaffirms* the right of Governments to enforce their migration laws consistent with their international obligations;

41. *Calls upon* Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the migration, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

42. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including the Global Migration Group, within their respective mandates, to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation in the area of international migration, to adopt coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approaches and to include migration issues in their contributions to the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on migration and development and, in collaboration with the United Nations system and relevant organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on migration and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

44. *Looks forward* to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, with the aim of identifying concrete measures to harness the benefits of migration and to minimize its negative impacts, which is to be held during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, reiterates the invitation to Member States and observers to participate at the highest possible level, and calls on Member States to contribute through appropriate regional consultative processes to the High-level Dialogue;

45. *Recommends* in this regard that the Economic and Social Council transmit the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹³ General Assembly resolution 64/293.

¹⁴ See General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 65/1.

¹⁷ A/61/515.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

¹⁹ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

²⁰ E/CN.9/2013/3 and E/CN.9/2013/4.

²¹ E/CN.9/2013/5.

²² General Assembly resolutions S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

5. *Urges* Governments to develop, strengthen and implement effective strategies aimed at eradicating poverty and at promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development that address the needs of children, adolescents and youth, older persons, unemployed persons and persons with disabilities, as well as other disadvantaged and marginalized groups in both urban and rural areas;

[...]

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CHAPTER 8

International migration

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action emphasized that international migration is both affected by and affects development. It urged countries to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to encourage greater cooperation and dialogue between countries of origin and destination, in order to maximize the benefits and minimize the challenges of migration for development, and to facilitate reintegration of returning migrants. It also emphasized that countries of both origin and destination should strive to make staying in one's own country a viable choice for all people.

The Cairo consensus addressed the special situation and needs of documented and undocumented migrants and those of refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons. Respect for human rights and protection against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia were some of the principles highlighted in this chapter. For documented migrants, the Programme of Action advocated for social and economic integration and the elimination of discriminatory practices, especially those directed at women, children and older persons. It also called for a reduction in the number of undocumented migrants and for combatting human trafficking. It called further for a reduction in refugee flows by combating the root causes and taking preventive action. The Cairo consensus also urged Governments to provide effective protection and assistance to refugee populations and displaced persons, with particular attention to health, education and social services.

Since 1994, three resolutions of the Commission have focused on international migration, with one of them also addressing internal migration and urbanization. The discussion of international migration and development has advanced the goals of the Programme of Action by bringing to the fore concrete and action-oriented measures that member States could adopt to leverage migration for development and to address migration challenges. At the same time, the discourse on international migration and human rights has also advanced. For example, the resolution of the forty-sixth session (2013) called on Governments to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of their migration status.

Furthermore, recent resolutions have recognized the increasing complexity of international migration flows with regard to the age and sex distribution of migrants, their educational and occupational backgrounds, and their countries of origin and destination. Impacts on countries of origin, destination and transit vary: for example, the emigration of highly skilled migrants is a concern for developing countries. The particular situation and needs of migrant children or domestic workers, many of them girls and women, are another topic frequently mentioned in recent resolutions.

Regarding undocumented migrants, the Commission has called on member States, in keeping with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels, so as to foster orderly, regular and safe processes of migration. The effects of environmental factors, such as climate change, and humanitarian crises on migration flows have also been discussed, and the international community has been called upon to consider the role of human mobility in disaster risk reduction strategies, disaster preparedness, national climate change adaptation programmes and sustainable development planning. Since 1994, there have been significant advances in the area of migration partnerships and cooperation on the ground among member States, international organizations and civil society. Resolutions of the Commission have noted these advances and urged that there be even greater cooperation and dialogue.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter X: International Migration

A. International migration and development

Objectives

10.2. The objectives are:

- (a) To address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty;
- (b) To encourage more cooperation and dialogue between countries of origin and countries of destination in order to maximize the benefits of migration to those concerned and increase the likelihood that migration has positive consequences for the development of both sending and receiving countries;
- (c) To facilitate the reintegration process of returning migrants.

Actions

10.3. Governments of countries of origin and of countries of destination should seek to make the option of remaining in one's country viable for all people. To that end, efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development, ensuring a better economic balance between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, should be strengthened. It is also necessary to increase efforts to defuse international and internal conflicts before they escalate; to ensure that the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, and indigenous people are respected; and to respect the rule of law, promote good governance, strengthen democracy and promote human rights. Furthermore, greater support should be provided for the attainment of national and household food security, for education, nutrition, health and population-related programmes and to ensure effective environmental protection. Such efforts may require national and international financial assistance, reassessment of commercial and tariff relations, increased access to world markets and stepped-up efforts on the part of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to create a domestic framework for sustainable economic growth with an emphasis on job creation. The economic situation in those countries is likely to improve only gradually and, therefore, migration flows from those countries are likely to decline only in the long term; in the interim, the acute problems currently observed will cause migration flows to continue for the short-to-medium term, and Governments are accordingly urged to adopt transparent international migration policies and programmes to manage those flows.

10.4. Governments of countries of origin wishing to foster the inflow of remittances and their productive use for development should adopt sound exchange rate, monetary and economic policies, facilitate the provision of banking facilities that enable the safe and timely transfer of migrants' funds, and promote the conditions necessary to increase domestic savings and channel them into productive investment.

10.5. Governments of countries of destination are invited to consider the use of certain forms of temporary migration, such as short-term and project-related migration, as a means of improving the skills of nationals of countries of origin, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition. To that end, they should consider, as appropriate, entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements. Appropriate steps should be taken to safeguard the wages and working conditions of both migrant and native workers in the affected sectors. Governments of countries of origin are urged to facilitate the return of migrants and their reintegration into their home communities, and to devise ways of using their skills. Governments of countries of origin should consider collaborating with countries of destination and engaging the support of appropriate international organizations in promoting the return on a voluntary basis of qualified migrants who can play a crucial role in the transfer of knowledge, skills and technology. Countries of destination are encouraged to facilitate return migration by adopting flexible policies, such as the transferability of pensions and other work benefits.

10.6. Governments of countries affected by international migration are invited to cooperate, with a view to integrating the issue into their political and economic agendas and engaging in technical cooperation to aid developing countries and countries with economies in transition in addressing the impact of international migration. Governments are urged to exchange information regarding their international migration policies and the regulations

governing the admission and stay of migrants in their territories. States that have not already done so are invited to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

10.7. Governments are encouraged to consider requests for migration from countries whose existence, according to available scientific evidence, is imminently threatened by global warming and climate change.

10.8. In cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations and research institutions, Governments should support the gathering of data on flows and stocks of international migrants and on factors causing migration, as well as the monitoring of international migration. The identification of strategies to ensure that migration contributes to development and international relations should also be supported. The role of international organizations with mandates in the area of migration should be strengthened so that they can deliver adequate technical support to developing countries, advise in the management of international migration flows and promote intergovernmental cooperation through, inter alia, bilateral and multilateral negotiations, as appropriate.

B. Documented migrants

Objectives

10.10. The objectives are:

- (a) To ensure the social and economic integration of documented migrants, especially of those who have acquired the right to long-term residence in the country of destination, and their equal treatment before the law;
- (b) To eliminate discriminatory practices against documented migrants, especially women, children and the elderly;
- (c) To ensure protection against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia;
- (d) To promote the welfare of documented migrants and members of their families;
- (e) To ensure the respect of the cultural and religious values, beliefs and practices of documented migrants, in so far as they accord with national legislation and universally recognized human rights;
- (f) To take into account the special needs and circumstances of temporary migrants.

Actions

10.11. Governments of receiving countries are urged to consider extending to documented migrants who meet appropriate length-of-stay requirements, and to members of their families whose stay in the receiving country is regular, treatment equal to that accorded their own nationals with regard to the enjoyment of basic human rights, including equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of religious practices, working conditions, social security, participation in trade unions, access to health, education, cultural and other social services, as well as equal access to the judicial system and equal treatment before the law. Governments of receiving countries are further urged to take appropriate steps to avoid all forms of discrimination against migrants, including eliminating discriminatory practices concerning their nationality and the nationality of their children, and to protect their rights and safety. Women and children who migrate as family members should be protected from abuse or denial of their human rights by their sponsors, and Governments are asked to consider extending their stay should the family relationship dissolve, within the limits of national legislation.

10.12. In order to promote the integration of documented migrants having the right to long-term residence, Governments of receiving countries are urged to consider giving them civil and political rights and responsibilities, as appropriate, and facilitating their naturalization. Special efforts should be made to enhance the integration of the children of long-term migrants by providing them with educational and training opportunities equal to those of nationals, allowing them to exercise an economic activity, and facilitating the naturalization of those who have been raised in the receiving country. Consistent with article 10 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and all other relevant universally recognized human rights instruments, all Governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its integration into their national legislation in order to ensure the protection of the unity of the families of documented migrants. Governments of receiving countries must ensure the protection of migrants and their families, giving priority to programmes and strategies that

combat religious intolerance, racism, ethnocentrism, xenophobia and gender discrimination and that generate the necessary public sensitivity in that regard.

10.13. Governments of countries of destination should respect the basic human rights of documented migrants as those Governments assert their right to regulate access to their territory and adopt policies that respond to and shape immigration flows. With regard to the admission of migrants, Governments should avoid discriminating on the basis of race, religion, sex and disability, while taking into account health and other considerations relevant under national immigration regulations, particularly considering the special needs of the elderly and children. Governments are urged to promote, through family reunion, the normalization of the family life of legal migrants who have the right to long-term residence.

10.14. Governments should consider providing assistance and cooperation for programmes that would address the adverse social and economic consequences of forced migration.

C. Undocumented migrants

Objectives

10.16. The objectives are:

- (a) To address the root causes of undocumented migration;
- (b) To reduce substantially the number of undocumented migrants, while ensuring that those in need of international protection receive it; to prevent the exploitation of undocumented migrants and to ensure that their basic human rights are protected;
- (c) To prevent all international trafficking in migrants, especially for the purposes of prostitution;
- (d) To ensure protection against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia.

Actions

10.17. Governments of countries of origin and countries of destination are urged to cooperate in reducing the causes of undocumented migration, safeguarding the basic human rights of undocumented migrants including the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution, and preventing their exploitation. Governments should identify the causes of undocumented migration and its economic, social and demographic impact as well as its implications for the formulation of social, economic and international migration policies.

10.18. Governments of both receiving countries and countries of origin should adopt effective sanctions against those who organize undocumented migration, exploit undocumented migrants or engage in trafficking in undocumented migrants, especially those who engage in any form of international traffic in women, youth and children. Governments of countries of origin, where the activities of agents or other intermediaries in the migration process are legal, should regulate such activities in order to prevent abuses, especially exploitation, prostitution and coercive adoption.

10.19. Governments, with the assistance of appropriate international organizations, should deter undocumented migration by making potential migrants aware of the legal conditions for entry, stay and employment in host countries through information activities in the countries of origin.

10.20. Governments of countries of origin of undocumented migrants and persons whose asylum claims have been rejected have the responsibility to accept the return and reintegration of those persons, and should not penalize such persons on their return. In addition, Governments of countries of origin and countries of destination should try to find satisfactory solutions to the problems caused by undocumented migration through bilateral or multilateral negotiations on, inter alia, readmission agreements that protect the basic human rights of the persons involved in accordance with relevant international instruments.

D. Refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons**Objectives**

10.22. The objectives are:

- (a) To reduce pressures leading to refugee movements and displacement by combating their root causes at all levels and undertaking related preventive action;
- (b) To find and implement durable solutions to the plight of refugees and displaced persons;
- (c) To ensure effective protection of and assistance to refugee populations, with particular attention to the needs and physical security of refugee women and refugee children;
- (d) To prevent the erosion of the institution of asylum;
- (e) To provide adequate health, education and social services for refugees and displaced persons;
- (f) To integrate refugee and returnee assistance and rehabilitation programmes into development planning, with due attention to gender equity.

Actions

10.23. Governments are urged to address the root causes of movements of refugees and displaced persons by taking appropriate measures, particularly with respect to conflict resolution; the promotion of peace and reconciliation; respect for human rights, including those of persons belonging to minorities; respect for independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of States. Moreover, factors that contribute to forced displacements need to be addressed through initiatives related to the alleviation of poverty, democratization, good governance and the prevention of environmental degradation. Governments and all other entities should respect and safeguard the right of people to remain in safety in their homes and should refrain from policies or practices that force people to flee.

10.24. Governments are urged to strengthen their support for international protection and assistance activities on behalf of refugees and, as appropriate, displaced persons and to promote the search for durable solutions to their plight. In doing so, Governments are encouraged to enhance regional and international mechanisms that promote appropriate shared responsibility for the protection and assistance needs of refugees. All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the physical protection of refugees - in particular, that of refugee women and refugee children — especially against exploitation, abuse and all forms of violence.

10.25. Adequate international support should be extended to countries of asylum to meet the basic needs of refugees and to assist in the search for durable solutions. Refugee populations should be assisted in achieving self-sufficiency. Refugees, particularly refugee women, should be involved in the planning of refugee assistance activities and in their implementation. In planning and implementing refugee assistance activities, special attention should be given to the specific needs of refugee women and refugee children. Refugees should be provided with access to adequate accommodation, education, health services, including family planning, and other necessary social services. Refugees are invited to respect the laws and regulations of their countries of asylum.

10.26. Governments should create conditions that would allow for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity. Rehabilitation assistance to repatriating refugees should, where possible, be linked to long-term reconstruction and development plans. The international community should provide assistance for refugee repatriation and rehabilitation programmes and for the removal of land mines and other unexploded devices that constitute a serious threat to the safety of returnees and the local population.

10.27. Governments are urged to abide by international law concerning refugees. States that have not already done so are invited to consider acceding to the international instruments concerning refugees — in particular, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. Governments are furthermore urged to respect the principle of non-refoulement (i.e., the principle of no forcible return of persons to places where their lives or freedom would be threatened because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion). Governments should ensure that asylum-seekers in the Government's territory have access to a fair hearing and should facilitate the expeditious processing of asylum requests, ensuring that guidelines and procedures for the determination of refugee status are sensitive to the particular situation of women.

10.28. In cases of sudden and massive arrivals of refugees and displaced persons in need of international protection, Governments of receiving countries should consider according to them at least temporary protection and treatment in accordance with internationally recognized standards and with national law, practices and regulations, until a solution to their plight can be found. Persons in need of protection should be encouraged to stay in safe areas and, to the extent possible and as appropriate, near their countries of origin. Governments should strengthen protection mechanisms and provide aid to assist the population in such areas. The principles of collective cooperation and international solidarity should be followed in assisting host countries, upon their request.

10.29. The problems of refugees and displaced persons arising from forced migration, including their right to repatriation, should be settled in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, other international instruments and relevant United Nations resolutions.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTIONS

Entire resolutions:

- Resolution 1997/2 – International migration and development
- Resolution 2006/2 – International migration and development
- Resolution 2013/1 – New trends in migration: demographic aspects

Resolution 1997/2[†]

International migration and development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995 and 51/176 of 16 December 1996,

Recalling also the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in particular chapter X on international migration,¹

Recalling further the relevant provisions contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development² and the Programme of Action³ of the World Summit for Social Development and in the Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,⁴

Having considered the concise report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, 1997: international migration and development,⁵

Taking note of the activities of the Working Group on International Migration of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Task Force on Basic Social Services for All, as presented in the report of the Task Force,⁶

1. *Urges* both the Statistics Division and the Population Division of the Secretariat, along with the regional commissions, other relevant United Nations and intergovernmental organizations and Governments providing technical assistance in statistics, to collaborate in the dissemination of the new set of recommendations on statistics of international migration⁷ and to provide, at the request of Governments, technical assistance in implementing these recommendations;

2. *Calls upon* the Working Group on International Migration of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Task Force on Basic Social Services for All to ensure that international migration remains a topic of concentration in its follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development, *inter alia*, by compiling a comprehensive list of issues related to international migration and development and identifying the intergovernmental mechanisms available to address them, to be submitted to the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-first session;

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

3. *Calls upon* all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and other intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to collaborate and coordinate their efforts, making full use of the expertise of existing organizations, in examining international migration and development;

4. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to promote and expand the exchange of information and experiences regarding international migration and development in appropriate bilateral, multilateral, regional and interregional forums.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (A/CONF.177/20 and Add.1), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵ E/CN.9/1997/2.

⁶ E/CN.9/1997/4.

⁷ PROV/ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/58/Rev.1.

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

[...]

6. *Urges* Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to maximize the benefit of migration for those concerned;

[...]

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo,¹ in particular chapter X on international migration, and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,² in particular section II.C on international migration,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that the achievement of the goals of the Programme of Action is consistent with and makes an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the relevant provisions on international migration contained, inter alia, in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development,³ the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,⁴ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action⁵ and their periodic reviews, and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on 8 September 2001,⁶

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome of 16 September 2005,⁷

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions relevant to international migration and development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 58/208 of 23 December 2003, 59/241 of 22 December 2004 and 60/227 of 23 December 2005, which are relevant to the setting up and organizing of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development which will be held during the sixty-first session of the Assembly and which will discuss the overall theme of the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize the development benefits and minimize the negative impacts,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed by the Heads of State and Government⁸ to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁰ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹¹ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹²

Recalling also the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹³ which entered into force in July 2003,

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the supplementing protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,¹⁴

Acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination and recognizing that migration brings benefits as well as challenges to the global community,

Bearing in mind that policies and initiatives on the issue of migration, including those that refer to the orderly management of migration, should promote holistic approaches that take into account the causes and consequences of the phenomenon, as well as the full respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

Recognizing that remittance flows constitute one of the important aspects of international migration,

Noting that the proportion of women and girls among international migrants amounted to nearly 50 per cent in 2005 and deeply concerned about the risks that women and girls, including women migrant workers, are exposed to in the context of migration, such as gender-based discrimination, multiple aggravated forms of discrimination, violence, including sexual violence, migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, commercial sexual exploitation and economic exploitation, sexual abuse and other forms of abuse,

Recognizing that the increasing feminization of international migration requires greater gender sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to the subject of international migration,

Recognizing also the impact of migration on the effectiveness of public services, and the need to address, as appropriate, the shortages of workers, including health and education workers, giving appropriate attention to enhancing the capacity of developing countries in this regard,

Noting the efforts of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes, and international and intergovernmental organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, in respect of convening events at the national, regional and international levels with a view to advancing the dialogue on the issue of international migration and development,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring¹⁵ and on the monitoring of population programmes,¹⁶ both focusing on international migration and development, and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹⁷

Taking note also of the report of the Global Commission on International Migration entitled “Migration in an interconnected world: new directions for action”,¹⁸ including its contribution to the debate on international migration and development, and taking note further of the report as an input for consideration at the High-level Dialogue,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Acknowledges* the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development in countries of origin and destination;
3. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to consider the multidimensional aspects of international migration and development in order to identify appropriate ways and means of maximizing the development benefits and minimizing the negative impacts;
4. *Requests* States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of their immigration status, especially those of women and children, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁹ and the international instruments to which they are party;
5. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of Governments to safeguard and protect the rights of migrants against illegal or violent acts, in particular acts of racial discrimination and crimes perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivation by individuals or groups, and urges them to reinforce measures in this regard;
6. *Recognizes* that trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants continue to pose a serious challenge to humanity and require a concerted international response, and to that end urges all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, or sexual or commercial exploitation, violence or sexual abuse;
7. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration so as to foster a secure, regular and orderly process of migration;
8. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to enact domestic legislation and to take further effective measures to combat and prosecute international trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants;
9. *Reaffirms* the right of Governments to enforce their migration laws, consistent with their international obligations;
10. *Invites* Governments, with the assistance of the international community, where appropriate, to seek to make the option of remaining in one's own country viable for all people, in particular through efforts to achieve sustainable development, leading to a better economic balance between developed and developing countries;
11. *Calls upon* States to facilitate family reunification in an expeditious and effective manner, with due regard for applicable laws, as such reunification has a positive effect on the integration of migrants;
12. *Recognizes* the importance of public awareness of opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration;
13. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective in all policies and programmes on international migration in order to, inter alia, reinforce the positive contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries as well as to strengthen protection of women migrants from all forms of violence, discrimination, trafficking, exploitation and abuse, by promoting their rights and welfare, while recognizing in this regard the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the bilateral, regional, interregional and international levels;
14. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education impacts the development efforts of developing countries;
15. *Acknowledges* the need to analyse the impact of certain forms of temporary migration and return migration;
16. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to address and to promote conditions for cheaper, faster and safer transfers of remittances in both source and recipient countries and, as appropriate, to encourage opportunities for development-oriented investment in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such action;
17. *Invites* the countries of origin and destination, in accordance with domestic legislation, to undertake appropriate measures to facilitate the contribution of migrants and migrant communities to the development of their countries of origin;

18. *Recalls* the commitments contained in the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS¹⁹ to develop and begin to implement national, regional and international strategies that would facilitate access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers, including the provision of information on health and social services;²⁰

19. *Invites* Governments to set up or, where they already exist and where necessary, to strengthen relevant institutions and mechanisms for, inter alia, data collection, analysis, the subsequent elaboration of policies, programmes and projects, and their monitoring and evaluation, including by improving skills and increasing resources, with a view to their providing timely, reliable and disaggregated information, including, inter alia, sex- and age-specific information, on international migration flows in countries of origin, transit and destination and their effects on development, and in this regard invites the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries;

20. *Invites* relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation on methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants;

21. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, particularly by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration;

22. *Invites* Governments, where appropriate, to consider the linkages between international migration and development in policy formulation by, inter alia, promoting, through a comprehensive approach at the national level, collaboration and coordination among the governmental authorities in charge of international migration, and those focusing on development or development cooperation, and other relevant policy areas;

23. *Recognizes* the need to take concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

24. *Urges* the relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations working on international migration, including the International Organization for Migration, to enhance within their respective mandates the coordination of their activities, and to strengthen cooperation and collaboration;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on international migration and development and, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, funds and programmes, to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on international migration and development set out in the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits;

26. *Looks forward* to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to be held during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

27. *Recommends* in this regard that the Economic and Social Council transmit the report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session to the High-level Dialogue.

¹⁹ See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

²⁰ See General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 2 July 1999, annex, and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-21/5/Rev.1)* and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁵ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁶ See A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁸ See the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as contained in General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, and the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

⁹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

¹³ General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes I to III.

¹⁵ E/CN.9/2006/3.

¹⁶ E/CN.9/2006/4.

¹⁷ E/CN.9/2006/5.

¹⁸ Geneva, Global Commission on International Migration, October 2005.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 50.

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

23. *Encourages* Member States, assisted, as appropriate, by the offices, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other international organizations, to explore ways to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the negative impact of the current economic and financial crisis on the international migration process and on the migrants themselves in order to reinforce efforts to maximize the benefits of international migration for development, especially in regard to poverty eradication and the improvement of education and health, recognizing that migratory patterns should not unduly benefit particular origin, transit or destination countries, and therefore urges that due recognition be given to the need for concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

30. *Calls upon* Governments and the international community to develop health workforce strategies and to continue the ongoing work of the World Health Organization on a code of practice on international recruitment of health personnel with a view to its finalization, and to conduct a review of training, recruitment and retention policies in order to provide incentives for health workers to stay in underserved, remote and rural areas, taking into account the challenges facing developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel, improve the conditions of work and increase the number of health workers to ensure the attainment of the health-related Millennium Development Goals, in particular by training more skilled birth attendants and midwives in low-income countries;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

10. *Encourages* Governments to prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive health as part of health systems strengthening to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of sexual and reproductive ill health, unintended pregnancy,

complications arising from unsafe abortion, and maternal mortality and morbidity, including poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate healthcare services, information and education, and gender inequality, taking into account people living in the most vulnerable situations, including persons with disabilities, displaced and refugee populations and irregular migrants, and paying particular attention to achieving gender equality and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, with the full involvement of men;

[...]

Resolution 2012/1 **Adolescents and youth**

[...]

6. *Urges* Member States to promote equal opportunities for all, to combat all forms of discrimination against young people, including that based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status, and to foster social integration for marginalized groups, such as young persons with disabilities, young migrants and indigenous youth, on an equal basis with others;

[...]

15. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially young people, regardless of their migration status, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue, and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, especially young people, and to address the root causes of youth migration, while avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1 **New trends in migration: demographic aspects**

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation,²

Recalling also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ and the obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁷ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁸ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,⁹

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹⁰ and the supplementing protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,¹¹ and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,¹² and the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,¹³

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People,¹⁴

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁵ its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals, and recalling further the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,¹⁶

Acknowledging that the first High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2006 provided an opportunity to address constructively the issue of international migration and development and

increased awareness of the issue, including the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the Dialogue,¹⁷

Recognizing the contribution of the Global Forum on Migration and Development to addressing the multidimensional nature of international migration and promoting coherent and comprehensive approaches,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions relevant to international migration, including those on international migration and development, and on the protection of migrants, in particular Assembly resolutions 63/225 of 19 December 2008, 65/170 of 20 December 2010, 67/172 of 20 December 2012 and 67/219 of 12 December 2012, which are relevant to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which will be held during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly and will discuss the overall theme of “Identifying concrete measures to strengthen coherence and cooperation at all levels, with a view to enhancing the benefits of international migration for migrants and countries alike and its important links to development, while reducing its negative implications”,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled “The future we want”,¹⁸

Reaffirming the resolve expressed by the Heads of States and Governments to take measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,¹⁹ as well as those on population and development, education and gender equality, are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that population dynamics are all important for development,

Recognizing also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and stresses that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing further the responsibility of States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children,

Acknowledging the important link between migration and development, and recognizing that migration brings both opportunities and challenges to countries of origin, transit and destination to migrants and to the global community,

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the importance of preventing and eliminating trafficking in persons, including migrant workers, while assuring the protection of their human rights,

Recognizing also that increased national, bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation and shared responsibility are important to ensure orderly, regular and safe processes of migration and to reduce undocumented or irregular migration,

Recognizing further the importance of having a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration, and bearing in mind that migrants can contribute to the political, economic, social and cultural fabric of countries and the historical, cultural and economic ties that exist among some regions,

Recognizing that remittance flows constitute one of the important aspects of international migration and constitute a source of private capital,

Acknowledging the importance of sustainable integrated urban development in order to respond effectively to the growth of urban populations, while also recognizing that a significant portion of the world’s poor live in rural areas and that rural communities play an important role in the economic development of many countries,

Chapter 8: International migration

Aware that migration has increased in volume, scope, complexity and impact since the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that migration is an intrinsic feature of a globalizing world in which economic, social, cultural, demographic, political and environmental factors all play an important role,

Acknowledging the complexity of migratory flows and that international migration movements also occur within the same geographical regions, and in this context calling for a better understanding of migration patterns across and within regions,

Noting that greater internal migratory flows have a significant impact on the distribution and concentration of populations in cities and large urban agglomerations, and recognizing the growing numbers of urban poor who often have no other option but to live in slums,

Recognizing the need to further consider the role that environmental factors may play in migration,

Noting that international migration affects the population size and population distribution of countries as well as their composition by age and sex, and recognizing that migration flows are important considerations for development planning,

Recognizing that women and girls account for almost half of all international migrants at the global level, that women are increasingly migrating on their own or as heads of households and that while this situation can create opportunities for economic independence and empowerment, it can also lead to exploitation and vulnerability, and violence and abuse for girls, as well as for migrant women and their families, and therefore requires more attention and greater gender sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to migration,

Recognizing also the contributions of adolescents and young migrants to countries of origin, transit and destination, their particular vulnerabilities, circumstances and needs, and their potential to build social, economic and cultural bridges of cooperation and understanding across societies, and in that regard acknowledging the need to consider the socioeconomic circumstances and specific needs of young migrants, including access to education and health services, in order that they may achieve their full potential and contribute to inclusive social and economic development,

Recognizing further that any migrant can be vulnerable depending on the conditions and circumstances of his or her migration, and that these vulnerabilities can be exacerbated depending on a variety of factors such as age, sex, ethnicity and legal status,

Recognizing that young people, including young migrants, are particularly vulnerable to HIV infection because of social and economic factors and other inequities, including stigma and discrimination, gender-based and sexual violence, gender inequality and violations, and lack of accurate information on HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, and access to sexual and reproductive health, including HIV-related services,

Recalling the resolve expressed to provide protection and assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, of whom a majority are women and children, in accordance with international law, including international humanitarian law,

Recognizing that all migrants have the right to a nationality to prevent statelessness, which can leave migrants particularly vulnerable to arbitrary arrest and detention, exploitation, and other abuses, and that all children, including the children of migrants, should be registered immediately after birth,

Recognizing also that in order to achieve their full potential for economic and social development, migrants need to have access to vital registration services and relevant documentation, education, vocational training, housing, productive employment, and social and health services, including sexual and reproductive health services, with due regard for applicable laws and eligibility requirements,

Recalling the various General Assembly resolutions requesting the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, in particular the International Organization for Migration, to enhance their cooperation to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of migration data disaggregated, inter alia, by age and sex,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring and on the monitoring of population programmes, both focusing on new trends in migration,²⁰ and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²¹

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation²;
2. *Also reaffirms* the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,²² including in the area of migrant women;
3. *Further reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;
4. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;
5. *Urges* Member States to take effective measures in conformity with international law to protect migrants affected or exploited by terrorism and incitement;
6. *Also urges* Member States to take concerted actions in conformity with international law to remove the obstacles faced by migrants, including those living in situations of armed conflict or under foreign occupation;
7. *Requests* all Member States, in accordance with their relevant international obligations and commitments, to promote cooperation at all levels in addressing the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, so as to foster orderly, regular and safe processes of migration;
8. *Urges* all Member States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures and specific policies to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims, in particular women and children subjected to forced labour, sexual exploitation, violence or sexual abuse;
9. *Encourages* Member States that have not already done so to enact national legislation and take other appropriate measures to combat international smuggling of migrants, including legislative, judicial, regulatory and administrative measures, recognizing that migrant smuggling may endanger the lives of migrants or make them vulnerable to trafficking, kidnapping or other crimes and abuse by organized criminal groups, and to strengthen international cooperation to combat such crimes;
10. *Urges* Member States to safeguard and protect migrants and members of their families from illegal or violent acts, including acts of discrimination and crimes perpetrated on any basis, and to respect their physical integrity, dignity, religious beliefs and cultural values;
11. *Encourages* Member States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,⁹ as well as other relevant legal instruments related to labour standards, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of such instruments;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of, and promote equal opportunities for, internal migrants, to combat all forms of discrimination against them, to provide them with access to education, health care and social services, and to foster social integration, especially for marginalized migrants;
13. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to address and to promote conditions for cheaper, faster, more transparent and safer transfers of remittances, in a non-discriminatory fashion, in both source and recipient countries, and invites Member States as well as the private sector, international organizations, the banking community and other stakeholders, to work towards the further reduction of transfer costs of remittances;
14. *Reaffirms also* the need to encourage opportunities for development oriented investments in recipient countries by beneficiaries that are willing and able to undertake such actions;
15. *Invites* Governments to encourage diasporas to contribute to the development of their countries and communities of origin, in accordance with domestic legislation, including by facilitating human capital transfer,

direct investment, trade and philanthropy, and by ensuring an environment that is conducive to investments and entrepreneurship with easy access to information, networks and infrastructure;

16. *Invites* Member States to take practical measures to enhance the benefits of international migration for development by, inter alia, seeking to ensure the fair treatment of migrants with regard to their working conditions and wages, the portability of pensions and other social protections, as appropriate, and the mutual recognition of diplomas and qualifications, with due regard to eligibility criteria, and in general lowering the costs of migration and promoting circular and return migration;

17. *Calls upon* States to ensure that migration, which affects many areas of development, is integrated into national and sectoral development policies, strategies and programmes;

18. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons, especially in the health, social and engineering sectors, affects the development efforts of developing countries and endorses the example of good practice set by the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, whereby the international community is encouraged to support and promote the strengthening of health systems;

19. *Invites* Governments, when developing policies, to take into account the role that environmental factors may play in migration;

20. *Urges* Member States and the international community to give due consideration to the linkages between migration and development in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, and in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

21. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the international community, to consider population and migration trends and projections in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national, rural and urban development strategies and policies, and to seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with demographic change, including migration;

22. *Encourages* Member States to promote sustainable and integrated rural and urban development, to strengthen urban-rural linkages and to expand participatory efforts to upgrade slums;

23. *Encourages* Governments to harness the benefits of persons moving to urban areas in pursuit of education, employment or family unity, and to seize the advantages of higher population density, notably higher energy efficiency in transport and housing, as well as cheaper provision of services and infrastructure, while at the same time working to mitigate the adverse impacts of the rapid concentration of populations in cities or metropolitan areas;

24. *Welcomes* programmes that allow migrants to integrate fully into society, facilitate family reunification in accordance with the laws and specific criteria of each Member State and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages host countries to take appropriate measures aimed at the full integration of long-term, regular migrants staying in the country;

25. *Calls upon* States to protect the human rights of migrant children, especially migrant girls, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in State policies on integration, return and family reunification, including repatriation mechanisms;

26. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to incorporate a gender perspective into all policies and programmes on international migration in order, inter alia, to reinforce the positive effects that migration can have for the empowerment of women and the contributions that migrant women can make to the economic, social and human development of their countries of origin and their host countries, and to strengthen actions to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence, coercion, discrimination, trafficking in persons, and exploitation and abuse of women and girls;

27. *Urges* Governments to take into account the best interests of the child by adopting or strengthening measures to promote and protect the human rights of migrant girls, including unaccompanied girls, regardless of their immigration status, so as to prevent labour and economic exploitation, discrimination, sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse in the workplace, including in domestic work;

28. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the consequences of humanitarian emergencies for migrants and migration, including for longer-term development, in particular regarding the situation of international migrants affected by acute crises in destination or transit countries, and the impact of return migration, and also specifically considering the role of human mobility in disaster risk reduction strategies, disaster preparedness, national climate change adaptation programmes and sustainable urban planning;

29. *Also calls upon* Member States to increase measures to protect women migrants from violence and harassment, including sexual harassment and bullying, in both public and private spaces, and to address security and safety through awareness-raising policies and programmes;

30. *Recognizes* that migrants and displaced persons in many parts of the world have limited access to health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and face specific threats to their reproductive health and rights, and calls upon Governments to provide services that are particularly sensitive to the needs of individual women and adolescents and responsive to their often powerless situation, with particular attention to those who are victims of sexual violence;

31. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify efforts to provide migrants with access to health and social services, including sexual and reproductive health services, information and education, and access to services for the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS and other communicable or non-communicable diseases, and for the care and support of persons living with these conditions; as well as to implement measures to prevent violence, including sexual violence, and to address the consequences by providing, inter alia, emergency contraception and safe abortion in circumstances where such services are permitted by national law;

32. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to adopt and implement legislation and policies that protect all women migrant domestic workers and to include therein and improve, where necessary, relevant monitoring and inspection measures in line with applicable International Labour Organization conventions and other instruments to ensure compliance with international obligations, and to grant women migrant workers in domestic service access to gender sensitive, transparent mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers, while stressing that such instruments should not punish women migrant domestic workers, and calls upon States to promptly investigate and punish all violations of their rights;

33. *Encourages* Member States to consider identifying and reviewing any remaining HIV-related restrictions on the entry, stay and residence of migrants in order to eliminate the restrictions;

34. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the international community and within their national strategies for the development of statistics, to prioritize the collection and publication of timely and comparable migration data, based on existing standards and guidelines, including data disaggregated by age and sex, and to build national capacity for this work;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine best practices and make recommendations for strengthening national capacities to collect, process and disseminate migration data, and for using such data for decision-making and informed public debate and dialogue, as part of his report to the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development;

36. *Encourages* Member States to take advantage of advances in methodologies and technologies for data collection and analysis and to collaborate regularly in the collection, processing, exchange and analysis of migration and other relevant data compiled through various data collection systems;

37. *Also encourages* Member States to make migration data available at the highest level of spatial disaggregation possible, in all cases respecting the privacy of individuals and taking into account legal and ethical standards, in order to improve the quality, timeliness and accessibility of data for the purpose of policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

38. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to migration and development, in particular by building partnerships among all relevant stakeholders and by ensuring coordinated action to develop national capacities, including for data collection and for the management of migration in ways that respect and protect human rights;

39. *Stresses* the need to take concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and

implement national and regional policies and cooperative strategies with the meaningful participation of migrants to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

40. *Reaffirms* the right of Governments to enforce their migration laws consistent with their international obligations;

41. *Calls upon* Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the migration, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

42. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including the Global Migration Group, within their respective mandates, to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation in the area of international migration, to adopt coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approaches and to include migration issues in their contributions to the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on migration and development and, in collaboration with the United Nations system and relevant organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on migration and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

44. *Looks forward* to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, with the aim of identifying concrete measures to harness the benefits of migration and to minimize its negative impacts, which is to be held during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, reiterates the invitation to Member States and observers to participate at the highest possible level, and calls on Member States to contribute through appropriate regional consultative processes to the High-level Dialogue;

45. *Recommends* in this regard that the Economic and Social Council transmit the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session to the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

¹³ General Assembly resolution 64/293.

¹⁴ See General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 65/1.

¹⁷ A/61/515.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

¹⁹ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

²⁰ E/CN.9/2013/3 and E/CN.9/2013/4.

²¹ E/CN.9/2013/5.

²² General Assembly resolutions S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

6. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

[...]

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CHAPTER 9

Population, development and education

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action emphasized the importance of achieving universal access to quality education, in particular primary and technical education and job training, both for combating illiteracy and for eliminating gender disparities. It also called on Governments to introduce into school curricula the subjects of population and sustainable development, health including reproductive health, and gender equity. In meeting population and development objectives, Governments were asked to focus on education and other voluntary measures rather than incentives and disincentives, and all members of society were urged to appreciate the significance and relevance of population-related issues. Key objectives were to encourage attitudes in favour of responsible behaviour in population and development, and to ensure political commitment to population and development issues by national Governments.

Although only one resolution dealt explicitly with the subject of population, development and education, numerous other resolutions addressed it in the context of the Commission's thematic sessions. In general, the Commission has re-emphasized the right to quality education for all with a focus on providing equal opportunities for women and girls, stressing that education and health, including reproductive health, can enhance individual contributions to sustainable development.

Given new and emerging population trends, recent resolutions have recognized the educational needs of special groups, such as older persons and migrants. For example, the resolution of the fortieth session of the Commission in 2007 recognized the growing number of older persons, many with minimal literacy and numeracy, and called on Governments to provide continuing education and encourage lifelong learning. The same resolution called for expansion of educational and professional opportunities in the field of geriatrics and gerontology for all health professionals in response to the needs of older persons. For the first time in 2006, during its thirty-ninth session, the resolution of the Commission addressed the adverse impacts of the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education on the development efforts of developing countries. The resolution of the forty-sixth session of the Commission in 2013 called further for the establishment of codes of practice aimed at preventing and restricting recruitment of professionals from developing countries experiencing shortages in key industries in order to strengthen the health systems in those countries.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter XI: Population, Development and Education[§]

A. Education, population and sustainable development

Objectives

11.5. The objectives are:

- (a) To achieve universal access to quality education, with particular priority being given to primary and technical education and job training, to combat illiteracy and to eliminate gender disparities in access to, retention in, and support for, education;
- (b) To promote non-formal education for young people, guaranteeing equal access for women and men to literacy centres;
- (c) To introduce and improve the content of the curriculum so as to promote greater responsibility and awareness on the interrelationships between population and sustainable development; health issues, including reproductive health; and gender equity.

Actions

11.6. The eradication of illiteracy is one of the prerequisites for human development. All countries should consolidate the progress made in the 1990s towards providing universal access to primary education, as agreed upon at the World Conference on Education for All, held at Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990. All countries should further strive to ensure the complete access to primary school or an equivalent level of education by both girls and boys as quickly as possible, and in any case before the year 2015. Attention should also be given to the quality and type of education, including recognition of traditional values. Countries that have achieved the goal of universal primary education are urged to extend education and training to, and facilitate access to and completion of education at secondary school and higher levels.

11.7. Investments in education and job training should be given high priority in development budgets at all levels, and should take into account the range and level of future workforce skill requirements.

11.8. Countries should take affirmative steps to keep girls and adolescents in school by building more community schools, by training teachers to be more gender sensitive, by providing scholarships and other appropriate incentives and by sensitizing parents to the value of educating girls, with a view to closing the gender gap in primary and secondary school education by the year 2005. Countries should also supplement those efforts by making full use of non-formal education opportunities. Pregnant adolescents should be enabled to continue their schooling.

11.9. To be most effective, education about population issues must begin in primary school and continue through all levels of formal and non-formal education, taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents and the needs of children and adolescents. Where such programmes already exist, curricula should be reviewed, updated and broadened with a view to ensuring adequate coverage of such important concerns as gender sensitivity, reproductive choices and responsibilities, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. To ensure acceptance of population education programmes by the community, population education projects should emphasize consultation with parents and community leaders.

11.10. Efforts in the training of population specialists at the university level should be strengthened and the incorporation of content relating to demographic variables and their interrelationships with development planning in the social and economic disciplines, as well as to health and the environment, should be encouraged.

[§] The Holy See expressed a general reservation on this chapter. The reservation is to be interpreted in terms of the statement made by the representative of the Holy See at the 14th plenary meeting, on 13 September 1994.

B. Population information, education and communication

Objectives

11.15. The objectives are:

(a) To increase awareness, knowledge, understanding and commitment at all levels of society so that families, couples, individuals, opinion and community leaders, non-governmental organizations, policy makers, Governments and the international community appreciate the significance and relevance of population-related issues, and take the responsible actions necessary to address such issues within sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development;

(b) To encourage attitudes in favour of responsible behaviour in population and development, especially in such areas such environment, family, sexuality, reproduction, gender and racial sensitivity;

(c) To ensure political commitment to population and development issues by national Governments in order to promote the participation of both public and private sectors at all levels in the design, implementation and monitoring of population and development policies and programmes;

(d) To enhance the ability of couples and individuals to exercise their basic right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so.

Actions

11.16. Information, education and communication efforts should raise awareness through public education campaigns on such priority issues as: safe motherhood, reproductive health and rights, maternal and child health and family planning, discrimination against and valorization of the girl child and persons with disabilities; child abuse; violence against women; male responsibility; gender equality; sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS; responsible sexual behaviour; teenage pregnancy; racism and xenophobia; ageing populations; and unsustainable consumption and production patterns. More education is needed in all societies on the implications of population-environment relationships, in order to influence behavioural change and consumer lifestyles and to promote sustainable management of natural resources. The media should be a major instrument for expanding knowledge and motivation.

11.17. Elected representatives at all levels, the scientific community, religious, political, traditional and community leaders, non-governmental organizations, parents' associations, social workers, women's groups, the private sector, qualified communication specialists and others in influential positions should have access to information on population and sustainable development and related issues. They should promote understanding of the issues addressed in the present Programme of Action and mobilize public opinion in support of the actions proposed.

11.18. Members of Parliament are invited to continue to promote wide awareness on issues related to population and sustainable development and to ensure the enactment of legislation necessary for effective implementation of the present Programme of Action.

11.19. A coordinated strategic approach to information, education and communication should be adopted in order to maximize the impact of various information, education and communication activities, both modern and traditional, which may be undertaken on several fronts by various actors and with diverse audiences. It is especially important that information, education and communication strategies be linked to, and complement, national population and development policies and strategies and a full range of services in reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, in order to enhance the use of those services and improve the quality of counselling and care.

11.20. Information, education and communication activities should rely on up-to-date research findings to determine information needs and the most effective culturally acceptable ways of reaching intended audiences. To that end, professionals experienced in the traditional and non-traditional media should be enlisted. The participation of the intended audiences in the design, implementation and monitoring of information, education and communication activities should be ensured so as to enhance the relevance and impact of those activities.

11.21. The interpersonal communication skills — in particular, motivational and counselling skills — of public, private and non-governmental organization service providers, community leaders, teachers, peer groups and others should be strengthened, whenever possible, to enhance interaction and quality assurance in the delivery of reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health services. Such communication should be free from coercion.

11.22. The tremendous potential of print, audiovisual and electronic media, including databases and networks such as the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN), should be harnessed to disseminate technical information and to promote and strengthen understanding of the relationships between population, consumption, production and sustainable development.

11.23. Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector should make greater and more effective use of the entertainment media, including radio and television soap operas and drama, folk theatre and other traditional media to encourage public discussion of important but sometimes sensitive topics related to the implementation of the present Programme of Action. When the entertainment media — especially dramas — are used for advocacy purposes or to promote particular lifestyles, the public should be so informed, and in each case the identity of sponsors should be indicated in an appropriate manner.

11.24. Age-appropriate education, especially for adolescents, about the issues considered in the present Programme of Action should begin in the home and community and continue through all levels and channels of formal and non-formal education, taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents and the needs of adolescents. Where such education already exists, curricula and educational materials should be reviewed, updated and broadened with a view to ensuring adequate coverage of important population-related issues and to counteract myths and misconceptions about them. Where no such education exists, appropriate curricula and materials should be developed. To ensure acceptance, effectiveness and usefulness by the community, education projects should be based on the findings of socio-cultural studies and should involve the active participation of parents and families, women, youth, the elderly and community leaders.

11.25. Governments should give priority to the training and retention of information, education and communication specialists, especially teachers, and of all others involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of information, education and communication programmes. It is necessary to train specialists who can contribute to the important conceptual and methodological development of education concerning population and related issues. Therefore, systems for professional training should be created and strengthened with specializations that prepare them to work effectively with Governments and with non-governmental organizations active in this field. In addition, there should be greater collaboration between the academic community and other entities in order to strengthen conceptual and methodological work and research in this field.

11.26. To enhance solidarity and to sustain development assistance, all countries need to be continuously informed about population and development issues. Countries should establish information mechanisms, where appropriate, to facilitate the systematic collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization of population-related information at the national and international levels, and networks should be established or strengthened at the national, subregional, regional and global levels to promote information and experience exchange.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTION

Entire resolution:

- Resolution 2003/1 – Population, education and development

Resolution 1996/2[†]

Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of information, education and communication as a strategy for furthering follow-up action on the International Conference on Population and Development, particularly in the areas of reproductive rights and reproductive health, and urges the Population Division to highlight efforts of Governments in this regard in relevant reports prepared by the Commission;

[...]

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

Resolution 2003/1
Population, education and development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ in particular those recommendations relating to population, education and development,

Reaffirming also the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in particular those relating to population, education and development,²

Reaffirming further the Beijing Platform for Action³ and the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration⁴ and the Platform for Action adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, in particular those recommendations relating to population, education and development,⁵

Noting the importance of education, especially of young persons and in particular of girls and women, to achieving population and development goals and the contribution, to this end, of the relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, including the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative,

Bearing in mind the objectives relevant to population, education and development of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶ and the outcome of other major United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews, in particular those relevant to population, education and development,

Bearing in mind also the recommendations relevant to population, education and development of the World Education Forum and the World Conference on Education for All⁷ and the designation of 2003-2012 as the United Nations Literacy Decade,⁸

Noting the critical linkages between population, education and development,

Noting with concern the reported recent decline in resource flows for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue its research and the United Nations Population Fund to continue its programming, in close cooperation with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the linkages between population, education and development, including the relationships between population factors and the attainment of the goals of Education for All, giving attention to the way in which education interacts with health, particularly sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, and to the way in which education influences the levels, trends and differentials of mortality, fertility, distribution and mobility, and the role of population and development policies, as well as gender inequalities, in such levels, trends and differentials;

2. *Also requests* the Population Division to work in close cooperation with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system to contribute its research findings to the implementation of the outcomes relevant to population, education and development of the United Nations conferences and summits;

3. *Further requests* that the findings from that and related research on population, education and development should contribute to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and, as appropriate, to other relevant conferences and reviews, including the World Summit for the Information Society and the regular reviews of the Dakar Declaration and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;⁹

4. *Encourages* the Population Division, in close cooperation with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, to disseminate widely the results of its research, as a contribution to greater understanding and awareness of the interrelationships between population, education and development;

Chapter 9: Population, development and education

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Population Fund, in close cooperation with relevant partners, to continue its support for population, education and development programmes so as to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex II.E.

³ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex I.

⁵ See General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁶ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁷ See *Final Report*, World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000 (Paris, UNESCO, 2000).

⁸ See General Assembly resolution 56/116.

⁹ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

14. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring that young women and men have access to information, education, including peer education and youth-specific HIV education, sexual education and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection and reproductive ill health, in full partnership with young persons, parents, families, educators and health-care providers;

[...]

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

[...]

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of integrating the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 set at the International Conference on Population and Development into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular those related to improving maternal health, reducing infant and child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty and achieving universal access to primary education;

[...]

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

[...]

14. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons and those with advanced education impacts the development efforts of developing countries;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

7. *Reaffirms* the resolve, expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, are able to complete a full course of primary schooling, *urges* Governments to provide young people with opportunities for obtaining further education, acquiring skills and participating fully in all aspects of society, with a view, inter alia, to improving their productive employment and helping them to lead self-sufficient lives, and *recalls* that a knowledge-based society also requires that policies be instituted to ensure life-long access to education and training;

8. *Expresses its concern* that at the present time developing countries have a large number of persons reaching old age with minimal literacy and numeracy, which limits their capacity to earn a livelihood and may thus influence their enjoyment of health and well-being;

9. *Reaffirms* the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All adopted at the World Education Forum in 2000, and underlines the importance of the Education for All partnership as a tool to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015;

[...]

14. *Also encourages* Governments, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to enhance, through appropriate mechanisms the self-reliance of older persons, including: where appropriate, the promotion of a continued participation in working life, if desired, inter alia, by promoting a new approach to retirement that takes the needs of the employees, as well as the employers into account, in particular by applying the principle of flexible retirement policies and practices while maintaining acquired pension rights; the creation of conditions that promote the quality of life of older persons and enable them to work and live independently in their own communities as long as possible or desired; the provision of continuing education and the encouragement of life-long learning; and the ensuring of equal access to high-quality health and social services;

[...]

18. *Recalls* the worldwide need to expand educational opportunities in the field of geriatrics and gerontology for all health professionals who work with older persons and to improve information and training for health professionals and paraprofessionals on the needs of older persons, and in this context acknowledges the need to enhance international cooperation;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

24. *Also encourages* Governments to increase and strengthen or, where necessary, develop and implement information, education and communication strategies, programmes and actions to increase awareness, knowledge, understanding and commitment at all levels of society, including among young people, on issues of priority in regard to population and development, and to ensure that all segments of the population, including those who are in vulnerable situations, are taken into account in such strategies;

[...]

28. *Calls upon* Governments, with the help of the international community, as needed, to achieve universal access to quality education, with particular priority given to primary and technical education and job training, to combat illiteracy and to eliminate gender disparities in access to, retention in and support for primary and secondary education and to promote non-formal education for young people, guaranteeing equal access for women and men to literacy centres, in order to benefit fully from the demographic dividend;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

11. *Emphasizes* that advances in health depend, among other factors, on the promotion and protection of all human rights, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of gender-based discrimination, especially by ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in education, employment and access to social services, including health services; by instituting zero tolerance regarding violence against women and girls, including harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation or cutting; by preventing child and forced marriage; and by ensuring women's and men's access to the means to determine the number and spacing of their children;

[...]

22. *Emphasizes* the role of education and health literacy in improving health outcomes over a lifetime, and urges Governments to ensure that health education starts early in life and that special attention is paid to encouraging health-enhancing behaviour among adolescents and young people in a gender-sensitive manner, especially by discouraging the use of tobacco and alcohol, encouraging physical activity and balanced diets, and providing information on sexual and reproductive health that is consistent with their evolving needs and capacities so that they can make responsible and informed decisions in all issues related to their health and well-being and understand the synergies between the various health-related behaviours;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

17. *Calls upon* Governments to further strive to ensure the complete access to primary school or an equivalent level of education by both girls and boys as quickly as possible, and urges countries to extend education and training to secondary and higher school levels, and to facilitate access to and completion of education at those levels;

[...]

Resolution 2012/1

Adolescents and youth

[...]

18. *Urges* Member States to improve and actively support opportunities for young people to gain access to productive employment and decent work, including through investment in youth employment programmes, youth-adult partnerships entrepreneurship and other income generation strategies, active labour markets, public-private partnerships and other measures to facilitate the participation of young people in labour markets, in accordance with States' respective national laws and international obligations and commitments, and to reinforce links between national development strategies and policies on education, training, social integration and mobility, taking into account gender equality and the empowerment of women;

19. *Also urges* Member States to address the high rates of youth unemployment, underemployment, vulnerable employment and informal employment by developing and implementing targeted and integrated national youth employment policies for inclusive job creation, improved employability, skill development and vocational training to meet specific labour market needs of youth, including young migrants, and increased entrepreneurship, including the development of networks of young entrepreneurs at the international, regional, national and local levels, which foster knowledge among young people about their rights and responsibilities in society, and in this regard request donors, specialized United Nations entities and the private sector to continue to provide assistance, including technical and funding support, as required;

20. *Encourages* Member States to meet the needs and aspirations of youth, particularly in the areas of education, work, income creation and citizen participation, through, inter alia, training programmes that result from dialogue between Governments, employers and employees of various sectors of the economy, as appropriate;

21. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the right to education of good quality for women and girls, on an equal basis with men and boys, and that they complete a full course of primary education, and to renew their efforts to improve and expand the education of girls and women at all levels, including at the secondary and higher levels, as well as vocational education and technical training, in order to, inter alia, achieve gender equality, the empowerment of women and poverty eradication;

22. *Urges* Member States to increase efforts to improve the quality of education and to promote universal access to education, without discrimination on any basis, to ensure that adolescents and youth can acquire the knowledge, capacities, skills and ethical values needed, including through appropriate access to scholarships and other mobility programmes;

[...]

30. *Also calls upon* Governments to strengthen national social and child protection systems, and care and support programmes for adolescents and youth, in particular for young women and adolescent girls affected by and vulnerable to HIV, as well as their families and caregivers, including through the provision of equal opportunities to support the development to full potential of orphans and other children affected by and living with HIV, especially through equal access to education, the creation of safe and non-discriminatory learning environments, supportive legal systems and protections, including civil registration systems, and provision of comprehensive information and support, including youth-friendly health centres, to children and their families and caregivers, especially age-appropriate HIV information to assist children living with HIV as they transition through adolescence, consistent with their evolving capacities;

[...]

32. *Encourages* Governments to improve information in order to enable young people to make better use of their opportunities to participate in decision-making, to develop and strengthen opportunities for young people to learn their rights and responsibilities, promoting their social and political participation and removing obstacles that affect their full contribution to society, and to promote and support youth associations, volunteer groups and entrepreneurship;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

18. *Reiterates* the need to consider how the migration of highly skilled persons, especially in the health, social and engineering sectors, affects the development efforts of developing countries and endorses the example of good practice set by the World Health Organization Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, whereby the international community is encouraged to support and promote the strengthening of health systems;

[...]

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CHAPTER 10

Technology, research and development

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action recognized the importance of technology and research for understanding the relationship between population and development and for anticipating change. In the interest of effective policymaking, it called for strengthening national capacities to collect, analyse and disseminate timely population data disaggregated by age, sex, ethnicity and geographic unit. It urged Governments to sustain their commitment to regular data collection and analysis and full utilization of data. Furthermore, the Programme of Action called for an improved understanding of factors affecting universal reproductive health, including sexual health, and for research on products for regulating fertility, including natural methods. New and improved methods of regulating fertility should be made available, and the number of relevant partnerships between the public and private sectors should be increased. The Cairo document also emphasized the importance of promoting sociocultural and economic research on issues related to population and development, in order to assist in the design of policies, programmes, activities and services, as well as in their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In particular, the Programme of Action identified sociocultural and economic research as a means to better understand sexual and reproductive behaviour, the causes and consequences of migration and mobility, and differentials in mortality and morbidity between population subgroups.

Almost all resolutions over the past 10 years have addressed the topics of technology, research and development, constantly expanding the understanding of how these should be used for the purposes of policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Resolutions have also emphasized the need for capacity development and have urged developed countries and international organizations to support developing countries and to cooperate in partnership with relevant stakeholders in this area. Specifically, recent resolutions have called for the collection, analysis and dissemination of timely and comparable population data disaggregated by age, sex, disability and other categories. In the case of mortality, the resolution of the forty-third session of the Commission in 2010 called for improving and strengthening national health information systems and research capacity, in order to measure the health of national populations disaggregated by age and sex, and thus to better detect health inequities and measure the impact of policies on health equity. In the case of migration and urbanization, the resolution of the forty-sixth session in 2013 called for the highest level of spatially disaggregated data possible, with due regard for individual privacy and legal and ethical standards. The Commission has called repeatedly for strengthening civil registration, vital statistics and health information systems, and has requested technical and financial support for conducting census enumerations. A resolution from the thirty-first session (1998) focused on the importance of population census activities for the evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action, and this point was repeated in the context of urban and rural development at the forty-first session (2008).

The Commission has also urged member States, international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance cooperation on methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data, including through capacity development. Furthermore, at the thirty-eighth session (2005), the Commission has called for strengthened pharmaceutical policies and practices, including those applicable to generic drugs and intellectual property regimes in the field of HIV/AIDS research. In this regard, the same resolution also stressed the importance of implementing the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and public health, a call that was repeated during the forty-third session of the Commission in 2010. More recently, at the forty-fifth session (2012), the

Commission has also acknowledged the use and value of new technologies such as social media in support of actions to improve the well-being of young people in particular.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter XII: Technology, Research and Development[§]

A. Basic data collection, analysis and dissemination

Objectives

12.2. The objectives are:

(a) To establish a factual basis for understanding and anticipating the interrelationships of population and socio-economic — including environmental — variables and for improving programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

(b) To strengthen national capacity to seek new information and meet the need for basic data collection, analysis and dissemination, giving particular attention to information classified by age, sex, ethnicity and different geographical units, in order to use the findings in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of overall sustainable development strategies and foster international cooperation, including such cooperation at the regional and subregional levels;

(c) To ensure political commitment to, and understanding of, the need for data collection on a regular basis and the analysis, dissemination and full utilization of data.

Actions

12.3. Governments of all countries, particularly developing countries, assisted as appropriate through bilateral cooperation and international organizations and, where necessary, through interregional, regional and subregional cooperation, should strengthen their national capacity to carry out sustained and comprehensive programmes on collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization of population and development data. Particular attention should be given to the monitoring of population trends and the preparation of demographic projections and to the monitoring of progress towards the attainment of the health, education, gender, ethnic and social-equity goals, and of service accessibility and quality of care, as stated in the present Programme of Action.

12.4. Programmes for the collection, processing, analysis and timely dissemination and utilization of population and related development data should include disaggregation, including gender disaggregation, and coverage and presentation compatible with the needs of effective programme implementation on population and development. Interaction between the community of data users and data providers should be promoted in order to enable data providers to respond better to user needs. Research should be designed to take into account legal and ethical standards and should be carried out in consultation and partnership with, and with the active participation of, local communities and institutions, and the findings thereof should be made accessible and available to policy makers, decision makers, planners and managers of programmes for their timely use. Comparability should be ensured in all research and data collection programmes.

12.5. Comprehensive and reliable qualitative as well as quantitative databases, allowing linkages between population, education, health, poverty, family well-being, environment and development issues and providing information disaggregated at appropriate and desired levels, should be established and maintained by all countries to meet the needs of research as well as those of policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Special attention should be given to assessing and measuring the quality and accessibility of care through the development of suitable indicators.

[§] The Holy See expressed a general reservation on this chapter. The reservation is to be interpreted in terms of the statement made by the representative of the Holy See at the 14th plenary meeting, on 13 September 1994.

12.6. Demographic, socio-economic and other relevant information networks should be created or strengthened, where appropriate, at the national, regional and global levels to facilitate monitoring the implementation of programmes of action and activities on population, environment and development at the national, regional and global levels.

12.7. All data collection and analysis activities should give due consideration to gender-disaggregation, enhancing knowledge on the position and role of gender in social and demographic processes. In particular, in order to provide a more accurate picture of women's current and potential contribution to economic development, data collection should delineate more precisely the nature of women's social and labour force status and make that a basis for policy and programme decisions on improving women's income. Such data should address, inter alia, women's unpaid economic activities in the family and in the informal sector.

12.8. Training programmes in statistics, demography, and population and development studies should be designed and implemented at the national and regional levels, particularly in developing countries, with enhanced technical and financial support, through international cooperation and greater national resources.

12.9. All countries, with the support of appropriate organizations, should strengthen the collection and analysis of demographic data, including international migration data, in order to achieve a better understanding of that phenomenon and thus support the formulation of national and international policies on international migration.

B. Reproductive health research

Objectives

12.11. The objectives are:

- (a) To contribute to the understanding of factors affecting universal reproductive health, including sexual health, and to expand reproductive choice;
- (b) To ensure the initial and continued safety, quality and health aspects of methods for regulation of fertility;
- (c) To ensure that all people have the opportunity to achieve and maintain sound reproductive and sexual health, the international community should mobilize the full spectrum of basic biomedical, social and behavioural and programme-related research on reproductive health and sexuality.

Actions

12.12. Governments, assisted by the international community and donor agencies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and the academic community, should increase support for basic and applied biomedical, technological, clinical, epidemiological and social science research to strengthen reproductive health services, including the improvement of existing and the development of new methods for regulation of fertility that meet users' needs and are acceptable, easy to use, safe, free of long- and short-term side-effects and second-generation effects, effective, affordable and suitable for different age and cultural groups and for different phases of the reproductive cycle. Testing and introduction of all new technologies should be continually monitored to avoid potential abuse. Specifically, areas that need increased attention should include barrier methods, both male and female, for fertility control and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, as well as microbicides and virucides, which may or may not prevent pregnancy.

12.13. Research on sexuality and gender roles and relationships in different cultural settings is urgently needed, with emphasis on such areas as abuse, discrimination and violence against women; genital mutilation, where practised; sexual behaviour and mores; male attitudes towards sexuality and procreation, fertility, family and gender roles; risk-taking behaviour regarding sexually transmitted diseases and unplanned pregnancies; women's and men's perceived needs for methods for regulation of fertility and sexual health services; and reasons for non-use or ineffective use of existing services and technologies.

12.14. High priority should also be given to the development of new methods for regulation of fertility for men. Special research should be undertaken on factors inhibiting male participation in order to enhance male involvement and responsibility in family planning. In conducting sexual and reproductive health research, special attention should be given to the needs of adolescents in order to develop suitable policies and programmes and appropriate

technologies to meet their health needs. Special priority should be given to research on sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and research on infertility.

12.15. To expedite the availability of improved and new methods for regulation of fertility, efforts must be made to increase the involvement of industry, including industry in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. A new type of partnership between the public and private sectors, including women and consumer groups, is needed to mobilize the experience and resources of industry while protecting the public interest. National drug and device regulatory agencies should be actively involved in all stages of the development process to ensure that all legal and ethical standards are met. Developed countries should assist research programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition with their knowledge, experience and technical expertise and promote the transfer of appropriate technologies to them. The international community should facilitate the establishment of manufacturing capacities for contraceptive commodities in developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, and countries with economies in transition.

12.16. All research on products for regulation of fertility and sexual and reproductive health must be carried out in adherence to internationally accepted ethical and technical standards and cultural conditions for biomedical research. Special attention needs to be given to the continuous surveillance of contraceptive safety and side-effects. Users', in particular women's, perspectives and women's organizations should be incorporated into all stages of the research and development process.

12.17. Since unsafe abortion¹ is a major threat to the health and lives of women, research to understand and better address the determinants and consequences of induced abortion, including its effects on subsequent fertility, reproductive and mental health and contraceptive practice, should be promoted, as well as research on treatment of complications of abortions and post-abortion care.

12.18. There should be enhanced research on natural methods for regulation of fertility, looking for more effective procedures to detect the moment of ovulation during the menstrual cycle and after childbirth.

C. Social and economic research

Objectives

12.20. The objectives are:

(a) To promote socio-cultural and economic research that assists in the design of programmes, activities and services to improve the quality of life and meet the needs of individuals, families and communities, in particular all underserved groups;²

(b) To promote the use of research findings to improve the formulation of policies and the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects that improve the welfare of individuals and families and the needy to enhance their quality, efficiency and client-sensitivity, and to increase the national and international capacity for such research;

(c) To understand that sexual and reproductive behaviour occurs in varying socio-cultural contexts, and to understand the importance of that context for the design and implementation of service programmes.

Actions

12.21. Governments, funding agencies and research organizations should encourage and promote socio-cultural and economic research on relevant population and development policies and programmes, including indigenous practices, especially with regard to inter-linkages between population, poverty alleviation, environment, sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

12.22. Socio-cultural and economic research should be built into population and development programmes and strategies in order to provide guidance for programme managers on ways and means of reaching underserved clients and responding to their needs. To this end, programmes should provide for operations research, evaluation research and other applied social science research. This research should be participatory in character. Mechanisms should be established with a view to ensuring that research findings are incorporated into the decision-making process.

12.23. Policy-oriented research, at the national and international levels, should be undertaken on areas beset by population pressures, poverty, over-consumption patterns, destruction of ecosystems and degradation of resources, giving particular attention to the interactions between those factors. Research should also be done on the development and improvement of methods with regard to sustainable food production and crop and livestock systems in both developed and developing countries.

12.24. Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations concerned, funding agencies and research organizations are urged to give priority to research on the linkages between women's roles and status and demographic and development processes. Among the vital areas for research are changing family structures; family well-being; the interactions between women's and men's diverse roles, including their use of time, access to power and decision-making and control over resources; associated norms, laws, values and beliefs; and the economic and demographic outcomes of gender inequality. Women should be involved at all stages of gender research planning, and efforts should be made to recruit and train more female researchers.

12.25. Given the changing nature and extent of the spatial mobility of population, research to improve the understanding of the causes and consequences of migration and mobility, whether internal or international, is urgently needed. To provide a sound foundation for such research, special efforts need to be made to improve the quality, timeliness and accessibility of data on internal and international migration levels, trends and policies.

12.26. In the light of the persistence of significant mortality and morbidity differentials between population subgroups within countries, it is urgent to step up efforts to investigate the factors underlying such differentials, in order to devise more effective policies and programmes for their reduction. Of special importance are the causes of differentials, including gender differentials, in mortality and morbidity, particularly at younger and older ages. Increased attention should also be paid to the relative importance of various socio-economic and environmental factors in determining mortality differentials by region or socio-economic and ethnic group. Causes and trends in maternal, perinatal and infant morbidity and mortality also need further investigation.

¹ Unsafe abortion is defined as a procedure for terminating an unwanted pregnancy either by person lacking the necessary skills or in an environment lacking the minimal medical standards or both (based on World Health Organization, *The Prevention and Management of Unsafe Abortion*, Report of a Technical Working Group, Geneva, April 1992. (WHO/MSM/92.5)).

² Which could include children, adolescents, women, the aged, the disabled, indigenous people, rural populations, urban populations, migrants, refugees, displaced persons and slum-dwellers.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTION

Entire resolution:

- Resolution 1998/7 – Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Resolution 1997/2[†]

International migration and development

[...]

1. Urges both the Statistics Division and the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, along with the regional commissions, other relevant United Nations and intergovernmental organizations and Governments providing technical assistance in statistics, to collaborate in the dissemination of the new set of recommendations on statistics of international migration and to provide, at the request of Governments, technical assistance in implementing these recommendations;

[...]

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

**Resolution 1998/1
Health and mortality**

[...]

1. *Calls upon* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to work in close coordination with each other, and with other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with Governments, in strengthening national capacities to collect, analyse and utilize health and mortality data at both national and local levels, in the priority areas of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, including infant, child, adolescent and maternal health and mortality; sexual and reproductive health, with special attention to family planning, sexually transmitted infections and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS); and violence against women and children and female genital mutilation and other harmful practices; and in the areas of infectious disease, substance abuse and measurement of adult mortality and morbidity;

[...]

4. *Calls* for assistance to developing countries to strengthen their national health serviced, including, inter alia, transfer of technology for building their capacity to produce basic and essential drugs;

[...]

**Resolution 1998/7[†]
Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1995/7 of 19 July 1995 in which it urged Member States to carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1995-2004,

Taking into account the report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination on its nineteenth session, held in New York from 10 to 12 February 1998¹, which, inter alia, addresses the prospects for the 2000 round of population and housing censuses,

Emphasizing the importance of up-to-date population and housing census information for implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development² at the country level and for decision-making by Governments on a wide range of policy issues,

Mindful of the technical limitations of sample surveys as vehicles for the collection of data on adult mortality, and recognizing that methods exist for the collection of data on deaths in households in the course of a population census,

1. *Invites* Governments to give priority to the planning and undertaking of the next population and housing census;

2. *Recommends* that countries lacking adequate vital statistics systems give due consideration to the collection and analysis of data in the 2000 round of population censuses for the estimation of levels of mortality;

3. *Calls upon* relevant organizations of the United Nations system, donor Governments, through multilateral and bilateral mechanisms, and non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary support to those countries in need in respect of undertaking such censuses, including the building of national capacity in this field.

¹ E/CN.3/1999/20.

² *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

Resolution 2004/2

Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist developing countries in implementing the Programme of Action through technical assistance and capacity-building activities to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action;

[...]

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

17. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen pharmaceutical policies and practices, including those applicable to generic drugs and intellectual property regimes, in order to further promote innovation and the development of domestic industry consistent with international law;

18. *Urges* relevant United Nations organizations as well as other relevant international organizations to further support national efforts for the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and to address the issue of the cost, availability and affordability of drugs and related technology;

19. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and public health;

[...]

23. *Encourages* increased investments in HIV/AIDS-related research nationally, regionally and internationally, in particular for the development of sustainable and affordable prevention technologies, such as vaccines and microbicides, and also encourages the proactive preparation of financial and logistic plans to facilitate rapid access to vaccines and microbicides when they become available;

[...]

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

[...]

10. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist the developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Programme of Action through technical assistance and capacity-building activities in order to accelerate that implementation;

[...]

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

[...]

19. *Invites* Governments to set up or, where they already exist and where necessary, to strengthen relevant institutions and mechanisms for, inter alia, data collection, analysis, the subsequent elaboration of policies,

programmes and projects, and their monitoring and evaluation, including by improving skills and increasing resources, with a view to their providing timely, reliable and disaggregated information, including, inter alia, sex- and age-specific information, on international migration flows in countries of origin, transit and destination and their effects on development, and in this regard invites the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries;

20. *Invites* relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation on methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

22. *Stresses* the importance of the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and population statistics disaggregated by age and sex on all aspects of policy formulation by all countries, and encourages the relevant entities of the United Nations to support national efforts in capacity-building, especially those of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

[...]

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

17. *Urges* Governments to set up or, where they already exist, to strengthen relevant institutions and mechanisms for spatially disaggregated data collection, demographic estimates and projections by age, sex and household composition linked to environmental, economic and social issues at the national and local levels in order to inform policy formulation, regional, urban and rural planning, the planning of service provision, investment decisions or advocacy in favour of vulnerable and marginalized groups, bearing in mind the gender perspective;

18. *Stresses* the need for technical and financial support for the activities associated with the preparation and conduct of the 2010 round of population censuses, which will provide important data on urban and rural development;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

6. *Further calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and can contribute to economic and social development and to poverty eradication;

[...]

31. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated, as appropriate, by sex and age and other categories, as needed for monitoring the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

17. *Emphasizes* the urgency of combating the main causes of child morbidity and mortality, inter alia, pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition, through vaccination, long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets, nutritional support, improved sanitation, access to safe drinking water, and access to effective medicines and other treatments, while strengthening health systems;

18. *Stresses* the need to sustain and strengthen progress made in combating tuberculosis and malaria and developing innovative strategies for tuberculosis and malaria prevention, detection and treatment, including strategies to treat co-infection of tuberculosis with HIV, multidrug resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, including through ensuring the availability of affordable, good-quality and effective medicines and equipment;

[...]

29. *Encourages* all States to apply measures and procedures for enforcing intellectual property rights in such a manner as to avoid creating barriers to the legitimate trade in medicines and to provide for safeguards against the abuse of such measures and procedures;

[...]

35. *Reaffirms* the need to develop, make use of, improve and strengthen national health information systems and research capacity with, as appropriate, the support of international cooperation, in order to measure the health of national populations on the basis of disaggregated data, including by age and sex, so that, inter alia, health inequities can be detected and the impact of policies on health equity measured;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

27. *Recognizes* the need to address the economic, social and psychological implications of infertility for individuals, couples and societies as a whole, and encourages Member States and development partners, including through international cooperation and resources, to facilitate access to prevention, required know-how and technologies for more effective and affordable treatment of infertility;

[...]

39. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed to monitor the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and

achieving gender equality, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

[...]

Resolution 2012/1
Adolescents and youth

[...]

37. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and other internationally agreed development goals at the national and local levels, and in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems, and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed, to monitor the well-being of adolescents and youth, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1
New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

34. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the international community and within their national strategies for the development of statistics, to prioritize the collection and publication of timely and comparable migration data, based on existing standards and guidelines, including data disaggregated by age and sex, and to build national capacity for this work;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine best practices and make recommendations for strengthening national capacities to collect, process and disseminate migration data, and for using such data for decision-making and informed public debate and dialogue, as part of his report to the 2013 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development;

36. *Encourages* Member States to take advantage of advances in methodologies and technologies for data collection and analysis and to collaborate regularly in the collection, processing, exchange and analysis of migration and other relevant data compiled through various data collection systems;

37. *Also encourages* Member States to make migration data available at the highest level of spatial disaggregation possible, in all cases respecting the privacy of individuals and taking into account legal and ethical standards, in order to improve the quality, timeliness and accessibility of data for the purpose of policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

38. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to migration and development, in particular by building partnerships among all relevant stakeholders and by ensuring coordinated action to develop national capacities, including for data collection and for the management of migration in ways that respect and protect human rights;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

20. *Also encourages* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and other internationally agreed development goals at the regional, national and local levels, and in this regard to make special efforts to strengthen their civil registration and vital statistics, and health information systems, and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other categories, as needed to monitor progress and ensure accountability;

[...]

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CHAPTER 11

National action and international cooperation *

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action called on Governments to incorporate population concerns into all relevant national development strategies, plans, policies and programmes, and to foster the active involvement of all stakeholders in this process. It also called for improvement in national capacities and in the cost-effectiveness, quality and impact of national population and development strategies, plans, policies and programmes. With these goals in mind, it stressed the need for improved collection and analysis of data and information on issues related to population and development. The Programme of Action urged Governments to strive for an adequate level of resource mobilization and allocation at the community, national and international levels to support work in this area. Regarding international cooperation, the Programme of Action emphasized that international cooperation should be consistent with national population and development priorities and that the international community should develop long-term joint programmes with relevant stakeholders. It urged Governments to increase international financial assistance in the field of population and development to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to achieve the objectives and goals of the Programme of Action. In this regard, it was suggested that Governments diversify their sources of contributions and that international financial assistance for South-South cooperation be increased.

Over the years, the Commission has drawn attention to the revised costs of implementing the Programme of Action, the need to mobilize greater resources, the importance of international cooperation and the role of public-private partnerships and cooperative mechanisms to achieve population and development objectives. Resolutions have called on Governments, international organizations, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to support technical assistance and capacity development in developing countries to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation.

In addition to urging Governments to monitor progress towards implementation, resolutions have also recognized the need to monitor other internationally agreed development goals at the regional, national and local levels. The resolution of the forty-seventh session of the Commission in 2014, for example, called for special efforts to strengthen civil registration, vital statistics and health information systems, and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other categories, as needed, to monitor progress and ensure accountability. Regarding cooperation and collaboration between Governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, numerous resolutions have identified areas in which cooperation and collaboration should be strengthened, including international migration, family planning, health, including reproductive health, and adolescents and youth. They have also stressed the need to take concrete action to strengthen cooperation and dialogue at different levels, and to involve the people affected by policies, programmes and projects when these are being developed, implemented and monitored.

* Chapters XIII (National Action) and XIV (International Cooperation) from the Programme of Action have been merged.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter XIV: National Action[§]

A. National policies and plans of action

Objectives

13.4. The objectives are:

- (a) To incorporate population concerns in all relevant national development strategies, plans, policies and programmes;
- (b) To foster active involvement of elected representatives of people, particularly parliamentarians, concerned groups, especially at the grass-roots level, and individuals, in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating strategies, policies, plans and programmes in the field of population and development.

Actions

13.5. Governments, with the active involvement of parliamentarians, locally elected bodies, communities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and women's groups, should work to increase awareness of population and development issues and formulate, implement and evaluate national strategies, policies, plans, programmes and projects that address population and development issues, including migration, as integral parts of their sectoral, intersectoral and overall development planning and implementation process. They should also promote and work to ensure adequate human resources and institutions to coordinate and carry out the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities.

13.6. Governments and parliamentarians, in collaboration with the international community and non-governmental organizations, should make the necessary plans in accordance with national concerns and priorities and take the actions required to measure, assess, monitor and evaluate progress towards meeting the goals of the present Programme of Action. In this connection, the active participation of the private sector and the research community is to be encouraged.

B. Programme management and human resource development

Objectives

13.8. The objectives are:

- (a) To improve national capacities and the cost-effectiveness, quality and impact of national population and development strategies, plans, policies and programmes, while ensuring their accountability to all persons served, in particular the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in society, including the rural population and adolescents;
- (b) To facilitate and accelerate the collection, analysis and flow of data and information between actors in national population and development programmes in order to enhance the formulation of strategies, policies, plans and programmes and monitor and evaluate their implementation and impact;
- (c) To increase the skill level and accountability of managers and others involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national population and development strategies, policies, plans and programmes;
- (d) To incorporate user and gender perspectives in training programmes and ensure the availability, motivation and retention of appropriately trained personnel, including women, for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national population and development strategies, policies, plans and programmes.

[§] The Holy See expressed a general reservation on this chapter. The reservation is to be interpreted in terms of the statement made by the representative of the Holy See at the 14th plenary meeting, on 13 September 1994.

Actions

13.9. Countries should:

- (a) Formulate and implement human resource development programmes in a manner that explicitly addresses the needs of population and development strategies, policies, plans and programmes, giving special consideration to the basic education, training and employment of women at all levels, especially at decision-making and managerial levels, and to the incorporation of user and gender perspectives throughout the training programmes;
- (b) Ensure the nationwide and efficient placement of trained personnel managing population and development strategies, policies, plans and programmes;
- (c) Continuously upgrade the management skills of service delivery personnel to enhance the cost-effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the social services sector;
- (d) Rationalize remuneration and related matters, terms and conditions of service to ensure equal pay for equal work by women and men and the retention and advancement of managerial and technical personnel involved in population and development programmes, and thereby improve national execution of these programmes;
- (e) Establish innovative mechanisms to promote experience-sharing in population and development programme management within and among countries at subregional, regional, interregional and international levels in order to foster relevant national expertise;
- (f) Develop and maintain databases of national experts and institutions of excellence in order to foster the use of national competence, giving special consideration to the inclusion of women and youth;
- (g) Ensure effective communication with, and the involvement of, programme beneficiaries at all levels, in particular at rural levels, in order to ensure better overall programme management.

13.10. Governments should give special attention to the development and implementation of client-centred management information systems for population and development, and particularly for reproductive health, including family- planning and sexual health programmes, covering both governmental and non-governmental activities and containing regularly updated data on clientele, expenditures, infrastructure, service accessibility, output and quality of services.

C. Resource mobilization and allocation

Objective

13.21. The objective is to achieve an adequate level of resource mobilization and allocation, at the community, national and international levels, for population programmes and for other related programmes, all of which seek to promote and accelerate social and economic development, improve the quality of life for all, foster equity and full respect for individual rights and, by so doing, contribute to sustainable development.

Actions

13.22. Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local communities, assisted upon request by the international community, should strive to mobilize and effectively utilize the resources for population and development programmes that expand and improve the quality of reproductive health care, including family-planning and sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. In line with the goal of the present Programme of Action to ensure universal availability of and access to high-quality reproductive health and family-planning services, particular emphasis must be put on meeting the needs of underserved population groups, including adolescents, taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents and the needs of adolescents and the rural and the urban poor, and on ensuring the safety of services and their responsiveness to women, men and adolescents. In mobilizing resources for these purposes, countries should examine new modalities such as increased involvement of the private sector, the selective use of user fees, social marketing, cost-sharing and other forms of cost recovery. However, these modalities must not impede access to services and should be accompanied with adequate “safety net” measures.

13.23. Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local communities, assisted upon request by the international community, should strive to mobilize the resources needed to reinforce social

development goals, and in particular to satisfy the commitments Governments have undertaken previously with regard to Education for All (the Jomtien Declaration), the multisectoral goals of the World Summit for Children, Agenda 21 and other relevant international agreements, and to further mobilize the resources needed to meet the goals in the present Programme of Action. In this regard, Governments are urged to devote an increased proportion of public-sector expenditures to the social sectors, as well as an increased proportion of official development assistance, stressing, in particular, poverty eradication within the context of sustainable development.

13.24. Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations should collaborate on an ongoing basis in the development of precise and reliable cost estimates, where appropriate, for each category of investment.

Chapter XIV: International Cooperation[§]

A. Responsibilities of partners in development

Objectives

14.3. The objectives are:

(a) To ensure that international cooperation in the area of population and development is consistent with national population and development priorities centred on the well-being of intended beneficiaries and serves to promote national capacity-building and self-reliance;

(b) To urge that the international community adopt favourable macroeconomic policies for promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries;

(c) To clarify the reciprocal responsibilities of development partners and improve coordination of their efforts;

(d) To develop long-term joint programmes between recipient countries and between recipient and donor countries;

(e) To improve and strengthen policy dialogue and coordination of population and development programmes and activities at the international level, including bilateral and multilateral agencies;

(f) To urge that all population and development programmes, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of each country's people, adhere to basic human rights recognized by the international community and recalled in the present Programme of Action.

Actions

14.4. At the programme level, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries, including countries with economies in transition, must be core objectives and central activities for international cooperation. In this respect, important elements are to find accessible ways to meet the large commodity needs, of family-planning programmes, through the local production of contraceptives of assured quality and affordability, for which technology cooperation, joint ventures and other forms of technical assistance should be encouraged.

14.5. The international community should promote a supportive economic environment by adopting favourable macroeconomic policies for promoting sustained economic growth and development.

14.6. Governments should ensure that national development plans take note of anticipated international funding and cooperation in their population and development programmes, including loans from international financial institutions, particularly with respect to national capacity-building, technology cooperation and transfer of appropriate technology, which should be provided on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential

[§] The Holy See expressed a general reservation on this chapter. The reservation is to be interpreted in terms of the statement made by the representative of the Holy See at the 14th plenary meeting, on 13 September 1994.

terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect international property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries.

14.7. Recipient Governments should strengthen their national coordination mechanisms for international cooperation in population and development, and in consultations with donors clarify the responsibilities assigned to various types of development partners, including intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, based on careful consideration of their comparative advantages in the context of national development priorities and of their ability to interact with national development partners. The international community should assist recipient Governments to undertake these coordinating efforts.

B. Towards a new commitment to funding population and development

Objectives

14.10. The objectives are:

(a) To increase substantially the availability of international financial assistance in the field of population and development in order to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to achieve the goals of the present Programme of Action as they pursue their self-reliant and capacity-building efforts;

(b) To increase the commitment to, and the stability of, international financial assistance in the field of population and development by diversifying the sources of contributions, while striving to avoid as far as possible a reduction in the resources for other development areas. Additional resources should be made available for short-term assistance to the countries with economies in transition;

(c) To increase international financial assistance to direct South-South cooperation and to facilitate financing procedures for direct South-South cooperation.

Actions

14.11. The international community should strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for overall official development assistance and endeavour to increase the share of funding for population and development programmes commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of the present Programme of Action. A crucially urgent challenge to the international donor community is therefore the translation of their commitment to the objectives and quantitative goals of the present Programme of Action into commensurate financial contributions to population programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Given the magnitude of the financial resource needs for national population and development programmes (as identified in chapter XIII), and assuming that recipient countries will be able to generate sufficient increases in domestically generated resources, the need for complementary resource flows from donor countries would be in the order of (in 1993 US dollars): \$5.7 billion in 2000; \$6.1 billion in 2005; \$6.8 billion in 2010; and \$7.2 billion in 2015. The international community takes note of the initiative to mobilize resources to give all people access to basic social services, known as the 20/20 initiative, which will be studied further in the context of the World Summit for Social Development.

14.12. Recipient countries should ensure that international assistance for population and development activities is used effectively to meet national population and development objectives so as to assist donors to secure commitment to further resources for programmes.

14.13. The United Nations Population Fund, other United Nations organizations, multilateral financial institutions, regional banks and bilateral financial sources are invited to consult, with a view to coordinating their financing policies and planning procedures to improve the impact, complementarity and cost-effectiveness of their contributions to the achievement of the population programmes of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

14.14. Criteria for allocation of external financial resources for population activities in developing countries should include:

- (a) Coherent national programmes, plans and strategies on population and development;
- (b) The recognized priority to the least developed countries;

- (c) The need to complement national financial efforts on population;
- (d) The need to avoid obstacles to, or reversal of, progress achieved thus far;
- (e) Problems of significant social sectors and areas that are not reflected in national average indicators.

14.15. Countries with economies in transition should receive temporary assistance for population and development activities in the light of the difficult economic and social problems these countries face at present.

14.16. In devising the appropriate balance between funding sources, more attention should be given to South-South cooperation as well as to new ways of mobilizing private contributions, particularly in partnership with non-governmental organizations. The international community should urge donor agencies to improve and modify their funding procedures in order to facilitate and give higher priority to supporting direct South-South collaborative arrangements.

14.17. Innovative financing, including new ways of generating public and private financing resources and various forms of debt relief should be explored.

14.18. International financial institutions are encouraged to increase their financial assistance, particularly in population and reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health care.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS

Resolution 1997/2[†]

International migration and development

[...]

3. *Calls upon* all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to collaborate and coordinate their efforts, making full use of the expertise of existing organizations, in examining international migration and development;

4. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to promote and expand the exchange of information and experiences regarding international migration and development in appropriate bilateral, multilateral, regional and interregional forums.

Resolution 1998/7[†]

Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

3. *Calls upon* relevant organizations of the United Nations system, donor Governments, through multilateral and bilateral mechanisms, and non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary support to those countries in need in respect of undertaking such censuses, including the building of national capacity in this field.

Resolution 2004/2

Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

4. *Reiterates* that increased political will from all Governments and reaffirmation of the commitment for mobilization of international assistance, as agreed in Cairo, are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

the Programme of Action, which will in turn contribute to the advancement of the broad population and development agenda;

5. *Also reiterates* that Governments should continue to commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, inter alia, through the integration of the Programme of Action in programmes and national policies for poverty eradication;

6. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action will require an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

7. *Urges* donor countries to fulfil their commitments with regard to their official development assistance for population assistance;

8. *Calls upon* both donors and developing countries to make every effort to strengthen their commitment to meet the estimated costs of the Programme of Action;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist developing countries in implementing the Programme of Action through technical assistance and capacity-building activities to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action;

10. *Reiterates* that international cooperation in the field of population and development is essential for the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation and for the attainment of its goals by 2015, and calls upon the international community to continue to provide, both bilaterally and multilaterally, support and assistance for population and development activities in the developing countries;

[...]

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

5. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments, supported by relevant actors, all stakeholders including civil society and the private sector, to intensify national efforts and international cooperation in the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;

[...]

7. *Stresses* the importance of building up national competence and capacity to provide impact assessment of the epidemic which should be used in planning for prevention, treatment and care, and for addressing HIV/AIDS;

8. *Urges* the international community to complement and supplement, through increased international development assistance, efforts of the developing countries that commit increased national funds to fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic, particularly those countries most affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly in Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, and the Caribbean, countries at high risk of expansion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and countries in other affected regions whose resources for dealing with the epidemic are seriously limited;

9. *Stresses* the need for an integrated approach in national responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic that includes an action framework to facilitate the coordination of work by all partners, one national HIV/AIDS framework, one national HIV coordinating body and one agreed country-level monitoring and evaluation system, all of which allow for the inclusiveness and flexibility needed to foster and promote effective locally developed solutions; and commends the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for its leadership in engaging the support of Governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international cooperation and multilateral agencies for making the “Three Ones” a reality;

10. *Notes with deep concern* that the HIV pandemic is straining resources in the health sector and in this regard stresses the need to strengthen health systems, including through international cooperation, by addressing the severe shortage of skilled health personnel as a major obstacle to the expansion of programmes to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to improve sexual and reproductive health;

[...]

15. *Also stresses* the importance of building local capacity by working with national programmes and local organizations to create an effective and sustainable response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic;

[...]

19. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and public health;

[...]

22. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening programmes and partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize the required technical and financial resources as part of a broad-based approach to the prevention of HIV, including through reproductive and sexual health care, as the mainstay of the national, regional and international response to the pandemic, and calls for the support of the international community in closing the funding gaps for sexual and reproductive health programmes;

23. *Encourages* increased investments in HIV/AIDS-related research nationally, regionally and internationally, in particular for the development of sustainable and affordable prevention technologies, such as vaccines and microbicides, and also encourages the proactive preparation of financial and logistic plans to facilitate rapid access to vaccines and microbicides when they become available;

24. *Urges* the international community to provide urgently the resources needed for an expanded and comprehensive response to HIV/AIDS, in particular as identified by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and its cosponsors, and to also provide full funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and welcomes its decision to create a voluntary replenishment mechanism to assure more predictable funding;

[...]

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration*

[...]

8. *Welcomes* the increase in both domestic expenditures and international donor assistance for the achievement of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development;

9. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action requires an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and to intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

10. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist the developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Programme of Action through technical assistance and capacity-building activities in order to accelerate that implementation;

[...]

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

[...]

19. *Invites* Governments to set up or, where they already exist and where necessary, to strengthen relevant institutions and mechanisms for, inter alia, data collection, analysis, the subsequent elaboration of policies, programmes and projects, and their monitoring and evaluation, including by improving skills and increasing resources, with a view to their providing timely, reliable and disaggregated information, including, inter alia, sex- and age-specific information, on international migration flows in countries of origin, transit and destination and their effects on development, and in this regard invites the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries;

20. *Invites* relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation on methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants;

21. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to international migration and development, particularly by building partnerships and ensuring coordinated action to develop capacities, including for the management of migration;

22. *Invites* Governments, where appropriate, to consider the linkages between international migration and development in policy formulation by, inter alia, promoting, through a comprehensive approach at the national level, collaboration and coordination among the governmental authorities in charge of international migration, and those focusing on development or development cooperation, and other relevant policy areas;

23. *Recognizes* the need to take concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

24. *Urges* the relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations working on international migration, including the International Organization for Migration, to enhance within their respective mandates the coordination of their activities, and to strengthen cooperation and collaboration;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

18. *Recalls* the worldwide need to expand educational opportunities in the field of geriatrics and gerontology for all health professionals who work with older persons and to improve information and training for health professionals and paraprofessionals on the needs of older persons, and in this context acknowledges the need to enhance international cooperation;

[...]

22. *Stresses* the importance of the collection, analysis and dissemination of data and population statistics disaggregated by age and sex on all aspects of policy formulation by all countries, and encourages the relevant entities of the United Nations to support national efforts in capacity-building, especially those of developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

23. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to continue promoting partnerships at the national and international levels to promote a holistic package of gender-sensitive interventions to ensure the wellbeing of young people and improve their life prospects, inter alia, by enhancing their educational attainment, promoting healthy lifestyles and safeguarding their health, including sexual and reproductive health, and

by supporting young people's social engagement and participation, including in activities to reduce poverty and marginalization;

[...]

26. *Welcomes* the increased resources that will become available as a result of the establishment of timetables by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2015 and to reach at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010 and, pursuant to the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for the least developed countries no later than 2010, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

27. *Also welcomes* recent efforts and initiatives to enhance the quality of aid and to increase its impact, including the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and calls for concrete, effective and timely action in implementing all agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, with clear monitoring and deadlines, including through further aligning assistance with country strategies, building institutional capacities, reducing transaction costs and eliminating bureaucratic procedures, making progress on untying aid, enhancing the absorptive capacity and financial management of recipient countries and strengthening the focus on development results;

28. *Acknowledges* that for developing countries that cannot generate sufficient resources, the lack of adequate funding remains the chief constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

29. *Notes* that recent increases in the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action have been primarily a result of the increased funding for HIV/AIDS activities, expresses concern that funding for family planning, which has been steadily decreasing, is below the suggested target level, and therefore emphasizes the importance of a continued mobilization of the required resources to implement the Programme of Action by the international community, including Governments of both donors and developing countries;

[...]

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

13. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development requires an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and to intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

[...]

19. *Acknowledges* that the United Nations regional commissions play an important role in adapting the international population and development agenda to the regional contexts, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue relying on the regional commissions for the implementation of the regional population and development agendas;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

11. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to continue to support countries in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and thus contribute to eradicating poverty, promoting gender equality, improving adolescent, maternal and neonatal health, preventing HIV/AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability, including to address the negative impacts of climate change;

12. *Urges* Governments to strengthen international cooperation in order to assist in the development of human resources for health through technical assistance and training, as well as to increase universal access to health services, including in remote and rural areas, taking into account the challenges faced by developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel;

[...]

20. *Urges* Governments, supported by international cooperation and partnerships, to expand to the greatest extent possible the capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS programmes in ways that strengthen existing national health and social systems, including by integrating HIV/AIDS intervention into programmes for primary health care, mother and child health, sexual and reproductive health and nutrition, programmes addressing tuberculosis, hepatitis C and sexually transmitted infections and programmes for children affected, orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, as well as into formal and informal education;

21. *Recognizes* the dire need to increase financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, particularly for family planning, and calls upon the international community to assist Governments in this regard, to increase funding to reduce unmet needs for family planning, which is far below suggested targets, and to ensure that funding lines for family planning programmes and commodities are included in national budget formulations and that development funding enables the development of quality, comprehensive and integrated reproductive health programmes;

[...]

23. *Encourages* Member States, assisted, as appropriate, by the offices, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other international organizations, to explore ways to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the negative impact of the current economic and financial crisis on the international migration process and on the migrants themselves in order to reinforce efforts to maximize the benefits of international migration for development, especially in regard to poverty eradication and the improvement of education and health, recognizing that migratory patterns should not unduly benefit particular origin, transit or destination countries, and therefore urges that due recognition be given to the need for concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

[...]

28. *Calls upon* Governments, with the help of the international community, as needed, to achieve universal access to quality education, with particular priority given to primary and technical education and job training, to combat illiteracy and to eliminate gender disparities in access to, retention in and support for primary and secondary education and to promote non-formal education for young people, guaranteeing equal access for women and men to literacy centres, in order to benefit fully from the demographic dividend;

29. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so, in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official

development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and, inter alia, to assist them in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

30. *Decides* that, with the agreement and consent of the host country, the United Nations development system should assist national Governments in creating an enabling environment in which the links and cooperation between national Governments, the United Nations development system, civil society, national non-governmental organizations and private sector entities that are involved in the development process are strengthened, including, as appropriate, during the preparation process of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, with a view to seeking new and innovative solutions to development problems in accordance with national policies;

31. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated, as appropriate, by sex and age and other categories, as needed for monitoring the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

32. *Takes note* of the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and urges national Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness;

[...]

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

10. *Recognizes*, in that regard, the significant efforts undertaken by developing countries, including through South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and encourages the international community to enhance support for those efforts;

[...]

31. *Also calls upon* donor Governments and the international community to make international cooperation and assistance, in particular external funding, more predictable and better aligned with national priorities and to channel such assistance to recipient countries in ways that strengthen national health systems; welcomes the progress made in developing new, voluntary and innovative financing approaches and initiatives; and emphasizes that innovative financing mechanisms should supplement and not substitute for traditional sources of finance;

32. *Further calls upon* Governments, with the support of regional and international financial institutions and other national and international actors, to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the negative impacts of the economic and financial crises on health, ensuring that policies maintain commitment to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

34. *Recognizes* that the lack of adequate funding remains a significant constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources, including those from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, are used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness and in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

35. *Reaffirms* the need to develop, make use of, improve and strengthen national health information systems and research capacity with, as appropriate, the support of international cooperation, in order to measure the health of national populations on the basis of disaggregated data, including by age and sex, so that, inter alia, health inequities can be detected and the impact of policies on health equity measured;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

8. *Underlines* the central role of the global partnership for development and the importance of Goal 8 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes that, without substantial international support, several of the goals are likely to be missed in many developing countries by 2015;

[...]

12. *Also urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

[...]

27. *Recognizes* the need to address the economic, social and psychological implications of infertility for individuals, couples and societies as a whole, and encourages Member States and development partners, including through international cooperation and resources, to facilitate access to prevention, required know-how and technologies for more effective and affordable treatment of infertility;

[...]

29. *Encourages* Governments, including through technical and financial support and cooperation, to prevent and address, as a matter of priority, deaths and complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are still the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in many developing countries, recognizing that maternal mortality and morbidity have shown very little decline in the least developed countries, that the lack of safe motherhood services is still one of the world's urgent concerns and that reducing maternal mortality and morbidity saves women's lives, protects family health, alleviates poverty and improves opportunities for future generations;

[...]

36. *Encourages* Governments to ensure that adequate financial and technical resources and information necessary for the effective participation of non-governmental organizations in the research, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities should, if feasible and if requested, be made available to the non-governmental sector by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions in a manner that will not compromise their full autonomy;

37. *Also encourages* Governments and development partners to bring their investments in reproductive health in line with the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population

and Development, and calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

38. *Calls upon* the international community to assist Governments in reducing unmet needs for family planning by increasing financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, especially in the area of family planning and commodities within primary health-care systems, ensuring that funding lines for family planning programmes and commodities are included in national budget formulations and that funding enables the development of quality, comprehensive and integrated reproductive health programmes;

39. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed to monitor the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

[...]

Resolution 2012/1 Adolescents and youth

[...]

34. *Encourages* the United Nations agencies, the international community and civil society, as well as the private sector, to promote and support the implementation of the adolescent and youth development agenda and to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information on effective policies, programmes and activities as a matter of priority;

35. *Underlines* the central role of the global partnership for development and the importance of goal 8 in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizes that without substantial international support, several of the goals are likely to be missed in many developing countries;

36. *Encourages* Governments and development partners to bring their investments in reproductive health in line with the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

37. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and other internationally agreed development goals at the national and local levels, and in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems, and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed, to monitor the well-being of adolescents and youth, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

38. *Encourages* efforts by Member States and the international community to promote a balanced and comprehensive approach to migration and development, in particular by building partnerships among all relevant stakeholders and by ensuring coordinated action to develop national capacities, including for data collection and for the management of migration in ways that respect and protect human rights;

39. *Stresses* the need to take concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national and regional policies and cooperative strategies with the meaningful participation of migrants to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

40. *Reaffirms* the right of Governments to enforce their migration laws consistent with their international obligations;

41. *Calls upon* Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the migration, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

42. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, including the Global Migration Group, within their respective mandates, to strengthen their collaboration and cooperation in the area of international migration, to adopt coherent, comprehensive and coordinated approaches and to include migration issues in their contributions to the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

18. *Recalls* that the Programme of Action requires for its implementation adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels, as well as new and additional resources for developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, and that Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action single-handedly;

19. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to assist developing countries in addressing gaps and challenges relevant to population and development and the changing development environment through technical assistance and capacity-building in order to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation;

20. *Also encourages* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and other internationally agreed development goals at the regional, national and local levels, and in this regard to make special efforts to strengthen their civil registration and vital statistics, and health information systems, and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other categories, as needed to monitor progress and ensure accountability;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of building and sustaining partnerships among Governments and relevant civil society stakeholders for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, and invites all Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support these activities;

Chapter 11: National action and international cooperation

22. *Calls upon* Governments, agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as appropriate, to actively support and invest in the increased participation of young people and in youth-led and youth-focused organizations, taking into account gender equality and the representation of youth of various backgrounds in the formulation, decisions about, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of, as appropriate, international, regional, national and local development strategies and policies that affect young people;

[...]

CHAPTER 12

Partnership with the non-governmental sector

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action emphasized the importance of effective partnerships between all levels of government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including the private sector and local community groups, in the design, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of programmes related to population and development to ensure the full implementation of the Programme of Action. For this purpose, adequate financial and technical resources and information should be provided to non-governmental organizations. It was also important that non-governmental organizations and their networks maintain autonomy and strengthen their capacities. Particular reference was made to the role of the private sector for the provision of reproductive health and family planning services, commodities and contraceptives. In this regard, the private sector was encouraged, in collaboration with international organizations and Governments, to identify new areas of cooperation.

Over the years, the Commission has repeatedly called for stronger public-private partnerships in the field of population and development. Partnerships were identified according to the theme of particular sessions of the Commission, and Governments were urged to engage with a wide range of relevant civil society stakeholders for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action. Resolutions called on Governments, when collaborating with civil society, to take into account the gender balance and geographic representation of such groups and to ensure youth representation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of such programmes and policies at international, regional, national and local levels. Overall, resolutions emphasized that in order to address the challenges of population and development effectively, including follow-up to the Programme of Action, broad and effective partnerships between Governments and civil society organizations were essential.

The resolution of the thirty-eighth session of the Commission in 2005 called for public-private partnerships to mobilize the required technical and financial resources as part of a broad-based approach to the prevention of HIV. The fortieth session in 2007 encouraged Governments, in collaboration with civil society, to enhance the self-reliance of older persons, through, for example, the promotion of new flexible retirement policies that enhance the quality of life of older persons by enabling them to work and live independently in their own communities as long as possible or desired, and the provision of continuing education and the encouragement of lifelong learning. In the field of migration, the resolution of the forty-sixth session in 2013 invited member States, international organizations and the private sector to work towards concrete and action-oriented measures to leverage migration for development by, for instance, reducing the transfer costs of remittances. In 2012, the Commission recognized that it was important to involve a wide range of NGO representatives to influence youth development in a positive way.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter XV: Partnership with the Non-Governmental Sector[§]

A. Local, national and international non-governmental organizations

Objective

15.7. The objective is to promote an effective partnership between all levels of government and the full range of non-governmental organizations and local community groups, in the discussion and decisions on the design, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of programmes relating to population, development and environment in accordance with the general policy framework of Governments, taking duly into account the responsibilities and roles of the respective partners.

Actions

15.8. Governments and intergovernmental organizations, in dialogue with non-governmental organizations and local community groups, and in full respect for their autonomy, should integrate them in their decision-making and facilitate the contribution that non-governmental organizations can make at all levels towards finding solutions to population and development concerns and, in particular, to ensure the implementation of the present Programme of Action. Non-governmental organizations should have a key role in national and international development processes.

15.9. Governments should ensure the essential roles and participation of women's organizations in the design and implementation of population and development programmes. Involving women at all levels, especially the managerial level, is critical to meeting the objectives and implementing the present Programme of Action.

15.10. Adequate financial and technical resources and information necessary for the effective participation of non-governmental organizations in the research, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities should, if feasible and if requested, be made available to the non-governmental sector by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions in a manner that will not compromise their full autonomy. To ensure transparency, accountability and effective division of labour, these same institutions should make available the necessary information and documents to those non-governmental organizations. International organizations may provide financial and technical assistance to non-governmental organizations in accordance with the laws and regulations of each country.

15.11. Governments and donor countries, including intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions, should ensure that non-governmental organizations and their networks are able to maintain their autonomy and strengthen their capacity through regular dialogue and consultations, appropriate training and outreach activities, and thus play a greater partnership role at all levels.

15.12. Non-governmental organizations and their networks and local communities should strengthen their interaction with their constituencies, ensure the transparency of their activities, mobilize public opinion, participate in the implementation of population and development programmes and actively contribute to the national, regional and international debate on population and development issues. Governments, where appropriate, should include representation of non-governmental organizations on country delegations to regional and international forums where issues on population and development are discussed.

[§] The Holy See expressed a general reservation on this chapter. The reservation is to be interpreted in terms of the statement made by the representative of the Holy See at the 14th plenary meeting, on 13 September 1994.

B. The private sector

Objectives

15.15. The objectives are:

(a) To strengthen the partnership between Governments, international organizations and the private sector in identifying new areas of cooperation;

(b) To promote the role of the private sector in service delivery and in the production and distribution, within each region of the world, of high- quality reproductive health and family-planning commodities and contraceptives, which are accessible and affordable to low-income sectors of the population.

Actions

15.16. Governments and non-governmental and international organizations should intensify their cooperation with the private, for-profit sector in matters pertaining to population and sustainable development in order to strengthen the contribution of that sector in the implementation of population and development programmes, including the production and delivery of quality contraceptive commodities and services with appropriate information and education, in a socially responsible, culturally sensitive, acceptable and cost-effective manner.

15.17. Non-profit and profit-oriented organizations and their networks should develop mechanisms whereby they can exchange ideas and experiences in the population and development fields with a view to sharing innovative approaches and research and development initiatives. The dissemination of information and research should be a priority.

15.18. Governments are strongly encouraged to set standards for service delivery and review legal, regulatory and import policies to identify and eliminate those policies that unnecessarily prevent or restrict the greater involvement of the private sector in efficient production of commodities for reproductive health, including family planning, and in service delivery. Governments, taking into account cultural and social differences, should strongly encourage the private sector to meet its responsibilities regarding consumer information dissemination.

15.19. The profit-oriented sector should consider how it might better assist non-profit non-governmental organizations to play a wider role in society through the enhancement or creation of suitable mechanisms to channel financial and other appropriate support to non-governmental organizations and their associations.

15.20. Private-sector employers should continue to devise and implement special programmes that help meet their employees' needs for information, education and reproductive health services, and accommodate their employees' needs to combine work and family responsibilities. Organized health-care providers and health insurers should also continue to include family planning and reproductive health services in the package of health benefits they provide.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS

Resolution 1996/2[†]

Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for liaison between non-governmental organizations and the Commission and to ensure that existing channels of communication with non-governmental organizations are fully utilized in order to facilitate broad-based participation and dissemination of information;

[...]

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

Resolution 1997/2[†]

International migration and development

[...]

3. *Calls upon* all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to collaborate and coordinate their efforts, making full use of the expertise of existing organizations, in examining international migration and development;

4. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to promote and expand the exchange of information and experiences regarding international migration and development in appropriate bilateral, multilateral, regional and interregional forums.

Resolution 1998/1

Health and mortality

[...]

3. *Welcomes* the encouraging evidence of actions being undertaken by Governments, international organizations and the non-governmental sector in response to the challenges of the Programme of Action related to health and mortality, and stresses the need for strengthening such actions, in particular in the least developed countries;

[...]

Resolution 1998/7[†]

Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

3. *Calls upon* relevant organizations of the United Nations system, donor Governments, through multilateral and bilateral mechanisms, and non-governmental organizations to provide the necessary support to those countries in need in respect of undertaking such censuses, including the building of national capacity in this field.

Resolution 2004/2

Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of building and sustaining partnerships among Governments and relevant civil society stakeholders, in accordance with section V of the key actions, so as to strengthen the capacity of developing countries for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, and invites all Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the private sector and nongovernmental organizations, to continue to support these activities;

[...]

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

5. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments, supported by relevant actors, all stakeholders including civil society and the private sector, to intensify national efforts and international cooperation in the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;

[...]

9. *Stresses* the need for an integrated approach in national responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic that includes an action framework to facilitate the coordination of work by all partners, one national HIV/AIDS framework, one national HIV coordinating body and one agreed country-level monitoring and evaluation system, all of which allow for the inclusiveness and flexibility needed to foster and promote effective locally developed solutions; and commends the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for its leadership in engaging the support of Governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and international cooperation and multilateral agencies for making the “Three Ones” a reality;

[...]

15. *Also stresses* the importance of building local capacity by working with national programmes and local organizations to create an effective and sustainable response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic;

[...]

22. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening programmes and partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize the required technical and financial resources as part of a broad-based approach to the prevention of HIV, including through reproductive and sexual health care, as the mainstay of the national, regional and international response to the pandemic, and calls for the support of the international community in closing the funding gaps for sexual and reproductive health programmes;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

14. *Also encourages* Governments, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to enhance, through appropriate mechanisms the self-reliance of older persons, including: where appropriate, the promotion of a continued participation in working life, if desired, inter alia, by promoting a new approach to retirement that takes the needs of the employees, as well as the employers into account, in particular by applying the principle of flexible retirement policies and practices while maintaining acquired pension rights; the creation of conditions that promote the quality of life of older persons and enable them to work and live independently in their own communities as long as possible or desired; the provision of continuing education and the encouragement of life-long learning; and the ensuring of equal access to high-quality health and social services;

[...]

23. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to continue promoting partnerships at the national and international levels to promote a holistic package of gender-sensitive interventions to ensure the wellbeing of young people and improve their life prospects, inter alia, by enhancing their educational attainment, promoting healthy lifestyles and safeguarding their health, including sexual and reproductive health, and by supporting young people’s social engagement and participation, including in activities to reduce poverty and marginalization;

[...]

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

[...]

10. *Recognizes* that, to address the challenges of population and development effectively, broad and effective partnership between Governments and civil society organizations is essential to assist in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development objectives and activities;

[...]

24. *Also encourages* Governments to increase and strengthen or, where necessary, develop and implement information, education and communication strategies, programmes and actions to increase awareness, knowledge, understanding and commitment at all levels of society, including among young people, on issues of priority in regard to population and development, and to ensure that all segments of the population, including those who are in vulnerable situations, are taken into account in such strategies;

[...]

30. *Decides* that, with the agreement and consent of the host country, the United Nations development system should assist national Governments in creating an enabling environment in which the links and cooperation between national Governments, the United Nations development system, civil society, national non-governmental organizations and private sector entities that are involved in the development process are strengthened, including, as appropriate, during the preparation process of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, with a view to seeking new and innovative solutions to development problems in accordance with national policies;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1

Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

24. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and civil society to include in their development priorities programmes that enable men to support women's access to safe conditions for pregnancy and childbirth, contributing to family planning, preventing sexually transmitted infections and HIV, and ending violence against women and girls;

[...]

36. *Encourages* Governments to ensure that adequate financial and technical resources and information necessary for the effective participation of non-governmental organizations in the research, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities should, if feasible and if requested, be made available to the non-governmental sector by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions in a manner that will not compromise their full autonomy;

[...]

Resolution 2012/1

Adolescents and youth

[...]

31. *Calls upon* Governments, United Nations agencies, and others, as appropriate, to actively support and invest in increased participation of young people and in youth-led and youth-focused organizations, taking into account gender equality and representation of youth of various backgrounds, in the formulation, decisions about, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of, as appropriate, international, regional, national and local development strategies and policies that affect young people;

32. *Encourages* Governments to improve information in order to enable young people to make better use of their opportunities to participate in decision-making, to develop and strengthen opportunities for young people to learn their rights and responsibilities, promoting their social and political participation and removing obstacles that affect their full contribution to society, and to promote and support youth associations, volunteer groups and entrepreneurship;

33. *Invites* a wide range of relevant stakeholders, including families, teachers, religious, traditional and community leaders, and community-based organizations, to play positive roles to promote adolescent and youth development, maximize the impact of information, education and communication activities and social media, and mobilize public opinion in support of actions to improve the well-being of young people and their ability to exercise their human rights;

34. *Encourages* the United Nations agencies, the international community and civil society, as well as the private sector, to promote and support the implementation of the adolescent and youth development agenda and to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information on effective policies, programmes and activities as a matter of priority;

[...]

Resolution 2013/1

New trends in migration: demographic aspects

13. *Reaffirms* that there is a need to address and to promote conditions for cheaper, faster, more transparent and safer transfers of remittances, in a non-discriminatory fashion, in both source and recipient countries, and invites Member States as well as the private sector, international organizations, the banking community and other stakeholders, to work towards the further reduction of transfer costs of remittances;

[...]

15. *Invites* Governments to encourage diasporas to contribute to the development of their countries and communities of origin, in accordance with domestic legislation, including by facilitating human capital transfer, direct investment, trade and philanthropy, and by ensuring an environment that is conducive to investments and entrepreneurship with easy access to information, networks and infrastructure;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

[...]

14. *Urges* Governments to promote the development of Afro-descendent populations and indigenous peoples by implementing public policies, establishing standards and creating institutions to guide and carry forward affirmative action policies, plans and programmes at the sectoral level, whereby the principles of equality and non-discrimination can be incorporated into all levels of government, with organized civil society participating throughout the process of the design, implementation and evaluation of those instruments;

[...]

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of building and sustaining partnerships among Governments and relevant civil society stakeholders for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, and invites all Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support these activities;

Chapter 12: Partnership with the non-governmental sector

22. *Calls upon* Governments, agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as appropriate, to actively support and invest in the increased participation of young people and in youth-led and youth-focused organizations, taking into account gender equality and the representation of youth of various backgrounds in the formulation, decisions about, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of, as appropriate, international, regional, national and local development strategies and policies that affect young people;

[...]

CHAPTER 13

Follow-up to the conference

SUMMARY

The Programme of Action, adopted by consensus by 179 Governments in September 1994, urged countries to fully and effectively implement the Programme of Action through appropriate and relevant policies and programmes at the national level. Furthermore, implementation should be promoted at the subregional and regional levels, with attention to specific subregional and regional strategies and needs. The Programme of Action asked for full and consistent support, including financial and technical assistance, from the international community, including the United Nations system, for all efforts directed towards the implementation of the Programme of Action.

Later, in General Assembly resolution S-21/2 of 8 November 1999 on the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, Governments affirmed their renewed and sustained commitment to the principles, goals and objectives of the Programme of Action. Since 2000, every resolution of the Commission on Population and Development has reaffirmed the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation. In General Assembly resolution 65/234 of 22 December 2010, Governments decided to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014 and to ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives. It was also decided to convene a special session during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly on 22 September 2014 in order to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives.

Over the years, resolutions of the Commission have urged countries to demonstrate increased political will to address existing gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action and to respond to new challenges in the area of population and development. Repeatedly, resolutions have also asked for adequate mobilization of resources from all available funding mechanisms to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action. They have also reiterated the need for Governments and development partners to cooperate closely, including with the private sector, to ensure that resources are used effectively and in response to the actual needs and priorities of developing countries. The resolutions have called upon the United Nations Population Fund to continue to play a crucial role in assisting countries to achieve the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation. The Commission's resolutions have also repeatedly identified the need for continued substantive work by the Secretary-General to improve the evidence base on population and development issues, including research on population growth, structure and distribution, and to continue to assess, in collaboration with the United Nations system and relevant organizations, the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Chapter XVI: Follow-up to the Conference[§]

A. Activities at the national level

Objective

16.6. The objective is to encourage and enable countries to fully and effectively implement the Programme of Action, through appropriate and relevant policies and programmes at the national level.

Actions

16.7. Governments should: (a) commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives contained in the present Programme of Action and (b) take a lead role in coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of follow-up actions.

16.8. Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and major groups, in particular non-governmental organizations, should give the widest possible dissemination to the Programme of Action and should seek public support for the goals, objectives and actions of the Programme of Action. This may involve follow-up meetings, publications and audio-visual aids and both print and electronic media.

16.9. All countries should consider their current spending priorities with a view to making additional contributions for the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into account the provisions of chapters XIII and XIV and the economic constraints faced by developing countries.

16.10. All countries should establish appropriate national follow-up, accountability and monitoring mechanisms in partnership with non-governmental organizations, community groups and representatives of the media and the academic community, as well as with the support of parliamentarians.

16.11. The international community should assist interested Governments in organizing appropriate national-level follow-up, including national capacity-building for project formulation and programme management, as well as strengthening of coordination and evaluation mechanisms to assess the implementation of the present Programme of Action.

16.12. Governments, with the assistance of the international community, where necessary, should as soon as possible set up or enhance national databases to provide baseline data and information that can be used to measure or assess progress towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the present Programme of Action and other related international documents, commitments and agreements. For the purpose of assessing progress, all countries should regularly assess their progress towards achieving the objectives and goals of the Programme of Action and other related commitments and agreements and report, on a periodic basis, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and community groups.

16.13. In the preparation of those assessments and reports, Governments should outline successes achieved, as well as problems and obstacles encountered. Where possible, such national reports should be compatible with the national sustainable development plans that countries will prepare in the context of the implementation of Agenda 21. Efforts should also be made to devise an appropriate consolidated reporting system, taking into account all relevant United Nations conferences having national reporting requirements in related fields.

B. Subregional and regional activities

Objective

16.15. The objective is to promote implementation of the present Programme of Action at the subregional and regional levels, with attention to specific subregional and regional strategies and needs.

[§] The Holy See expressed a general reservation on this chapter. The reservation is to be interpreted in terms of the statement made by the representative of the Holy See at the 14th plenary meeting, on 13 September 1994.

Actions

16.16. Regional commissions, organizations of the United Nations system functioning at the regional level, and other relevant subregional and regional organizations should play an active role within their mandates regarding the implementation of the present Programme of Action through subregional and regional initiatives on population and development. Such action should be coordinated among the organizations concerned at the subregional and regional levels, with a view to ensuring efficient and effective action in addressing specific population and development issues relevant to the regions concerned, as appropriate.

16.17. At the subregional and regional levels:

(a) Governments in the subregions and regions and relevant organizations are invited, where appropriate, to reinforce existing follow-up mechanisms, including meetings for the follow-up of regional declarations on population and development issues;

(b) Multidisciplinary expertise should, where necessary, be utilized to play a key role in the implementation and follow-up of the present Programme of Action;

(c) Cooperation in the critical areas of capacity-building, the sharing and exchange of information and experiences, know-how and technical expertise should be strengthened with the appropriate assistance of the international community, taking into account the need for a partnership with non-governmental organizations and other major groups, in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action at the regional level;

(d) Governments should ensure that training and research in population and development issues at the tertiary level are strengthened, and that research findings and implications are widely disseminated.

C. Activities at the international level

Objectives

16.20. The objectives are:

(a) To ensure full and consistent support, including financial and technical assistance from the international community, including the United Nations system, for all efforts directed at the implementation of the present Programme of Action at all levels;

(b) To ensure a coordinated approach and a clearer division of labour in population-relevant policy and operational aspects of development cooperation. This should be supplemented by enhanced coordination and planning in the mobilization of resources;

(c) To ensure that population and development issues receive appropriate focus and integration in the work of the relevant bodies and entities of the United Nations system.

Actions

16.21. The General Assembly is the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy on matters relating to the follow-up to this Conference. To ensure effective follow-up to the Conference, as well as to enhance intergovernmental decision-making capacity for the integration of population and development issues, the Assembly should organize a regular review of the implementation of the present Programme of Action. In fulfilling this task, the Assembly should consider the timing, format and organizational aspects of such a review.

16.22. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should carry out their respective responsibilities, as entrusted to them in the Charter of the United Nations, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the field of population and development.

16.23. The Economic and Social Council, in the context of its role under the Charter, vis-à-vis the General Assembly and in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/264, 46/235 and 48/162, should assist the General Assembly in promoting an integrated approach and in providing system-wide coordination and guidance in the monitoring of the implementation of the present Programme of Action and in making recommendations in this regard. Appropriate steps should be taken to request regular reports from the specialized agencies regarding their plans and programmes related to the implementation of this Programme of Action, pursuant to Article 64 of the Charter.

16.24. The Economic and Social Council is invited to review the reporting system within the United Nations system regarding population and development issues, taking into account the reporting procedures that are required in follow-up to other international conferences, with a view to establishing, where possible, a more coherent reporting system.

16.25. Within their respective mandates and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162, the Assembly, during its forty-ninth session, and the Economic and Social Council, in 1995, should review the roles, responsibilities, mandates and comparative advantages of both the relevant intergovernmental bodies and the organs of the United Nations system addressing population and development, with a view to:

(a) Ensuring the effective and efficient implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations operational activities that will be undertaken on the basis of the present Programme of Action;

(b) Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the current United Nations structures and machinery responsible for implementing and monitoring population and development activities, including strategies for addressing coordination and for intergovernmental review;

(c) Ensuring clear recognition of the interrelationships between policy guidance, research, standard-setting and operational activities for population and development, as well as the division of labour between the bodies concerned.

16.26. As part of this review, the Economic and Social Council should, in the context of General Assembly resolution 48/162, consider the respective roles of the relevant United Nations organs dealing with population and development, including the United Nations Population Fund and the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the United Nations Secretariat, regarding the follow-up to the present Programme of Action.

16.27. The General Assembly, at its forty-ninth session, in accordance with its resolution 48/162, is invited to give further consideration to the establishment of a separate Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund, taking into account the results of the above-mentioned review and bearing in mind the administrative, budgetary and programme implications of such a proposal.

16.28. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to consult with the various bodies of the United Nations system, as well as with international financial institutions and various bilateral aid organizations and agencies, with a view to promoting an exchange of information among them on the requirements for international assistance and to reviewing, on a regular basis, the specific needs of countries in the field of population and development, including emergency and temporary needs, and maximizing the availability of resources and their most effective utilization.

16.29. All specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system are invited to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow-up to the Conference. Relevant governing bodies should review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities in this regard.

EXCERPTS FROM RESOLUTIONS AND ENTIRE RESOLUTIONS

Entire resolutions:

- Resolution 1996/2 – Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development
- Resolution 1998/8 – Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
- Resolution 2004/2 – Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
- Resolution 2005/2 – Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration
- Resolution 2009/1 – The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals
- Resolution 2014/1 – Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Resolution 1996/2[†]**Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development**

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind the results of the International Conference on Population and Development and the adoption of its Programme of Action of the Conference,¹ and taking into account General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994 on the report of the Conference, as well as Assembly resolution 50/124 of 20 December 1995 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/55 of 28 July 1995 on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference,

Having reviewed the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-ninth session,²

Recalling the terms of reference and multi-year work programme of the Commission, endorsed by the Council in its resolution 1995/55,

1. *Stresses* the need for all the reports prepared as part of the multi-year work programme of the Commission on Population and Development to be based on comprehensive and reliable information, for the final version of the reports to take fully into account the observations of the Commission and for the reports to be widely disseminated in accordance with the terms of reference of the Commission;

2. *Also stresses* the need to ensure that the deliberations of the Commission fully reflect its updated and enhanced mandate, taking into account the integrated, multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

3. *Welcomes* the newly constituted Task Force on Basic Social Services for All of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, under the current chairmanship of the United Nations Population Fund, and requests the Task Force to make appropriate arrangements to ensure coordination, collaboration and harmonization in the implementation of all aspects of the Programme of Action of the Conference, as decided by the Commission at its twenty-eighth session, and to continue to report thereon to the Commission;

4. *Requests* that a revised version of the report of the Secretary-General relating to the activities of the non-governmental sector in the area of reproductive rights and reproductive health be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-first session, in 1998, based on a more comprehensive survey of the sector and a clearer explanation of the selection criteria and categorization of the organizations consulted, and incorporating examples of cooperation between Governments and non-governmental organizations, in both developing and developed countries;

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

Chapter 13: Follow-up to the Conference

5. *Decides* to invite non-governmental organizations to participate, on an exceptional basis, in the thirtieth session of the Commission, in 1997, along the lines specified in Economic and Social Council decision 1996/208 of 9 February 1996;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for liaison between non-governmental organizations and the Commission and to ensure that existing channels of communication with non-governmental organizations are fully utilized in order to facilitate broad-based participation and dissemination of information;

7. *Requests* improved annual reporting on financial flows, including allocations/expenditures, based on consistent criteria and related to the costed elements of the Programme of Action of the Conference, including a clear account of levels and trends of funding by source (bilateral sources, multilateral sources (both core and non-core) and private funds, domestic allocations and the like);

8. *Encourages* the widest possible dissemination of reports on progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the Conference prepared by the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including, wherever possible, their dissemination through electronic channels of communication, and welcomes the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to report on implementation in its annual publication *The State of the World Population Report*;

9. *Proposes* that, in addition to their special coverage in the *World Population Monitoring* reports, main demographic trends be covered biennially, starting in 1997, in a complementary concise report prepared by the Population Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat, to be discussed under the agenda item concerning the work programme of the Division;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of information, education and communication as a strategy for furthering follow-up action on the International Conference on Population and Development, particularly in the areas of reproductive rights and reproductive health, and urges the Population Division to highlight the efforts of Governments in this regard in relevant reports prepared for the Commission;

11. *Welcomes* the encouraging evidence of actions being undertaken by Governments, international organizations and the non-governmental sector in response to the challenges of the Programme of Action of the Conference related to reproductive rights and reproductive health, and stresses the need for such action to be accelerated and widened, in particular the need to mobilize additional financial resources, as called for in the Programme of Action;

12. *Requests* the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All to coordinate the development of appropriate indicators, taking into account relevant research, so that progress in addressing reproductive health needs by individual countries can be assessed on a reliable basis;

13. *Requests* that evidence of further progress in achieving the goals of the Programme of Action of the Conference be communicated to the Commission on an annual basis through selected publications and documentation prepared by the Secretariat, including the Population Division, as well as publications and documentation prepared by other United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Population Fund, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 5 (E/1996/25)*.

Resolution 1997/2[†]

International migration and development

[...]

3. *Calls upon* all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, and other intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to collaborate and coordinate their efforts, making full use of the expertise of existing organizations, in examining international migration and development;

4. *Calls upon* Governments and intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations to promote and expand the exchange of information and experiences regarding international migration and development I appropriate bilateral, multilateral, regional and interregional forums.

[...]

Resolution 1998/1

Health and mortality

[...]

1. *Calls upon* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to work in close coordination with each other, and with other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with Governments, in strengthening national capacities to collect, analyse and utilize health and mortality data at both national and local levels, in the priority areas of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, including infant, child, adolescent and maternal health and mortality; sexual and reproductive health, with special attention to family planning, sexually transmitted infections and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS); and violence against women and children and female genital mutilation and other harmful practices; and in the areas of infectious disease, substance abuse and measurement of adult mortality and morbidity;

2. *Requests* the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations Population Fund to explore ways and means, such as the establishment of an internationally accessible electronic database, to facilitate the exchange of information among all relevant actors on various levels concerning best practices and lessons learned in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

[...]

Resolution 1998/8[†]

Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 52/188 of 18 December 1997 on population and development,

Noting the work being done by the relevant United Nations bodies and the proposed outline of the Secretariat for the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the quinquennial review and appraisal of progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ while bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States at the thirty-first session of the Commission on Population and Development,

Stressing the need to ensure that the review of the outcome of the Conference will be a coordinated process which reinvigorates and strengthens efforts at the local, national and international levels to implement fully the Programme of Action,

[†] This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

1. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare, as soon as possible and no later than the end of June 1998, and to make available to States a comprehensive plan, including a timetable, for the preparatory process of inter-agency consultations, technical meetings and round-table meetings, including those at the regional level, setting out the purpose, working methods and key anticipated outcomes of each and how they will contribute to the review and appraisal report. In preparing this plan, the Population Division of the Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund should work closely together, as they did in the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development, and in consultation, as appropriate, with other relevant bodies, and should hold regular briefings for States;

2. *Requests* that the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the quinquennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ to be coordinated by the Population Division, the report of the international forum on the operational review of the Programme of Action, to be coordinated by the United Nations Population Fund, and the draft report of the Secretary-General for the special session of the General Assembly on the further implementation of the Programme of Action, also to be coordinated by the United Nations Population Fund, all of which are to be prepared for the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-second session, should focus on, *inter alia*:

(a) Analysis of key successes and constraints as well as lessons learned in developing effective strategies and actions in the implementation of the Programme of Action and changes in policy, programmes and resource allocations at the national and international levels towards a more comprehensive achievement of the goals of the Conference;

(b) Strengthening of coordination throughout the United Nations system and between the United Nations system, Governments and other actors, such as the multilateral development banks and civil society;

(c) Domestic, bilateral and multilateral resources made available as of 31 December 1998, estimates of resources expected to be made available as of 31 December 1999, examples of effective and efficient use made of available resources and circumstances for improving the environment, with a view to increased financial support from the international community for population and development activities;

(d) Methodology and mechanisms for monitoring progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. *Decides* that the length of the thirty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development, in March 1999, shall be extended to seven working days.

¹ Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Resolution 2000/1 **Population, gender and development**

[...]

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat to continue to incorporate gender perspectives in all its research on population policies, levels and trends, including, *inter alia*, the analysis of demographic, social and economic data disaggregated by age and sex, so that Governments may benefit by achieving a better understanding of the relationships between population, gender and development in the global context and through intercountry comparisons;

2. *Also requests* the Population Division, in conducting these analyses, to pay particular attention to the gender dynamics and demographic implications of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic, infant, child and maternal mortality, and ageing of populations, and to improving the statistical description and analysis of the phenomena of all forms of discrimination and abuse against women and children, including sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence, as well as to the gender dimensions of migration;

[...]

Resolution 2001/1
Population, environment and development

[...]

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue its research, in close cooperation with all relevant offices of the Secretariat, and with all relevant bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources, and human health, giving particular attention to levels, trends and differentials of mortality, fertility, distribution and mobility, and the role of population and development policies, as well as mainstreaming of a gender perspective;

2. *Also requests* the Population Division to work in close cooperation with all relevant offices of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to contribute its research findings to the preparatory processes for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the World Summit on Sustainable Development and other relevant intergovernmental meetings and conferences;

3. *Requests* that the findings from this and related research on population, environment and development should contribute to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, scheduled for 2004;

4. *Encourages* the Population Division, in close cooperation with all relevant offices of the United Nations Secretariat, and with all relevant bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, to disseminate widely the results of its research, as a contribution to greater understanding and awareness of the interrelationships among population, environment and development.

Resolution 2002/1
Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)

[...]

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue its research and requests the United Nations Population Fund to continue its programming on reproductive rights and reproductive health, in close collaboration with each other and with all other relevant funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system;

2. *Also requests* that the Population Division, in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS) and other relevant funds, programmes and agencies, strengthen its work on the demographic aspects and impact of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS);

3. *Further requests* that the Population Division incorporate the findings from this and other relevant research on reproductive rights and reproductive health, including the interrelationship with HIV/AIDS, in its contribution to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ scheduled for 2004 and, to the extent appropriate, to the annual reviews of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS as well as to any other relevant review processes.

Resolution 2003/1
Population, education and development

[...]

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue its research and the United Nations Population Fund to continue its programming, in close cooperation with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on the linkages between population, education and development, including the relationships between population factors and the attainment of the goals of Education for All, giving attention to the way in which education interacts with health, particularly sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, and to the way in which education influences the levels, trends and differentials of mortality, fertility, distribution and mobility, and the role of population and development policies, as well as gender inequalities, in such levels, trends and differentials;
2. *Also requests* the Population Division to work in close cooperation with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system to contribute its research findings to the implementation of the outcomes relevant to population, education and development of the United Nations conferences and summits;
3. *Further requests* that the findings from that and related research on population, education and development should contribute to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and, as appropriate, to other relevant conferences and reviews, including the World Summit for the Information Society and the regular reviews of the Dakar Declaration and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;
4. *Encourages* the Population Division, in close cooperation with all relevant bodies, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, to disseminate widely the results of its research, as a contribution to greater understanding and awareness of the interrelationships between population, education and development;
5. *Encourages* the United Nations Population Fund, in close cooperation with relevant partners, to continue its support for population, education and development programmes so as to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Resolution 2004/2
Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Bearing in mind that 2004 marks the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, and of the adoption of its Programme of Action,¹

Concerned that, based on current trends, many countries may fall short of achieving the agreed goals and commitments of the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration² and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained therein,

Reiterating the call to implement fully and build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development,³

Recalling General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives on population and development of the other major United Nations conferences and summits, and their reviews,

Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to commemorate at its fifty-ninth session the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,⁴

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development: a 10-year review”,⁵

Noting that the current levels of financing, including levels of official development assistance, are still well below those needed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Stressing the importance of population and reproductive health for development,

Bearing in mind the report of the International Conference on Population and Development and on the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,⁶ in their entirety,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁷ and the key actions for its further implementation;⁶

2. *Stresses* that the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions makes an essential contribution to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;²

3. *Recalls* that it has been estimated that, in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the implementation of programmes in the area of reproductive health will cost, in 1993 United States dollars, \$18.5 billion in 2005 and \$21.7 billion in 2015,⁷ and that it is tentatively estimated that up to two thirds of the costs will continue to be met by the countries themselves and approximately one third from external resources;

4. *Reiterates* that increased political will from all Governments and reaffirmation of the commitment for mobilization of international assistance, as agreed in Cairo, are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action, which will in turn contribute to the advancement of the broad population and development agenda;

5. *Also reiterates* that Governments should continue to commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, inter alia, through the integration of the Programme of Action in programmes and national policies for poverty eradication;

6. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action will require an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

7. *Urges* donor countries to fulfil their commitments with regard to their official development assistance for population assistance;

8. *Calls upon* both donors and developing countries to make every effort to strengthen their commitment to meet the estimated costs of the Programme of Action;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist developing countries in implementing the Programme of Action through technical assistance and capacity-building activities to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action;

10. *Reiterates* that international cooperation in the field of population and development is essential for the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation and for the attainment of its goals by 2015, and calls upon the international community to continue to provide, both bilaterally and multilaterally, support and assistance for population and development activities in the developing countries;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of building and sustaining partnerships among Governments and relevant civil society stakeholders, in accordance with section V of the key actions, so as to strengthen the capacity of developing countries for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, and invites all Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the private sector and nongovernmental organizations, to continue to support these activities;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Population Fund to continue to play a crucial role, within its mandate, in helping recipient countries to achieve the goals and targets contained in the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, recognizing the strong and widespread support for the activities of the Fund.

¹ See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

² See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

³ See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁴ E/CN.9/2004/3.

⁵ E/CN.9/2004/4.

⁶ See General Assembly resolution S-21/2; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-21/5/Rev.1)*.

⁷ See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 13.15 (a).

Resolution 2005/1

Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty

[...]

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the work of the Secretariat as well as other relevant funds, programmes and agencies on the gender dynamics and demographic aspects of HIV/AIDS in a comprehensive manner, including on infant, child and maternal mortality and its impact on population and development, and to reflect this in his reports to the forthcoming sessions of the Commission on Population and Development.

Resolution 2005/2

Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

The Commission on Population and Development,

Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly¹ to convene, at the commencement of its sixtieth session, a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made in the fulfilment of all the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² including the internationally agreed development goals and the global partnership required for their achievement, and of the progress made in the integrated and coordinated implementation, at the national, regional and international levels, of the outcomes and commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Welcoming also the decision of the General Assembly³ to devote a high-level dialogue to international migration and development during its sixty-first session,

Welcoming further the decision of the Economic and Social Council⁴ to devote the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2005 to the topic “Achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as implementing the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits: progress made, challenges and opportunities”,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General⁵ on the contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Taking into account both the progress made so far in the follow-up and implementation of the Programme of Action and the challenges and obstacles that lie ahead with respect to achieving the goals and objectives set therein as well as in the other outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Emphasizing the importance of the contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and that three of the four quantifiable goals contained in the Programme of Action, namely, reducing maternal mortality, reducing infant and child mortality and ensuring universal access to primary education, are fully reflected in the Millennium Declaration,

Bearing in mind the reports of the International Conference on Population and Development⁶ and on the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,⁷ in their entirety,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development⁸ and the key actions for its further implementation;⁹

2. *Stresses* that the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation is an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² and in this regard fully underscores the relevance of the Programme of Action and the key actions to the review of progress made in fulfilling the commitments of the Millennium Declaration and the outcomes and commitments of major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of integrating the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015 set at the International Conference on Population and development into strategies to attain the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular those related to improving maternal health, reducing infant and child mortality, promoting gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty and achieving universal access to primary education;

4. *Also emphasizes* the need to strengthen policy and programme linkages and coordination between HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health and their inclusion in national development plans, including poverty reduction strategies where they exist and sector-wide approaches where they exist, as a necessary strategy to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to mitigate its impact on populations, which could result in more relevant and cost-effective interventions with greater impact;

5. *Further emphasizes* the importance of closer attention in policy dialogue and policy development to the interrelations between population structure and trends, including population ageing, and poverty and development;

6. *Urges* Member States and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to maximize the benefit of migration for those concerned;

7. *Stresses* that promoting women's reproductive health, their full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, their empowerment, their equal access to resources and their freedom from gender-based violence is essential to achieving gender equality, addressing the feminization of poverty and halving poverty by 2015;

8. *Welcomes* the increase in both domestic expenditures and international donor assistance for the achievement of the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development;

9. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action requires an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and to intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with

Chapter 13: Follow-up to the Conference

the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

10. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist the developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Programme of Action through technical assistance and capacity-building activities in order to accelerate that implementation;

11. *Calls for* the allocation of adequate resources to all areas of the Programme of Action, including the costed package.

¹ See General Assembly resolution 58/291.

² See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

³ See General Assembly resolutions 58/208 and 59/241.

⁴ See Economic and Social Council decision 2004/294.

⁵ E/CN.9/2005/6.

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

⁷ See General Assembly resolution S-21/2 and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1).

⁸ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁹ General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

Resolution 2006/2

International migration and development

[...]

24. *Urges* the relevant United Nations bodies, organizations, funds and programmes, and other relevant intergovernmental organizations working on international migration, including the International Organization for Migration, to enhance within their respective mandates the coordination of their activities, and to strengthen cooperation and collaboration;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on international migration and development and, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, funds and programmes, to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on international migration and development set out in the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits;

[...]

Resolution 2007/1

Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development

[...]

4. *Reaffirms* the commitments to and emphasizes the need to fully implement the global partnership for development set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation") and to enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields;

[...]

26. *Welcomes* the increased resources that will become available as a result of the establishment of timetables by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official

development assistance by 2015 and to reach at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010 and, pursuant to the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent for the least developed countries no later than 2010, and urges those developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

[...]

28. *Acknowledges* that for developing countries that cannot generate sufficient resources, the lack of adequate funding remains the chief constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;

29. *Notes* that recent increases in the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action have been primarily a result of the increased funding for HIV/AIDS activities, expresses concern that funding for family planning, which has been steadily decreasing, is below the suggested target level, and therefore emphasizes the importance of a continued mobilization of the required resources to implement the Programme of Action by the international community, including Governments of both donors and developing countries;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on the changing age structures of populations, including levels, trends, determinants, consequences and policies, giving due attention to their implications for development.

Resolution 2008/1

Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development

[...]

3. *Reaffirms* the commitments to, and emphasizes the need to fully implement, the global partnership for development set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"), and to enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields;

[...]

13. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development requires an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and to intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;

14. *Notes* that recent increases in the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action have been primarily a result of the increased funding for HIV/AIDS activities, and expresses concern that funding for family planning is far below the suggested targets;

[...]

19. *Acknowledges* that the United Nations regional commissions play an important role in adapting the international population and development agenda to the regional contexts, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue relying on the regional commissions for the implementation of the regional population and development agendas;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, his substantive work on population distribution, urbanization and internal migration, including integrating a gender perspective into its analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes

and other relevant international organizations, and to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, giving due consideration to their implications for development.

Resolution 2009/1

The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation,²

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration³ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴ as well as General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Bearing in mind that 2009 marks the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, and of the adoption of its Programme of Action, and welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to commemorate it at its sixty-fourth session,⁵

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,⁶ population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Recognizing also that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation are integrally linked to global efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and that these goals are mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing further that population dynamics, development, human rights and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action, empowerment of young people and women, gender equality, rights for women and men to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and reproduction, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, based on mutual consent, equal relationships between women and men, full respect of the integrity of the person and shared responsibility for sexual behaviour and its consequences, are important for achieving the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Recalling relevant provisions on population and development contained, inter alia, in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁷ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),⁸ the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and its Programme of Action,⁹ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁰ and the Political Declaration¹¹ and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,¹² as well as the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,¹³ the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS of 2 June 2006,¹⁴ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁵ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,¹⁶

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing that all populations of the world are undergoing a historically unique transition from high levels of fertility and mortality to low levels of fertility and mortality, known as the demographic transition, which has strong effects on the age structure of populations, and cognizant of the fact that countries are at different stages of this transition, with some countries still experiencing high levels of fertility,

Recognizing also that in the first stage of the demographic transition, when mortality is falling, the proportion of children increases, that in the second stage, when both fertility and mortality are falling, the proportion of adults of working age increases, and that in the third stage, when fertility and mortality reach low levels, only the proportion of older persons increases,

Recognizing further that the second stage of the demographic transition presents a window of opportunity for development and that the translation of this window of opportunity into benefits for development requires national policies and an international economic environment conducive to investment, employment, sustained economic development and further integration and full participation of developing countries in the global economy,

Noting the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development and its importance as a component of population dynamics as well as the need to identify appropriate means of maximizing development benefits and responding to the challenges which migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, especially in light of the current economic and financial crisis,

Noting also the challenges and opportunities of urban growth and internal migration and that, by taking prompt, forward-looking and sustained action, Governments can ensure that those phenomena have a positive impact on economic growth, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability,

Concerned that, given current trends and the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis, many countries will fall further short of achieving the agreed goals and commitments of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development as well as most of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that under-age and forced marriage and early sexual relationships have adverse psychological effects on girls and that early pregnancy and early motherhood entail complications during pregnancy and delivery and a risk of maternal mortality and morbidity that is much greater than average, and deeply concerned that early childbearing and limited access to the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, including in the area of emergency obstetric care, cause high levels of obstetric fistula and maternal mortality and morbidity,

Encouraging States to create a socio-economic environment conducive to the elimination of all child marriages and other unions as a matter of urgency, to discourage early marriage and to reinforce the social responsibilities that marriage entails in their educational programmes,

Recalling the commitment to achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015 as set out in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the need to integrate this goal in national strategies and programmes to attain the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizing that reproductive health and reproductive rights embrace certain human rights that are already recognized in national laws, international human rights documents and other consensus documents, that these rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health, which also includes the right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents, that in the exercise of this right, they should take into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities towards the community, that the promotion of the responsible exercise of those rights by all people should be the fundamental basis for Government- and community-supported policies and programmes in the area of reproductive health, including family planning, that as part of their commitment, full attention should be given to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable gender relations and, particularly, to meeting the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality, that reproductive health eludes many of the world's people because of such factors as inadequate levels of knowledge about human sexuality and inappropriate or poor-quality reproductive health information and services, the prevalence of high-risk sexual behaviour, discriminatory social practices, negative attitudes towards women and girls and the limited power many women and girls have over their sexual and reproductive lives, that adolescents are particularly vulnerable because of their lack of information and access to relevant services in most countries, and that older women and men have distinct reproductive and sexual health issues, which are often inadequately addressed,

Recognizing the need to address the social and economic inequities that increase vulnerability and contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS, that the global HIV/AIDS pandemic disproportionately affects women and girls, and that the majority of new HIV infections occur among young people,

Concerned that funding levels for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development do not meet the current needs and recognizing that the lack of adequate funding remains a significant constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Welcoming the decision of the Economic and Social Council to devote the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2009 to the topic “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health”,¹⁷

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring¹⁸ and on the monitoring of population programmes,¹⁹ both of which focus on the contribution of the Programme of Action of the international Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²⁰

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Calls upon* Governments to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development by continuously assessing progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and by intensifying the actions to achieve over the next five years the goals and objectives agreed to in Cairo as well as Governments’ commitments towards the Millennium Development Goals,³ especially targets 5a and 5b;

3. *Recognizes* that development is a complex and multidimensional process, that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that the achievement of the goals of the Programme of Action is consistent with and makes an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, with the support of regional and international financial institutions and other national and international actors, to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the negative impacts of the economic and financial crisis on development, ensuring that policies maintain commitment to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Also calls upon* Governments, in cooperation with the international community, to reaffirm their commitment to promote an enabling environment to achieve sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development and to eradicate poverty, with a special emphasis on gender, reducing the debt burden and ensuring that structural adjustment programmes are responsive to social, economic and environmental concerns in order to achieve the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action⁸ and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Further calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and can contribute to economic and social development and to poverty eradication;

7. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination

against girls and women, working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Also urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

9. *Further urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Recognizes* that, to address the challenges of population and development effectively, broad and effective partnership between Governments and civil society organizations is essential to assist in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development objectives and activities;

11. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to continue to support countries in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and thus contribute to eradicating poverty, promoting gender equality, improving adolescent, maternal and neonatal health, preventing HIV/AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability, including to address the negative impacts of climate change;

12. *Urges* Governments to strengthen international cooperation in order to assist in the development of human resources for health through technical assistance and training, as well as to increase universal access to health services, including in remote and rural areas, taking into account the challenges faced by developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel;

13. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men and young people have information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable, evidence-based and acceptable methods of family planning, including barrier methods, and to the requisite supplies so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices;

14. *Calls upon* Governments and the international community to strengthen their efforts to lower infant and child mortality and ensure that all children, girls and boys alike, enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, especially by combating malnutrition, taking measures to prevent and treat infectious and parasitic diseases and eliminating all forms of discrimination against the girl child;

15. *Recognizes* that the largest generation of adolescents ever in history is now entering sexual and reproductive life and that their access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and care and family planning services and commodities, including male and female condoms, as well as voluntary abstinence and fidelity are essential to achieving the goals set out in Cairo 15 years ago;

16. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

17. *Urges* Governments to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, and the goal to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015;

18. *Also urges* Governments to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support into primary, maternal and child health-care programmes and integrate sexual and reproductive health information and services into HIV/AIDS plans and strategies, so as to increase coverage of antiretroviral treatment and prevent all forms of transmission of HIV, including mother-to-child transmission, protecting human rights and fighting stigma and discrimination by empowering women to exercise their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, free of coercion, discrimination and violence;

19. *Calls upon* Governments to strengthen initiatives that increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, including voluntary counselling and testing and prevention education that promotes gender equality;

20. *Urges* Governments, supported by international cooperation and partnerships, to expand to the greatest extent possible the capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS programmes in ways that strengthen existing national health and social systems, including by integrating HIV/AIDS intervention into programmes for primary health care, mother and child health, sexual and reproductive health and nutrition, programmes addressing tuberculosis, hepatitis C and sexually transmitted infections and programmes for children affected, orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, as well as into formal and informal education;

21. *Recognizes* the dire need to increase financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, particularly for family planning, and calls upon the international community to assist Governments in this regard, to increase funding to reduce unmet needs for family planning, which is far below suggested targets, and to ensure that funding lines for family planning programmes and commodities are included in national budget formulations and that development funding enables the development of quality, comprehensive and integrated reproductive health programmes;

22. *Calls upon* Governments to take into account the linkages of population dynamics, including population growth, changing age structures and spatial distribution, with economic growth and sustainable development in formulating and implementing national development policies and strategies, including those addressing climate change and the current food and financial crises;

23. *Encourages* Member States, assisted, as appropriate, by the offices, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other international organizations, to explore ways to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the negative impact of the current economic and financial crisis on the international migration process and on the migrants themselves in order to reinforce efforts to maximize the benefits of international migration for development, especially in regard to poverty eradication and the improvement of education and health, recognizing that migratory patterns should not unduly benefit particular origin, transit or destination countries, and therefore urges that due recognition be given to the need for concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

24. *Also encourages* Governments to increase and strengthen or, where necessary, develop and implement information, education and communication strategies, programmes and actions to increase awareness, knowledge, understanding and commitment at all levels of society, including among young people, on issues of priority in

regard to population and development, and to ensure that all segments of the population, including those who are in vulnerable situations, are taken into account in such strategies;

25. *Reaffirms* strongly that population distribution policies should be consistent with such international instruments, when applicable, as the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²¹ including article 49 thereof;

26. *Encourages* Governments, including through technical and financial support and cooperation, to prevent and address, as a matter of priority, deaths and complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are still the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in many developing countries, recognizing that maternal mortality and morbidity have shown very little decline in the least developed countries, that the lack of safe motherhood services is still one of the world's urgent concerns and that reducing maternal mortality and morbidity saves women's lives, protects family health, alleviates poverty and improves opportunities for the next generations;

27. *Recognizes* that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and women's rights and empowerment deserve increased attention in humanitarian assistance and post-crisis recovery, and therefore emphasizes the need for Governments, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations involved with providing support to countries and regions affected by crises to address the specific needs of those affected in a comprehensive and coherent manner;

28. *Calls upon* Governments, with the help of the international community, as needed, to achieve universal access to quality education, with particular priority given to primary and technical education and job training, to combat illiteracy and to eliminate gender disparities in access to, retention in and support for primary and secondary education and to promote non-formal education for young people, guaranteeing equal access for women and men to literacy centres, in order to benefit fully from the demographic dividend;

29. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so, in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and, inter alia, to assist them in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

30. *Decides* that, with the agreement and consent of the host country, the United Nations development system should assist national Governments in creating an enabling environment in which the links and cooperation between national Governments, the United Nations development system, civil society, national non-governmental organizations and private sector entities that are involved in the development process are strengthened, including, as appropriate, during the preparation process of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, with a view to seeking new and innovative solutions to development problems in accordance with national policies;

31. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated, as appropriate, by sex and age and other categories, as needed for monitoring the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

32. *Takes note* of the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²² and urges national Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue assessing and reporting on the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, conducting substantive research on the interrelations between population and development and the negative impacts of the economic and financial crisis on development, including progress towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and considering the synergies between population dynamics, the goals of the Programme of Action of the International

Conference on Population and Development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first special session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁵ See General Assembly resolution 63/9.

⁶ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁷ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex I.

⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁹ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹⁰ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹¹ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹² *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹³ See General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

¹⁴ See General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

¹⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

¹⁷ See Economic and Social Council decision 2007/272.

¹⁸ E/CN.9/2009/3.

¹⁹ E/CN.9/2009/4.

²⁰ E/CN.9/2009/5.

²¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

²² E/CN.9/2009/5, sect. IV.

Resolution 2010/1

Health, morbidity, mortality and development

[...]

34. *Recognizes* that the lack of adequate funding remains a significant constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources, including those from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, are used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness and in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

[...]

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, his substantive work on health, morbidity, mortality and development, including integrating a gender perspective into its analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant international organizations, and to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on health, morbidity, mortality and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, giving due consideration to their implications for development;

[...]

Resolution 2011/1
Fertility, reproductive health and development

[...]

2. *Also reaffirms* its strong commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, as well as the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action agreed at the five-year review of the Programme of Action, and the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the General Assembly in resolution 65/234 of 22 December 2010 to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014 and ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives;

4. *Reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement recommendations of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development or other proposals in this resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

[...]

37. *Also encourages* Governments and development partners to bring their investments in reproductive health in line with the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

38. *Calls upon* the international community to assist Governments in reducing unmet needs for family planning by increasing financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, especially in the area of family planning and commodities within primary health-care systems, ensuring that funding lines for family planning programmes and commodities are included in national budget formulations and that funding enables the development of quality, comprehensive and integrated reproductive health programmes;

39. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems and develop capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed for monitoring the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, his substantive work on fertility, reproductive health and development, including integrating a gender and age perspective as well as other relevant perspectives into its analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant international organizations, and to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on fertility, reproductive health and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, giving due consideration to their implications for development and poverty eradication and sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth.

Resolution 2012/1
Adolescents and youth

[...]

3. *Further reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

[...]

36. *Encourages* Governments and development partners to bring their investments in reproductive health in line with the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,⁴ calls upon Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the health, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

37. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and other internationally agreed development goals at the national and local levels, and in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen their vital registration and health information systems, and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age and other categories, as needed, to monitor the well-being of adolescents and youth, and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action, the substantive work on adolescents and youth, including integrating gender and age perspectives, and other relevant perspectives, into analyses and recommendations, in collaboration and coordination with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and other relevant international organizations, and giving due consideration to their implications for development and poverty eradication, and sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth.

Resolution 2013/1
New trends in migration: demographic aspects

[...]

3. *Further reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;

[...]

20. *Urges* Member States and the international community to give due consideration to the linkages between migration and development in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, and in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

[...]

41. *Calls upon* Governments of both developed and developing countries to make every effort to mobilize the required resources to ensure that the migration, development and human rights-related objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development are met, and urges Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner that ensures maximum effectiveness and is in full alignment with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

[...]

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on migration and development and, in collaboration with the United Nations system and relevant organizations, including the International Organization for Migration, to continue assessing the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives on migration and development set out in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

[...]

Resolution 2014/1

Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹ held in Cairo in 1994, and bearing in mind that 2014 marks its twentieth anniversary,

Recalling also the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,² as adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first special session, as well as previous resolutions adopted by the Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ and the obligations of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁷ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁸ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,⁹

Recalling the outcomes of relevant United Nations high-level meetings, conferences and summits, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁰ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹¹ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹² and five-year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹³ the World Programme of Action for Youth,¹⁴ and the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on youth: dialogue and mutual understanding,¹⁵ the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,¹⁶ the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS,¹⁷ and the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,¹⁸ as well as the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,¹⁹ the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”,²⁰ the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond²¹ and the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development,²²

Recognizing the need to address persistent inequalities and discrimination on any grounds, which hamper the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, especially for those groups that are particularly disadvantaged,

Recognizing also that the right to development is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights, that the human person is the central subject of development, that while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights and that the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet the population, development and environment needs of present and future generations,

Recalling resolution 65/234 adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2010 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, in which the Assembly decided to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014 and ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives,

Recalling also the decision of the General Assembly to convene a special session during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly in order to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives, on the basis of and with full respect for the Programme of Action and with no renegotiation of the existing agreements contained therein,

Reaffirming that sustainable development is a central goal in itself and that its economic, social and environmental dimensions constitute key elements of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Stressing the importance of protecting the achievements of the International Conference on Population and Development, responding to new challenges relevant to population and development and to the changing development environment, and reinforcing the integration of the population and development agenda in global processes related to development, including in the process related to the post-2015 development agenda,

Reaffirming the need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of girls and young women in all aspects of youth development, and recognizing the vulnerability of adolescent girls and young women, the need to eliminate discrimination against them and the critical role of boys and young men in ensuring gender equality,

Acknowledging that the current generation of adolescents and youth is the largest one ever, and recognizing that adolescents and youth in all countries are a major resource for development and key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation, and recognizing also that further progress for development requires the realization of their rights, gender equality, and the full participation of young people and youth-led organizations at the international, regional, national and local levels,

Acknowledging also the important link between migration and development, and recognizing that migration brings both opportunities and challenges to countries of origin, transit and destination, to migrants and to the global community, and recognizing also the responsibility of States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants effectively, regardless of their migration status, especially that of women and children,

Aware that migration has increased in volume, scope, complexity and impact since the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that migration is an intrinsic feature of a globalizing world in which economic, social, cultural, demographic, political and environmental factors all play an important role,

Acknowledging the importance of sustainable integrated urban development in order to respond effectively to the growth of urban populations, while also recognizing that a significant portion of the world's poor live in rural areas and that rural communities play an important role in the economic development of many countries,

Recognizing that health is a precondition for economic and social development, and aware that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights are central to the realization of social justice and to the achievement of global, regional and national commitments for sustainable development,

Recognizing also that population and development issues are interlinked with sustainable development at the subnational, national and international levels, requiring a multi-stakeholder and international approach, and acknowledging the need to integrate population dynamics into development planning, including its implications for human rights, dignity, quality of life and poverty eradication, at all levels, in order to achieve sustainable development,

Taking note of the contributions made by Member States and relevant stakeholders to the operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation,

Recalling that the Programme of Action requires for its full implementation adequate and sustained mobilization and the availability of resources at the international and national levels, as well as new and additional resources for developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, and that Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action single-handedly, and expressing concern that funding levels do not meet current needs,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends²³ and on the operational review,²⁴

Concerned that, in spite of the progress made towards achieving the full implementation of the Programme of Action and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, considerable gaps still exist in the implementation of the Programme of Action,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²
2. *Also reaffirms* the sovereign right of each country to implement the recommendations of the Programme of Action or other proposals in the present resolution, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights;
3. *Stresses* that the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹² as well as those on population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that population dynamics are all important for development;
4. *Calls upon* Governments to recognize the important linkages between the priorities of the Programme of Action and sustainable development and to build on the progress made and experiences gained from its implementation over the past 20 years in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;
5. *Urges* Governments to develop, strengthen and implement effective strategies aimed at eradicating poverty and at promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development that address the needs of children, adolescents and youth, older persons, unemployed persons and persons with disabilities, as well as other disadvantaged and marginalized groups in both urban and rural areas;
6. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;
7. *Calls upon* Governments to intensify efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support without stigma and discrimination, especially for people living with HIV, and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission towards the vision of ending HIV/AIDS epidemic;
8. *Reiterates* that increased political will from all Governments is urgently needed to address existing gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action and to respond to new challenges relevant to population and development;
9. *Urges* Governments to address existing gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including in such areas as respect for, and protection, promotion and fulfilment of, human rights, and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, as well as unequal progress in achieving universal and equitable access to health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, and newborn and child health, uneven progress in health conditions and life expectancy, and the elimination of violence and discrimination without distinction of any kind;
10. *Recognizes* the rights, duties and responsibilities of parents and other persons legally responsible for adolescents to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters, and that countries must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access by adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including on sexually transmitted infections and sexual abuse, and also recognizes that in doing so, and in order to address, inter alia, sexual abuse, these services must safeguard the right of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, respecting cultural values and religious beliefs, and that in this context countries should, where appropriate, remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to reproductive health information and care for adolescents;

11. *Urges* Governments, the international community and all other relevant stakeholders to give particular attention to the areas of shortfall in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including, the elimination of preventable maternal morbidity and mortality through strengthening health systems, equitable and universal access to quality, integrated and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, and by ensuring the access of adolescents and youth to full and accurate information and education on sexual and reproductive health, including evidence-based comprehensive education on human sexuality, and promotion, respect, protection and fulfilment of all human rights, especially the human rights of women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and by addressing the persistence of discriminatory laws and the unfair and discriminatory application of laws;

12. *Also urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV and AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and postnatal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, emergency obstetric care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, access to reliable information and compassionate counselling for women who have unwanted pregnancies, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

13. *Expresses deep concern* about the pervasiveness of gender-based violence, in particular violence against women and girls, and reiterates the need to further intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and recognizes that violence against women and girls is one of the obstacles to achieving the empowerment of women and that women's poverty and lack of political, social and economic empowerment, as well as their marginalization, may result from their exclusion from social policies for and the benefits of sustainable development and can place them at increased risk of violence;

14. *Urges* Governments to promote the development of Afro-descendent populations and indigenous peoples by implementing public policies, establishing standards and creating institutions to guide and carry forward affirmative action policies, plans and programmes at the sectoral level, whereby the principles of equality and non-discrimination can be incorporated into all levels of government, with organized civil society participating throughout the process of the design, implementation and evaluation of those instruments;

15. *Notes with concern* that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and that the population of all countries, particularly those in developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, which threatens their food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and urges Governments to strengthen efforts to address climate change, including mitigation and adaptation;

16. *Emphasizes* that, in order to realize and capitalize on demographic dividend, it is essential to increase and sustain investment in women and youth, especially education for girls, maternal, newborn and child health, and to meet the unmet needs of women for family planning, as well as in job creation, and that a well-trained and healthy workforce together with appropriate economic reforms and policies will result in high return on investment for the growing working-age population;

17. *Takes note of* the outcome documents of the recent regional conferences on population and development and that each outcome provides region-specific guidance on population and development beyond 2014 for each region that adopted the particular outcome document;

18. *Recalls* that the Programme of Action requires for its implementation adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels, as well as new and additional resources for developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, and that Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action single-handedly;

19. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to assist developing countries in addressing gaps and challenges relevant to population and development and the changing development environment through technical assistance and capacity-building in order to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation;

20. *Also encourages* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and other internationally agreed development goals at the regional, national and local levels, and in this regard to make special efforts to strengthen their civil registration and vital statistics, and health information systems, and to develop the capacity of relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other categories, as needed to monitor progress and ensure accountability;

21. *Emphasizes* the importance of building and sustaining partnerships among Governments and relevant civil society stakeholders for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, and invites all Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support these activities;

22. *Calls upon* Governments, agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, as appropriate, to actively support and invest in the increased participation of young people and in youth-led and youth-focused organizations, taking into account gender equality and the representation of youth of various backgrounds in the formulation, decisions about, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of, as appropriate, international, regional, national and local development strategies and policies that affect young people;

23. *Encourages* Governments to ensure that the social integration of older persons and the promotion and protection of their rights form an integral part of development policies at all levels;

24. *Calls upon* the United Nations Population Fund to continue to play a crucial role, within its mandate, in assisting countries, based on their needs and in consultation with them, in achieving the goals and objectives contained in the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his substantive work on population and development, including on the interactions between population dynamics, inequalities and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and in collaboration with the United Nations system and relevant organizations to continue assessing and reporting on progress towards the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation;

26. *Welcomes* the special session to be held during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievements of its goals;

27. *Recommends* in this regard that the Economic and Social Council transmit the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session to the special session of the General Assembly.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

³ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

Chapter 13: Follow-up to the Conference

¹⁰ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

¹² *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.

¹³ See General Assembly resolution 55/71.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolutions 50/81, annex, and 62/126, annex.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 65/312.

¹⁶ *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 65/277, annex.

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 66/2, annex.

¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 65/1.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

²¹ General Assembly resolution 68/3.

²² General Assembly resolution 68/4.

²³ E/CN.9/2014/3.

²⁴ See E/CN.9/2014/4 and Corr.1 and A/69/62.

Principles of the Programme of Action

The implementation of the recommendations contained in the Programme of Action is the sovereign right of each country, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights.

International cooperation and universal solidarity, guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in a spirit of partnership, are crucial in order to improve the quality of life of the peoples of the world.

In addressing the mandate of the International Conference on Population and Development and its overall theme, the interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and in their deliberations, the participants were and will continue to be guided by the following set of principles:

Principle 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Principle 2

Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. People are the most important and valuable resource of any nation. Countries should ensure that all individuals are given the opportunity to make the most of their potential. They have the right to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing, housing, water and sanitation.

Principle 3

The right to development is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights, and the human person is the central subject of development. While development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights. The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet the population, development and environment needs of present and future generations.

Principle 4

Advancing gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women, and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility, are cornerstones of population and development-related programmes. The human rights of women and the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex, are priority objectives of the international community.

Annex I

Principles of the Programme of Action

Principle 5

Population-related goals and policies are integral parts of cultural, economic and social development, the principal aim of which is to improve the quality of life of all people.

Principle 6

Sustainable development as a means to ensure human well-being, equitably shared by all people today and in the future, requires that the interrelationships between population, resources, the environment and development should be fully recognized, properly managed and brought into harmonious, dynamic balance. To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate policies, including population-related policies, in order to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Principle 7

All States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world. The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed, shall be given special priority. Countries with economies in transition, as well as all other countries, need to be fully integrated into the world economy.

Principle 8

Everyone has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States should take all appropriate measures to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, universal access to health-care services, including those related to reproductive health care, which includes family planning and sexual health. Reproductive health-care programmes should provide the widest range of services without any form of coercion. All couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so.

Principle 9

The family is the basic unit of society and as such should be strengthened. It is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses, and husband and wife should be equal partners.

Principle 10

Everyone has the right to education, which shall be directed to the full development of human resources, and human dignity and potential, with particular attention to women and the girl child. Education should be designed to strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those relating to population and development. The best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his or her education and guidance; that responsibility lies in the first place with the parents.

Principle 11

All States and families should give the highest possible priority to children. The child has the right to standards of living adequate for its well-being and the right to the highest attainable standards of health, and the right to education. The child has the right to be cared for, guided and supported by parents, families and society and to be protected by appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sale, trafficking, sexual abuse, and trafficking in its organs.

Principle 12

Countries receiving documented migrants should provide proper treatment and adequate social welfare services for them and their families, and should ensure their physical safety and security, bearing in mind the special circumstances and needs of countries, in particular developing countries, attempting to meet these objectives or requirements with regard to undocumented migrants, in conformity with the provisions of relevant conventions and international instruments and documents. Countries should guarantee to all migrants all basic human rights as included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Principle 13

Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. States have responsibilities with respect to refugees as set forth in the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

Principle 14

In considering the population and development needs of indigenous people, States should recognize and support their identity, culture and interests, and enable them to participate fully in the economic, political and social life of the country, particularly where their health, education and well-being are affected.

Principle 15

Sustained economic growth, in the context of sustainable development, and social progress require that growth be broadly based, offering equal opportunities to all people. All countries should recognize their common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development, and should continue to improve their efforts to promote sustained economic growth and to narrow imbalances in a manner that can benefit all countries, particularly the developing countries.

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General Assembly resolution 65/234 — Follow-up the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/124 of 20 December 1995, 51/176 of 16 December 1996 and 53/183 of 15 December 1998 on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, adopted in Cairo in September 1994,¹ and its resolutions 49/128 of 19 December 1994 and 52/188 of 18 December 1997,

Recalling also the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, as adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first special session, held in New York from 30 June to 2 July 1999,²

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major conferences and summits,

Noting that the Programme of Action is due to formally come to an end in 2014 but that its goals and objectives remain valid beyond 2014,

Acknowledging that many Governments may not meet all the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action by 2014,

Recognizing the crucial linkages between the implementation of the Programme of Action and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting that, in spite of the progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, considerable gaps still exist in the implementation of different areas of the Programme of Action,

Recalling that the Programme of Action requires for its implementation adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels, as well as new and additional resources for developing countries from all available funding mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, and that Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action single-handedly,

Stressing the importance of protecting the achievements of the International Conference, responding to new challenges relevant to population and development and to the changing development environment, and reinforcing the integration of the population and development agenda in global processes related to development,

1. *Emphasizes* the need for Governments to recommit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;¹

2. *Decides* to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation² beyond 2014 and ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives;

3. *Also decides* to convene a special session during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly in order to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives, and further decides that the Commission on Population and Development, which is scheduled to hold, at its forty-fourth session, a general debate on the further implementation of the Programme of Action in the light of the twentieth anniversary of the International Conference, should convene an interactive discussion during its forty-seventh session on the assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action;

Annex II
General Assembly resolution 65/234

4. *Reaffirms* that the special session for the assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action will be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Programme of Action and that there will be no renegotiation of the existing agreements contained therein;

5. *Encourages* Governments to undertake reviews of the progress achieved and the constraints faced therein in the implementation of the Programme of Action at all levels, particularly at the national level and at the level of international cooperation;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Population Fund, 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 undertake an operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action on the basis of the highest-quality data and analysis of the state of population and development and taking into account the need for a systematic, comprehensive and integrated approach to population and development issues, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report based on this review to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to ensure that the relevant issues identified during the sessions of the Commission on Population and Development are compiled and forwarded to Governments at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, with an index report indicating recurrent themes and key elements found therein, along with the findings of the operational review;

8. *Invites* all other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute as appropriate to the special session as well as to its preparation;

9. *Stresses* the need for the effective participation and contribution of relevant actors of civil society, particularly nongovernmental organizations, as appropriate, in the special session, as well as in its preparation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session about the preparations for the special session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session a sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² Resolution S 21/2, annex.

ANNEX III

Overview of the Commission on Population and Development, 1994-2014: Dates, sessions, themes, resolutions and decisions

<i>Year</i>	<i>Session dates</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Resolution/Decision^{a,b}</i>
1994	28 to 31 March 1994	27	Monitoring of population trends and policies, with special emphasis on refugees	Resolution 1994/2: Work programme in the field of population (ECOSOC) Decision 1994/227: Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-eighth session of the Population Commission (ECOSOC)
1995	21 February to 2 March 1995	28	Monitoring of world population trends and policies	Decision 1995/236: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-eighth session and provisional agenda for the twenty-ninth session of the Commission (ECOSOC) Decision 1995/1: Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (CPD) Decision 1995/2: Programme questions (CPD)
1996	26 February to 1 March 1996	29	Reproductive rights and reproductive health	Resolution 1996/2: Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (ECOSOC) Decision 1996/234: Report on the Commission on Population and Development on its twenty-ninth session and provisional agenda for the thirtieth session of the Commission (ECOSOC) Resolution 1996/1: Work programme in the field of population (CPD)
1997	24 to 28 February 1997 ^c	30	International migration and development	Resolution 1997/2: International migration and development (ECOSOC) Decision 1997/220: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirtieth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-first session of the Commission (ECOSOC) Resolution 1997/1: Technical symposium on international migration (CPD) Resolution 1997/2: Reporting requirements to the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) Resolution 1997/3: Work programme in the field of population (CPD)
1998	23 to 27 February 1998	31	Health and mortality	Resolution 1998/7: Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ECOSOC)

Annex III

Overview of the Commission on Population and Development

<i>Year</i>	<i>Session dates</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Resolution/Decision^{a,b}</i>
1998	23 to 27 February 1998	31	Health and mortality	<p>Resolution 1998/8: Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Decision 1998/222: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda for the thirty-second session of the Commission (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 1998/1: Health and mortality (CPD)</p>
1999	22, 23 and 26 March 1999 ^d	32	Population growth, structure and distribution	<p>Resolution 1999/10: Population growth, structure and distribution (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Decision 1999/224: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-second session and provisional agenda for the thirty-third session of the Commission (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Decision 1999/1: Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in the years 2000-2004 (CPD)</p>
2000	27 to 30 March 2000	33	Population, gender and development	<p>Decision 2000/233: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2000/1: Population, gender and development (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2000/1: Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in the years 2001-2003 (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2000/2: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-third session (CPD)</p>
2001	2 to 6 April 2001	34	Population, environment and development	<p>Decision 2001/231: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fourth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2001/1: Population, environment and development (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2001/1: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-fourth session (CPD)</p>
2002	1 to 5 April 2002	35	Reproductive rights and reproductive health	<p>Decision 2002/299: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fifth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2002/1: Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (CPD)</p>

Annex III
Overview of the Commission on Population and Development

<i>Year</i>	<i>Session dates</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Resolution/Decision^{a,b}</i>
2002	1 to 5 April 2002	35	Reproductive rights and reproductive health	Decision 2002/1: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-fifth session (CPD)
2003	31 March to 4 April 2003	36	Population, education and development	<p>Decision 2003/229 Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-sixth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-seventh session of the Commission (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2003/1: Population, education and development (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2003/1: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2005 (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2003/2: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-sixth session (CPD)</p>
2004	22 to 26 March and 6 May 2004	37	Review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	<p>Decision 2004/237: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-seventh session and provisional agenda for the thirty-eighth session of the Commission (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2004/1: Work programme in the field of population (CPD)</p> <p>Resolution 2004/2: Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2004/1: Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in the years 2005-2006 (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2004/2: Methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2004/3: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-seventh session (CPD)</p>
2005	4 to 8 and 14 April 2005	38	Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty	<p>Decision 2005/245: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-eighth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2005/1: Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty (CPD)</p> <p>Resolution 2005/2: Contribution of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2005/1: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in the year 2007 (CPD)</p>

Annex III

Overview of the Commission on Population and Development

<i>Year</i>	<i>Session dates</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Resolution/Decision^{a,b}</i>
2005	4 to 8 and 14 April 2005	38	Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty	Decision 2005/2: Methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD)
2005	4 to 8 and 14 April 2005	38	Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty	Decision 2005/3: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-eighth session (CPD)
2006	14 April 2005 and 3 to 7 April and 10 May 2006	39	International migration and development	Decision 2006/233: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on the work of its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission (ECOSOC) Resolution 2006/1: Methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) Resolution 2006/2: International migration and development (CPD) Decision 2006/101: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in the year 2008 (CPD) Decision 2006/102: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-ninth session (CPD)
2007	10 May 2006 and 9 to 13 April 2007	40	The changing age structures of populations and their implications for development	Decision 2007/237: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fortieth session and provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission (ECOSOC) Resolution 2007/1: Changing age structures of populations and their implications for development (CPD) Decision 2007/1: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2009 (CPD) Decision 2007/2: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its fortieth session (CPD)
2008	13 April 2007 and 7 to 11 April 2008	41	Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development	Decision 2008/240: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-first session and provisional agenda for its forty-second session (ECOSOC) Resolution 2008/1: Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development (CPD) Decision 2008/101: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2010 (CPD) Decision 2008/102: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-first session (CPD)

Annex III
Overview of the Commission on Population and Development

<i>Year</i>	<i>Session dates</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Resolution/Decision^{a,b}</i>
2009	11 April 2008 and 30 March to 3 April 2009	42	The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals	<p>Decision 2009/239: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-second session and provisional agenda for its forty-third session (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2009/1: The contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2009/101: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2011 (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2009/102: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-second session (CPD)</p>
2010	3 April 2009 and 12 to 16 April 2010	43	Health, morbidity, mortality and development	<p>Decision 2010/238: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fourth session (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2010/1: Health, morbidity, mortality and development (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2010/101: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2012 (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2010/102: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-third session (CPD)</p>
2011	16 April 2010 and 11 to 15 April 2011	44	Fertility, reproductive health and development	<p>Decision 2011/247: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fifth session (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Resolution 2011/1: Fertility, reproductive health and development (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2011/101: Special themes for the Commission on Population and Development in 2013 and 2014 (CPD)</p> <p>Decision 2011/102: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-fourth session (CPD)</p>
2012	15 April 2011 and 23 to 27 April 2012	45	Adolescents and youth	<p>Decision 2012/232: Special session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Decision 2012/233: Timing of the consideration of the report on world demographic trends (ECOSOC)</p> <p>Decision 2012/234: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its forty-sixth session (ECOSOC)</p>

Annex III

Overview of the Commission on Population and Development

<i>Year</i>	<i>Session dates</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Resolution/Decision^{a,b}</i>
2012	15 April 2011 and 23 to 27 April 2012	45	Adolescents and youth	Resolution 2012/1: Adolescents and youth (CPD) Decision 2012/101: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-fifth session (CPD)
2013	27 April 2012 and 22 to 26 April 2013	46	New trends in migration: demographic aspects	Decision 2013/237: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda for its forty-seventh session (ECOSOC) Resolution 2013/1: New trends in migration: demographic aspects (CPD) Decision 2013/101: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2015 (CPD) Decision 2013/102: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-sixth session (CPD)
2014	26 April 2013 and 7 to 11 April 2014	47	Assessment of the Status of Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	Decision [forthcoming]: Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its forty-eighth session (ECOSOC) Resolution 2014/1: Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (CPD) Decision 2014/101: Special theme for the Commission on Population and Development in 2016 (CPD) Decision 2014/102: Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session (CPD)

Note: The following abbreviations are used in this table: CPD, Commission on Population and Development; ECOSOC, Economic and Social Council.

^a The resolutions in bold are the substantive resolutions that have been mapped in the Compendium. Only operative paragraphs are mapped.

^b Resolutions and decisions with (CPD) were adopted by the Commission on Population and Development; resolutions and decisions with (ECOSOC) were recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and then adopted by the Council. Resolutions are ordered with ECOSOC resolutions listed first, followed by CPD resolutions.

^c Resolution 1997/42 of the Economic and Social Council on Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development has not been listed.

^d By its resolution 52/188 of 18 December 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session for a duration of three days from 30 June to 2 July 1999 in order to review and appraise the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (twenty-first special session). It also decided that the Commission on Population and Development should serve as the preparatory body for the final preparations for the special session. The Commission on Population and Development acting as preparatory committee for the special session held the first part of its session from 24 to 1 April 1999. By its decision 53/482 of 8 June 1999, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Commission acting as preparatory committee in its decision 1999/PC/2, decided to authorize the preparatory committee to hold a resumed session from 24 to 29 June 1999 in order to finalize its work.

ANNEX IV

Mapping of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and resolutions* of the Commission on Population and Development, 1994-2014

<i>Chapter of the Programme of Action</i>	<i>Resolution of the Commission</i>	<i>Resolution 2014/1: Assessment of the status of implementation of the PoA of the ICPD</i>	<i>Resolution 2013/1: New trends in migration: demographic aspects</i>	<i>Resolution 2012/1: Adolescents and youth</i>	<i>Resolution 2011/1: Fertility, reproductive health and development</i>
III. Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development		2, 3, 4, 5, 15	14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 28	3, 4, 5, 14, 18, 35	4, 8, 13, 32, 35
IV. Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women		9, 13	4, 8, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32	7, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, 28, 29, 30	5, 6, 7, 10, 22, 23, 24, 26
V. The family, its roles, rights, composition and structure		10	24, 25	8, 9, 17, 25	18, 22, 26, 28
VI. Population growth and structure		14, 16, 22, 23	25, 27	Entire resolution	18, 20, 21, 28
VII. Reproductive rights and reproductive health		9, 10, 11, 12	30, 31	7, 12, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28	Entire resolution
VIII. Health, morbidity and mortality		7, 9, 11, 12	18, 30, 31, 33	10, 11, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34
IX. Population distribution, urbanization and internal migration		5	Entire resolution		
X. International migration		6	Entire resolution	6, 15	10
XI. Population development and education			18	18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 30, 32	17
XII. Technology, research and development		20	34, 35, 36, 37, 38	37	27, 39
XIII. and XIV. National action and International cooperation		18, 19, 20, 21, 22	38, 39, 40, 41, 42	34, 35, 36, 37	8, 12, 27, 29, 36, 37, 38, 39
XV. Partnership with the non-governmental sector		14, 21, 22	13, 15	31, 32, 33, 34	24, 36
XVI. Follow-up to the Conference		Entire resolution	3, 20, 41, 43	3, 36, 37, 38	2, 3, 4, 37, 38, 39, 40
Reaffirmation of PoA and key actions for further implementation	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

Annex IV
Mapping of the Programme of Action

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<i>Resolution 2006/2: International migration and development</i>	<i>Resolution 2005/2: Contribution of the implementation of the PoA of the ICPD, in all its aspects, to the achievement of the IADGs, including those contained in the UN Millennium Declaration</i>	<i>Resolution 2005/1: Population, development and HIV/AIDS, with particular emphasis on poverty</i>	<i>Resolution 2004/2: Follow-up to the PoA of the ICPD</i>	<i>Resolution 2003/1: Population, education and development</i>
2, 3, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23	Entire resolution	4	5	
4, 6, 13	3, 7	12, 13, 14		
11		6		
	5	6, 12		
	3, 4, 7	11, 12, 21, 22		
18	3, 4	Entire resolution		
Entire resolution	6			
14	3	14		Entire resolution
19, 20	10	17, 18, 19, 23	9	
19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	8, 9, 10	5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	
		5, 9, 15, 22	11	
24, 25	Entire resolution	27	Entire resolution	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes**

Annex IV
Mapping of the Programme of Action

<i>Chapter of the Programme of Action</i>	<i>Resolution of the Commission</i>	<i>Resolution 2002/1: Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immune- deficiency virus/ acquired immune- deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)</i>	<i>Resolution 2001/1: Population, environment and development</i>	<i>Resolution 2000/1: Population, gender and development***</i>	<i>Resolution 1999/10: Population growth, structure and distribution***†</i>
III. Interrelationships between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development			Entire resolution		
IV. Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women				Entire resolution	
V. The family, its roles, rights, composition and structure					
VI. Population growth and structure					Entire resolution
VII. Reproductive rights and reproductive health	Entire resolution				
VIII. Health, morbidity and mortality	Entire resolution				
IX. Population distribution, urbanization and internal migration					Entire resolution
X. International migration					
XI. Population development and education					
XII. Technology, research and development					
XIII. and XIV. National action and International cooperation					
XV. Partnership with the non-governmental sector					
XVI. Follow-up to the Conference	1, 2, 3		1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2	
Reaffirmation of PoA and key actions for further implementation	Yes**		Yes**		

Note: The following abbreviations are used in this table: PoA, Programme of Action; ICPD, International Conference on Population and Development; MDGs, Millennium Development Goals; IADGs, internationally agreed development goals; UN, United Nations.

* Only operative paragraphs are mapped with the number indicating the number of the operative paragraph.

** Reaffirmed as a preambular paragraph.

*** Language on reaffirmation different from later resolutions. See particular resolution for exact wording.

† This resolution was recommended by the Commission on Population and Development to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and was subsequently adopted by the Council.

<i>Resolution 1998/7: Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the PoA of the ICPD†</i>	<i>Resolution 1998/8: Review and appraisal of the implementation of the PoA of the ICPD†</i>	<i>Resolution 1998/1: Health and mortality***</i>	<i>Resolution 1997/2: International migration and development***†</i>	<i>Resolution 1996/2: Follow-up to the ICPD†</i>
		1		
				10, 11
		Entire resolution		
			Entire resolution	
				10
Entire resolution		1,4	1	
3			3, 4	
3		3	3, 4	6
	Entire resolution	1,2	3, 4	Entire resolution

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