

## 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;

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(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.<sup>1</sup>

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;

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(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.

<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the relevant objectives on population, environment and development of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>3</sup>

*Bearing in mind also* the relevant recommendations on population, environment and development of the World Summit for Social Development<sup>4</sup> and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,<sup>5</sup>

*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:<sup>6</sup> adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world,

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

*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,<sup>9</sup>

*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,<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> *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.

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

<sup>3</sup> See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

<sup>6</sup> *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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

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

<sup>9</sup> 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;

[...]

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### **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 Assembly<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>2</sup> 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 Assembly<sup>3</sup> 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 Council<sup>4</sup> 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-General<sup>5</sup> 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,

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*Bearing in mind* the reports of the International Conference on Population and Development<sup>6</sup> and on the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,<sup>7</sup> in their entirety,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development<sup>8</sup> and the key actions for its further implementation;<sup>9</sup>

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,<sup>2</sup> 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;

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

<sup>1</sup> See General Assembly resolution 58/291.

<sup>2</sup> See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

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

<sup>4</sup> See Economic and Social Council decision 2004/294.

<sup>5</sup> E/CN.9/2005/6.

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

<sup>7</sup> 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)*.

<sup>8</sup> *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.

<sup>9</sup> 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;

[...]

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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 Development<sup>1</sup> and the key actions for its further implementation,<sup>2</sup>

*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration<sup>3</sup> and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>4</sup> 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,<sup>5</sup>

*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,<sup>6</sup> 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,<sup>7</sup> the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),<sup>8</sup> the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and its Programme of Action,<sup>9</sup> the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,<sup>10</sup> and the Political Declaration<sup>11</sup> and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,<sup>12</sup> as well as the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,<sup>13</sup> the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS of 2 June 2006,<sup>14</sup> the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>15</sup> and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,<sup>16</sup>

*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,

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*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

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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”,<sup>17</sup>

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring<sup>18</sup> and on the monitoring of population programmes,<sup>19</sup> 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,<sup>20</sup>

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development<sup>1</sup> and the key actions for its further implementation;<sup>2</sup>
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,<sup>3</sup> 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 Action<sup>8</sup> 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;

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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;

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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

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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,<sup>21</sup> 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,<sup>22</sup> and urges national Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness;

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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.

<sup>1</sup> *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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>4</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

<sup>5</sup> See General Assembly resolution 63/9.

<sup>6</sup> *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.

<sup>7</sup> *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.

<sup>8</sup> *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.

<sup>9</sup> *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.

<sup>10</sup> *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.

<sup>11</sup> *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.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

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

<sup>14</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

<sup>15</sup> *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.

<sup>16</sup> General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

<sup>17</sup> See Economic and Social Council decision 2007/272.

<sup>18</sup> E/CN.9/2009/3.

<sup>19</sup> E/CN.9/2009/4.

<sup>20</sup> E/CN.9/2009/5.

<sup>21</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

<sup>22</sup> 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;

[...]

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### **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;

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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;

[...]

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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;

[...]