

5 – 8 April 2021

Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) NMUN Simulation*



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Commission on Population and Development (CPD)

Committee Staff

Director	Laila Fouad
Chair	Mirka Lewis

Agenda

- I. Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development
- II. Improving Accessibility and the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Urban Areas
- III. Supporting a Growing Population of Older Persons in Rural Areas

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
CPD/1/1	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
CPD/1/2	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
CPD/1/3	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
CPD/1/4	Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development	Adopted without a vote
CPD/2/1	Improving Accessibility and the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Urban Areas	Adopted without a vote
CPD/2/2	Improving Accessibility and the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Urban Areas	Adopted with 8 in favor, 1 against, and 1 abstention

Summary Report

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

- I. Improving Accessibility and the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Urban Areas
- II. Supporting a Growing Population of Older Persons in Rural Areas
- III. Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development

The session was attended by representatives of 12 member states and one non-governmental organization.

On Monday, the committee adopted an agenda order of III, I, II, beginning the discussion with the topic “Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development.” By the end of the last session on Tuesday, the dais had received a total of four draft working papers, two focusing on concise emergency responses to the topic at hand and the remaining two focusing on the broader sustainable development agenda. On Wednesday, the committee worked to refine their work and elaborate on providing substantive, actionable solutions. The connection between water and food security was highlighted in their work, as well as innovative technologies and cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

By Thursday morning, two draft resolutions were approved by the dais, with the remaining two approved in the afternoon. Voting took place shortly thereafter; no amendments were proposed. All four draft resolutions were adopted by acclamation. Delegates opened debate on the topic “Improving Accessibility and the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Urban Areas” and submitted two working papers by the end of the session. The dais accepted these as draft resolutions. The first resolution was adopted by acclamation and the second passed with 8 votes in favor, 1 opposed, and 1 abstention. The delegates then adjourned the meeting of the committee.



Code: CPD/1/1

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Affirming the importance of worldwide food security, which the 1996 World Food Summit defined as existing when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy life, and the detrimental potential threat that international emergencies pose on food security, as seen through the COVID-19 pandemic that halted food supply chains and caused considerable hunger worldwide,

Recognizing significant benefit of partnerships between states and other states non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through free trade agreements that allow for greater flow of food and broader distribution of supplies throughout involved regions, solution sharing for the purpose of bringing every state out of every international emergency, active aide programs that may provide for immediate needs in the early aftermath of emergency situations, and other strategies in improving food security in the wake of the pandemic and the likelihood that similar relationships will result in similar benefits in future international emergencies,

Acknowledging the importance of states being fully prepared for detrimental situations that may occur and the reality that the food insecurity that may follow such emergencies if states are not prepared may be very far reaching as hunger, according to the World Health Organization, effects health and nutrition, economic sustainability, and access to education and food insecurity affects the international communities most vulnerable populations most severely, and methods such as global food banks, which stockpile food supplies for preparation in the face of disasters, early warning systems, which monitor food information so that states may know their own resources and measure their preparedness for emergency situations, and global safety net food programs, which enable states to provide food for their populations in the event of serious disaster situations,

1. *Encourages* partnership between state actors and NGOs to provide food aid and security to developing countries as these states are not always capable of the same progress along and further:
 - a. Calls attention to international institutions created for the purpose of shared ideas and education;
 - b. Advocates for food distribution work accomplished by NGOs worldwide and encouraging further implementation of similar work by:
 - i. Creating donation funds to help assist with the access to safe and secure food;
 - ii. Encouraging the distribution of meals and ration kits that include milk powder and nutrition bars to underprivileged populations, especially the working class and working poor, the homeless, and children;
 - iii. Partnering with existing food related businesses to employ more people to meet the growing employment needs to increase food supplies and improving markets to allow for more food distribution and consumption in developing and hungry areas;
2. *Suggests* that Member States strengthen multilateral international cooperation to create good conditions for promoting long-term global food security to combat the interconnected effects of COVID-19 and future pandemics and disasters on accessibility to food resources by:
 - a. Recommending individual states' involvement in regional free-trade agreements to expand channels for resource distribution;
 - b. Supporting enhanced information exchange and cooperative action within regional relationships;
 - c. Advocating for increased flow of ideas, education, and technology between states for the purpose of improved food production and markets so that future emergencies have stronger markets and environments to confront the detrimental and interconnected economic impacts on not only the economy, but on Member States' capacities to provide adequate food resources to those residing in their State;



3. *Recommends* that Member States strengthen food emergency security capabilities to supply for their most in-need populations in the event of future emergencies and:
 - a. Calls for an increase in funding of the World Food Program to better provide international supports to developing Member States to help fight world hunger and the detrimental health effects caused by malnutrition and the inaccessibility to safe and sanitary food sources;
 - b. Implores the international community to develop program interventions and strengthen food accessibility policies that protect marginalized peoples from food insecurity;
 - c. Advocates for the establishment of a global food bank that is accessible during times of global pandemics or disasters to be distributed to the world's most vulnerable populations with an emphasis on meeting the nutrition needs for adequate physical developmental stages of women and children;
 - d. Encourages the improvement of early warning indicator systems that monitor vital information on food supply, such as the volatility of food production, the amount of food reserves, and the volatility of food prices;
 - e. Advises the establishment of global safety net programs for food distribution and food security in light of a global pandemic or disaster.



Code: CPD/1/2

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the importance of food security worldwide as recognized in the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security*, which calls upon Member States to adopt national implementation strategies tailored to their own specific economic situations and cultural contexts to achieve full realization of food security goals,

Affirming General Assembly resolution 75/235 on “Agriculture Development, Food Security, and Nutrition,” which acknowledges the importance of agricultural accessibility in the issue of sustained food security and asks Member States to make changes within their own governments to make agricultural resources more accessible to farmers, and partner with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the One Acre Fund, which provide low rate loans and training to in-need farmers,

Acknowledging the importance of reaching Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, Clean Water and Sanitation, in regards to the issue of food security as sanitation is vital in clean food production, distribution, and continued public health in response to healthy food supplies,

Recognizing the increasing severity of climate change in the world, the adverse effects it will have on food security and other agricultural needs in the future, and the importance of the *Paris Climate Accord* (2015) to promoting sustainable food supply development,

1. *Recommends* that Member States to work to improve agricultural accessibility for all farmers, regardless of wealth or geography, to alleviate financial hardship and increase food supplies, food markets, and ultimately food security going forward by:
 - a. Partnering with NGOs, such as the One Acre Fund, which provide financial and educational resources for new farmers;
 - b. Working with small farmers to incentivize production by lowering interest rates on investments such as land, equipment, or supply;
 - c. Implementing a waste distribution program that encourages the use of compost from food waste as a fertilizer in the development of agriculture;
2. *Suggests* that states delegate specific powers within their own governments for regulation and evaluation of sanitation in their countries through specific institutions while partnering with outside actors, such as NGOs and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), to the same ends to provide sufficient funding, strategic planning, and physical resources:
 - a. Committing to full enactment of General Assembly resolution 64/292 on the “Human Right to Water and Sanitation,” and the Human Rights Council’s resolution 18/1, under the same name, declaring a universal human right to water and sanitation and calling for states to ensure funding for sustainable domestic water delivery and sanitation institutions;
 - b. Encouraging partnership between actors to stimulate improved sanitation despite economic challenges in similar fashion to the strategic planning and financial partnership between the National Administration for Aqueducts and Drainage Systems of El Salvador and the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation;
3. *Ensures* proper *Paris Climate Accord* goals can be achieved for the development of sustainable infrastructure by:
 - a. Encouraging countries to strengthen their ability to deal with the impacts of climate change by financing new technology and infrastructure and building enhanced frameworks in accordance with the *Paris Climate Accord*;
 - b. Working to promote enhanced transparency between countries in order to ensure that these needs are being met, in accordance with goals set out in the *Paris Climate Accord*;



- c. Committing to working alongside organizations like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to ensure that regulatory measures discussed in the *Paris Climate Accord* are implemented in respective Member States.



Code: CPD/1/3

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9, which aims at achieving building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation,

Bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which recognizes the right to food as part of the right to an adequate standard of living,

Alarmed by the reality that the number of people suffering from insufficient nourishment has increased by nearly 60 million over the last seven years,

Encouraging movements towards sustainable nutritional development increasing the availability of nutritious food in less developed areas,

Recognizing that barriers to food and proper nutrition exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic present a unique opportunity for the international community to isolate challenges and points of tension for policy change in the food system and sustainable development efforts, highlighting the many opportunities to improve existing food systems and infrastructures,

Emphasizing the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security (2009), which agrees to promote investment in the agricultural arena, and the commitment to sustainably eradicate hunger from the face of the earth as soon as possible, a commitment not yet fulfilled in light of the 690 million individuals worldwide experiencing malnutrition as reported by the 2019 annual report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

Recognizing that roughly 260 million people do not have access to safe drinking water, and the pressing role fostering beneficial infrastructure and developments have in order to support the supply of clean water,

Reaffirming the commitment to the FAO's Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG), a partnership of governments, intergovernmental agencies, research groups, and other stakeholders who are committed in the spirit of multilateralism to solve pressing issues caused by climate change and water scarcity in agriculture,

Supporting the continued participation of Member States in the Global Framework for Water Scarcity,

Recognizing the importance of local family farmers, who the FAO estimates work 75% of the world's agricultural land,

Promoting sustainable rural farming development as a crucial aspect to the continued economic capacity of states in terms of income and trade, and the importance of empowering rural communities to have the capacity to manage their own socio-economic environments,

Acknowledging the rising levels of government debt and the struggle to have adequate funds to promote infrastructural needs and development,

Stressing the importance of private investment to help financially support and develop the most vulnerable populations, especially women and children,

Acknowledging the necessity for a significant part of United Nations funding to go towards providing assistance to distressed populations and that this assistance must have a focus on food security,

Affirming the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007, which declares that indigenous peoples have equal rights as the rest of the global community and should be included in conversations addressing policies affecting their community, particularly regarding indigenous peoples' vulnerability to food insecurity and historic marginalization despite their unparalleled contribution to agricultural development,



Implementing principles of progress and modern development as defined in General Assembly resolution 2542, the *Declaration of Social Progress and Development*, as the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress,

Keeping in mind the importance of South-South cooperation, which encompasses technical cooperation among developing countries in the Global South, a tool used by states, international organizations, academics, civil society, and the private sector to collaborate and share knowledge, skills and successful initiatives in specific areas such as agricultural development and human rights,

Acknowledging the International Conference on Population and Development Program of Action, which articulated a bold new vision about the relationships between population, development and individual well-being and called for all people to have access to comprehensive reproductive health care, receiving individual rights and implementing women's empowerment,

1. *Urges* fostering innovation in the fields of population, food security, nutrition, and sustainable development in support of SDG9 Industry Infrastructure and Innovation, by:
 - a. Sourcing the funding for financially supporting the FAO's existing committees and resources for best practice sharing and research regarding the diversification of agriculture, supporting and educating farmers, and ensuring access to sufficient nourishment, particularly among the rural populations of the world by:
 - i. Encouraging Member States to grow in their technological capabilities through analysis of their agricultural habits and determining where there is room to grow, especially through joining committees such as the FAO's International System for Agricultural Science and Technology;
 - ii. Urging Member States to take advantage of FAO's open-source AGROVOC, a multi-lingual and collaborative dataset of agricultural terms, practices, and other information in order to educate their organizations and small farmers;
 - b. Establishing a mentorship program between developing and developed Member States, facilitated through the United Nations, to provide:
 - i. Case studies for developing states on how to improve their economic infrastructure to better support population and economic growth of women, youth, and small farmers;
 - ii. Best practices on how to implement private investments to stimulate the economies, especially with regards to financially supporting small farmers and small businesses run by women;
 - iii. A framework to identify areas of growth within the developing Member States so that resources go directly to those most in need;
2. *Encourages* developing sustainable physical and environmental infrastructure in order to aid local family farmers, based on the model of functioning South-South and triangular cooperation, by:
 - a. Uniting governments, intergovernmental agencies, and research and advocacy groups by establishing a bureaucracy dedicated to developing and reaffirming the commitment to FAO's Global Framework for WASAG;
 - b. Strengthening drip irrigation to ensure sufficient irrigation of arable land in order to prevent situations where agricultural land regularly suffers from drought but does not have access to workable irrigation systems;
 - c. Implementing cooperation between national governments and United Nations bodies, such as was the case in an International Atomic Energy Agency, which encourages Member States to use nuclear technologies in a way that improves environmental sustainability and ensures food safety, as well as the FAO working alongside local experts in Mauritania to install small-scale family drip irrigation systems in early 2017;
 - d. Developing IT-supported information systems in order to monitor and target the most beneficial investments to improve the financial well-being and agricultural sustainability of small farmers by:



- i. Estimating the production of key crops and ensuring timely and reliable information regarding crop forecasting;
 - ii. Instituting market information systems in order to inform producers, traders, and retailers about prices, transportation systems, and good availability in order to increase efficiency and timeliness;
 - iii. Ensuring quality, high-speed internet access in rural areas, a vital need in an increasingly connected and technological global context and market, to better equip farmers with the access to advancing farming best-practices and more sustainable technology;
 - iv. Following the example of regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, where countries such as Angola and South Africa have formed a Regional Early Warning System, whereby member countries are notified about upcoming events that may affect crop production through technology such as remote sensing and agro-meteorological information, such as rainfall data;
 - v. Expanding the modeled technological system by International Care Ministries (ICM) that allows vulnerable populations to utilize texting and social messaging to communicate and verify their needs;
 - e. Allocating funding, in accordance with SDG 9, to infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and storage facilities that will allow for the efficient transportation and storage of food and water;
3. *Calls for* private investment in local farmers and their communities to empower them by:
 - a. Continuing development of community driven economic sanctions and supports modeled by NGOs such as ICM, World Concern International, and One Acre Fund to provide farming support and job training and creating skill and education-based networks by:
 - i. Supporting the model of food distribution exemplified to provide assistance to international, provincial, and local governments to identify the most vulnerable families impacted by COVID-19 and their access to secure food resources;
 - ii. Advocating for the use of private investment to promote long-term, sustainable development that promotes food security and sanitation to local and poor farmers and supply smallholder farmers with the financial training needed to grow their farms' capacity in food production and increase their profits;
 - iii. Providing vocational training, especially for women and girls;
 - iv. Establishing economic infrastructure to provide micro loans to support small farmers obtain much-needed resources like seed;
 - v. Establishing savings groups to build strong group economics within the community;
 - vi. Including technology to maintain and modernize sustainable farming practices and delivering training and services to provide more interconnectivity between local farmers, and promote the education on how to cultivate rich and healthy soil;
 - b. Providing business education for local farmers to help establish more efficient business and farming practices, acknowledging the interconnectedness of both business and farming, and also by:
 - i. Continuing development and expansion of the FAO's Farm Business School, aimed at building knowledge and skills related to agriculture;
 - ii. Expanding the Forest and Farm Facility instituted by the FAO in 2012 to promote coordination among local, regional, national, and international levels, engagement regarding agricultural policy, and international information sharing among local voices in a global setting;
 - iii. Encouraging the further development of technology and land exemplified by the United Nations' and Google's partnership to provide high-resolution satellite data to farmers as a commonplace tool to better manage the natural resources and improve overall food security;
 - c. Implementing principles of progress and modern development as defined in the General Assembly's resolution 2542, the *Declaration of Social Progress and Development*, as the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress by use and development of technology and land, exemplified by the United



Nations and Google's partnership to provide high-resolution satellite data to farmers as a commonplace tool to better manage the natural resources and improve overall food security;

4. *Endorses* advancing crop procurement and subsidized food distribution systems by:
 - a. Monitoring threats of droughts and other weather patterns that may affect subsidized food distribution;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to oversee the price on food commodities as well as the wages of farmworkers providing large scale food commodities and enforce healthy competition laws to promote economic stimulation and growth;
 - c. Suggesting a local approach for crop procurement instead of an international trade, which would rise the cost of food commodities and dependency on pesticides currently used;
5. *Urges* Member States, under the framework of SDG9, to include indigenous voices in their infrastructure development strategies, in accordance with the UNDRIP (2007), particularly in light of the facts that indigenous peoples are especially vulnerable food insecurity at alarmingly disproportionate rates in contrast to non-indigenous populations despite contributing insurmountably to agricultural advance, by:
 - a. Directly and actively taking steps to include indigenous peoples to be involved in decisions affecting their lives;
 - b. Promoting networking between indigenous people groups in forums, collaborations, and other such platforms to allow a greater scope of communication within the community;
 - c. Promoting networking between indigenous peoples and local farmers for the purpose of harmonious relationships and an expanded opportunity for flourishing, mutual respect, and educational opportunities in sharing expertise particularly in the agricultural field in order to match production to the needs of the market;
 - d. Strengthening implementation of Article 42 of UNDRIP, mentioning the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and including all entities of the United Nations;
 - e. Integrating indigenous peoples and perspectives in data collection surveys that may be conducted in pursuing infrastructure resolution projects;
6. *Proposes* the support of the Committee on World Food Security, which reinforces and furthers research dedicated to global food security needs through its focus on food and nutrition challenges associated with populations, sustainable practices with land and water resources, human nutrition, and climate by:
 - a. Implementing programs similar to distribution of ready-to-use therapeutic food packages, a type of nutrient-dense food used to treat malnutrition in children in at-risk populations where refrigeration is limited and clean water is in short supply;
 - b. Creating coalitions with Member States and committees by sharing expertise and resources while working in partnership with NGOs such as World Food Programme, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and United Nations Environment Programme;
 - c. Utilizing the United Nations' Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, which cooperates to create progress for clean water, nutrition, and agriculture, among other things;
 - d. Researching approaches such as the Zero Hunger Challenge initiated by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2012, which encourages making changes in how the population adapts to new food practices, creating sustainable food systems, and addressing malnutrition and poverty inequality;
7. *Implores* the global community to continue and increase support for economic funds to better support all of the world's vulnerable farmer demographics by:



- a. Continuing to support IFAD at large by complying with the rules and regulations set in place by the Department of Operational Support Office of Supply Chain Management Procurement Division in the United Nations Procurement Manual to better ensure fair practice and accessibility to equitable resources for small farmers;
 - b. Expanding the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility originally created in response to COVID-19 by IFAD by directing and providing aid to the poor rural people by supporting production, market access and employment with the recognition that the economic fallout of COVID-19 will reverberate for years after its initiation;
 - c. Encouraging Member States and local governments to institute national policies in support of vulnerable agricultural demographics as each Member State's unique situation so demands, as done by the Families Food Box Program in the United States, and executing relevant funding programs;
8. *Recommends* the establishment of a knowledge gathering and sharing program to monitor and evaluate the distribution of international funds given Member States who wish to join with regards to infrastructure and agriculture in order to foster prudent allocation of money and encourage accountability by:
- a. Establishing a board of multiregional representatives to report the use of funds directed toward infrastructure and agriculture;
 - b. Recommending that Member States voluntarily monitor and collect information regarding their spending practices regarding nutrition, food security, access to water, and other related issues, and provide this information to the board of multiregional representatives;
 - c. Benchmarking Member States' economic allocations to a global standard in order to provide Member States with recommendations on the most effective distribution of funds to support local farmers and ensure food security for populations across the world;
9. *Suggests* that the United Nations' current and future policies related to agriculture should be constantly analyzed for improvements and refined where there are implementation challenges;
10. *Encourages* the support of programs that focus on avoiding food losses following harvest seasons and after high consumption periods to combat hunger and malnutrition by:
- a. Providing local communities with silos that can reduce food loss by 93 percent and training smallholder farmers through increasing partnerships with the World Food Programme;
 - b. Implementing local redistribution systems for safe food surplus such as food banks and supporting local NGOs in their work to secure safe food surpluses and distribute them to the disadvantaged and those in need;
 - c. Creating digital platforms to display and redistribute production surpluses and consumption deficits on a national level;
 - d. Educating local communities on sustainable storing of food surplus and providing necessary storage and refrigeration tools;
 - e. Promoting the values outlined in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, a set of policy actions set to achieve the SDGs, including the promotion of sustainable financial development for small farmers, especially women farmers.



Code: CPD/1/4

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Population, Food Security, Nutrition, and Sustainable Development

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming commitment to the United Nations' *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, which aims to achieve "Zero Hunger," particularly in light of the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) deeply alarming report entitled *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020*, highlighting that the number of people suffering from insufficient nourishment has increased by nearly 60 million over the last seven years,

Bearing in mind SDG 13, which aims at "taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts," and considering how deforestation, extreme greenhouse gas effects, and the depletion of natural resources might have an adverse effect on successfully reaching the goal of "Zero Hunger,"

Reaffirming the right to food as articulated in Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

Cognizant of the fact that food is a fundamental need to human life and a prerequisite to flourishing of our populations, without which none of the other SDGs can be fully realized,

Convinced that hunger greatly impedes an individual's potential and personal goals, and stunts the progress and well-being of Member States at large,

Reaffirming the Commission on Population and Development's dedication to promoting human capital and wellbeing,

Prioritizing reaching underfed and malnourished children, who, according to a 2019 United Nations report, comprise roughly a quarter to one-third of the world's children,

Recognizing the significant productivity potential of female farmers, who already contribute to approximately 43 percent of the global agriculture labor force but still face production constraints due to unequal access to land and other productive assets,

Realizing the designation of the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste at the 74th General Assembly of the United Nations in 2019, which highlights the vital role sustainable food production plays in promoting food and nutrition security, and the threat to food security that is food waste,

Noting with concern that low-income countries disproportionately experience food loss during the early stages of its production,

Affirming the vitality of data and information in targeting food loss and serving as a foundation for creating effective strategies to combat food loss and food waste,

Recognizing the progress made since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development Program of Action which illuminates that substantial increases in population reduce the level of sustainable development and directly impacts the achievement of the SDGs,

Abiding by the *International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides* adopted by the one-hundred and twenty-third session of the FAO in November 2002 as it provides a framework which provides best practices for governments, private sectors and other relevant stakeholders,

1. *Implores* Member States to provide better access amongst underprivileged and at-risk communities, such as those located in rural areas, to food and education regarding nutrition in an attempt to reach SDG 2, "Zero Hunger," by:
 - a. Encouraging growth and fostering cooperation amongst non-governmental organizations (NGOs), both international and local, in order to support the global drive to achieve food security and place the power to do so within the hands of local populations by:



- i. Urging governments to launch initiatives, such as the United States' Feed the Future Initiative, which partners with and issues grants to NGOs and nonprofits, enabling them to affect change in their communities;
 - ii. Hosting conferences for international NGOs and local NGOs with similar goals to present networking opportunities that will further the goal of reaching "Zero Hunger" by fostering practice sharing;
 - iii. Encouraging organizations that prioritize at-risk populations, such as Kaufland and Glovo, a Romanian NGO that provides a free delivery service for basic groceries and hygiene products to the elderly;
 - iv. Brainstorming new ways to utilize resources already available or products already produced, such as the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), an NGO working with local farmers worldwide, a prime example being CARE's work in Mali, since the Sahel food crisis began in 2012, to create community food banks to store surplus harvest;
 - b. Working with advocacy groups and humanitarian aid organizations to ensure the inclusion and nourishment of distant or hard to reach areas;
 - c. Focusing on generating localized solutions to pressing problems regarding food security, to complement and more comprehensively complement problem-solving by nations' administrations due to increased knowledge of local communities' needs by:
 - i. Subsidizing domestically produced nutritious foods to promote consumption, purchase and modify overall dietary behavior;
 - ii. Promoting ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) as an efficient solution for remote regions where refrigeration is limited and clean water is in short supply, since RUTFs include all the nutrients a child needs during its development and helps reverse deficiencies and gain weight and do not require water for preparation, which eliminates the risk of contamination with water-borne diseases and can give it accessibility to areas where water and food is limited. Also, because of its packaging it can be used in a variety of settings and can be stored for long periods of time;
2. *Encourages* the support of female farmers to strengthen local food production through:
 - a. Supporting female farmers through FAO's hand-in-hand initiatives, matching them with donors to provide microfinance initiatives that enable their access to land and the purchase of other production assets such as farm storage facilities, irrigation systems, and farm machinery, which promote maintaining sustainable economic livelihoods, thus also contributing to the achievement SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure;
 - b. Sourcing agricultural goods from domestic female farmers to promote local cultivation and to enable their integration into market-orientated food systems to increase the quantity, quality, diversity, and accessibility of nutritious foods available in local markets, through the upscaling of goods in demand, thus also supporting the achievement of SDG 3 on good health and well-being;
 - c. Partnering with female farmers to build local and regional unions which enable mutual support and build communities promoting knowledge exchange;
 - d. Educating female farmers on sustainable agriculture to preserve essential resources for the future such as soil and clean water, and on essential business skills to enable the participation in market-orientated food systems, thus also working towards SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, SDG 14 on life below water, and SDG 15 on life on land;



3. *Urges* the creation of a data-gathering committee to conduct research on effective food production, seeing as how low-income countries are disproportionately affected by food loss in the early stages of food production, including by:
 - a. Collecting data on best practices and ultimately generating analysis reports on food production and exports for the purpose of informing Member States and increasing sustainable food production and exports worldwide with relevant NGOs and international organizations, including FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development;
 - b. Exploring sustainable food production procedures which include agroforestry and intercropping to maximize land usage, implementing greenhouses and solar panels for seasonal weather changes, and drip irrigation to conserve water;
 - c. Educating individuals on the nutritional value of whole produce foods, primarily fruits and vegetables, that are not aesthetically pleasing, in an effort to remove retailer discrimination which causes significant amounts of produce being refused to be sold due to the high aesthetic standard many retailers, causing additional food waste;
 - d. Finding the most necessary, effective farming, production, and irrigation equipment and tools for food producers, especially small farmers, for the purposes of increased efficiency in production in general and the enabling of local farmers to compete in the market and continue their agricultural livelihood in dignity and with purpose;
 - e. Finding the most necessary, effective supply and infrastructure methods for the purposes of maximum effective distribution;
4. *Monitoring* the different modes of increasing populations and demographic shifts of the world in order to provide support and better cater to their needs by:
 - a. Acknowledging that areas in which populations are increasing at an exponential rate, such as that in Sub-Saharan Africa, which the United Nations Population Division expects to double by 2050, are often those experiencing the greatest food insecurity, and appropriately focusing assistance on such areas;
 - b. Conducting studies on the fluctuations in the makeup of age groups across nations and how nutritional needs vary across such groups and supporting those vulnerable groups accordingly by:
 - i. Establishing programs such as the United States' Department of Agriculture program SNAP, which helps supplement the food budget of low-income or elderly families;
 - ii. Recommitting attention and United Nations, donor, and NGO funds such as UNICEF, which supports SDG 2's goal of reaching "Zero Hunger" by 2030 by focusing on malnourished, stunted, and wasted, that is, having a low weight-for-height ratio, children, as well as the nutritional needs of adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly;
 - c. Considering the geographical distribution of shifting populations and how geographical barriers might affect agriculture and transportation of food, both within countries as well as their imports and exports by launching initiatives to protect forests, arable land, and other resources that are currently under increasing danger as populations grow and the rate of urbanization increases, as the United Nations' Committee on World Food Security has estimated that 50 meters of rural areas are converted for urban use daily, and that roughly two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities by 2050;



- d. Researching methods to foster effective trade between countries with access to various types and quantities of crops that other populations may benefit from;
5. *Demands* the protection of farmers working directly or indirectly with pesticides to guard their personal health through:
- a. Analyzing the short- and long-term harmful effects of pesticides to individuals directly or indirectly exposed, and deriving health and safety regulations;
 - b. Researching and developing studies on the reproductive health of women exposed to pesticides due to the cases of pregnant farm workers experiencing miscarriages;
 - c. Calling for the provision proper work equipment, clothes, regulations, and restrictions while being exposed to pesticides in the field;
 - d. Considering shifting away from or reducing the overall use of pesticides and moving towards other economic and environmentally-friendly approaches such as soft chemical pesticides, which are created in average, everyday environments and do not require a change of ecosystem, as well as companion crops, which are mutually beneficial and aid one another in growth and development, both of which help to maintain a clean environment and stimulate crop growth without the use of harmful chemicals and dangerous pesticides.



Code: CPD/2/1

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Improving Accessibility and the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Urban Areas

The Commission on Population and Development,

Reaffirming Article 26 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which asserts that every person has the right to education directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of human rights at large,

Emphasizing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, that is, ensuring equitable and inclusive quality education for all,

Reaffirming the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, adopted in 2006, which highlights that persons with disabilities have the full rights as any other person,

Emphasizing the 17 SDGs through which the international community acts towards a peaceful, prosperous, and disability-inclusive world pledging to “leave no one behind,”

Affirming the stated by United Nations Secretary Antonio Guterres that the international community can only achieve the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and its 17 SDGs with the full participation of all stakeholders, including people with disabilities,

Having adopted the *Program of Action* at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, which serves as a comprehensive guide to human-centered development progress and affirms the rights of people with disabilities,

Keeping in mind International Labour Organization *Convention No. 159* (1988) on vocational rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons,

Realizing the *Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities* in 2008, which sought to enable people with disabilities to secure, retain and advance in suitable employment and to further integrate or reintegrate into society,

Emphasizing SDG 10, which seeks to reduce inequalities within and among countries,

Observing the reality that children from the poorest households are four times more likely to be out of school than those from the richest households, as well as critically high disparities among rural and urban areas,

Recognizing the 190 million people experiencing disabilities in urban areas worldwide,

Expressing concern regarding the reported fact that persons with disabilities are more likely to either leave school or drop out of school before completing secondary education as reported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics in 2017,

Recognizing that accessibility is a crucial and fundamental prerequisite to education and communication in general,

Affirming the value of education in an individual’s personal life, a nation’s well-being, and global flourishing and peace,

Provide necessary funding for schools in order to create programs in low-income areas similar to those in wealthy neighborhoods,

Recognizing the Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) goal to promote respect for “human rights and fundamentals freedoms for all,”

Calling attention to accessibility in cities and urban areas through further regulation on inclusion, services, and structural requirements,



1. *Urges* Member States to prioritize ensuring accessible education facilities for persons with disabilities by:
 - a. Developing transportation infrastructure such as wheel-chair accessible taxis, metros, and bus systems as well as bicycle and scooter sharing systems;
 - b. Ensuring the inclusion of access points in educational buildings such as specially reserved parking spots, elevators, ramps, supportive handles in bathroom stalls, and more;
 - c. Guaranteeing the implementation of the Building Regulation for Resilience initiative of the Global Fund for Disaster Reduction and Development in order to create an enabling environment for accessibility measures;
2. *Suggests* the inclusion of persons with disabilities into public and private organizations to create accessible job opportunities through:
 - a. Introducing a quota system that reserves a minimum of 1.5% of job opportunities in all public and private organizations for people with disabilities;
 - b. Educating persons with disabilities with on-the-job training to enable the execution of relevant functions and the contribution of valuable work force;
 - c. Designing barrier-free office spaces that enable persons with disabilities their free and independent use and thus allowing full participation in their work environment;
3. *Stresses* the importance of encouraging and enabling persons with disabilities that are attending educational institutions with access to opportunities to excel by:
 - a. Providing supplementary aids and services that may include instruction, specialized professionals, equipment, or other accommodations that enable children with disabilities to be educated alongside other children as much as possible by:
 - i. Providing set-aside quiet spaces that facilitate hands-on learning;
 - ii. Facilitating exams in a way that makes them more accessible through services such as text-to-voice applications and additional time;
 - iii. Ensuring the availability of one-on-one tutoring and after school time with professors who specialize in tailoring education for persons with disabilities;
 - iv. Establishing programs providing translation/interpretation services, counselling and disability support;
 - v. Focusing on direct and clear communication with the student's family in order to effectively brainstorm, problem-solve, and tailor the student's educational experience to their particular needs;
 - vi. Forming new and improving existing special education programs within the school that consult professionals and look to empower and include students with disabilities in everyday classroom activities;
4. *Advises* directing resources to be used to provide funding for schools to enable them to implement more inclusive, equitable infrastructure and practices for accommodating persons with disabilities by:
 - a. Ensuring necessary funding for schools in order to create programs in low income areas similar to those in wealthy neighborhoods;
 - b. Expanding the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability to include more educational facility accessibility projects;
 - c. Funding programs that prepare students for universities or entrepreneurship opportunities regardless of low-income areas that are often underfunded;
5. *Recommends* providing minimum living standards for people with disabilities, which also supports the covering of medical financial burdens for low-income individuals and households, thus also allowing them to reallocate finances to allow for the education of their children by modeling the example of the



Chinese Urban Dibao Programme, including the Programme Assistance for Urban Three-Without Population and medical assistance;

6. *Urges* Member States to promote state-wide online campaigns that encourage raising awareness regarding various physical and mental disabilities as a means to promote the social rights of those with disabilities, since removing social stigma aids in higher levels of employment, improved accommodations, and a better quality education.



Code: CPD/2/2

Committee: Commission on Population and Development

Topic: Improving Accessibility and the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Urban Areas

The Commission on Population Development,

Affirming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG 10 on reduced inequalities, and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities and their importance in establishing sustainable economic patterns that will increase overall productivity of people residing in Member States, increasing Member States overall economic capacities,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 74/144 on “Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities,” which recognizes the importance of accessibility for persons with disabilities to the physical, social, economic, and cultural environment, to health and education and to information and communications, and the need to identify and eliminate prejudice, discrimination, obstacles and barriers that limit the access of persons with disabilities to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or available to the public, both to urban and rural areas, on an equal basis with others,

Acknowledging the fact that people with disabilities often face hardships in many aspects of daily life, specifically though not exclusively in issues of physical accessibility, and that 2 billion of the world’s population have some form of disability, between 110 and 190 million people have a severe disability, and that, with the rise of rapid urbanization, establishment of accessible urban infrastructure has been limited,

Cognizant of the natural progression of aging and the physical deterioration that occurs as a result of age-related disabilities,

Emphasizing that according to the World Bank, 13% of the global population is aged 60 or older with that number expected to double by the year 2050,

Reaffirming the *United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy*, which has committed to providing persons with disabilities infrastructure allowing them to live an accessible life,

Commending policy solutions such as the Americans With Disabilities Act, and partnerships between states and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as Access Exchange International and RIOincludi that ensure that any person with a disability has access to living a fully dignified life,

1. *Encourages* job training specific to persons with disabilities to alleviate the longstanding inequalities and inaccessibility to jobs, as demonstrated by the Bobby Dodd Institute’s model by:
 - a. Creating self-advocacy programs that help persons with disabilities maximize their potential for employment;
 - b. Promoting inclusive teamwork strategies to better educate others on the lived-experiences of persons with disabilities;
 - c. Establishing work programs to help teenagers with disabilities gain the professional skills needed to be employable upon graduation;
 - d. Investing in private businesses to employ persons with disabilities;
2. *Recommends* the establishment a guidepost for the development of infrastructure that is well suited for people with disabilities similar to the models exemplified by the Americans With Disabilities Act and NGOs such as Access Exchange International and RIOincludi, by:
 - a. Calling Member States to identify areas of high percentages of inaccessible transportation services and provide the needed accommodations;
 - b. Establishing a global fund specific to the advancement of infrastructure in developing states to better support the mobility needs of persons with disabilities;



- c. Encouraging Member States to establish specific domestic funds to develop internal inclusive and accessible infrastructure, especially towards to mobility capacities of the elderly;
- 3. *Encourages* the implementation of policy to increase the productivity and self-sufficiency of all members of society in all segments by:
 - a. Calling for a specialized global program for social security that will specifically target ameliorating the needs of persons with disabilities;
 - b. Encouraging the establishment of separate facilities to create safe spaces for persons with disabilities to come and share in their lived experiences, offering emotional support without the fear of outside discrimination.