

"" ""

"

Resolution 2010/1
Health, morbidity, mortality and development*

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development³ and the key actions for its further implementation,⁴

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁵ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶ as well as General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

³ *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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁶ See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

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

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,⁷ population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Recalling all General Assembly resolutions related to global public health, including those related to global health and foreign policy,⁸

Welcoming the ministerial declaration of the 2009 high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council, on the theme “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health”,⁹

Welcoming also the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna from 11 to 20 March 2009,¹⁰

Welcoming further the declaration adopted at the First Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety: Time for Action, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009,

Taking note

of infant and child mortality, and recognizing the importance of promotion and respect for the rights of the child for the achievement of health-related goals, in particular Millennium Development Goal 4,

Recognizing that communicable diseases, which have been prioritized by the

focusing on health, morbidity, mortality and development,¹³ and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,¹⁴

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development³ and the key actions for its further implementation;⁴

2. *Reaffirms* its strong commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, as well as the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action agreed at the five-year review of the Programme of Action, and the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action;¹⁵

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

4. *Encourages* Member States and international organizations to scale up actions aimed to accelerate progress on all health-related targets of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular universal access to reproductive health, immunization and key child survival interventions, HIV prevention, mitigation and treatment, prevention and treatment of neglected tropical diseases, prevention and treatment services for malaria and tuberculosis, and access to affordable safe water and sanitation, the achievement of which would have the greatest impact on public health and development;

5. *Reaffirms* the values and principles of primary health care, including equity, solidarity, social justice, universal access to services, multisectoral action, transparency, accountability and community participation and empowerment, as the basis for strengthening health systems, recalls in this regard the Declaration of Alma-Ata,¹⁶ and recognizes the importance of providing comprehensive primary health-care services, including health promotion and universal access to disease prevention, curative care, palliative care and rehabilitation that are integrated and coordinated according to needs, while ensuring effective referral systems;

6. *Recognizes* traditional medicine as one of the resources of primary

7. *Urges* Governments to strengthen health systems so that they can deliver equitable health outcomes on the basis of a comprehensive approach by focusing appropriate attention on, inter alia, health financing, the health workforce, procurement and distribution of medicines and vaccines, infrastructure, information systems, service delivery, planning and implementation, universal access, and political will in leadership and governance;

8. *Calls upon*

of coercion, discrimination and violence; combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation; developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

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

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

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

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

17. *Emphasizes* the urgency of combating the main causes of child morbidity and mortality, inter alia, pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition, through vaccination, long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets, nutritional support, improved sanitation, access to safe drinking water, and access to effective medicines and other treatments, while strengthening health systems;

18. *Stresses* the need to sustain and strengthen progress made in combating tuberculosis and malaria and developing innovative strategies for tuberculosis and malaria prevention, detection and treatment, including strategies to treat co-infection of tuberculosis with HIV, multidrug resistant tuberculosis and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, including through ensuring the availability of affordable, good-quality and effective medicines and equipment;

19. *Urges* Governments to increase efforts to control and eliminate neglected tropical diseases, including through increased use of existing medicines,

development of new medicines, research into new modes of vector control, and implementation of appropriate prevention strategies, as well as to make a concerted effort to eradicate poliomyelitis worldwide by intensifying immunization activities and adopting country-specific strategies to address the remaining barriers to stopping poliomyelitis transmission, and emphasizes the importance of strengthening health systems to address communicable diseases;

20. *Also urges* Governments to give increased attention to the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, further taking into account the social and environmental determinants of non-communicable diseases by, inter alia, taking action to implement the World Health Organization Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases¹⁷ and its related Action Plan;

26. *Expresses concern* at the continuing increase in road traffic fatalities and injuries worldwide, in particular in developing countries, calls for the implementation of existing General Assembly resolutions aimed at addressing global road safety issues and strengthening international cooperation in this field,¹⁸ and urges Governments to enact comprehensive laws and effective compliance and enforcement measures to protect all road users, including pedestrians, by setting appropriate speed limits and blood alcohol concentration limits, and by encouraging the use of appropriate protection mechanisms, including helmets, seat belts and child restraints;

27. *Recalls* the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property,¹⁹ and urges States, the relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to support actively its wide implementation;

28. *Reaffirms* the right to use to the full the provisions contained in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights,²⁰ the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health,²¹ the decision of the World Trade Organization General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration²² and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard; and calls for a broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, as proposed by the World Trade Organization General Council in its decision of 6 December 2005;²³

29. *Encourages*

