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| International Meeting on Monitoring and Implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014 - Meeting Report |
| Taicang, China 12-14 November 2013 |
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####  “What a joy to have friends from afar”

#### Confucius[[1]](#footnote-1)

**Acknowledgements**

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Last but not least, special thanks go to the participants who took the time off their busy schedule to attend this meeting and who provided invaluable input towards the elaboration of the monitoring framework.

**Organization of this report**

This report will present a summary of the meeting proceedings by session in its first part. In the second part, it will focus on themes and will present the proceedings by theme across sessions to include the panel discussions and the working group deliberations and proposals.

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**Thematic rapporteurs**: Dignity: *Francois Farah and Ionica Berevoescu*

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Part One

# Background and rationale

1. The Programme of Action (PoA) adopted in 1994 at the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo stressed the inter-relatedness of population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health and rights, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. It called for a comprehensive approach for achieving universal access to reproductive health services by 2014, in a context that emphasizes the interrelationship between population, sustainable development and the wellbeing of individuals and families. Reaching the objectives set by the ICPD PoA rested on governments’ commitment to formulating, implementing and funding effective government policies and a commitment to monitoring progress. The ICPD PoA, however, did not come with a proposed set of metrics and its actions were never operationalized into a measurable framework. Furthermore, while the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted by heads of governments in 2000, encompass a large part of the ICPD PoA, the MDGs miss many of the PoA’s aspects. Its most notable omission however, the rights-based approach, is at the core of the ICPD PoA and is still more relevant than ever, 20 years later.
2. General Assembly Resolution 65/234, on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014, mandates UNFPA, in cooperation with all relevant organizations of the UN system and other relevant international organizations, as well as institutions and experts, to “undertake an operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) on the basis of the highest-quality data and analysis of the state of population and development, taking into account the need for a systematic, comprehensive and integrated approach to population and development issues.”
3. The ICPD Beyond 2014 review process was kick started in January 2011[[2]](#endnote-1). The ICPD Global Survey, one of the main activities of the review, was launched in August 2012. The global survey instrument comprised 2 main tools: a) a questionnaire to be filled by the governments which aimed at assessing the commitments of governments to formulating policies in line with ICPD PoA, their reported barriers and success factors in policy/programme implementation and their reported achievements and priorities, among others and b) the ICPD Country Implementation Profile (CIP) that was meant to assess progress across thematic domains of ICPD PoA using quantitative indicators.
4. The ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat convened an Inter-agency Consultation on ICPD indicators at UNFPA HQ in February 2012 with the objective of agreeing on a core list of indicators to be included in the ICPD Country Implementation Profile. In the absence of an established monitoring framework to assess ICPD PoA implementation, this first step was crucial to the review. The core set of indicators was selected through a consultative process which included the United Nations System, academic institutions, Civil Society representative and independent experts. [[3]](#endnote-2)
5. The identification of a list of 64 indicators to be included in the Country Implementation Profile was finalized in April 2012. (See Annex 1 for the groups of indicators along themes.) The ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat then proceeded to create a database which was populated with the indicators whose numerical values were imported from existing data sources, allowing disaggregation when possible across wealth quintiles, age, gender, and urban/rural residence. Gathering indicator data from sources involved collaboration and coordination with United Nations agencies that maintain specific databases, as well as with DHS. The profiles can be accessed through the link: <http://icpdbeyond2014.org/about/view/19-country-implementation-profiles>
6. The global survey was launched end of July 2012. All 194 member states received the survey instrument; 176 member states plus 8 territories and regions filled and submitted a questionnaire. The information received was cleaned, coded and entered in a database which was shared with the regional commissions for the regional reports on 15 January 2013. . The global analysis and the main findings of the regional analysis will be integrated in the main review report.
7. The ICPD Beyond 2014 review report will be finalized early 2014, ahead of the CPD 2014 and in preparation for the UNGASS 2014 dedicated to the ICPD review to be held in September 2014. The UN system will focus the following year on discussions leading to the new Post-2015 development framework to be adopted in September 2015.
8. The above process was carried out with the objective of assessing implementation of the ICPD PoA. At this juncture, and in view of the review findings, there is a need to look forward and revisit the indicators list factoring in the findings of the global survey and of the review, including outcomes and recommendations of other ICPD review related conferences, emerging issues, new priorities and their related metrics.

# II. Meeting Objectives and Working Modality

The objective of the meeting was to discuss and agree on the elements of a framework for monitoring progress of the ICPD agenda beyond 2014 at national, regional and global levels. The proceedings of the meeting are part of the consultative process that will inform the recommendations and report that the Secretary-General will submit to the open-ended session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development in April 2014 and the Special Session on the follow up to the ICPD Programme of Action, to be attended by world leaders on 22 September 2014. The opportunity of a dedicated UNGASS in September 2014 to endorse the recommendations of the review process also makes this initiative all the more timely and pertinent in the context of the post-2015 agenda discussions.

The secretariat is cognizant of the potential overlap and duplication with other current initiatives discussing indicators especially in the context of the Post-2015 development framework. Dialogue and partnerships have been engaged to allow cross fertilization, avoid duplication and to ensure that outputs of pertinent parallel initiatives are accounted for when indicators are gauged and prioritized. It is hoped that this process will also help initiate the building of a broad coalition among experts and key decision makers working on ICPD related themes and identify new opportunities to work on improving metrics in the interest to the area of population and development.

Four working groups were formed along four of the five thematic domains of the ICPD beyond 2014 review (see Annex 1). The working groups provided a platform where all stakeholders had the opportunity to discuss the objectives identified as part of the review recommended actions, and debate the relevance of existing indicators when possible, the gaps in measurements and the priorities for the development of indicators based on current thinking and the recent evidence.

# III. Session One: Introduction

The first session was was chaired by Mr. Arie Hoekman, UNFPA Representative in China, who opened the meeting and acknowledged the support of all parties and thanked them. Mr. Hoekman went on to introduce the overall meeting objectives and the pillars around which the meeting was structured emphasizing the cross cutting importance of data for development. Mr. Hoekman then proceeded with the introduction of the speakers for the opening session.

In her opening speech, Ms. Wang Yuanhui, Director General of the Jiangsu Provincial Population and Family Planning Commission underscored the importance of promoting a people centered development approach in the Jiangsu provincial government’s sustainable development strategy, noting that aside from its great achievement in population and health, Jiangsu is the first province in China to have dramatically reduced poverty. Ms. Wang Yuanhui also noted the highly relevant thrust of the meeting in addressing the new challenges and offering new proposals.

In his welcome remarks, Mr Hu Hongtao, Commissioner of theDepartment of International Cooperation of the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China (NHFPC) emphasized China’s commitment to the spirits, objectives and principles of the ICPD, noting that much progress has been made in this regard. Mr. Hu listed the demographic transition, meeting the MDG sub-objectives on poverty alleviation, reducing both maternal mortality and under-five child mortality, and improved life expectancy at birth as examples of China’s achievements in the past 20 years. He noted that remaining challenges to address include internal migration, population ageing, birth defect prevention, and family capacity building. Mr. Hu reiterated China’s commitment to supporting the ICPD review at its 20th anniversary and its objectives and strategies for the years beyond 2014.

In his presentation, Mr. Kwabena Osei-Danquah, Executive Director of the ICPD beyond 2014 Secretariat, gave an overview of the ICPD beyond 2014 review process and clarified the meeting’s objectives. He drew the participants’ attention to the objectives of General Assembly resolution 65/234, including its paragraphs linking the ICPD beyond 2014 to the Post 2015 development agenda, emphasizing the fact that both processes focus on identifying the best responses towards ensuring individual well-being of all and sustainability. He stressed the importance of the monitoring framework as an important platform for a forward looking ICPD agenda that effectively places the rights of all, without distinction of any kind, at the heart of development and sustainability.

Mr. Osei-Danquah noted that on-going parallel initiatives discussing indicators, notably in the context of the Post-2015 development framework, were recognized and accounted for in preparing the meeting. He also stressed the importance of ensuring these are factored in the meeting’s deliberations so as to avoid duplication and benefit from cross-fertilization. He stressed the fact that what cannot be measured will most likely be neglected in any development framework thence the importance of having concrete proposals to monitor what we value as priorities. Lastly he urged the participants to take into account the existing monitoring bodies of the United Nations when framing their recommendations on the issues of the monitoring framework for ICPD Beyond 2014.

Rachel Snow, lead author of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Review, provided an overall introduction on the ICPD Review Report and explained the rationale behind the five pillars along which the review report was developed and highlighted the main findings of the review and corresponding key areas for future action. (Annex 2)

Diego Palacios Jaramillo, Executive Coordinator, the Post 2015 Development Agenda presented the highlights of the current discussions around the Post-2015 agenda. He stated that there was an emerging consensus that the Post-2015 Development Agenda will be anchored in human rights, equality and sustainability will be universally applicable, transformative and building on human capabilities. The current discussions consider sustainable development as having 3 dimensions, namely, economic, social and environmental. While there seems to be a consensus on the 3 dimensions described above, the need for a conceptual model that would allow operationalizing sustainable development at the goal, target and indicators level is still being discussed. Mr Palacios went on to describe the scenario for the SDGs highlighting the fact that the proposals that are being discussed were consistent and that a large portion of the framework has already been defined (Annex 4). Mr Palacios ended by providing an overview of UNFPA’s preliminary proposal (Annex 4)

# IV. Sessions 2, 3, 4 and 5: Summary and main points

These sessions were structured along thematic domains; in session two, a panel discussion was organized with two panellists, a presenter and a moderator. Sessions three and four had the groups separate and focus on their respective themes. Presentations of the remits of the working groups were given during session five. The main issues discussed during the panel and the working sessions of the working groups as well as their respective remits are presented in part two of this report.

Working groups reviewed the objectives and sub-objectives presented and discussed in the previous day during the panel sessions. The facilitators invited the participants to use a rights perspective while reviewing the objectives and sub-objectives under discussion. The main objectives were identified and then broken into key concepts considered sub-objectives, and assigned illustrative indicators where possible (laws, process and impact);

The panel on Dignity and Rights suggested that the cross-cutting nature of the concept of dignity was not as universally well understood as the other concepts in the report and thence did not lend itself to consistent interpretation and representations. Because of the complexity of the definition of dignity, it was suggested that we agree on a few clear principles that would define dignity and enable its operationalization. It was suggested that the chapter on dignity adopt a more focused framework, concentrating on specific thematic areas such as wealth, inequality, and discrimination instead of focusing population groups.

The working group on Dignity and Rights agreed that, compared to the other chapters, each of the five objectives proposed were covering vastly different areas of concerns. However, key cross-cutting dimensions or perspectives could be emphasized, including: (a) a right-based perspective, highlighting state commitments, efforts and results in various areas of concern; (b) a capability approach, which in this case would focus on education and cover both formal and non-formal aspects of training; (c) a dignity-based approach, covering productive as well as other dimensions of self-determination; and (d) inequality, including current inequality as well as aspects of social mobility and reproduction of inequality. The adolescents and young people require additional attention in the Review, particularly as they were not a focus of the MDGs.

The panel on health raised several questions that had implications of the monitoring framework. The fragmented implementation of the ICPD PoA and the corresponding challenge of having a monitoring framework that would ensure the integrated nature of SRH is well captured were noted. The need to link SHR with overall health services/coverage was discussed underscoring the critical importance of strong health system for improving SRH and debating whether this would mean that positioning SRH under a universal health coverage goal would be strategic decision or would weaken the focus of SHR. It was suggested to tie health to the capability approach and to pay special attention to tracking setbacks particularly in crisis countries, notably the Arab states.

Both the dignity and the health WG mentioned the importance of focusing on youth and recognized that we have not achieved access to SRH/CSE services for young people. The difficulty of monitoring the youth group because of a fast moving denominator was highlighted. The need to use existing strategic frameworks on youth and elaborate a youth specific component for monitoring this population group was mentioned.

The panel on place highlighted the fact that mobility has an added element of vulnerability, which should be the focus of social protection policy. Income and shelter were noted as two components of vulnerability. In that connection, in many countries, the homeless are not captured in censuses and surveys and they are thus invisible to enumeration. States should therefore work on devising a methodology to include the homeless in the 2020 census round. The group highlighted the challenge of having good data / indicators related to mobility and stressed the importance of governance in improving data collection noting the importance of capturing the emerging diversity of households. It was concluded that surveys should focus on three main aspects including: a) diversity (household composition) b) the wellbeing and needs (vulnerability), c) support provision (policy responses).

Furthermore, it was noted that migration was not fully factored in the post-2015 agenda thus far. Whether addressing the root causes of migration or promoting its development aspects are issues the discussions should focus on. The discussion also pointed to the dearth of data when it comes to migrants’ wellbeing and to the impact of migration on those who stay behind and those who leave, including information on the impact of social and financial remittances. It was noted that data is also missing on the intangible benefits of migration, in particular of returning migrants (skills). For migration to inform policies and strategies data is needed and efforts should be directed at estimating the cost of collecting better data on migration. Lastly, progress made regarding data on trafficked persons and anti-trafficking policies was noted.

The panel on governance noted that democratic governance is essential for human development and human rights are key pre-requisites for empowering people to make sustainable choices. Societies that are more just, equitable and inclusive are more stable and secure. Conversely, societies that are subject to discrimination, exclusion, and lack of accountability are at risk of instability. Across the world it has been increasingly clear that democratic deficits lie at the core of critical development challenges and that any new development trajectory must be grounded on democratic governance, the rule of law and human rights. Articulating and translating normative standards, principles and member state commitments into policies, programmes and services is imperative to ensure that states are responsive and accountable to their people. Lastly it must be stressed that Governance is a complex and wide-ranging concept that encompasses a panoply of principles, instruments and institutions cutting across the spectrum of local, national, regional and international levels

The panel highlighted the importance of surveys as essential tools for collecting information that cannot be extracted from administrative statistics, notably on information pertaining to reproductive and sexual health as well as on opinions. It also stressed that improving administrative statistics and developing them for a more exhaustive and better quality data, ideally nationally funded, should remain a primary goal. Civil registration data should also be improved as 30-40 countries, some of which with a large population size, do not have comprehensive civil registration systems to date. Skilled staff is needed and would require investment in training and technology.

The WG on governance proposed a framework which takes the following elements into account along every thematic domain: legislation, institutions, policies, programmes, resources/ budget, information and knowledge participation/ accessibility, cooperation, partnership and coherence, accountability.

# V. Closing session

In his closing remarks on behalf of UNFPA Mr. Mabingue Gnom, Director of the Programme Division at UNFPA thanked the participants for a successful meeting despite the vast scope of the themes, the complex nature of some of the emerging issues, and the limited available time. Mr. Gnom reminded the participants that the Taicang meeting concluded the last milestone of the review process making the task at hand a highly challenging one in view of its expected thrust to embody the findings, lessons and aspirations of all of the review-related activities. He hoped that the proposals were sufficiently bold and creative to meet the new world challenges. Lastly, Mr. Gnom thanked the government of China, the municipality of Taicang and the staff of the China Training Centre of reproductive Health and Family Care for their very effective support throughout the preparation and the proceedings of the meeting.

In his closing remarks on behalf of the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China (NHFPC), Mr. Hu Hongao thanked the participants for the success of the meeting and reiterated NHFPC’s commitment to continue to work with UNFPA, other UN agencies, international organizations, various government departments and NGOs in formulating the ICPD goals and strategies beyond 2014. He also stressed the salience of such goals to the well-being and sustainable development of this current generation as well as that of future generations to come. Mr Hu outlined the importance of having a practical, acceptable and measurable framework that would increase accountability and expressed his hope in seeing the international community reach consensus on the priority areas and development objectives for the next 20 years. While the situation is different from region to region and from country to country, it is essential he cautioned, to seek common ground while reserving differences. Lastly Mr. Hu advocated for an effective partnership by the international community to address developing countries’ priorities more effectively and for a greater role on the part of UNFPA in promoting South-South and triangular cooperation in the next 20 years.

2- Part Two

# V. Pillar A: Dignity and Rights

In this session Ionica Berevoescu of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat presented the key messages and the objectives of the thematic domain on Dignity and rights.

After the presentations, Moderator Adrienne Germain invited panellists Rajeev Malhotra and Parfait Elondou Enyegue to share their views and comments.

Francois Farah of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat was the rapporteur for the panel on Dignity and Rights.

## A. Panel Discussion

The following issues emerged from the panel discussion on Dignity and Rights.

**Issue 1: Aspects related to the operationalization of the dignity and human rights chapter**

It was suggested that the cross-cutting nature of the concept of dignity was not as universally well understood as the other concepts in the report. There was a concern that while dignity was an ultimate aspiration for human development it did not lend itself to consistent interpretation and representations and could mean different contents in different contexts. It was suggested that consideration should be given to emphasizing predominant themes such as inequalities and capabilities which would allow a move from the big picture to well defined indicators.

A framework for operationalizing capabilities was proposed by Prof. Parfait Elondou Enyegue[[4]](#endnote-3) according to whom, from a capabilities perspective, the goal of education is not merely about providing employment but it is about expanding the youth’s opportunities and abilities to create valuable outcomes for themselves, their families, and their society at large. Nor is education to be confined to the period of formal schooling. Indeed, in many high fertility countries facing high graduate unemployment, the extent to which countries can reap a demographic dividend will depend in part on how productively societies can manage the youth’s difficult transition from school to work and adulthood. The default outcomes for unemployed youth during this period are to lose skills, motivation, connection and commitment to family and society. It is possible to design educational and family planning programs that avert these outcomes and steer youth in productive directions. Such programs can have a range of benefits for families, the young adults themselves, and society. Benefits for youth might come from state-sponsored initiatives to (a) maintain skills and develop professionally (through internships, continued education programs…), (b) earn a minimum income through contract work or tutoring younger pupils (c) adopt healthy behaviours. Benefits for families can come from family planning and management programs to (a) develop parenting skills, (b) develop the skills needed to be a good spouse, and (c) develop the skills needed to be a good caregiver. In other words, the young adults can learn how they can best support family members that are at different stages of their lives. Benefits for society at large can come from programs that involve the unemployed youth into activities that promote (a) community service, (b) social and political leadership, and (c) artistic creation and economic innovation. In designing specific programs, individual countries might build on the experiences of countries that have innovated in these areas.

**Issue 2: The Human Rights aspect in the discussion on Dignity**

Dignity is at the heart of everything else, including Human Rights. HR is the most critical social arrangement to protect dignity. However, when unpacking dignity many more components are included than in HR, with the essence being access to productive livelihood. The Human Rights framework provides accountability mechanisms through which we could defend dignity. The following concerns and suggestions were discussed:

* The two trends of inequality within and across countries were discussed, noting that demography has played a role in exacerbating inequality in many country contexts and fertility transition is likely to continue affecting inequality. However it was noted that there is increasing data to measure inequalities and it is therefore important not to miss this aspect.
* Human rights indicators need to come through more clearly in any monitoring framework.
* Some of the poverty indicators (such as the 1.25$/day) are not reflecting current realities.
* The multiple causes of poverty need to be fully reflected.
* The concept of dignity uplifts the human rights rhetoric

**Issue 3: The unfinished MDG Agenda**

The importance of paying attention to the unfinished business with MDGs was highlighted during the discussion. The adolescents and young people were not fully represented in the MDGs and they require additional attention in the Review.

**Issue 4: Developing a focused and consistent framework, avoiding a long list of indicators** It was suggested that the chapter on dignity adopt a more focused framework, concentrating on specific thematic areas such as wealth, inequality, and discrimination instead of focusing population groups. The following suggestions and concerns were voiced during the discussions:

* Employability, decent work, education, empowerment, equality and capability lead to dignity and should be the focus of the framework.
* A small basket of indicators should be identified, ensuring that they are mutually exclusive and non-generic indicators.
* Because of the complexity of the definition of dignity, it was suggested that we as agree on a few clear principles that would define dignity and enable its operationalization.

## B. Working group on DIGNITY and HUMAN RIGHTS: Deliberations

The working group on Dignity and Human Rights comprised 10 participants, including experts and representatives from CSOs, governments and UNFPA. The group discussions were facilitated by Sivananthi Thanenthiran (Arrow) and Parfait M. Eloundou-Enyegue (Cornell University) and Ionica Berevoescu of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat took the role of rapporteur.

The working group reviewed the objectives and sub-objectives presented and discussed in the previous day in the panel session on Dignity and Human Rights. The participants agreed that, compared to the other chapters, each of the five objectives proposed were covering vastly different areas of concerns. However, key cross-cutting dimensions or perspectives could be emphasized, including: (a) a right-based perspective, highlighting state commitments, efforts and results in various areas of concern; (b) a capability approach, which in this case would focus on education and cover both formal and non-formal aspects of training; (c) a dignity-based approach, covering productive as well as other dimensions of self-determination; and (d) inequality, including current inequality as well as aspects of social mobility and reproduction of inequality. The facilitators invited the participants to use these perspectives while reviewing the objectives and sub-objectives under discussion.

**Description of process**

* The main objectives were identified and then broken into key domains for the objective. These were considered the sub-objectives, and assigned illustrative indicators where possible (laws, process and impact);
* Objectives and sub-objective s relevant to both ICPD PoA + post 2015 were considered.
* One of the objectives was removed and merged into two objectives (sub-objectives related to violence are now covered either under “gender equality” or under “eliminate discrimination”);
* Three new sub-objectives were proposed: (a) a sub-objective on livelihood opportunities (under the first objective related to poverty); (b) a sub-objective on inequality (under the first objective related to poverty); and (c) a sub-objective on sexuality education (under objective 3, on investing on capabilities of children, adolescents and youth).
* Several sub-objectives were proposed to be moved under the Governance pillar: (a) Establish regular collection of high-quality data on prevalence, causes and consequences of violence; (b) Undertake regular monitoring of public attitudes to inform and enable efforts to identify and redress stigma and discrimination; and (c) Sub-objectives and indicators on macro-level policies, strategies, such as national action plans and budgets.

## C. Dignity and Human Rights: Working groups outcome- Proposed Framework

1. Eradicate poverty and promote equitable livelihood opportunities
	1. Eradicate poverty based on internationally accepted poverty line and reduce (by half) the proportion of poor based on national multidimensional poverty index/line;
		1. Proportion of population below internationally accepted poverty line
		2. Proportion of population classified as poor based on national multidimensional poverty index/line
	2. Promote lifelong opportunities for training and skill development to improve employability, access to decent work and entrepreneurship;
		1. Proportion of people who underwent a training programme on the labour market.
		2. State-sponsored training and skill development programmes implemented, coverage of workforce undertaken, leading to employment (to be developed)
		3. Proportion of unemployed population having accessed skill training and development leading to employment (to be developed)
		4. Proportion of labour force trained for entrepreneurship (to be developed)
		5. Average number of school years of the workforce
		6. Proportion of workforce with ICT knowledge and skills
	3. Provide universal access to social protection systems, including welfare and old-age pensions.
		1. Proportion of 60+/65+ having access to old-age pensions by sex
		2. Proportion of unemployed with unemployment benefits
		3. Proportion of population with health insurance/access to free health services
	4. Promote productive employment and decent work opportunities
		1. Unemployment rate by age, sex, education
		2. Employment rate by sector
		3. ILO decent work indicators: proportion of working poor
		4. Proportion of workers with social security benefits (injuries, illness, pensions, pregnancy, child care, disability)
		5. Share of employed people in the informal employment
		6. Loans issued to micro and small companies as a share of GDP
		7. Survival rate of new micro and small companies (in years)
	5. Reduce income and asset inequalities
		1. Gini coefficient for income/consumption
		2. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
		3. Indicator on asset inequality (to be added)
2. Empower women and girls and achieve gender equality
	1. Ensure women’s leadership in public spheres, including political, economic, and social life.
		1. % of national parliament members who are women
		2. % of local government leaders who are women (MDG3)
		3. % of women in decision-making positions at national and sub-national levels
		4. % of women among CEOs, boards, and in senior management positions / % of women in managerial positions (based on ILO classification of occupations)
		5. Share of women among professors/ % of women in science and research
		6. Attitudes towards gender equality in leadership positions
	2. Ensure equality for women before the law and in practice for economic transactions, including employment (in terms of ability to participate in the labour market and in terms of pay and benefits) and property ownership
		1. % of women in wage employment in the non/agricultural sector (MDG3)
		2. Proportion of time spent on unpaid work (time use surveys)
		3. Laws for equal inheritance and property rights over moveable and immoveable property for women, and access to land
		4. Proportion of women and men with land ownership (discussion with UN Women and UNSD for best indicator measuring this aspect)
		5. Proportion of self-employed women having accessed formal arrangements of loans
		6. % of children 0-5 years having accessed childcare arrangements
		7. Number of weeks of maternity leave
		8. Number of weeks of paternity leave
		9. Proportion of mothers having accessed 12-week paid maternity leave.
	3. Prevent, attend, including through legal redress, and eliminate all forms of violence against all persons, especially girls and women;
		1. Laws prohibiting sexual harassment and stalking
		2. Law outlawing rape, including marital rape, put in place
		3. Proportion of companies/ organizations adopting the code against sexual harassment and setting up a redress mechanism (to be developed)
		4. Law prohibiting FGC
		5. Proportion of women who have experienced violence in the last 12 months (physical, sexual, psychological/verbal, economic), by type of perpetrator + in the workplace (discussion needed with WHO /UNSD)
		6. (Attitudes of )Toleration of violence against women
		7. Incidence of violence in conflict/affected countries (to be determined)
		8. Human trafficking (to be determined)
		9. Female homicide rates
	4. Empower / Enable women’s decision-making capacity to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights / [alternative proposal - Indonesia: Enable women to make informed decisions in the exercise of their sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights]
		1. Law prohibiting child marriage
		2. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union before 18 years of age
		3. Circumstances under which the use of contraception is legal
		4. Circumstances under which abortion is legal
3. Invest in the capabilities of children, adolescents and youth
	1. Ensure every child and young person, regardless of circumstances, has access to quality pre-primary, primary and completes secondary education
		1. Proportion of girls and boys in pre-primary education
		2. Proportion of young females and males completing secondary education
		3. Pupil/teacher ratio (as a quality indicator)
		4. Proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes;
		5. Being connected to school, building resilience to risky behaviour (to be determined)
		6. School as a safe space (girls’ safety, bullying); (to be determined)
		7. Share of primary and secondary schools with enrichment programmes (career counselling, sports, arts, ICT)
		8. Share of primary and secondary schools that include in their curricula and programmes content on citizenship, human rights and non-discrimination, democracy, gender transformative ideas, indigenous culture;
		9. Is there a policy that allows pregnant or young mothers to attend school
	2. Comprehensive sexuality education holistically defined and mandated by laws and policies [waiting a reservation from Indonesia]
		1. School curricula integrates comprehensive sexuality education
		2. % teachers trained in CSE
		3. Proportion of young people in and out of school who have received CSE (by sex)
		4. % of adolescents and youth with correct knowledge of … (to be developed)
	3. Enable a rapid, safe and productive transition from school to working life and adulthood
		1. Proportion enrolled in vocational education;
		2. Duration of waiting time before first job.
		3. Youth unemployment rate
		4. Proportion of unemployed youth engaged in community service and voluntary work, career guidance programmes, professional development programmes and personal development programmes
		5. Proportion of youth who used a computer at any location in the last week or month;
		6. Proportion of youth who accessed internet in the last week or month;
4. Eliminate discrimination and promote a culture of respect for all
	1. Prohibit discrimination, including on grounds of age, race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status such as ethnicity, marital status, disability or sexual orientation(reservation from Indonesia, on sexual orientation)
		1. Laws on prohibited grounds of discrimination
		2. Proportion of public organizations and institutions providing access to their services and spaces to persons with disabilities (to be developed)
		3. Information and services provided in native language
	2. Provide professional groups including service providers, thought leaders, decision makers, and community leaders with training to enhance their understanding of human rights-based, gender-sensitive and responsive, non-discriminatory approaches;
		1. Proportion of individuals in sub-objective ed groups reached with training to enhance their understanding of human rights-based, gender-sensitive and responsive, non-discriminatory approaches
		2. Proportion of individuals with knowledge / non-discriminatory attitudes (to be determined)
	3. Protection from all forms of physical, verbal and psychological harassment, and mobbing.
		1. Proportion of persons who have experienced physical, verbal and psychological harassment, and mobbing in the last 12 months (to be developed)

# VI. Pillar B: Health

In this session Rachel Snow of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat presented the key messages and the objectives of the thematic domain on Health.

After the presentation, Moderator Lale Say of the WHO invited panellists Albrecht Jahn of the University of Heidelberg and Sennen Hounton of UNFPA to share their views and comments.

Farah Usmani of UNFPA was the rapporteur for this panel.

## A. Panel Discussion

The following issues emerged from the panel discussion on Health.

**Issue1: Fragmented implementation of ICPD agenda**

* Universal access to SRH far from achievement.
* Very few attempts where whole ICPD agenda addressed comprehensively. Fragmented, cherry picking implementation
* MMR non-controversial moved with MDG-5; successes in specific area MMR, IMR;
* Not across ICPD -Never took off – For example
	+ FP commodities decreased availability/funding
	+ Resources decreased for family planning
	+ STI not much progress
	+ GBV worsened – no measurement in place

***New Framework: How to ensure monitoring of universal access to package of SRH not fragmented?***

**Issue 2: Inequality in access to quality SRH - Health systems strengthening: Vertical approach to SRH vs universal health coverage**

* Investment in health systems, health workers, and health management systems are identified in the report for addressing inequality in access to quality SRH. However these are overall health systems strengthening aspects- relevant for all diseases- including non-communicable, HIV, TB others also.
* Human rights based approach- taking into context major determinants beyond health system? Not restricting to health alone.
* Is emergency care just for maternal health justifiable? Or with emergency services across diseases/health overall? Need to link SHR with overall health services/coverage
* The Post 2015 Health goal of universal health coverage- RH part of overall health coverage goal?
* High level panel MDG +- Right to health/SRH? SHR one big component of universal health coverage with specific indicators under the broad goal?
* Option for SRH goal- ‘Maximizing healthy lives’ (burden of diseases- non communicable, SHR, injuries linkages).

***New Framework: Strategic decision on positioning SRH separately or linked with universal health access goal so that SHR in its entirety can be included in post 2015? Fear of losing SRH in broad SHR goal?***

**Issue 3 : SRH/CSE Young People**

* It is recognized that we have not achieved access to SRH/CSE services for young people. However there is need for conceptual framework to help us monitor this population group and also examine other population groups left out in the journey of ICPD goals/sub-objective s
	+ CSE under the umbrella of education overall?
	+ Adolescent pregnancy/mortality?
	+ Tracking policy/political environment?
	+ Data disaggregation to look at different age groups within YP?

***New Framework: Critical aspects of YP SRH- process/ outcome for tracking***

**Issue 4: Selection of SRH/health Indicators for accountability**

* Indicators to include access, availability, inequality dimensions. WHAT AND HOW indicators
* Suggested implementation indicator- 15% of national budgets to health sector. This needs to be clearly unpacked if used to ensure that counting of investments in infrastructure contributing towards health access [such as roads] is not added.
* Government and local partners accountability- majority comes from local rather than global [ODA etc.]
* Youth outcome difficult to measure- denominator moves very fast- Examine life cycle approach for measurement instead of YP. Examine service/budget other process indicators.
* Tie health with capability approach – capabilities of women
* Measuring /tracking setbacks in SRH progress such as in Arab states- Syria, Yemen others with unrest in countries

***New Framework: Important to identify what will be from the ICPD review/indicators that will be value added /specific and to be taken to the post 2015 discussion .***

## B. Working group deliberations: Proposed framework

Raju Tamang of the International Planned Parenthood Federation was the rapporteur for the working group on Health.

**Goal: Universal Access to Quality Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights [in the context of an overall health goal]**

**A: *Objective: [Reduce]*****Inequalities in SRHR [Reach the Underserved, by wealth/spatial]**

* Develop and implement supportive policies, laws & regulations, in order to remove barriers that limit access to SRHR
* Secure sufficient budgeting and planning aimed to ensure that SRHR services are accessible to the poor, and where disadvantaged persons are living
* Access to SRHR improves by xx % within 1 decade in:
	+ - the bottom wealth quintile
		- rural and remote areas

**B: Objective: Assure Integrated, Quality SRH Services**

* Within broader efforts to strengthen the health system, prioritize the following to ensure good quality, integrated SRH services that meet human rights standards:
	+ Strengthen HMIS for SRH services, including surveillance
	+ [Train, supervise, motivate and remunerate] [skilled] health workers to deliver SRH services
	+ Develop and ensure use of quality assurance systems
	+ Research and technology development
* Ensure provision of 7.6 and improve specific SRH services in the following
	+ STI and HIV: [integrate] establish systematic and routine surveillance, and accelerate development of suitable diagnostics
	+ Contraception for both sexes across the life cycle: method mix; fully informed choice and free consent;
	+ Maternal health care
	+ Safe abortion and post abortion care
* Augment SRH services to add NCD prevention/referrals for mental health

**C. Objective: [Ensure access to quality SRHR information and services, to adolescents and youth] [Ensure the health and human rights of adolescents and youth]**

* Accessible, acceptable, affordable SRH information and SRH services
	+ Reduce stigma and discrimination
	+ Greatly expanded access to male and female condoms [indicator?]
* Comprehensive Sexuality Education
	+ Encompasses skill-building for human rights, gender equality, non-discrimination
	+ Healthy behaviour, including mental health prevention of NCD

## C. Framework & streams for indicators: HEALTH GROUP

|  |
| --- |
| **GOAL:****Universal Access to Quality Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights***[in the context of an overall post 2015 health goal]* |
| Objective1:[Reduce] Inequalities in SRHR [Reach the Underserved, by wealth/spatial] | Objective 2:Assure Integrated, Quality SRH Services | Objective 3:Ensure access to quality SRHR information and services( health and human rights), to adolescents and youth |
| 1.1 Develop and implement **supportive policies, laws & regulations**, in order to remove barriers that limit access to SRHR | 1.2 Secure sufficient **budgeting and planning** aimed to ensure that SRHR services are accessible to the poor, and where disadvantaged persons are living | 2.1 Within broader efforts to **strengthen the health system,** prioritize the following to ensure good quality, integrated SRH services that meet human rights standards:  | 2.2 Ensure provision of **package of SRH services** (7.6) and improve specific SRH services [gap areas/unfinished business]  | 2.3 Augment SRH services **to add NCD** prevention/ referrals for mental health | 3.1 Accessible, acceptable, affordable **SRH information and services** | 3.2 Comprehensive **Sexuality Education** |
|  |  | 2.1.1 Strengthen **HMIS** for SRH Services2.1.2 Train, supervise motivate and remunerate **skilled health workers** to deliver SRH services2.1.3 Develop and ensure use of **quality assurance systems**2.1.4 **Research and technology development** | **2.2.1 STI and HIV**: Integrate establish surveillance accelerate development of suitable diagnostics2.2.2 Male and female c**ontraception**, method mix, fully informed choice and free consent**2.2.3 Maternal Health****2.3.4 Safe abortion and post abortion care** |  | 3.1.1 Reduce stigma and discrimination3.1.2 Greatly expanded access to male and female condoms  | 3.2.1 Encompasses skill-building for human rights, gender equality, non-discrimination3.2.2. Healthy behaviour, including mental health prevention of NCD |
| Indicators Inequality | Indicators Quality/Integrated Services | Indicators Adolescent/Youth |
| ***Some indicative streams for developing indicators as per the above framework*** |
| ImpactData by wealth quintiles shows improved SRH health status of poor | ImpactMMR; CPR….. etc.  | Impact% of YP with knowledge…./skills etc |
| Process% of budgets allocated for SRH focused on access to poor/underserved  | ProcessHealth systems for SRH related indicator [s] | ProcessPriority recognition to the group through—resource allocation, integration in health/development policy/plans |
| Access Increased access….% [ Inequalities in SRHR reduced by wealth/spatial /specific groups] | Unfinished ICPD agendaDelivery of Package of integrated SRH services increased….%MDG 5 and Contraception related indicators | Access Increased access to SRH Information and services to Adolescents and Youth |

# VII. Pillar C: SECURITY OF PLACE AND MOBILITY

In this session Francois Farah of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat presented the key messages and the objectives of Place and Mobility.

After the presentation, Moderator Francoise Ghorayeb of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat invited panellists Franck Laczko of the IOM and Nicholas McTurk of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community to share their views and comments.

Guillem Fortuny of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat was the rapporteur for this panel.

## A. Panel Discussion

The following issues emerged from the panel discussion on Place and Mobility.

**Issue 1: Migration has not been fully factored in the post-2015 agenda**

-Migration is high on the population and development agenda, but it has not been fully factored in the post-2015 agenda.

-Much emphasis has been placed on MDG 8 for a global partnership for migration between states and stakeholders, rather than on having a standalone developmental goal on migration.

-Unfortunately, addressing the root causes of migration or promoting its developmental aspects have not been issues extensively discussed in the post-2015 debate.

**Issue 2: There is little data on the wellbeing of internal and international migrants**

-UNFPA could add value by bringing the debate back to the people, to migrants themselves, as opposed to the current focus on the volume of remittances despite being three times the size of ODA.

-There’s a need for migration indicators to explore the wellbeing of migrants (whether internal or international), the wellbeing of those who are left behind in rural or urban areas, and the impact of the remittances that the former send to the latter.

-Data is needed to evaluate whether migrants are subject to a space bias. In other words, to what extent migrants have citizenship rights and a minimum package of protection services?

-Specifically for international migration, data is not available for the following areas: intangible benefits of migration, in particular of returning migrants (skills), integration of migrants, the cost of migration (passports, recruitment agencies, and visas), detention of migrants in centres of transit countries, deaths across borders and at sea.

-South-South migrants are oftentimes those in the most precarious situations, but this issue has not been debated enough, while remaining strategically important.

-The Gallup world poll provides an essential source of information on the wellbeing of migrants albeit in selected areas only.

-Surveys on attitudes towards migration need to be promoted in order to change public perceptions and disseminate the benefits of migration.

-Migration needs to be mainstreamed in censuses, surveys and administrative records; information is oftentimes scattered in different agencies and countries. If migration is not integrated on policy plans, it is most likely because no data is collected. Country migration profile could represent a helpful tool for policy makers.

-Efforts should be directed at estimating the cost of collecting better data on migration.

**Issue 3: Progress has been made on the collection of data on trafficking over the past 20 years**

 -Two decades ago there was no data on trafficked persons, or anti-trafficking policies. Now there are strong reports produced by UNODC and the State Department which provides evidence on the progress in this field. However, in most other areas progress in data collection has not taken place.

**Issue 4: Data on the homeless is needed**

-In many countries, the homeless are not captured in censuses and surveys and they are invisible to enumeration.

-There’s no standardized way to capture the homeless in population and housing censuses, and a methodology should be standardized for the 2020 Round.

-Oftentimes, people without of security of place -such as the homeless- might not trust the purpose of the count or the state itself, and hence do not want to be enumerated. Australia ran a homeless enumeration strategy for 2011 census to maximize the count and better inform policy. The Government engaged with NGOs and local groups to identify homeless locations and encouraged homeless people to report themselves as homeless (i.e. not having a postal address).

-States should work on encouraging people to state that they have no usual residence in censuses, and make efforts to reach homeless populations through censuses.

**Issue 5: Tracking the emerging diversity of households**

-Three different aspects need to be considered to track the emerging diversity of households: a) diversity (household composition), b) wellbeing and needs (vulnerability), c) support provision (policy responses, but also support from family members).

-Household types can easily be measured from census and DHS, and they can be cross referenced with measures of vulnerability from the same sources such as the quality of housing, overcrowding, health, education and living standard deprivations and wealth quintiles, among others.

-Administrative records need to be improved to encourage declaring changes of residence and to capturing additional data on living conditions of internal migrants (censuses are every 10 years, surveys require large samples), although in many countries the informality of internal migration poses a challenge.

## B. Working Group deliberations

Rapporteur: Guillem Fortuny of the ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat was the rapporteur for the working group on Place and Mobility.

**OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure that the needs of persons living in an emerging diversity of households and collective dwellings, as well as homeless persons are included in public policies, including urban planning**

A. Ensure that persons belonging to households with diverse compositions, including single-parent families, households of unrelated persons, and one-person households, persons living in collective dwellings and homeless persons at all stages of the life course have full and equal access to social protection;

B. Address social isolation through the design of housing, public spaces, and mass transportation systems

**1. 1-Comments on the content of the message**

* The message is descriptive: “Household Structures and Living Arrangements are Increasingly Diverse”. The challenges faced by these types of households need to be highlighted in the title.
* Objective 1 is in part linked to Objectives 2 and 3 (Internal migration and urbanization and international migration). Mobility is the cause, diversity is the effect.

**1.2-Comments on the structure and relevance of objective and sub-objectives**

* Sub-objective 1a overlaps with Sub-objective 1c of Dignity and Rights: “Cover all poor and vulnerable people with social protection systems, including welfare and pensions for older persons”.
* Sub-objective 1a: micro; equal access to social protection (for the individual, household), Sub-objective 1b: macro; urban and rural planning.
* Sub-objective 1a: should include the homeless (failure of social protection/safety nets) which is currently under objective 4.
* Sub-objective 1a: should include persons living in collective dwellings (prisons and older person homes).

**1.3- Areas of measurement and specific indicators**

Sub-objective 1a:

* Track diversity (household composition), track wellbeing and needs (vulnerability), and who is providing care (policy responses, but also support from family members).
* Easily measure household types from census and DHS. Cross reference that with measures of vulnerability from the same sources, quality of housing, overcrowding, other health, education and living standard deprivations, wealth quintiles, etc.
* Count and percentage of different types of households, count and percentage of persons in collective dwellings (prisons and older people’s homes), count and percentage of the homeless.
* Need to improve administrative records to encourage declaring changes of residence capturing additional data on living conditions of internal migrants (censuses are every 10 years, surveys require large samples). Challenge: informality of internal migration.
* Registration at birth an issue in some countries and infant deaths are not declared (overlap with Governance).
* States should work on encouraging people to state that they have no usual residence in censuses, and make efforts to reach homeless populations through censuses.
* Average per capita household consumption of goods and services for those who receive transfers and those who do not (HIES). Impact of the transfer or the lack of it.
* Household Surveys: individuals moving and family members staying behind.
* Social security coverage in the informal sector (normally formal-employment related).

Sub-objective 1b:

* % budget of municipality devoted to excluded/vulnerable groups.
* % of budget that a municipality allocates to public spaces and mass transportation
* Existence of economic and social, and spatial (land use) development policies at national and sub-national and sub-objective groups.
* UNHABITAT: Urban observatories that in municipalities monitor the access of population groups to assets but also changes in land use and density over time.
* Institutional overcrowding indicators: prisons and older person homes

**1. 4-Other comments from the discussion**

* Definitions of the family (inclusiveness of the definition) and how it influences social policy.Are all families covered under social protection systems?
* In some countries, family support is related to family size.
* Law in Bangladesh on children taking care of their parents.
* China: wellbeing of migrants, individually and their families. China: social protection of individuals, rather than families.
* Focus is needed on the impact of mobility in the diversity of families, and the need for social protection policies to address that.
* Cameroon: protection only for workers who are in the formal sector.
* Mobility has an added element of vulnerability, which should be the focus of social protection policy.
* Level of vulnerability as a result of mobility.
* People living in vulnerable coastal areas.
* Income and shelter, two components of vulnerability.

**OBJECTIVE 2:** **Extend the full benefits of urban life to all current and future urban residents, taking account of projections of urban population growth.**

1. Undertake proactive participatory planning to harness and equitably distribute the economic benefits of concentrating population in urban areas
2. Develop and provide energy efficient transport and housing
3. Capitalize on economies of scale and provide equitable access to affordable health, education, and other social services.

**2.1 -Comments on the content of the message**

* Internal migration is not currently mentioned in the message

**2.2 -Comments on the structure and relevance of objective and sub-objective s**

* Sub-objective 2a: participation should not be restricted to migrants, but also current residents and scholars such as demographers.
* Sub-objective 2a: should not mention economic benefits only, also social, cultural and political, among others.
* Sub-objective 2c: capitalize on economies of scale should be deleted as it is mentioned in message, and implicit in the second part of the sub-objective.

**2.3 -Areas of measurement and specific indicators**

* % of people living in slums (planning)
* Existence of locally elected bodies (overlap with governance)
* Existence of policies, institutions that enable participation of poorest/vulnerable
* China index to monitor the wellbeing of internal migrants. (% migrants that have 5 different types of insurance in comparison with urban residents, health, old-age, unemployment, work-injury, maternal insurance).
* Cost per capita of commodities (water, sanitation, electricity, transportation, etc) and other services per capita
* % access to water, sanitation, electricity in urban areas
* % of urban residents using public transportation
* UNHABITAT data from Urban Observatories can serve to monitor some indicators.
* Monitoring of wellbeing of internal migrants: comparisons against themselves in the past, those left behind, and of other urban residents

**2-4- Other comments from the discussion**

* Monitoring both urban and rural contexts is needed
* Ghana and Bangladesh: need to address push factors by promoting the development of small and medium sized towns and regional economic zones
* China: Budget for urban planning depends on the flow migration from the previous last years, need to track the flow and the budget

**OBJECTIVE 3: Promote the developmental benefits of international migration**

* 1. Ensure full inclusion and respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all international migrants in destination societies
	2. Foster international cooperation in order to recognize and share responsibilities for social investment and integration of people into societies
	3. Facilitate the flow of remittances

**3.1-Comments on the content of the message**

* International cooperation is not mentioned in the message
* Title of the message might be misleading. Not all migrants might need protection (1 in 5 migrate North-North and are wealthy)
* Narrative needs more focus on developmental benefits themselves: Missing from PoA is positive emphasis on migration (tackling root causes and worst forms, trafficking, etc.)

**3.2- Comments on the structure and relevance of objective and sub-objective s**

n/a

**3.3-Areas of measurement and specific indicators**

* Integration of migrants, deaths of migrants across borders and at sea not measured
* Remittances: information on costs and the flow (5% sub-objective is not met, more like 9%), but no info on lowering the cost of migration (passports, recruitment agencies, visas)
* We have info on what governments think about migration but not on what people think about migration (world values survey and other sources).
* No data on migrants locked up in detention centres in transit countries
* No data on intangible benefits of migration, particular of return migrants (skills)
* We require data on what it is like to be a migrant in the world today? How to measure how life is improving for migrants? Need indicators on the wellbeing of migrants, to make sure they are not left behind. What are tracked are the structural indicators (conventions), policies and remittances. And on infringement on the rights of the migrants we do have global monitoring efforts on trafficking (possible under-reporting 40,000 vs. 28 million).
* Need to develop policy indicators to track how well countries are doing in the protection and benefits that they are providing to migrants.
* Tracking public opinion on migration is needed (WVS 2010)
* Categories that can be tracked: security and rights (structural and process), inter-country cooperation and dialogue (structural and process), promoting the benefits of migration (developmental level, outcome), discrimination/integration (process), monitoring and reporting data. These categories could be consistent across all five outputs, and gender should be part of the analysis.
* Developmental benefits need to be analysed for other population themes.
* Short-term cyclical international migration (seasonal working programmes): oftentimes goes unmonitored.

**3.4-Other comments from the discussion**

* Pre-departure orientation for migrants needed.
* Labour migration. Sending governments can support migrants financially through banks.
* Female migrant workers face particular issues throughout the migration process.

**OBJECTIVE 4: Improve the living conditions and guarantee the full social inclusion of those lacking security of place of IDPs and refugees**

1. Provide secure housing and the fulfilment of basic needs for all persons including for IDPs and refugees.
2. Address the need for protection systems and health services to reduce social insecurity and eliminate violence among persons in tenuous living conditions, and provide support for persons to return home or re-settle within secure conditions in new societies.
3. Collect data on persons lacking security of place for informed policymaking, including access to services.

**4.1-Comments on the content of the message**

n/a

**4.2 - Comments on the structure and relevance of objective and sub-objective s**

* Goal 4 should mention “IDPs and Refugees”, rather than “those lacking security of place”, since homeless would move to Goal 1.

**4.3- Areas of measurement and specific indicators**

* Impact of climate change on agricultural productivity and housing security.
* Lack of periodic production of migration data, need specific surveys at the national level.
* Number of persons affected by natural disasters (need good monitoring of the phenomena, number of people and housing conditions, etc.).
* Indicator of those affected by the phenomena (although increasing occurrence of events, and location of settlements oftentimes in disaster-prone areas)
* Indicator on level of preparedness of countries (capacity of the country)
* Changes in the environment not captured, for how long are people displaced? Sometimes they return to their previous place.
* Cooperation among countries needed.
* Use of territorial planning indicators linked to disaster risk reduction.
* Use UNHCR refugee indicators

**4.4- Other comments from the discussion**

* Measuring citizenship/nationality should be encouraged in censuses.
* Diverse household structures have different housing security.
* China: minimum standard of living avoids overcrowding.
* People affected by natural disasters migrate and then return to their place of origin. They need support throughout.

## C. Working Group Proposal

OBJ. 1: Ensure that the needs of persons living in an emerging diversity of households and collective dwellings, as well as homeless persons are included in public policies, including urban planning (overlap with Dignity and Rights)

A. Ensure that persons belonging to households with diverse compositions, including single-parent families, households of unrelated persons, one-person households, persons living in collective dwellings, homeless persons and persons at all stages of the life course have full and equal access to social protection; (MICRO).

B. Address social isolation through the design of housing, public spaces, and mass transportation systems (MACRO).

OBJ. 2. Extend the full benefits of urban life to all current and future urban residents, taking account of projections of urban population growth.

A. Undertake proactive participatory planning to harness and equitably distribute the economic benefits of concentrating population in urban areas.

B. Develop and provide energy efficient transport and housing.

C. Capitalize on economies of scale and provide equitable access to affordable health, education, and other social services.

OBJ. 3. Promote the developmental benefits of international migration

A. Ensure full inclusion and respect, protect and fulfill the human rights of all international migrants in societies of destination.

B. Foster international cooperation in order to recognize and share responsibilities for social investment and integration of people into societies.

C. Facilitate the flow of remittances.

OBJ. 4. Improve the living conditions and guarantee the full social inclusion of IDPs and refugees

A. Provide secure housing and the fulfilment of basic needs for IDPs and refugees

B. Address the need for protection systems and health services to reduce social insecurity and eliminate violence among persons in tenuous living conditions, and provide support for persons to return home or re-settle within secure conditions in new societies. (Overlap with Dignity and rights)

C. Collect data on persons lacking security of place for informed policymaking, including access to appropriately-sub-objective ed services. (Overlap with governance)

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| **OBJECTIVE 1. Development efforts must recognize and account for the increasing diversity of households and living arrangements** |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 1a. Ensure that persons belonging to households with diverse compositions, including single-parent families, households of unrelated persons, and one-person households, at all stages of the life course have full and equal access to social protection;** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
|  | -Need to improve administrative records to encourage declaring changes of residence capturing additional data on living conditions of internal migrants (censuses are every 10 years).- Vital Registration is an issue in some countries and infant deaths are not declared - States should work on encouraging people to state that they have no usual residence in censuses, and make efforts to reach homeless populations through censuses.-Surveys require large samples. Challenge: informality of internal migration. | -Easily measure household types from census and DHS. - Cross reference that with measures of vulnerability from the same sources, quality of housing, overcrowding, other health, education and living standard deprivations, wealth quintiles, etc.-Count and percentage of persons in collective dwellings (prisons and older persons homes care).-Count and percentage of the homeless.- Average per capita household consumption of goods and services for those who receive transfers and those who do not (HIES). Impact of the transfer or the lack of it.-Household Surveys: individuals moving and family members staying behind.-Social security coverage in the informal sector (normally formal-employment related). |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 1b. Address social isolation through the design of housing, public spaces, and mass transportation systems.** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
| Existence of economic and social, and spatial (land use) development policies at national and sub-national and sub-objective groups | -% budget of municipality devoted to excluded/vulnerable groups.-% of budget that a municipality allocates to public spaces and mass transportation-UNHABITAT: Urban observatories that in municipalities monitor the access of population groups to assets but also changes in land use and density over time. | -Institutional overcrowding indicators: prisons and older person homes  |
| **OBJECTIVE 2. Extend the full benefits of urban life to all current and future urban residents, taking account of projections of urban population growth.** |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 2a. Undertake proactive participatory planning to harness and equitably distribute the economic benefits of concentrating population in urban areas** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
| -Existence of policies, institutions that enable participation of poorest/vulnerable-China index to monitor the wellbeing of internal migrants. (% migrants that have 5 different types of insurance in comparison with urban residents, health, old-age, unemployment, work-injury, maternal insurance). | Participation should not be restricted to migrants, but also current residents and scholars such as demographers.-Monitoring of wellbeing of internal migrants: comparisons against themselves in the past, those left behind, and of other urban residents | -% of people living in slums -Existence of locally elected bodies (overlap with governance) |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 2b. Develop and provide energy efficient transport and housing** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
|  |  | -% of urban residents using public transportation  -Source: Urban Observatories |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 2c. Capitalize on economies of scale and provide equitable access to affordable health, education, and other social services** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
|  |  | -Cost per capita of commodities (water, sanitation, electricity, transportation, etc) and other services per capita -% access to water, sanitation, electricity in urban areas |
| **OBJECTIVE 3. Promote the developmental benefits of international migration**  |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 3a. Ensure full inclusion and respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all international migrants in societies of destination** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
| - Need to improve the measurement deaths of migrants across borders - Need to improve data on migrants locked up in detention centres in transit countries and destination countries -Need to develop policy indicators to track how well countries are doing in the protection and benefits that countries are providing to countries.-Pre-departure orientation for migrants needed.-Support / facilitate labour migration through financial support / lending mechanisms. -Improve monitoring of short-term cyclical international migration (seasonal working programmes): |  | -Integration of migrants-Track public opinion on migration is needed (WVS 2010)- *We have info on what govts think about migration but not on what people think about migration* - Need indicators on the wellbeing of migrants, to make sure they are not left behind.- Female migrants workers face particular issues throughout the migration process. |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 3b. Foster international cooperation in order to recognize and share responsibilities for social investment and integration of people into societies**  |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
|  |  | -Need to improve data on intangible benefits of migration, particular of return migrants (skills) |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 3c. Facilitate the flow of remittances** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
|  |  |  |
| **OBJECTIVE 4. Improve the living conditions and guarantee the full social inclusion of IDPs and refugees** |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 4a. Provide secure housing and the fulfilment of basic needs for all persons.** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
| -Policies to support people affected by natural disasters. - Climate change - related migration policies should be formulated -Need for periodic production of migration data -Improve monitoring of persons affected by natural disasters.-Indicator on level of preparedness of countries-Cooperation among countries needed.-Economic, social and spatial planning linked to disaster risk reduction.-Include the measurement of citizenship/nationality in censuses. |  |  |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 4b. Address the need for protection systems and health services to reduce social insecurity and eliminate violence among persons in tenuous living conditions, and provide support for persons to return home or re-settle within secure conditions in new societies** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
|  |  |  |
| **SUB-OBJECTIVE 4c. Collect data on persons lacking security of place for informed policymaking, including access to appropriately-sub-objective ed services** |
| Structure/ state commitments  | Process / efforts  | Outcome/ results  |
|  |  |  |

# VIII. Pillar D: Governance

In this session Ralph Hakkert of UNFPA presented the key messages and the objectives of Governance.

After the presentation, Moderator Patricia Fernandez Ham of the National Population Council of Mexico invited panellists Shireen Said of UNDP and Jean-Pierre Guengant of the Institute for Research in Development to share their views and comments.

Mauricio Saavedra of the UNFPA was the rapporteur for this panel discussion.

## A. Panel Discussion

The following issues emerged from the panel discussion on Governance.

1. Surveys remain essential tools for collecting information that cannot be extracted from administrative statistics, notably on information pertaining to reproductive and sexual health as well as on opinions.
2. Improving administrative statistics and developing them for a more exhaustive and better quality data, ideally nationally funded, should remain a primary goal.
3. The same applies to civil registration data. 30-40 countries, some of which with a large population size do not have comprehensive civil registration systems, notably for death, particularly infants’ deaths (very young or less than one year old).
4. There is not enough staff for data. One reason is the underinvestment in training and technology.
5. There is insufficient use of projections and discrepancies in methodological approaches
6. There is a need for values and opinion surveys
7. Beneficiaries need to have access/input to the process not only to programs/ decisions and benefits.

## B. Working Group deliberations

Mauricio Saavedra was the rapporteur for this working group.

The WG decided to present the framework for governance along 2 axes described below**.**

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## C. Proposed framework for monitoring governance











Annexes

# Annex 1: Draft Monitoring Framework for Implementation of ICPD Beyond 2014

**Key Summary Messages: Dignity and Human Rights**

**1. Despite Economic Growth since ICPD, Inequalities in Income are Increasing, and threaten Further Progress towards the Elimination of Severe Poverty**

Significant poverty reduction has occurred in the last two decades, yet 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty, lacking fulfilment of basic needs, meaningful work, and lacking access to social protection, or public services in health or education. The current state of wealth inequality, where 70 per cent of adults possess only 3.3 per cent of the world’s wealth, is unsustainable, as it threatens future economic growth, the security of societies, and the capacity of people to adapt and innovate in response to changing environmental conditions. The principal message of the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994 – *that the fulfilment of individual rights and capabilities is the foundation of sustainable development* - is even more relevant today, with ample evidence that investments in substantive equality for all persons results in long-term development and population well-being.

**2. The Empowerment of Women and Gender Equality Remain Unfulfilled**

Discrimination against women is evident in all societies, and women continue to have fewer opportunities than men to define the directions of their lives, exercise their human rights, expand their capabilities and elaborate their chosen contribution to society. Child and forced marriage, a violation of the rights of a child, remains commonplace in far too many countries; if current trends continue, by 2020, an additional 142 million girls will be married before their 18th birthday. Despite gains in universal primary education for both sexes, adolescent girls are disproportionately excluded from lower and higher secondary education. In the labour market, women continue to be paid less than men for equal work, to be substantially over-represented in vulnerable and informal employment where jobs are less secure and with fewer benefits than men, while bearing a disproportionate share of unpaid household labor. Women also remain substantially under-represented in positions of power and decision-making in politics, business, and public life – i.e. the very arenas where increasing norms of equality and non-discrimination would have far-reaching influence on society.

**3. A Growing Body of Research Underscores the High Prevalence of Violence**

Violence against women and girls is one of the most prevalent forms of human rights violations worldwide, creating a life of extreme insecurity with lifelong costs. UN agencies and researchers have made critical inroads into measuring violence in the past decade, exposing the startling extent to which sexual and domestic violence begins early, and affects 1 in 3 women. Such efforts deserve all possible support within and across countries, to strengthen routine monitoring, extend research into important unaddressed issues such as the number of people living in conditions of sustained fear; violence within schools, prisons and the military; the causes of violence; the effectiveness of interventions, and of laws and systems for protection and recovery of victims and/or survivors.

**4. The Capabilities of Young People Warrant Substantial Investment**

Adolescents and youth are central to the development agenda of the coming two decades in the global south, because the proportion of the population entering the productive and reproductive years is historically high at 25% of the total population in 2010, and over 30% in Africa. These cohorts can – if provided with quality education and the opportunity to define their futures, secure their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and delay family formation - jumpstart economic growth and spur the innovations needed for a sustainable future. Investments in human development deserve urgent attention, including access to quality schools and training linked to expanding sectors of the economy, youth-centred sexual and reproductive health services, and participation in the design and evaluation of programs for which they are the intended beneficiaries.

**5. Public Attitudes towards Stigma Vary Greatly Between Countries**

The social cost of discrimination is high, with growing evidence that stigma and discrimination negatively affect mental health, healthy childbearing, and academic and professional performance. Public opinion research is a powerful instrument for advocacy, identifying where stigma and discrimination may be most entrenched, and therefore where individuals may be most vulnerable. In providing new data from the World Values Survey on public discrimination towards women and intolerance towards racial and ethnic minorities, immigrants and foreign workers, and towards homosexuals, the Report highlights between-country variations in stigma, and where trends are improving. The UN Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda has underscored the importance of public opinion data on attitudes, and we recommend regular monitoring, within national statistics, of public values regarding sexism, ageism, racism, and other forms of discrimination.

**Objectives: Dignity and Human Rights**

1. End poverty and ensure universal social protection
	1. Bring the number of people living on less than $1.25 a day to zero and reduce the share of people living below their country’s national poverty line;
	2. Promote lifelong opportunities to [re]engage in training and skill development that is responsive to changing labour markets;
	3. Cover all poor and vulnerable people with social protection systems, including welfare and pensions for older persons.
2. Empower women and achieve gender equality
	1. End early, child and forced marriage, and empower adolescents to prevent unintended pregnancies, to ensure that they have the opportunity to define their futures;
	2. Ensure substantive equality in labour force participation and employment conditions for women and men, including equal pay and benefits, and co-responsibility for unpaid labour in the home;
	3. Ensure gender equality in political, economic, and public life, including opportunities for leadership.
	4. Ensure that women have the equal right to own and inherit land and other property.

1. Prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and ensure an environment that is safe and free from fear
	1. Reduce the incidence of all forms violence against all persons, especially against girls and women;
	2. Establish routine collection of high-quality data on prevalence, causes and consequences of violence;
	3. Ensure universal access to legal protection systems for reporting, rehabilitating and redressing violence.
2. Invest in the capabilities of children, adolescents and youth
	1. Ensure every young person, regardless of circumstances, has access to quality pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education as a new universal sub-objective , and increase the proportion of adolescents who achieve recognized and measurable learning outcomes;
	2. Ensure effective linkages between education and employment opportunities to enable the transition from school to working-life, and reduce unemployment.
3. Eliminate discrimination and promote a culture of respect for all
	1. Provide professional groups including service providers, thought leaders, decision makers, and community leaders with training to enhance their understanding of human rights-based, gender-sensitive and responsive, non-discriminatory approaches;
	2. Guarantee for young people the opportunities, mentoring and skills to build healthy social relationships, harmonious co-existence and a life free from stigma and discrimination;
	3. Undertake regular monitoring of public attitudes to inform and enable efforts to identify and redress stigma and discrimination.

**Key Summary Messages: Health**

**1. Persistent Inequalities in Access to Quality SRHR**

An alarmingly high proportion of people continue to live without access to a minimum standard of quality preventive, curative, or emergency sexual and reproductive healthcare, particularly in the two lowest wealth quintiles globally. Key services are in shockingly short supply, including all emergency services related to SRHR, and post-natal care. Further progress demands investment in health systems, including health workers, to bring essential SRH services to where people are living, and ensure adequate access to referral at relevant levels of care. Similarly, the quality of care warrants far greater attention – in SRH services and health systems in general. Addressing the persistent fragility of health systems in the global south, to raise both access and quality to SRHR, demands sustained investments in health worker capacity, retention and supervision; the reach and efficiency of health management information systems; supply chains, including ensuring the widest possible range of contraceptive methods, including emergency contraception; and quality assurance systems.

**2. Do young people have access to SRH and CSE?**

The operational review highlights a very specific and urgent gap in the availability of systematic data regarding access to, and use, of SRH services among adolescents and youth, particularly the youngest adolescents aged 10-14 years. Indirect evidence on HIV infection, HIV and abortion-related deaths, and maternal deaths under age 15 suggest widespread gaps in access to care among young people, and the corresponding urgency of acknowledging and responding to their need for knowledge, services and care in matters if sexual health. The review also found limited but compelling findings that comprehensive sex education has greater positive impact on the health behaviour of youth when it includes modules on gender norms and the social values of gender equality and non-violence.

**3.** **Sexually Transmitted Infections, including HIV, are far from Eradicated**

Many countries have seen a minimal decline or even a rise in new HIV infections, and there is evidence of an apparent 40% increase in the annual incidence cases of STI’s since ICPD, and these infections remain among the most poorly monitored, diagnosed or treated SRH conditions worldwide. Far more attention is needed to make access to HIV prevention, treatment and care universal, but also to look critically at social conditions including poverty, stigma and discrimination that contribute to persistent or rising incidence in select countries.

**Objectives: Health**

1. Strengthen the structure, organization and management of health systems to bring integrated and high quality sexual and reproductive health care to where people are living, especially to rural, remote and poor populations, urban slum-dwellers, and all those living without adequate access to health care today.
	1. Prioritize health system strengthening by allocating at least 15% of national budgets to the health sector
	2. Enhance the use of data to distinguish the social and structural conditions that lead to inequalities in poor SRH poor outcomes, and access to preventive and curative SRH services
	3. Assess human resource needs for achieving universal access to quality SRH, and address corresponding gaps in health training institutions; compensation and career incentives to attract and motivate health workers to address mal-distribution;
	4. Strengthen SRH management information systems to allow continuity of care, especially from pregnancy through the post-natal period, and mobility of medical records, building on mobile communications systems;
2. Ensure equitable access to quality SRH information and services to young persons with particular attention to the 10-14 year age group, both in and out of school
	1. Implement CSE programs in which gender training is a key component
	2. Working with key members of the community, address gender roles and gender norms and engage particularly boys and young men.
	3. Remove all barriers to confidential testing and treatment for HIV and other STIs for young persons
	4. Systematically measure and monitor the access to and use of SRH services by young persons disaggregated by age (10-14 yrs., 15-19yrs) and sex.
3. Stem the rising prevalence, or the persistently high prevalence of STIs and new HIV infections in select countries, with particular attention to social determinants
	1. Make access to HIV prevention, treatment and care universal, through systems and processes that are *fully integrated* within the existing SRH health systems, strengthening both simultaneously through allowing better continuity of care; family planning; preventing re-infection; and eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and ensuring follow up of HIV-exposed infants.
	2. Address the structural conditions that contribute to the persistent failure to stem new HIV infections in southern Africa, including high unemployment among youth in the region.
	3. Address the apparent rising incidence of sexually transmitted infections through collection of systematic data on the incidence and prevalence of STIs, and more extensive use of accurate rapid diagnostic tests, particularly in low resource and remote settings, and enhance services for STI diagnosis and treatment for men and boys.

**Summary Key Messages: Security of Place and Mobility**

**1. Household Structures and Living Arrangements are Increasingly Diverse**

Marriage patterns and the ways that people organize themselves into households have gone through enormous changes in the last 20 years, resulting in more diverse types of households, including a notable rise in the proportion of people living alone, marrying late or not at all, a greater risk of divorce, and children living with a single parent. These changes fundamentally alter how we achieve the objectives of ensuring adequate, secure housing, the well-being of households and children, family support, long term care for the elderly, social protection more broadly and sustainable consumption and energy use. Many societies and legal systems continue to be oriented to traditional male-headed family structures despite these underlying changes. Women around the world suffer from having limited rights to property including land ownership, holding just 15 per cent of all land titles, leading to disproportionate poverty in households led by women, being denied inheritance in many countries, and/or left to rely on relatives in the case of widowhood or divorce.

**2. The World Must Plan and Build Sustainable Cities**

The world’s urban population is currently growing at a rate of more than 1.4 million each week, unprecedented growth that represents people’s aspirations for better prospects, and a critical opportunity for achieving sustainable development, *if the right policies are put in place to plan for this growth*. The benefits of proximity, concentration and scale in urban areas makes it easier and cheaper for the state to provide basic health, welfare and education, while at the same time maximizing energy and resource use efficiency. Cities provide major economic advantages for work and entrepreneurship, and similar advantages for social and political participation and empowerment. Yet the rise of urban inequality has increased marginalization in cities, including through the growth of urban slums, exacerbated urban sprawl and limited the ability of government to ensure the safety of urban residents. Urban management, including traffic, service provision and housing are increasingly stressed as cities grow, and the poorest residents are inevitably impacted most. The most significant challenge for urbanization is not to slow its occurrence, which has consistently proven unsuccessful, but to extend the full set of potential benefits of urban life to all current and future urban residents.

**3. International Migrants need Greater Security**

The total estimated number of international migrants in the world (global migrant stock) has increased from 154 million in 1990 to 221 million in 2010. The growth and diversification of migration patterns have meant that a growing number of countries are affected by migration, and countries are now concurrently countries of origin, destination and transit. Today’s migrants come from a broader spectrum of cultural, economic and social backgrounds than ever before, and approximately half are now women. Financial transfers in the form of remittances, sent by migrants to their families, reached US $401 billion in 2010 (not counting flows through informal channels), and have positive development impacts on countries of origin. The call for increased international, regional or bilateral cooperation that was underscored at ICPD continues to be relevant given the continuing insecurity of international migrants and the need to further promote and protect their human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of their migration status.

**4. Insecurity of Place is a Threat to Dignity**

Far greater demographic and policy attention must be given to those without security of place, including those displaced by conflict or natural disasters, in refugee circumstances, those living in areas of conflict, in temporary or insecure housing, and the homeless. At the end of 2012, an estimated 10 million persons were affected by statelessness, an additional 45.2 million persons had been forcibly displaced, and as of 2005 an estimated 1.6 million people were inadequately housed, with 100 million completely homeless. Insecurity of place is a threat to dignity, and leads to a disproportionate risk of violence, poverty, and adverse health outcomes. Despite some existing estimates, people without security of place are often uncounted and thereby not recognized by the state, heightening the overall precariousness of their living conditions, including the risks of exploitative and dangerous employment. Measures of those without security of place have been gradually improving, but far better monitoring and demographic attention is required to enable governments to provide social protection, health services, security and ultimately full social integration.

**Objectives: Security of Place and Mobility**

1. Ensure that the needs of persons living in an emerging diversity of households are included in public policies, including urban planning
	1. Ensure that persons belonging to households with diverse compositions, including single-parent families, households of unrelated persons, and one-person households, at all stages of the life course have full and equal access to social protection;
	2. Address social isolation through the design of housing, public spaces, and mass transportation systems.
2. Extend the full benefits of urban life to all current and future urban residents, taking account of projections of urban population growth.
	1. Undertake proactive participatory planning to harness and equitably distribute the economic benefits of concentrating population in urban areas
	2. Develop and provide energy efficient transport and housing
	3. Capitalize on economies of scale and provide equitable access to affordable health, education, and other social services.
3. Promote the developmental benefits of international migration
4. Ensure full inclusion and respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all international migrants in societies of destination
5. Foster international cooperation in order to recognize and share responsibilities for social investment and integration of people into societies
6. Facilitate the flow of remittances

1. Improve the living conditions and guarantee the full social inclusion of those lacking security of place
2. Provide secure housing and the fulfilment of basic needs for all persons.
3. Address the need for protection systems and health services to reduce social insecurity and eliminate violence among persons in tenuous living conditions, and provide support for persons to return home or re-settle within secure conditions in new societies.
4. Collect data on persons lacking security of place for informed policymaking, including access to services.

**Key Summary Messages: Governance and Accountability**

**1. Population Dynamics Data are Critically Important for Development Planning**

Population dynamics must not be regarded as numeric abstractions but as foundational data on the human experience, including how the characteristics of people affect the potential for development, how they interact with their environment, where they are living or moving, whether or not they are well or living with fear and insecurity, and what social protections and public services they may need. Population dynamics today underscore the world’s dramatic demographic disparities and varied trends: rising numbers of older persons worldwide – most advanced in Europe and parts of Latin America and Asia -, young populations and continued high fertility in Africa, and the changing nature of households in many regions, with increasing proportions of one-person and single-parent households. The capacity to monitor and project population dynamics must be a core investment for development – informing the response of governments to where and how best to invest development resources and promote human rights and dignity.

**2. Knowledge Sectors Need Strengthening**

The report highlights considerable weakness in the knowledge sector in population and development in countries of the global south, including inconsistent civil registration and censuses, limited use of innovations including GIS, but especially in the generalized low capacity for *using data* *for development*. There is a pressing need to strengthen capacity in demography and related social sciences, and to improve productive linkages between population and health researchers, development planners and ministries, allowing nationally generated data to foster knowledge-driven governance.

Since 1994, new institutions related to ICPD objectives have been created, new types of data have started to be collected, and new methodologies and technologies have been adopted for the collection of traditional data. While there is important *potentia***l** to capitalize on, particularly with respect to upgrading systems of data collection/processing/dissemination for greater efficiencies and cost savings, these are *insufficient* for fostering knowledge-driven governance and development planning and strategies. *Governments must urgently strengthen their leadership in overall planning for the knowledge sector,* including resource allocation and investments in human resources. Pressing needs include the number and quality of human resources; integrating new methods and technologies; strengthening civil registration and other administrative data sources, as well as migration statistics; disseminating data and democratizing data use; and making sure that population data inform policy decisions. Provisions should also be made for diminishing the dependence on survey data and their gradual replacement by civil registration and other administrative data sources.

**3. towards More Systematic, Inclusive Participation**

As governance has evolved from a sole focus on the state’s exercise of authority towards a diffusion of responsibilities, so too has development evolved from being an exclusive responsibility of governments towards the *collective and participatory efforts*of an increasingly diversified set of stakeholders within *national civil society.* Thus, it is the role of governments to promote *favourable conditions for free and inclusive participation* of all members—governments, parliamentarians, civil society and other stakeholders, representing a diversity of opinions, interests and skills, as was recognized by the PoA.  Improvements and innovations have been introduced, but still governments, from both the more developed and less developed countries, must make greater efforts to redress inconsistencies and foster the inclusive participation of all key population groups in the decisions that affect them, including adolescents and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and indigenous peoples.

**4. Collaboration, Partnership and Coherence**

Multilateral collaboration and effective partnership-building has proved essential for the implementation of the ICPD PoA, and is critical to ensuring effective global development processes.  At the national level, attention has moved towards building broad-based partnerships for governance.  Internationally, multilateral, regional, south-south and triangular cooperation have become critical mechanisms for convening global actors and governments, developing effective and harmonized global leadership, and transmitting best practices between countries facing similar population and development challenges. Finally, effective cooperation must also be grounded in principles of coherence and collaboration to ensure that development aid and new global partnerships harness development potential, rather than increasing fragmentation and duplicating efforts.  In the increasingly complex environment of global development actors, effectiveness in aid and development initiatives depends on equal partnerships, coordinated approaches, consistency in the setting of priorities, and effective planning, so that national governments are able to lead development processes within their own countries.

**5. Accountability**

As a cornerstone of good governance, systems of accountability build a foundation for realizing rights-based development objectives, and promote cooperation, participation, and monitoring for development planning. Accountability requires strong national leadership to build effective institutions, to design and implement transparent laws, policies, and programmes with clear goals and budgets, and to create enabling environments that allow the informed participation of civil society to hold governments and other key actors to account.  Monitoring and evaluation systems based on comprehensive, reliable, accessible, transparent, and periodic data must accompany national policies and programmes, and be made publically accessible.  National and international legislation, administrative practices, and protection systems are required to ensure equal access to programmes and services, prevent abuses, address systemic gaps and failures, and provide opportunities for redress and remedy.  Mechanisms of review and oversight, including national human rights protection systems, courts, administrative review bodies, parliaments, and forums for community participation are critical.  Finally, international cooperation must align with principles of mutual accountability to complement national efforts.

**Objectives: Governance and Accountability**

**Overall Objective**: Ensure good national governance and effective institutions at the national and international level to implement and monitor the ICPD Programme of Action

**Objectives and Sub-objective s**

Population Dynamics for Development Planning

* Ensure the systematic use of population and reproductive health data and projections in the formulation and monitoring of development strategies, goals and sub-objective s

Stronger Knowledge Sector

* Provide universal birth and death registration, both to ensure the right to a legal identity and as a basis for the statistical accounting system on population change
* Enhance capacity for population and reproductive health statistics to monitor progress, evaluate impact, ensure sound, results-focused public sector management, and highlight strategic issues for policy decisions *[this is the language used in the Busan Action Plan for Statistics]*

Participation

* Increase public participation of stakeholders in political processes
* Guarantee the right of public access to aggregate population and reproductive health data, including data on population trends and projections

Accountability

* Implement effective statistical and human rights monitoring mechanisms to ensure that governments and government officials can be held accountable
* Provide a comprehensive set of indicators for the monitoring of the commitments made in the ICPD Programme of Action and its 2014 review

**Key Summary Messages: Sustainability**

**Note**: These key messages include objectives that have been set forth in preceding chapters (within Dignity, Health, Place, Governance), but which are re-emphasized here because they offer unique benefits to Sustainability.

**Strengthen Equality, Dignity and Human Rights**

The 1994 ICPD paradigm shift underscored that individual and collective development aspirations benefit from affirming the principles of freedom and equality, dignity and rights for all persons, in particular the reproductive rights of women and young people, and that only through rights-based development can we make shared progress towards a resilient society. The population and development agenda set out in 1994 remains both strong, yet unfulfilled, and the agenda beyond 2014 should be grounded on the recognized universality of human rights for all persons, in current and future generations. Ensuring that the objectives set forth and endorsed in the ICPD reach all persons - irrespective of whether they were singled out by the 1994 Programme of Action - is no less critical today to end the inter-generational transmission of poverty, and building sustainable, adaptive and cohesive societies.

**Invest in Health [including Sexual and Reproductive Health] and Education of the Population:** Lack of education and ill-health are the most common risk factors and manifestations of poverty, curtailing economic growth, human happiness, and limiting the capability of both individuals and societies to innovate and thrive in a changing world. While many countries have made progress in equitable school enrolments and reproductive health, the achievements have not reached many people who were already identified in 1994 as lacking such services. Investments in the education and health of girls and women have been historically neglected, and the capabilities of many of the world poorest citizens, both urban and rural, remain untapped and wasted through poor quality schools, fragile and under-staffed health services and public profits that are diverted through corruption, and systematic disregard for long-term growth. The differences in development progress over the past 20 years in states re-investing in public capabilities versus states failing to prioritize such investments highlight the essential nature of such investments for long-term economic growth, public health costs, and population well-being.

**Ensure Security of Place and Mobility**

Sustainability through security of place and freedom to move means ending forced migration and supporting people who do want to move. For those who want to remain where they are, it means building better livelihood options and creating social conditions of dignity, equality and opportunity, in order to decrease push factors. Even absent push factors, though, many want to migrate to improve their social or economic condition. For those who do, freedom to move means removing the obstacles faced by migrants or potential migrants, embracing their contributions to societies of destination as well as origin, and protecting migrants and members of their families from discrimination or other forms of exclusion. Investments in communities of origin and destination have to be supported by the promotion and protection of human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all persons, irrespective of their migratory status, and by combating all forms of discrimination that migrants face, including the violence and exploitation faced by women and girls.

**Build Sustainable, Inclusive Cities**

As the world’s cities and towns are currently growing at rate of more than 1.4 million a week, planning for urbanization and building sustainable cities should be a priority focus for countries undergoing the urban transition. Cities present significant potential advantages in terms of conciliating the economic and demographic realities of the 21st century scenario with the demands of sustainability and of coping with the effects of climate change. Environmentally-oriented proactive urban planning, including improved energy efficiency, especially in the transport and housing sectors, could transform cities into a vital part of the solution to climate change. Future environmental outcomes depend to a great extent on the decisions that are made with respect to location and patterns of urban settlement and growth. These policies must combine the aims of resource efficiency and minimized environmental impact with ensuring that cities are designed for and deliver dignity, rights, opportunity and security of place for the poor and marginalized, while ensuring widespread participation in urban governance.

**Change Patterns of Consumption**

A fundamental change to patterns of consumption is required to slow the frenetic waste of natural resources, and to enrich prospects for population health and well-being for future generations. Changes in consumption and emissions require the role of governments, and most effectively occur at the societal level, including investments in public housing and transport systems that offer lower per capita emissions, incentives for private sector transitions to greener industries, investments in the public management of water and public health, and public education systems that promote attention to sustainability among young people. Such investments not only provide critical means of reducing overall consumption, they also incentivize changes in individual consumption, and can enhance equity in housing, transport and mobility.

**Strengthen Global Leadership and Accountability**

Global leadership and knowledge-based accountability are required to achieve progress in the five areas above, through political will, wide civil society participation and the generation and use of knowledge to monitor sustainable development commitments. The nature and gravity of these intersecting issues make global leadership a critically important concern at a time when global governance is unfortunately low, particularly when it involves addressing the intersecting need for accountability regarding human rights, poverty reduction, highly variable economic and demographic trends in different countries, and the both urgent and long-term need to protect the environment.

# Annex 2: Background Notes on the Operational Review[[5]](#footnote-2)

Development is the expansion of human opportunity and freedom, a definition inherent in the commitment by all United Nations Member States to universal human rights and the dignity of all persons. It represents the shared aspiration of governments and citizens to ensure that all persons are free from want and fear, and are provided the opportunity and the social arrangements to develop their unique capabilities, participate fully in society, and enjoy well-being[[6]](#endnote-4).

The 1994 Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development reflected a remarkable consensus among diverse countries that human beings are the subjects of development, and that *rights-based development* – including a comprehensive definition of sexual and reproductive health and rights that reinforced women’s and girls’ human rights – as well as social, economic and political equality, was the solution to achieving economic growth and sustainability.

The evidence of 2014 overwhelmingly supports the accuracy of that consensus. Between 1990 and 2010 the number of people living in extreme poverty fell by half as a share of the total population in developing countries (from 47 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2010), a reduction of almost 1 billion people (MDG Report, 2013). Women gained parity in primary education in a majority of countries, 158 countries passed legislation to establish a minimum age of marriage at age 18 years, maternal mortality fell by 47 per cent, and over the same period, global fertility fell by 29 per cent, a decline unprecedented in human history.

Yet the evidence also makes clear that progress has been unequal, and fragmented, and new challenges, realities and opportunities have emerged.

**Unequal Progress**

Research suggests a significant correlation between growing female literacy, healthier families, and stronger GDP growth. The entry of women into Asia’s export manufacturing sector has been a key driver of economic growth, and contributed to a shift in global wealth from West to East. Gains in girls’ educational attainment is contributing to both Asia’s and Latin America’s success in the knowledge-based economy.

Yet belief in gender equality is not universal, and gender-based discrimination and violence plague most societies. Beyond the discrimination experienced by women and girls are persistent inequalities faced by those with disabilities, indigenous and racial and ethnic minorities, and persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity. While a core message of the International Conference on Population and Development was the rights of *all persons* to development, the rise of the global middle-class has been shadowed by increasing inequalities both within and between countries. While we have made important gains in health and longevity, these gains are neither shared, nor remotely accessible for many.

Advances in maternal and child health and family planning in the past two decades have been considerable, yet 800 women a day still die in childbirth, and an estimated 2.2 – 4 million teenage girls resort to unsafe abortions each year. The advent of anti-retroviral (ARVs) has averted 6.3 million HIV and AIDS related deaths—including 5.2 million in low- and middle-income countries—but new infections continue to rise, or declines have stalled, in far too many countries. In general, fewer and fewer gains can be expected from technical silver bullets without serious improvements to the health systems of poor countries, and to addressing the structural poverty and human rights violations that shape risk and vulnerability.

Many of the estimated 1 billion people living in the 50-60 countries caught in ‘development traps’ of bad governance, wasted natural resource wealth, lack of trading partners, or conflict[[7]](#endnote-5) have seen little to no gains in health and well-being since 1994, and some are poised to become poorer as the rest of the global population anticipates better livelihoods. While all members of the population suffer in conditions of structural poverty, the threats to women’s survival are especially acute, due to the vulnerabilities of high fertility, the poor quality of clinical care and the extreme physical burdens of food production, water supply and unpaid labour that fall disproportionately on poor women. It is in this subset of “least developed” places – some within wealthier countries – that women’s status, maternal death, child marriage, and the many concerns of the International Conference on Population and Development have seen minimal progress since 1994.

**New Challenges**, **Realities and Opportunities**

The dramatic decline in fertility since Cairo has led to a decrease in the world population growth rate, but the population nonetheless crossed the 7 billion mark in late 2011, and UN median projections anticipate a population of 8.4 billion by 2030. High population growth rates are confined to 49 of the poorest countries, mostly in African and South Asia, which make up less than 13 per cent of world population.

Even in poor countries, declining fertility rates will eventually lead to population aging, and the high proportion of older persons so evident in Europe and developed countries of Asia today will characterize much of world, even Africa, by 2050.

Declining fertility rates are also providing low and middle income countries with a window of opportunity because the proportion of the population that is in the young working years is historically high, and these cohorts can – if provided with education and employment opportunities - jumpstart economic growth and development. Sub-Saharan Africa will experience a particularly rapid increase in the population aged 15–24 years in the coming decade.[[8]](#endnote-6)

Access to cell phones and the internet has raised aspirations of young people today for lives previously unimagined, and informed many of them of their human rights, and the inequalities they experience. Capitalizing on the aspirations of young cohorts will require deep investments in education and reproductive health, enabling them to delay childbearing and acquire the training needed for long, productive lives in a new economy. And because they will be part of aging societies, they will need systems for life-long learning, and opportunities for social, economic and political participation throughout their lives. They will also need the skills to be responsible stewards of the planet, and the environmental legacy left to them.

We are in a time of relative global peace, with the world experiencing a precipitous decline in interstate warfare since the end of the cold war. Yet in the two decades since 1994 deeply-held distinctions in values regarding the human rights and autonomy of women and girls are still evident, and a touchstone of ideological differences. In no country are women fully equal to men in political or economic power, yet while most states are progressing (albeit slowly) towards gender equality, in a number of states the rights and autonomy of women are being curtailed.

The scale of internal and transnational migration – a common response to structural inequality – was far smaller in 1994, but was already recognized as a major challenge to the provision of public services. But few foresaw that more than half the human population would become urban by 2008, or that the cities and towns of the world would be growing at an estimated 1.4 million per week, as they are today. And this is just the tip of the iceberg, with the growth of cities one of the major population transformations of the century – one for which international leadership is sorely needed if cities are to be places of innovation, economic growth and well-being. And while the growing internal migration of young people into urban areas represents gains in agency, freedom and opportunity, migrants experience a host of vulnerabilities – often living under appalling conditions, of housing insecurity, without social support or access to justice. Migration also bears unique risks for young women, for whom residential insecurity can lead to higher risks of sexual violence and reproductive ill-health.

Finally, with global economic growth has come a massive increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Earlier this year the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere surpassed an unprecedented milestone of 400 parts per million for the first time in 3 million years, suggesting that our chances of keeping climate below tolerable levels is diminishing. The need for global leadership on environmental sustainability grows more pressing each day.

**Fragmented Implementation of International Conference on Population and Development**

A hallmark of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development was its inclusivity, enabling an unprecedented level of participation from civil society, both in preparatory Committees, the NGO forums and in the conference itself, and transforming the range of issues addressed in the resulting Programme of Action. That Programme of Action included 16 chapters that defined objectives and actions for more than 44 dimensions of population and development, including the interests of distinct population groups, calls for investments in young women’s capabilities, concern for the implications of demographic phenomena, and recommended governance functions.

This range offered the potential for a comprehensive, integrated agenda, but in practice it enabled governments and development agencies to be selective and sectorial about implementation. Post- International Conference on Population and Development programmes suggested that they were promoting reproductive rights, for example, by adding sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening to family planning services, while ignoring the quality of care, and the repercussions of *poor* STI screening for women and their partners. Similarly, investments in cities failed to effectively account for and embrace urban population growth, and in doing so left large numbers of the urban poor and other marginalized groups without land and housing security or access to critical services. And despite decades of attention to international migration, large numbers of migrants, both documented and irregular, continue to be excluded from full participation in their societies of destination. In numerous examples across multiple sectors, one observes development efforts that lack the fundamental message of ICPD: *investing in individual human rights, capabilities and dignity – across multiple sectors and through the life-course - is the foundation of sustainable development.*

**Population and Development beyond 2014**

General Assembly Resolution 65/234 on the review of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its follow up beyond 2014 underscored the need for a systematic, integrated and comprehensive approach to population and development, one that would respond to new challenges relevant to population and development and to the changing development environment, as well as reinforce the integration of the population and development agenda in global processes related to development. The findings and conclusions of the forthcoming Operational Review, in the context of the resolution, suggest a new framework for population and development beyond 2014, built on five pillars: **Dignity and Human Rights; Health; Security of Place and Mobility; Governance and Accountability; and Sustainability.**

The framework acknowledges that the motivations for development are generated by human aspirations for dignity & human rights, for good health, and for both security of place and mobility. While these aspirations are interlinked, and re-affirm one another, they offer distinct organizing pillars for reviewing the numerous objectives and actions addressed by the Programme of Action. While the ICPD objectives touched on many different dimensions of well-being across the life-cycle, and many domains of population and development, they each contribute, in the main, to the fulfilment of one of these three core aspirations for development: to dignity & rights, health or place. Because the respect, protection, promotion and fulfilment of human rights are *necessary preconditions* for realizing all of the unfulfilled objectives of the Programme of Action, the elaboration and fulfilment of rights are a critical metric for determining whether, for whom, and to what extent, aspirations have been achieved.

Furthermore, the framework acknowledges that governments are accountable, as duty-bearers, for the realization of all development goals, and that only through governments can the aspirations of dignity and human rights, health, security of place and mobility be fulfilled.

Finally, consistent with objectives stated within the Programme of Action, as well as the General Assembly Resolution 65/234 to respond to new challenges relevant to population and development, the framework highlights the special concerns raised by the environmental crises of today, and the threat that current patterns of production, consumption and emissions pose for equitable development and sustainability. The draft figure (see below) is designed to re-affirms the core message of the Programme of Action that the pathway to sustainable development is through the equitable achievement of dignity, rights, health and security; achievements secured through good governance, and that governance responsibilities extend to the national and global promotion of integrated social, economic *and environmental* sustainability in order to extend opportunity and well-being to future generations.

**Figure 1.** Pillars of Population and Development



Attention to **Dignity and Human Rights** asserts that completing the unfinished business of the International Conference on Population and Development will require a focused and shared commitment to human rights, to non-discrimination, and to expanding opportunity for all persons. Any development agenda that aims at individual well-being and sustainability has to offer guarantees of personhood, dignity and human rights to all persons. Principle 1 of the Programme of Action affirmed that all human beings are born “free and equal in dignity and rights”, and are entitled to the human rights and freedoms set forth within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights without distinction of any kind, similarly affirmed in select regional human rights instruments. As those rights are guaranteed without distinction of any kind, a commitment to **non-discrimination and equality in dignity** lies at the core of all human rights treaties, and was reinforced in the regional review outcomes. The review afforded the opportunity to focus on the recurrent question of whether achievements since 1994 have expanded opportunities and rights across all sectors of society, and across diverse locations. Recognizing that poverty is both the cause and the result of social exclusion, and that quality education is a path to individual agency, both income inequality and education gains since Cairo are addressed in this chapter.

Changes in population **Health** between 1990 and 2010 are striking in two ways – in the dramatic aggregate shifts in the global health burden towards non-communicable diseases and injuries due to global aging, and the persistence of communicable, maternal, nutritional and neonatal disorders (i.e. diseases of poverty) in the global south, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Global efforts to improve the quality and accessibility of sexual and reproductive health (SRH services) since 1994, including innovations in technologies, have led to significant improvements in many SRH indicators. Yet aggregate improvements mask significant inequalities both between and within countries, with far too many countries exhibiting progress among households in the upper wealth quintiles, with flat or marginal progress among poor households, underscoring the unfinished agenda of equal access to quality essential health services.

The importance of **Place** to human security and development coincides with impressive evidence of our very human interest in migration. Human beings are unique in being neither migratory nor sedentary – i.e. we do not instinctively change our habitation with the seasons, but carry within us the capacity for *both* deep attachment to place, and the impulse to seek new and better places. Our public policies, therefore, need to accommodate both human needs – for **security of place, and mobility**. This chapter reviews the changing social and spatial distributions of the human population since 1994 – and the importance of integrating data on such population dynamics into the planning and evaluation of development programmes, including the need to strengthen human rights protection systems for those whose security of tenure and freedom of movement are at stake.

**Governance** is the primary means of achieving these goals.The world has seen important shifts in the diffusion of authority and leadership since 1994 – with a growing multiplicity of national, municipal, civil society and other non-state actors. Globally, the International Conference on Population and Development generated momentum for the creation and renewal of institutions to address population dynamics, sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health, the needs of adolescents and youth, and gender equality. The past 20 years has also seen a measureable increase in the formal participation of intended beneficiaries in the planning and evaluation of population and development-related investments, and in the elaboration of common indicators to measure development. As the world re-appraises goals for the future, progress in participation is at the core, along with the generation and use of knowledge, resource flows and cooperation, and the critical and continuing need for global leadership to implement population and development beyond 2014.

Finally, focus on **Sustainability** reaffirms the intrinsic linkages between the goals elaborated in the preceding chapters on dignity, health, place and governance, and clarifies that the problems of discrimination and inequality must be prioritized within both the Beyond 2014 and Post-2015 agendas for the well-being of the human population and our common home – the planet. Though deeply desired and much debated, “sustainable development” has become a singular challenge to humankind in the 21st century. The fact that the poor bear the brunt of environmental burdens, and that they are at the mercy of an unsustainable development model for improvement in their lives is a major ethical quandary underpinning debates over population and sustainable development. Sustainability built on social, economic and environmental cornerstones is the aim of the Post-2015 agenda, an aim that the integrated and comprehensive approach to population and development agenda beyond 2014 is essential for achieving.

**Beyond 2014: Building Global Sustainability on a Foundation of Individual Dignity**

As the debates and policies on population before the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development demonstrated, large-scale global fears have too often been prioritized over the human rights and freedoms of individuals and communities, and at worst have been used to *justify* constraints on human rights. Debates over environmental sustainability, and about stimulating economic growth following the crisis of 2008, risk the same consequences. The imperative of the post-2015 development agenda is to bring social, economic and environmental sustainability together within one set of mutually reinforcing global aspirations; the findings and conclusions of the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014 Review provides a roadmap for integrating these often disparate aims.

The vital importance of the paradigm shift of the International Conference on Population and Development -- subsequently affirmed by progress in the two decades since – was precisely in demonstrating that individual *and* collective development aspirations benefit from a central focus on human dignity, and that only through rights-based development can we make shared progress towards a resilient society. Building a world that ensures the dignity of individuals therefore creates the foundation for the achievement of the global collective goal of sustainable development. By updating and advancing the human rights-based agenda laid out in 1994 in the Programme of Action, governments can achieve these goals beyond 2014, while creating a stronger foundation for integrated and sustainable development into the future.

As elaborated in the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014 Operational Review, the ideals of equitably expanding human rights and capabilities, especially for young people, are shared by most Member States, and most governments report having addressed efforts at reducing poverty, raising the status of women, expanding education, eradicating discrimination, improving reproductive health and well-being, and thereby embracing sustainability. Progress is nonetheless uneven, and the persistence of inequalities is evident throughout. Much work will be needed in the decades ahead.

The Millennium Development Goals have been the unifying global framework for development for almost 15 years. As the world negotiates the continuation and expansion of the vision they represented, the goals and objectives as well as the vision of the International Conference on Population and Development should be integral to the emerging development agenda. The United Nations is crafting a future development agenda in a period when the world has seen important shifts in the diffusion of authority and leadership – with a growing multiplicity of global alliances, national, municipal, civil society and other non-state actors. International human rights protection systems have gained in authority, jurisdiction, and monitoring power, and the formal participation of civil society as a political force has grown measurably since 1994, yielding important shifts in rights-based investments. Yet the political power of private wealth has never been more promising, nor more threatening, to global development – demanding more representative, public-sector, accountable global leadership.

# Annex 3 : Guidance notes for the Plenary Panels

**Annex 3: Guidance notes for the Plenary Panels**

Four plenary discussions were organized in an effort to ensure that the rationale, key messages and corresponding draft objectives of each pillar are thoroughly clear for all participants, prior to the second day’s work on reviewing the objectives and sub-objectives and proposing indicators for the monitoring framework. The key messages and draft objectives of each chapter were circulated prior to the meeting – but the plenary discussions will serve to ensure that all participants have the necessary background for the work of the meeting.

A panel discussion was organized for every pillar (and corresponding chapter) of the Operational Review. Remarks were intended to illuminate Conceptual clarification of the proposed objectives, in select domains; Existing sub-objective s and indicators that correspond well to the proposed objectives, and which may have special value for ICPD Beyond 2014 monitoring; Key strengths and challenges of select indicators, reflecting prior experience;

**Each of the moderated panels and plenary discussions is allocated an hour and a half:**

* Each panel will open with a 15-minute presentation by a member of the Operational Review author team on the key messages of the chapter.
* Following this presentation, the next 20-25 minutes (maximum) will be a moderated discussion among the participants who can speak to prepared questions (see below)
* The moderator will then ask both panellists to respond briefly to the same question, one after the other, hoping to encourage a conversation between both panellists for about 20-25 minutes.
* Finally, and Looking at proposed objectives that have NOT yet been discussed in the opening comments – the moderator will seek comment from each of the panellists you on further questions
* The remaining 30 minutes or more in each plenary are for inputs from the meeting participants, who may raise further questions, comment on their own recommended measures, as well as ask questions.
* After conversation on the outstanding objectives, the moderator will invite each of the panellists to make a brief closing comment.

**Dignity and Human Rights**

* + **Rajeev Malhorta**: Given your experience with promoting goals for both human rights and dignity, can you elaborate on points of conceptual overlap and distinction, particularly with relevance to proposed monitoring?
	+ **Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue**:Based on your work on the sociology of education and the demography of inequality, what do you think are the most important dimensions of strengthening the capabilities of adolescents and youth, and what are the key measures to be captured?
	+ **To both panellists**: UN Women has elaborated a wide range of goals and sub-objective s for women’s empowerment and gender equality; where do you see valuable complementarities and points of distinction between those and with the objectives proposed for Beyond 2014?
	+ **To both panellists**: What do you see as the most critical objectives proposed for this chapter within the ICPD Beyond 2014 – with regard to the Post-2015 agenda?

Looking at proposed objectives that have NOT yet been discussed in the opening comments:

* + Please comment on the challenge of monitoring problems of stigma and discrimination, including measures of public attitudes to specific population groups, of violence, of building capabilities among young people, and promoting lifelong opportunities to re-engage in training and work, including among older persons.

**Health**

* + **Albrecht Jahn**: Given your experience as the head of the research group “Global Health Policies and Systems,” can you speak to critical steps in strengthening the health system to provide SRH services?
	+ **Sennen Hounton**: Drawing on your work at UNFPA on sexual and reproductive health, with its central focus on adolescents and youth, what do you see as the key indicators for monitoring young peoples’ access to and use of sexual and reproductive health services, particularly among younger adolescents?
	+ **To Both**: What do you believe will be the major population disease burdens over the coming decades, and what surveillance and monitoring systems will be necessary to accurately capture these trends and ensure a sub-objective ed, appropriate, and harmonized health sector response?
	+ **To Both**: What do you see as the most critical objectives proposed for this chapter within the ICPD Beyond 2014 – with regard to the Post-2015 agenda?

Looking at proposed objectives that have NOT yet been discussed in the opening comments:

* + Noting the persistent fragility of health systems, particularly in the global south, how can we develop a monitoring system that tracks progress towards building health systems and ensuring universal access to quality SRH services?
	+ Do we believe that providing quality SRH services represents the fulfilment of reproductive rights, or are there measures of the health delivery processes that would indicate a higher-level at which health services are rights-based?

**Governance and Accountability**

* + **Jean-Pierre Guengant**: Considering your expertise in strengthening SRH related data systems in countries, and given the varied needs within countries to strengthen systems to collect population and health data, are there data that are primary and most essential to be collected, while others are of secondary importance, and would indicate a higher level of progress?
	+ **Shireen Said**: In light of your work on governance and human rights and for the post-2015 thematic consultation on governance, how can governments foster the participation of populations that do not routinely have access to national or global governance processes, and how can their participation be measured, particularly among populations that have been traditionally disenfranchised? Further, how do you measure whether participation has been meaningful?
	+ **For both panellists**: At what point do we continue to support the execution of household surveys that were intended to fill gaps in vital statistics registration, and when/how do we make the greater push and investment in the self-sustaining vital registration systems?
	+ What do you see as the most critical goals proposed for this chapter within the ICPD Beyond 2014 – with regard to the Post-2015 agenda?

Looking at proposed objectives that have NOT yet been discussed in the opening comments:

* Reflecting on global and national initiatives to monitor good governance and accountability do you see some particularly salient indicators that would be relevant to population and development?

**Place**

* + **Franck Laczko**: With your experience in International Cooperation and Partnerships at IOM, can you elaborate what you regard as the most important social investments that governments in countries of origin and destination need to assume with regard to the well-being of international migrants, commenting in particular on social investments (For example: *equal access to justice and legal services, social protection, education, birth registration, and equal treatment and opportunity in terms of access to decent work*)? And do these investments they lend themselves to monitoring?
	+ **Nicholas McTurk**: Given your experience in Disaster Aid and Relief, could you comment on the challenges of counting those without security of place, and share any examples of how those measures have been evolving?
	+ **For both panellists**: Can you reflect on the particular ways in which measures of inequality may need to be developed to reflect the needs of people in rapidly urbanizing spaces?
	+ **For both panellists**: What do you see as the most critical objectives proposed for this chapter within the ICPD Beyond 2014 – with regard to the Post-2015 agenda?

Looking at proposed objectives that have NOT yet been discussed in the opening comments:

* + Please comment on the challenges of monitoring highly mobile populations, who are sometimes invisible to the state, including internal migrants as well as homeless, internally displaced, refugees who are distributed across wide geographic regions and in urban areas etc.

# Annex 4: Post- 2015 discussions

Annex 5: Agenda

**International Meeting on Monitoring and Implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014**

**Taicang, China**

**12 – 14 November 2013**

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| **Day 1 - Tuesday, 12 November** |
| **Session 1** |
| 9:00 am – 9:15 am | **Welcome Statement** | Mr. Hu Hongtao, Commissioner of Department of International Cooperation, National Health and Family Planning Commission, China  |
| Ms. Wang Yuanhui, Director General, Jiangsu Provincial Population and Family Planning Commission, China |
| Leader of Taicang Municipal Government |
| 9:15 am – 9:30 am | ICPD Beyond 2014: Why do we need a monitoring framework for ICPD Beyond 2014  | Kwabena Osei-Danquah, Executive Coordinator, ICPD Beyond 2014 Coordination Secretariat, UNFPA |
| 9:30 am – 10:00 am | Presentation of the ICPD beyond 2014 Framework and the agenda | Prof. Rachel Snow, Lead Author, ICPD review global report, ICPD Beyond 2014 Coordination Secretariat, UNFPA |
| 10:00 am – 10:15 am | Possible scenario for a Monitoring Framework | Diego Palacios, Executive Coordinator, Post 2015 Development Agenda, UNFPA |
| Chair: Mr. Arie Hoekman |
| **Session 2: Panel Discussion – Five thematic pillars of ICPD Beyond 2014** |
| 10:15 am – 11:45 am  | Panel discussion on Dignity/rights | Moderator: Adrienne GermainPanelists: Rajeev Malhotra (Jindal School of Government and Public Policy), Parfait M. Eloundou-Enyegue (Cornell University)Presenter: Ionica Berevoescu (ICPD Secretariat) |
| ***11:45 am – 12:00 pm*** | ***Coffee Break*** |
| 12:00 pm – 1:30 pm | Panel discussion on Health | Moderator: Lale Say (WHO)Panellists: Albrecht Jahn (University of Heidelberg), Sennen Hounton (UNFPA)Presenter: Rachel Snow (ICPD Secretariat) |
| ***1 :30 pm – 3 :00 pm*** | ***Lunch*** |
| 3 :00 pm – 4 :30 pm | Panel discussion on Place | Moderator: Francoise Ghorayeb (UNFPA)Panellists: Franck Laczko (IOM), Nicholas McTurk (SPC)Presenter: Francois Farah (UNFPA) |
| ***4 :30 pm – 4 :45 pm*** | ***Coffee Break*** |
| 4 :45 pm – 6 :15 pm | Panel discussion on Governance | Moderator: Patricia Fernandez Ham (NPC, Mexico)Panellists: Shireen Said (UNDP), Jean-Pierre Guengant (Institute for Research in Development)Presenter: Ralph Hakkert (UNFPA) |
| Chair: Mr. Mabingue Ngom |
| ***7 :15 pm***  | ***Dinner*** |
| **Day 2 - Wednesday, 13 November** |
| **Session 3: Breakout Sessions** |
| 9:00 am – 11:00 pm  | Working Group on Dignity | Facilitators: Sivananthi Thanenthiran (Arrow) and Parfait M. Eloundou-Enyegue (Cornell University) |
| Working Group on Health  | Facilitator: Turgay Unalan (UNICEF) and Raju Tamang (IPPF) |
| Working group on Place  | Facilitators: Nicholas McTurk (SPC) and Frank Laczko (IOM) |
| Working group on Governance  | Facilitators: Shireen Said (UNDP) and Ralph Hakkert (UNFPA) |
| ***11:00 am – 11:15 am*** | ***Coffee*** |
| 11:15 am – 1:15 pm | Working groups continue  |
| ***1:15 pm – 2:30 pm***  | ***Lunch*** |
| 2:30 pm – 4:00 pm | Working groups continue  |
| **4:15 pm**  | **Departure from Hotel for Sightseeing and Dinner**  |
| **Day 3 - Thursday, 14 November** |
| Session 4  |
| 9:00 am -11:00 am  | Working groups continue  |
| ***11:00 am – 11:15 am*** | ***Coffee Break*** |
| 11:15 am -12:00 pm | Working groups continue |
| 12:00 pm -1:30 pm | **Group Split:**1- Working groups focus on indicators 2- Representatives of each working group will meet discuss the overall framework (identify overlaps etc.)  |
| ***1:30 pm - 2:45pm*** | ***Lunch*** |
| **Session 5**  |
| 2:45 pm - 3:30 pm | Presentations by four groups (10 minutes each)  |
| **Session 6**  |
| 3:30 pm – 3:50 pm  | Overall framework presentation  | Farah Usmani and Francois Farah  |
| 3:50 pm - 4:45 pm | Discussion |
| ***4:45 pm - 5:00 pm*** | ***Coffee Break*** |
| **Session 7** |
| 5:00 pm – 6:00 pm  | **Closing Reflections****Closing Remarks** | Mr. Mabingue Ngom, Director, Programme Division, UNFPAMr. Hu Hongtao |
| Chair: Mr. Arie Hoekman |
| 6:30 pm  | Depart from lobby for reception hosted by Taicang Municipal Government  |
| ***7:00 pm – 9:30 pm***  | ***Reception and Dinner*** |

Annex 6: Participant List

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| **Role** | **Name** | **Organization and Position** |
| Experts | Jean-Pierre Guengant | Director Emeritus for Research, Institute for Research in Development (IRD)  |
| Parfait M. Eloundou-Enyegue | Professor, Deparment of Development Sociology, Cornell University, USA |
| Adrienne Germain | President Emerita, International Women's Health Coalition |
| Rajeev Malhotra | Executive Director, Centre for Development and Finance, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, O.P. Jindal Global University, India |
| Joe Thomas | Executive Director, Partners in Population and Development |
| Zheng Zhenzhen | Professor, Institute of Population and Labor Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences |
| Song Jian | Professor of Demography, Center for Population and Development Studies, Renmin University of China |
| Liu Hongyan | Senior Research Fellow, China Population and Development Research Center |
| Hong Ping | Deputy Secretary-General, Director of International Cooperation Department, China Family Planning Association |
| Wu Jiuling | Chief, Section of Women Health, National Center for Women and Children’s Health, China Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) |
| Dong Shengli | Chief, Section of International Cooperative Projects, National Center for Women and Children’s Health, CDC |
| CSO | Sivananthi Thanenthiran | Executive Director, Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW) |
| Nadia Rajaram | Programme Officer, ARROW |
| Raju Tamang | Project Officer-OLE, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) South Asia Regional Office |
| Mohammad Mohanna | Team leader, Syrian Arab Red Crescent/UNFPA (Joint project on health education), Arab States Youth Coalition for Population and Development |
| Holo Hachonda | Member of the High-Level Task Force for ICPD and Founder/Executive Director of Better Organisation Solutions (BOS) |
| Nicholas McTurk | Demographer/Social Statistician, SPC – Secretariat for the Pacific Community |
| Government | Md. Zakir Hossain | Joint Secretary and ICPD Global Assessment Focal Point, Ministry of Health and Family Planning of Bangladesh |
| Md. Anwarul Alam | Deputy Secretary and Deputy Project Director, General Economic Division, Planning Commission of Bangladesh |
| Alioum Abdoulaye | Chief, Division of Demographic Analysis and Migration, Ministry of Planning, Cameroon |
| Mary Mpereh | Principal Planning Analyst (Gender, Population and Social Policy), National Development Planning Commission, Ghana |
| H. Nofrijal | Director, Center for International Training and Cooperation, the National Population and Family Planning Board, Indonesia |
| Mulyadi | Assistant Deputy Director for the Rights of Vulnerable Groups, Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Directorate General of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia |
| Sarah Muui | Deputy Head of MDGs Coordination Unit, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya |
| Karugu Ngatia | Deputy Director, National Council in Population and Development (NCPD), Kenya |
| Gabriel Rivera Conde | Head of Strategic Projects Unit, and President of the Specialized Technical Committee of the Information System of the MDGs in Mexico, Office of the Presidency of Mexico |
| Patricia Fernández Ham | General Director, Population Studies and Prospective of National Population Council of Mexico |
| Lanfia Diané | Head of Social Planning Division, Directorate of Population and Planning of Human Development, Ministry of Planning, Senegal |
| Yu Xuejun | Director General, General Office, National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC), China |
| Hu Hongtao | Commissioner, Department of International Cooperation, NHFPC, China |
| Wang Yuanhui | Director General, Jiangsu Provincial Population and Family Planning Commission, China |
| Shi Yuanming | Senior Advisor, Department of International Cooperation, NHFPC, China |
| Hu Qiangqiang | Division Chief, Department of Services and Management of Migrant Population, NHFPC, China |
| Du Xiaogang | Mayor, Taicang Municipal Government |
| Zhang Minghua | Consultant, Division of Family Planning Technical Services, Department of Maternal and Child Health, NHFPC, China |
| Cai Fei | Deputy Division Chief, Department of Family Development, NHFPC, China |
| Han Jianli | Deputy Division Chief, Division of International Organizations, Department of International Cooperation, NHFPC, China |
| Wang Cong | Programme Officer, Division of International Organizations, Department of International Cooperation, NHFPC, China |
| Donor Countries and Foundations | Sarah Thomsen | Senior Policy Advisor, Department for Multilateral Development Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden |
| Albrecht Jahn | University of Heidelberg, Germany |
| UN Agencies | Shireen Said | Policy Advisor: Human Rights Democratic Governance: Bureau for Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| Frank Laczko | International Organization for Migration (IOM) |
| Lale Say | Coordinator, Adolescents and at-risk populations (AGH), WHO |
| Turgay Unalan | Statistics Specialist (Household Surveys), Statistics and Monitoring Section, Division of Policy and Strategy, UNICEF |
| UNFPA Headquarter | Farah Usmani | Chief, Operational Support & Quality Assurance Branch, Programme Division, UNFPA |
| Mauricio Saavedra | Data Specialist, Programme Division, UNFPA |
| Sennen Hounton | Technical Advisor, RHCS/RH, Commodity Security Branch, Technical Division, UNFPA |
| Rachel Snow | Lead Author, ICPD review global report, ICPD Beyond 2014 Coordination Secretariat, UNFPA |
| Francoise Ghorayeb | Senior Technical Adviser, ICPD Beyond 2014 Coordination Secretariat, UNFPA |
| Ionica Berevoescu | Data Specialist (consultant), ICPD Beyond 2014 Coordination Secretariat, UNFPA |
| Ralph Hakkert | Adviser on Research and Data, Technical Division, UNFPA |
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1. Quoted by Mr Hu Hongtao, Commissioner, Department of International Cooperation, NHFPC, in his welcome remarks. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The complete paper on the process and methodology are described elsewhere. http://icpdbeyond2014.org/about [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
3. In preparation for the consultation on ICPD indicators, the survey team at the ICPD secretariat carried out an exercise that identified a long list of indicators by ICPD thematic domain. The ICPD PoA had been “unpacked” into separate actions which were them matched with indicators proposed by experts working in the different thematic domains. Information was added about sources of data, with information on organizations that collect the data / compile the data, date of first baseline, frequency of data collection and coverage. In doing so, efforts were exerted to link the indicators mapping with other ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities at global and regional level. This process allowed scoping the chapters to identify gaps, neglected issues and priority themes and topics to address in the review. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
4. Eloundou-Enyegue, PM. 2013. Harnessing a Demographic Dividend: Challenges and Opportunities in High and Intermediate Fertility Countries. Background Paper for the UN Expert Group Meeting on Fertility, Changing Population Trends, and Development: Challenges and Opportunities for the Future. New York, NY October 21-22, Population Division , United Nations DESA [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
5. Prepared for the November 2013 meeting on the Beyond 2014 Monitoring Framework [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
6. Sen, A (1999), Development as Freedom, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
7. Collier P., (2007) The Bottom Billion: Why the poorest countries are failing and what can be done about it.” New York City: Oxford University Press. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
8. UNICEF, 2012; World Population Prospects, UNDP. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)