ICPD+25
Regional Report on ICPD+25

Fulfilling the Potential of Present and Future Generations
UNECE Monitoring Framework for the ICPD Programme of Action beyond 2014

**Theme 1.2.a. Fulfilling potential: Health and well-being across the life course**

**Recommendations of the Chair’s Summary**

- Poor health, and the multiple risk behaviours leading to it, limits economic growth and the ability of individuals of all ages to achieve their full potential in society. This theme comprises indicators tracking progress towards achieving universal health coverage, promoting healthy lifestyles among adolescents and youth, and increasing their participation in the job market and decision-making processes. This sub-theme covers the Chair’s Summary Priorities (64, 7, 30):
  - End excess mortality among men
  - People at all ages lead healthy lifestyles
  - People at all ages have access to the health and social care services they need
  - Everyone has access to inclusive education in a safe environment

**Dimension** | **Indicators**
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**Population and development outcomes**

- 1.2.a.1 Coverage of essential health services (SDG 3.8.1)
- 1.2.a.2 Catastrophic health expenditure: spending more than 10% of household consumption or income on out-of-pocket health-care expenditures
- 1.2.a.3 Mortality rate attributed to non-communicable diseases (SDG 3.4.1)
- 1.2.a.4 Proportion of population who regularly take part in sports or physical exercise at least once a week
- 1.2.a.5 Proportion of young people with overweight or obesity
- 1.2.a.6 Harmful use of alcohol (SDG 3.5.2)
- 1.2.a.7 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (SDG 3.a.1)
- 1.2.a.8 Young people who have been bullied
- 1.2.a.9 Proportion of young people who drink alcohol at least once a week
- 1.2.a.10 Suicide mortality rate (SDG 3.4.2)
Population Dynamics

"Forefront of global demographic transition from population growth to ageing"

- Low fertility rates (region: 1.8)
- Shrinking populations (east)
- Increasing life expectancy
- Ageing: 24% to be 65+ by 2050
- Complex migration movements
- High youth unemployment (south)
The way forward

"Investing in human capital development across the life course"

- Enhance capabilities of young people
- Enable work / family balance for working-age population
- Realize the potential of longevity
Inequalities, Social Inclusion & Rights

"Progress is far too slow and much remains to be done"

- Minorities, people with disabilities, migrants face stigma & exclusion
- Persistent gender inequalities: in work force, pay, leadership, politics
- Pervasive gender-based violence
- Work/family reconciliation difficult
- Lifetime inequalities compound in old age
The way forward

"Eradicate all forms of discrimination"

- Realise gender equality in economic, social & political spheres
- Remove barriers for men to participate in childcare, household
- Enable work/family reconciliation
- End GBV & harmful practices
- Combat stigma, discrimination, violence against vulnerable groups
• Participation

275 participants:

40 member State delegations
47 Civil Society Organizations
13 regional and international organizations
24 invited experts
• Conference structure:

• ICPD 25 Years Later: Recommitting to the vision of Cairo
• Population Dynamics and Sustainable Development
• Families, sexual and reproductive health over the life course
• Inequalities, social inclusion and rights
Discussion highlights:

- Aggregate gains in the region in areas of enhancing capabilities and realizing the potential of longevity mask significant inequalities, with many being left out and patterns of exclusion varying across and within countries.

- The need to combat age-based stereotypes and discrimination, recognize and support the productivity of older generations and promote healthy, active and independent living in old age.

- The need for changing gender norms and stereotypes and more equal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work between men and women.

- The need to address persistent gender pay gap and increasing women’s risk of old-age poverty.

- Governmental support for families is not always addressed at men and women equally and often lags the changing family formation patterns.
Challenges:

• Insufficient financial and human resources.
• Inadequate multi-sectoral collaboration to address priorities in holistic way.
• Poor availability and use of data for policy making (lacking disaggregation by age, gender, vulnerability status and geography).
• Loss of human capital and its impacts on national development.
• Public acceptance towards minority groups (persons with disabilities) remains low.
Thank you!

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