ICPD Beyond 2014

Global Survey First Findings

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Outline

- **Background**

- **Tools and Process**

- **First Findings**

ICPD Global Survey

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Background

General Assembly Resolution 65/234 on the follow-up to the 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".

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Background Cont'd

Based on the results of the review, two reports will be prepared:

1- A long global report capturing data from national, regional and other sources for the 47th session of the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) in 2014;

2- A shorter report by the Secretary-General, derived from the global report, for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) of the same year.
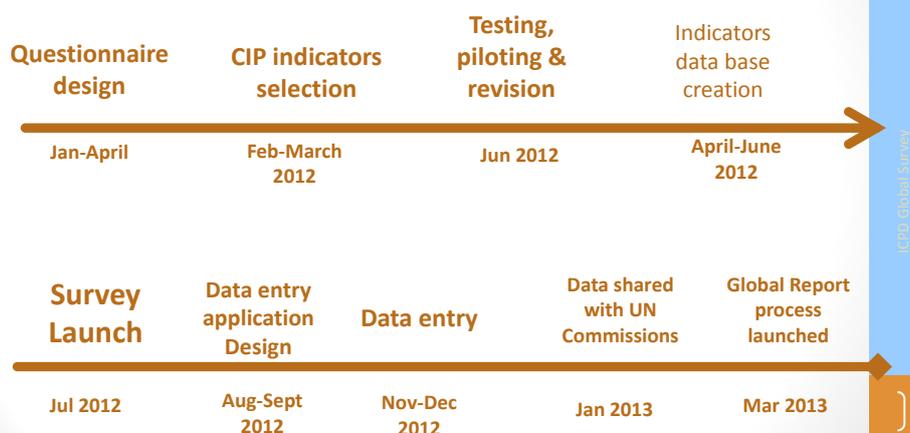
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Global Survey

Objectives

- Assess the implementation status of the commitments made in Cairo in 1994.

- Identify barriers and success factors in implementation, priorities and new issues.

- Stimulate multi-stakeholders/sectoral dialogue at country level in an effort to:
  - Foster a shared understanding of achievements, successes and challenges.
  - Identify opportunities to fast track what is lagging behind.
  - Strengthen and broaden partnerships around ICPD issues.

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Survey process

Questionnaire design	CIP indicators selection	Testing, piloting & revision	Indicators data base creation
Jan-April	Feb-March 2012	Jun 2012	April-June 2012

Survey Launch	Data entry application Design	Data entry	Data shared with UN Commissions	Global Report process launched
Jul 2012	Aug-Sept 2012	Nov-Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Mar 2013

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Survey tools:

- *11 sections for 11 themes*
- *11 model questions across sections*
- *Selected Theme specific questions in each section*

Survey Tools: Questionnaire Outline

- **SECTION 1: POPULATION, SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CHAPTER III)**

- **SECTION 2: POPULATION GROWTH AND STRUCTURE (CHAPTER VI)**
  - Addressing the needs of adolescents and youth
  - Addressing ageing and the needs of older persons
  - Addressing the needs of persons with disabilities
  - Addressing the needs of indigenous people

- **SECTION 3: URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION (CHAPTER IX)**

- **SECTION 4: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CHAPTER X)**

- **SECTION 5: FAMILY, WELLBEING OF INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETIES (CHAPTER V)**

- **SECTION 6 : REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH (CHAPTERVII) AND HEALTH, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY (CHAPTER VIII)**

- **SECTION 7: GENDER EQUALITY, EQUITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (CHAPTER IV)**

- **SECTION 8: POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION (CHAPTER XI)**

Survey Tools: Questionnaire

- **The primary broad areas of the ICPD@B2014 investigation have been defined in the Survey Questionnaire as follows :**

- **Structure**
  - Existence of policy/strategy/ programme addressing the ICPD theme as per PoA
  - Governance / institutional mechanisms
  - Budget / resources
  -
- **Process / Implementation**
  - Focus on specific ICPD PoA actions in implementation of policies
  - Inclusion of target population in policies
  - Reported progress / challenges/ enablers in implementation

  - Research
  - Partnership (CSO, Private sector)
  - International cooperation

- **Outcome**
- Country implementation profile and ICPD data base (120 indicators)

Survey Tools

Country Implementation Profile

Survey Tools

CIP indicator database

	Theme	# of indicators in CIP	# of indicators that are also in MDG
III.	Interrelationship between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development	8	6
IV.	Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women	6	3
V.	The family, its roles, rights, composition and structure	4	0
VI.	Population growth and structure	10	0
VII.	Reproductive rights and reproductive health	7	6
VIII.	Health, morbidity and mortality	13	6
IX.	Population distribution, urbanization and internal migration	6	3
X.	International migration	3	0

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First findings

Response rate: by UN Regional Commission offices

Response rate by member state governments

	Response rate	Per cent	Population weighted per cent
Africa	52 / 54	96.3	98.9
Americas	32 / 35	91.4	95.7
Asia	44 / 48*	91.7	98.5
Europe	34 / 43	79.1	88.4
Oceania	14 / 14	100.0	100.0
World	176 / 194*	90.7	97.1

* Includes the Occupied Palestinian Territory

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Global survey

First findings

Eradicating Poverty

- *An overwhelming majority of countries (93.1%) remain committed to "the eradication of poverty, with special attention to income generation and employment opportunities".*

- *Despite such commitments, the progress in ICPD-related goals that is outlined in the first findings illustrates persistent inequalities by wealth.*

Gender Equality

- *Nearly all countries recognize the importance of women's full participation in the formal and informal economy.*

- *Less than two-thirds of countries have committed "to engaging men and boys to promote male participation, equal sharing of responsibilities such as care work" (63.2%).*

- *The majority of countries recognize the importance of addressing the needs of rural women and improving the welfare of the girl child in regards to health, nutrition, and education.*

- *Of all the ICPD-related issues listed in the Global Survey 'ending gender-based violence' was among the issues to which the highest proportion of governments (88%) were committed.*

% of Governments Addressing Equality in Work & Family Life ?

85% — *Commitments or laws against workplace discrimination of women*

64% — *Policy commitments to work/family balance*

90% — *Maternity leave*

54% — *Paternity leave*

41% — *Breastfeeding in the public workplace*

~ **All 5 policies & provisions? 18.7%** (26/113)

Young people

- *Countries that will enjoy a significant youth bulge over the next two decades are very concerned with addressing the needs of their adolescent and youth populations, in particular with regards to job creation and access to sexual and reproductive health services 94%;*

- *81% commit to "addressing the violence, exploitation and abuse"*
- *81% to instituting concrete procedures and mechanisms for participation"*

- *"Addressing the adverse effects of poverty on adolescents and youth" is the issue to which the smallest proportion of countries have committed to implementing (75%)*

Reaching out-of-school youth

The global survey found that three quarters of countries were committed to age appropriate sexuality education within schools

However, less than half the countries committed to reaching out of school youth with sexual and reproductive health information.

Commitments to out-of-school SRH education were higher in poorer countries than in wealthier countries.

Child Marriage

- *Since ICPD, an impressive 158 countries have implemented laws to increase the legal age of marriage to 18 years. Nevertheless, between 2000 and 2010, an estimated 67 million girls were married before their 18th birthday.*

- *Among the 41 'priority countries' in which marriage before age 18 affects more than 30% of girls, 90% of reporting countries are fully committed to addressing this issue. Yet three of the poorest countries with high rates of child marriage (affecting between 39-75% of girls) do not show government commitment toward this issue, and 11 of the 41 priority countries did not respond.*
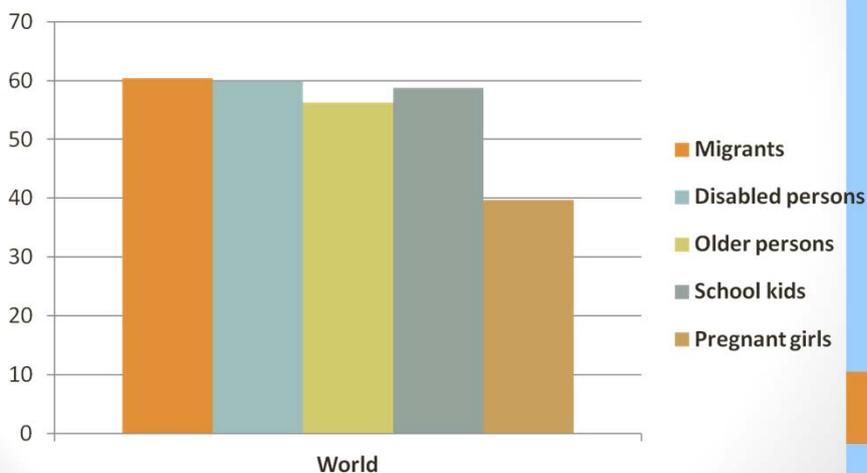
Older Persons

- *The ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey shows that commitment to addressing the needs of older persons is high among countries with old-age structures*

- *Commitments are strong in the areas of social protection, health care and data collection*

- *The above is not matched by commitments in non-discrimination or participation in society*

Discrimination

Government commitments to explicitly addressing various forms of discrimination are not encouraging,

- *56.3% of countries commit to "preventing discrimination against older persons, especially widows"*
- *59.8% commit to "guaranteeing to persons with disabilities equal and effective legal protection against discrimination on all grounds."*
- *60.4% commit to "protecting migrants against human rights abuses, racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia".*
- *58.7% of countries committed to "improving the safety of pupils, especially girls, in and on their way to school",*

% Governments committed to fighting discrimination against…

Legend:
- Migrants
- Disabled persons
- Older persons
- School kids
- Pregnant girls

World

% of Governments committed to participation of key population groups in decision-making

76%   *Adolescents and youth*

73%   *Women*

61%   *Persons with disabilities*

47%   *Older persons*

~ All 4 key population groups? 21.7% (30/138)

Sexual & Reproductive Health

*88.4% of countries have committed to "increasing access to **antenatal care"** in the past 5 years.*

*With regards to **emergency obstetric care** (EmOC) facilities range from 40.4% in Africa to 96.7% in Europe.*

Hence, commitments fall short where health systems are most fragile and are reflected in maternal mortality ratios where

> *96% of countries with the lowest maternal mortality ratios report having an adequate geographic distribution of EmOC facilities*
> *And 29% in the case of countries with the highest maternal mortality ratios.*

*8 out of every 10 countries are committed to **"increasing access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services** for "women" and "adolescents"*

But only 5 in 10 countries have this commitment for "persons with disabilities" and for "indigenous people and cultural minorities" (61.5%).

Abortion

- *The Global Survey found that only 50.4% of countries are committed to 'providing access to safe abortion services to the extent of the law'.*

- *A larger proportion of countries (64.9%) report commitments to address the issue of 'prevention and management of the consequences of unsafe abortion'.*

  - *68.8 % of the lowest income countries*
  - *28.6% of the wealthiest do the same.*
    Reflecting the higher prevalence of unsafe abortions in low income countries.

HIV and Cancer Screening

- *The Global survey indicates that around three quarters of countries have committed to providing breast cancer screening and treatment.*

- *97% of the countries identified as suffering from "high impact" of HIV (38 countries), 97% were committed to addressing this issue. Although goals are not yet met, the data indicate a greater concentration of efforts in the countries of greatest need.*

- *91.9% of countries committed to "increasing access to STI/HIV prevention, treatment and care services for vulnerable population groups and populations at risk", and this proportion is higher among lower and middle income countries.*

Urbanization and Internal Migration

- *Among the eight listed issues under the urbanization and internal migration theme, the one receiving commitment from the highest proportion of countries is "promoting decentralization" (73.9%) being most relevant to African countries 85.1% and least relevant in Europe (43.8%).*

- *Similarly, "ensuring land, housing, services and the livelihoods for the urban poor" (70.6%) and "promoting environmental management of urban agglomerations" (67.2%) are commitments by over two-thirds of countries worldwide.*

International Migration

- *Over 69% of countries have created institutions and programmes, policies and/or strategies addressing the theme of international migration and development.*

- *The main issue of concern being addressed in international migration relates to combat the trafficking and/or smuggling of migrants.*

- *Only 54.2%to "strengthening dialogue and cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination".*

- *Less than half of the responding countries have committed to "addressing the root causes of migration so migration is by choice" (35.4%), or to "facilitate the flow and use of remittances to support development" (42%). Income and population growth analysis show that this issue receives higher commitment among poorer and fast-growing countries.*

Consumption Patterns

The primary issue of sustainability to which governments are committed, in both developing and developed countries, relates to "promoting environmental resource management" (93.4%)

A related priority, "fostering sustainable resource use and preventing environmental degradation" is a policy focus for 92% of countries

Other sustainability concerns to which many countries were committed include "strengthening food security" (91.2%) and "improving solid waste management" (88.9%).
*   In the former case, the level of concern is inversely proportional to the countries' income level, while in the latter case it is directly proportional.*

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Thank you!

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International Conference on
Population and Development
Beyond 2014