



# Review of Progress on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action @ 30 years.

Expert Group Meeting on the special theme of the 56th  
session of the Commission on Population and Development

19 July 2023

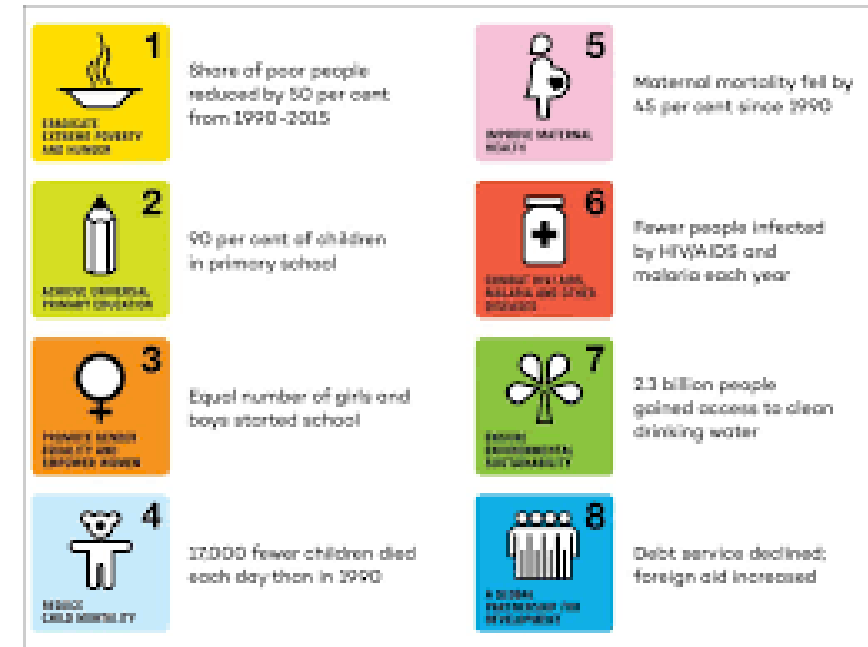
# Outline

1. Background on global population and development since ICPD
2. Programming for shifting population dynamics
3. Programming for population ageing
4. International migration programming
5. Programming for urbanization

# **Background – population & development since ICPD**

# Global development agendas

**1. MDGs** - set time bound targets (2000 - 2015) for reduction of income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion – while promoting gender equality, health, education and environmental sustainability



**2. World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)** - Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (reaffirmed the global commitment to poverty eradication, environmental protection while putting **emphasis on multilateral partnerships**).

**3. SDGs** - a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.

- 17 SDGs recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.
- **A rights-based framework** to addressing economic and social issues



# Key population & development trends

- Mega trends including climate change, urbanization, technological innovation, inequalities and demographic change (ageing, international migration, urbanization) influence development
- Wealth Inequalities continue to worsen
- Regions of the world will experience different growth rates of their populations. Consequently, the regional distribution of the population in 2050 will significantly differ from that of today
- *Due to population growth*
  - **More women will need FP services at ICPD+30** *despite a decline in percent of women with unmet need for FP (e.g % dropped from 13.8% in 1994 to 11.5% in 2019 but numbers increased from 132 to 143 billion)*
  - **More Girls at Risk of Child Marriage** *despite the decline in percentage (e.g. % dropped from 33.7% in 1994 to 35.3% in 2019, but numbers increased from 10 to 10.3 million).*
  - **More girls will undergo FGM** *despite a decline in percentage ( e.g % dropped from 49.4% in 1994 to 39.3% in 2019 but numbers increased from 3.6 to 3.8 million)*

# Key population & development trends

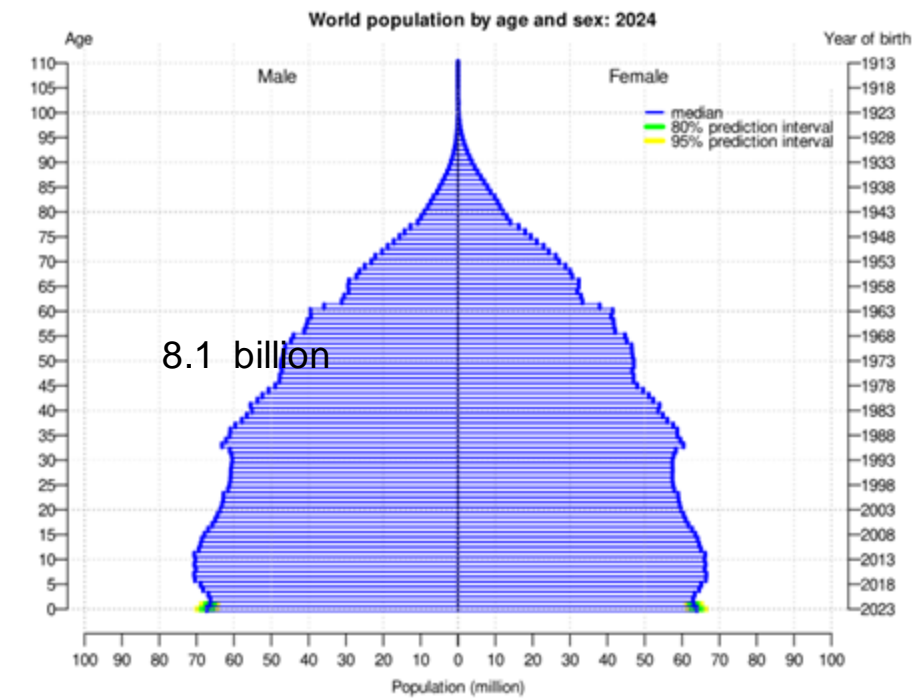
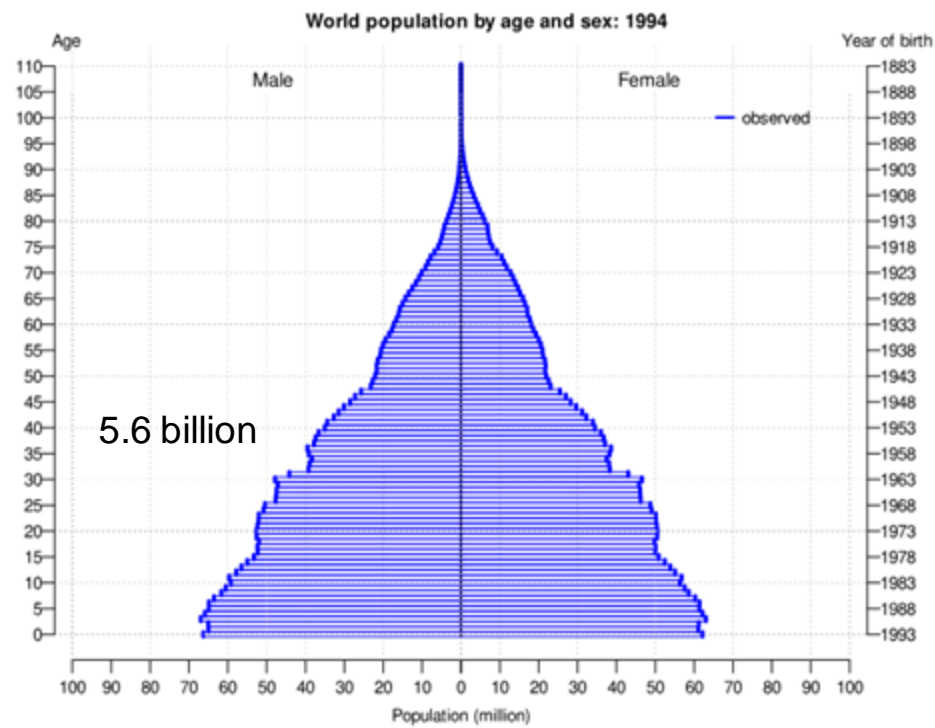
- The population of older persons is increasing both in numbers and percentages
- International migration is having important impacts on population trends for some countries
- COVID-19 pandemic has affected development outcomes and all components of population change, including fertility, mortality and migration
- **30 years later, at 8 billion people – How many people are still waiting for the promise of ICPD?**

# Programmes



# Programming for shifting population dynamics

## World population growth since ICPD



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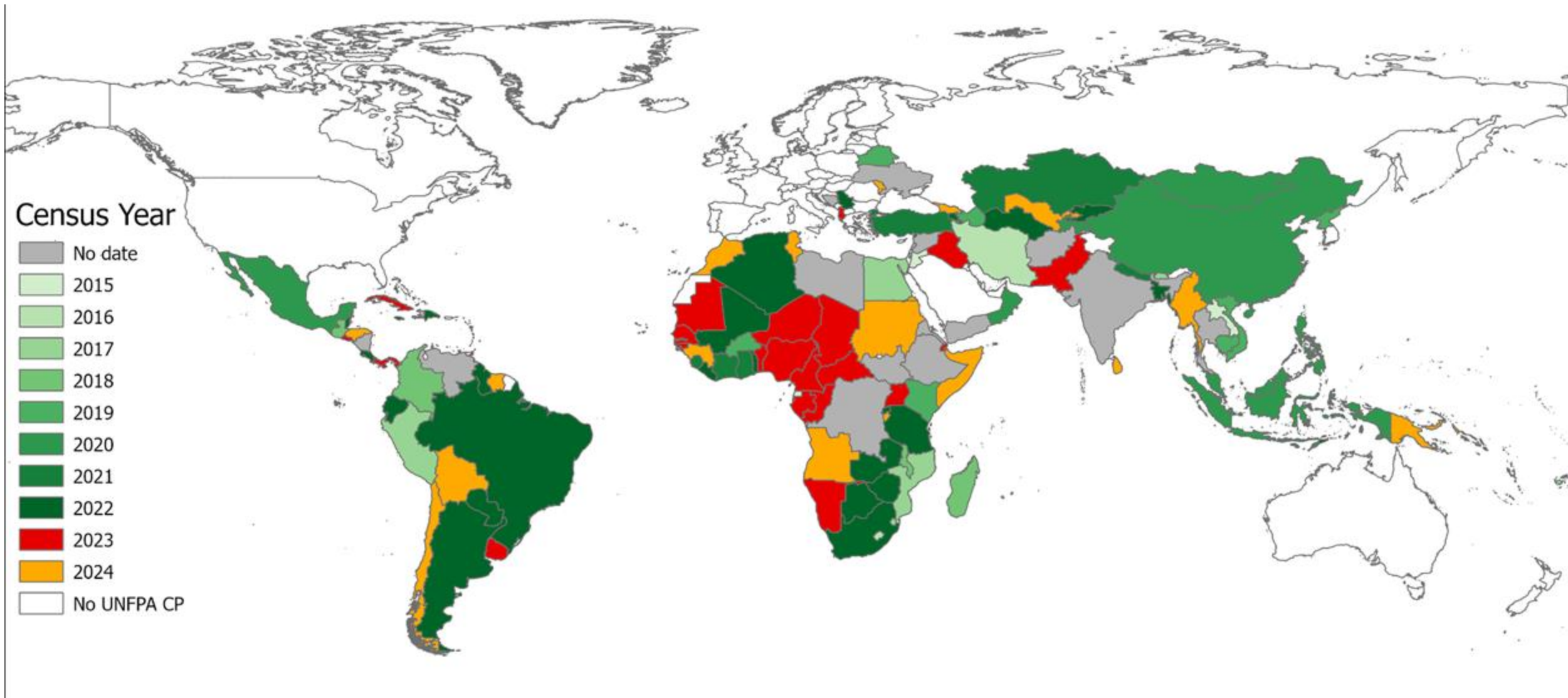
- World population grew by 2.5 billion and experienced a shift in age structure
- Huge variation across regions and across countries within regions

# Leaving no one behind in pop & devt data - Programmes for measuring population numbers and tracking growth over time

## 1. World population and housing census programme (4 rounds conducted since 1994)

- 2000 round 1995-2004
- 2010 round 2005-2014
- 2020 round 2015 – 2024

# Implementation timeline of the 2020 census round in UNFPA Programme Countries



# Key challenges of censuses under Covid-19

- Postponed censuses suffering from **budget cuts** / drop in ODA for statistics, including donor fatigue and diversion of funding to competing priorities
- Increasing census costs due to population growth (Africa)
- Disruption in global supply chains affecting census procurements
- Recruitment/retention of technical staff and enumerators
- Conflict and political instability (e.g. Haiti, DR Congo & Horn of Africa)
- **Shifts in census methodologies** (e.g. online self enumeration)

# Leaving no one behind in pop and devt data - Programmes for measuring population numbers and tracking growth over time

## 2. International Programme for Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems, adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 1991

- o aims to increase the knowledge of government statisticians, civil registration officials and other stakeholders about the international principles and recommendations for compiling, processing and disseminating vital statistics; and improve their capability in identifying gaps and challenges in applying international standards to improve their vital statistics system.

### Deficiencies in the programme

- o **73%** of the countries, territories and areas register at least 90% of births.
- o **68%** of the countries, territories and areas have at least 90% of deaths.
- o Marriage registration data lacking in many countries

COE-CRVS addressing the challenges

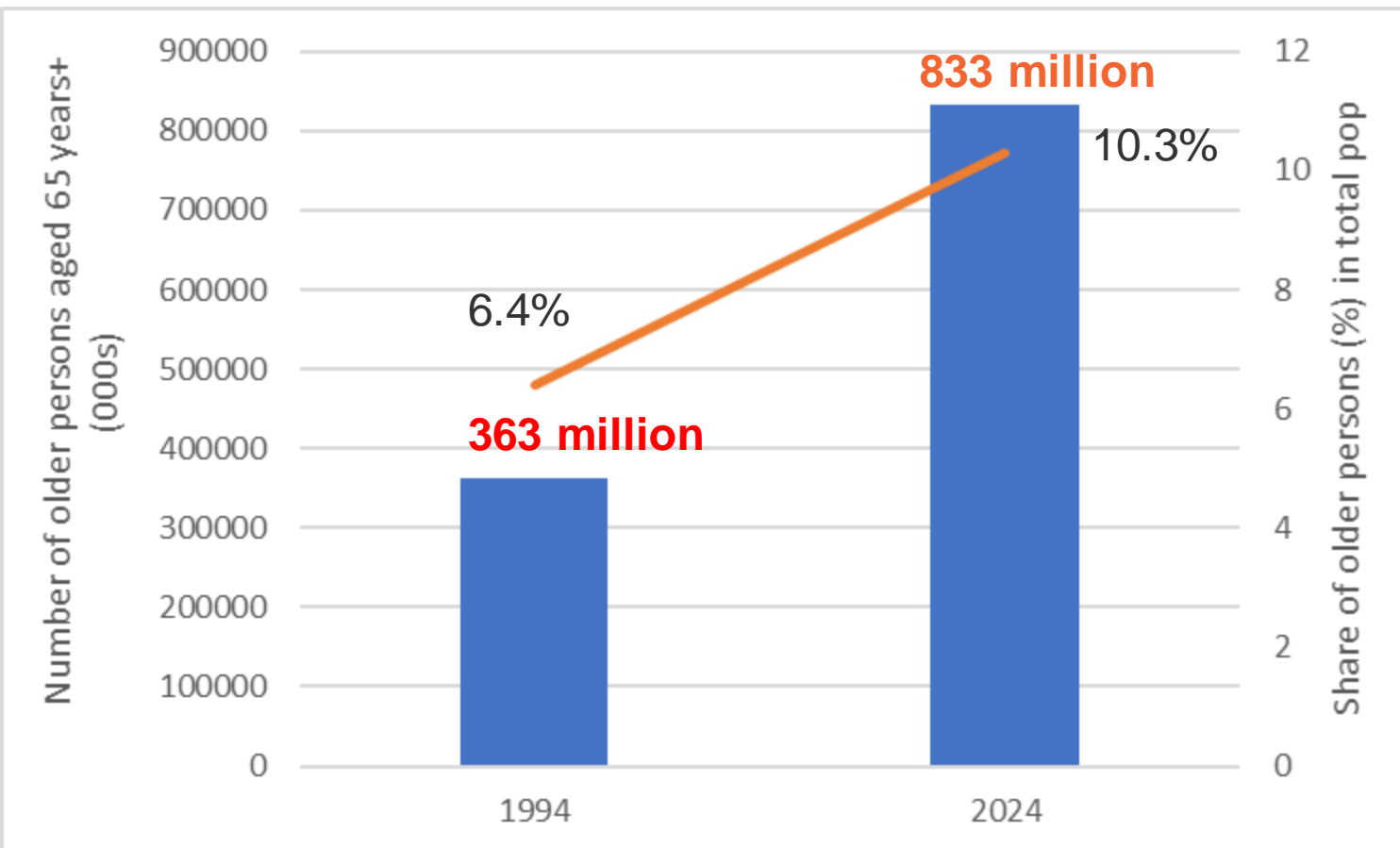
# Leaving no one behind in pop & devt data - Programmes for measuring population numbers and tracking growth over time

## 3. Major International Survey Programmes

- **DHS** – collects representative data on population, health, HIV, and nutrition
  - more than 400 surveys conducted in over 90 countries.
- **MICS** – generate data on key indicators on the well-being of children and women and help shape policies for the improvement of their lives.
  - 355 surveys in 119 countries since 1995
- **WVS** – international research program devoted to the scientific and academic study of social, political, economic, religious and cultural values of people in the world.
  - 7 waves of nationally representative surveys, conducted in 120 countries (95% of global population)

# Programming for population ageing

## Trend in population ageing, 1994-2024



The number and proportion of older persons increased between 1994 & 2024

# Programming for population ageing

- **Madrid International Plan of Action (MIPAA 2002)** - first global agreement to recognise older people as contributors to the development of their societies, and which commits governments to including ageing in all social and economic development policies, including poverty reduction programmes.
  - ESCAP review of implementation shows countries have made progress in addressing the challenges and opportunities of population ageing in Asia and the Pacific. However, much remains to be done.
- **The World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (WEAAD)** - observed on 15 June per UN General Assembly resolution 66/127 in 2011
  - Theme for 2022 - Tackling abuse of older people: five priorities for the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing 2021–2030.
  - Theme for 2023 - Closing the Circle: Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Older Age - Policy, Law and Evidence-based Responses.



# Programming for population ageing

- **Decade of healthy ageing (2021-2030)**- a global collaboration, aligned with the last ten years of the Sustainable Development Goals, to improve the lives of older people, their families, and the communities in which they live.
  - [Progress report due in 2023](#)
- **United Nations Principles for Older Persons (GA res 46/91) + UDHR**

# Key international migration statistics

	2000	2022
Number of international migrants	<b>173 million</b>	<b>281 million</b>
Share of int. migrants in world pop	<b>2.80%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
Proportion of int. migrants who are female	49.4%	48.0%
Proportion of int. migrants who are children	16.0%	14.60%
Region with the highest proportion of int. migrants	Oceania	Oceania
Global international remittances (USD)	<b>128 billion</b>	<b>721 billion</b>
Number of refugees	14 million	26.4 million
Number of internally displaced persons	<b>21 million</b>	<b>55 million</b>

# Programming for international migration

- **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).**
  - implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM coordinated by **UN Network on Migration**

**Among other things, IMRF (2022) showed that progress is being made in:**

- **Mainstreaming international migration into development plans** and sectoral policies at the local, national, regional and global levels, as well as in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and policies.
- Formulation of bilateral and regional labour migration agreements
- promoting fair and ethical recruitment and decent work for migrant workers, international labour standards, ensuring respect for and protection and fulfilment of human rights, and reducing or banning recruitment fees and strengthening labour inspection capacities.
- **Issuing migrants, including unaccompanied and separated children, with adequate documentation and civil registry documents.**

## **However**

- Migrants continue to struggle to access and receive humanitarian assistance, including search and rescue efforts and medical care
- COVID-19 related travel restrictions created and exacerbated situations of vulnerability faced by migrants

# Programming for international migration

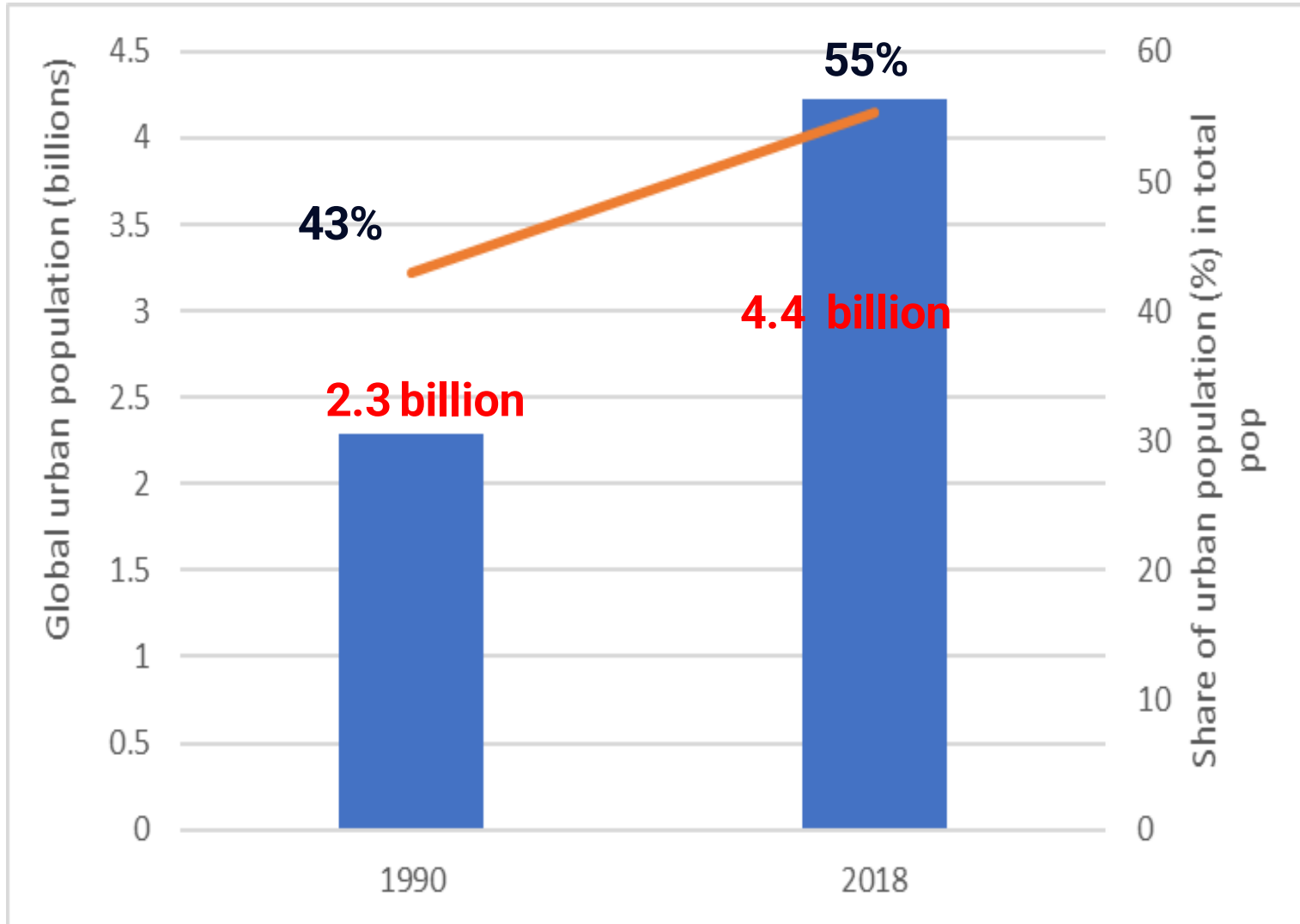
- **IFRC Global Route-Based Migration Programme** aims to save lives and improve the safety and dignity of migrants, refugees, and other displaced people along dangerous and deadly migratory routes.
  - **2715 people rescued** in Mediterranean sea in 2021-22, including unaccompanied children, pregnant women, and others in conditions of vulnerability

A key lesson from 2018 SG's report on Programming is that interventions for migrants and refugee populations have greater success if they enhance the well-being of **both mobile and local populations**:

- Development for all
- Protecting all persons – enhance urban safety
- Providing recourse and counsel to reduce GBV
- Striving for universal access to services

# Programming for urbanization

## Trend in global urbanization levels, 1990-2018



# Programming for urbanization

- **World Urban campaign:** A global partnership and advocacy platform to raise awareness about positive urban change.
  - aims at Improving 1000 Cities, 1 Billion Lives by 2030
  - Urban SDG (11) is adopted on sustainable cities and communities to address urban issues in the Development Agenda 2030
- **The New Urban Agenda** (2016) - represents a shared vision for a better and more sustainable future. If well-planned and well-managed, urbanization can be a powerful tool for sustainable development for both developing and developed countries.

# Conclusion

- Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the ICPD PoA should answer the question “how many people are still waiting for the promise of ICPD”?
- Disaggregated data is foundational to evidence-based programming for the ICPD-PoA and agenda 2030, development partners should support countries in strengthening and modernizing their national statistics systems to respond to the data demands.
- Population dynamics and projections should be incorporated in development planning
- Policy makers and planners should adopt a life cycle approach to development planning to assure intergenerational harmony and solidarity in an ageing world.