

International Conference on Population and Development

ICPD at Ten

The World Reaffirms Cairo

Official Outcomes of the
ICPD at Ten Review



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NOTES:

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Foreword

UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is pleased to issue this compilation of the official outcomes of the ten-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which was held in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994. This collection of declarations, resolutions and agreements, adopted by regional and global inter-governmental bodies during 2002-2004, serves as a mid-point appraisal and a record of progress toward achieving the goals of the twenty-year ICPD Programme of Action and the ICPD+ 5 *Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development*.

At the global level, the 37th Session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development, held in 2004, undertook a comprehensive review of progress in the last ten years on all aspects of the ICPD Programme of Action. This meeting built on the previous annual sessions of the Commission, held since 1994, which reviewed the implementation of specific chapters of the ICPD Programme of Action. The Commission's 2004 review culminated with the formal reaffirmation of the ICPD Programme of Action and *Key Actions*, and a reiteration that Governments in every region should continue to commit themselves, at the highest political level, to achieving the ICPD goals and objectives.

At the regional level, the reviews conducted by the United Nations Regional Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Asia emphasized full ownership of the ICPD Programme of Action by constituent countries. From Bangkok to Beirut, from Dakar to Geneva, and from Port of Spain to Santiago, Governments around the world re-affirmed their strong commitment to full implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the ICPD+5 *Key Actions*. These reviews underscored that the ICPD goals remain relevant, and that while much progress has been made in advancing them, this progress was not uniform across regions or across all substantive areas.

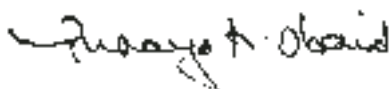
Overall, the outcomes of the ICPD at Ten global and regional reviews demonstrated that countries have made significant progress in adopting and implementing a reproductive health approach; in strengthening efforts to improve gender equality, equity and the empowerment of women; in

addressing adolescent reproductive health; in forging new partnerships with civil society and the private sector; and in promoting the integration of population dynamics and trends into development planning and policy-making. However, the outcomes also show that major challenges to the full implementation of the Cairo agenda remain, including addressing HIV/AIDS more effectively, incorporating culturally sensitive approaches into programming and strengthening data collection and analysis systems.

Among the main policy findings and conclusions that emerged from the ICPD at Ten review, three deserve to be highlighted. First is the firm reaffirmation across the globe of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Key Actions. Second is the universal recognition that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action requires a commitment of increased financial resources. And third is the acknowledgement that full implementation of the Cairo agenda is essential to the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and that this link must be stressed at the five-year review of the Millennium Declaration.

A highlight of the ICPD at Ten review process was the United Nations General Assembly Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the ICPD, which took place on 14 October 2004. At this special session, Member States were able to make statements marking the anniversary. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who participated in this event, and in the ICPD at Ten review as a whole. I would like to acknowledge in particular the Governments of Australia, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for their financial support of the ICPD at Ten review process. We are also grateful to the many Member States, the United Nations Regional Commissions and Commission on Population and Development, Parliamentarian and civil society groups, other partners, and UNFPA staff, for their contributions to the ICPD at Ten review.

As we look back over the past decade and look forward to the next ten years, the message of Cairo—putting people first and investing in people—remains a guide as we strive to reduce poverty and improve human well-being.



Thoraya Ahmed Obaid
Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund

Preface

The 1994 Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD PoA) recommended a regular review of its implementation.

This publication presents the official outcomes of the ICPD at Ten review. The declarations, resolutions, statements and action plans included here are taken from the official meeting reports of the United Nations Regional Commissions and the Commission on Population and Development, held between 2002-2004. Each region undertook a review process most relevant to its situation, so the review outcomes may vary across regions.

The Introduction to this volume is comprised of the Opening Statement by Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations at the General Assembly Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the ICPD, held on 14 October 2004.

The Annex outlines the linkages between the full implementation of the Cairo goals, particularly on population, reproductive health, and family planning, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

All documents are reprinted with the permission of the relevant agencies and presented in multiple languages, when possible.

Information on other outcomes of the ICPD at Ten review, including those by partner organizations, Parliamentarians and civil society groups, as well as information on further ICPD follow-up, can be accessed at www.unfpa.org/icpd.

Introduction

Statement by Louise Fréchette
Deputy Secretary-General, United Nations
at the General Assembly Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of ICPD*
14 October 2004, New York

“Three decades ago in Bucharest, the World Population Conference overcame political differences to adopt a ground-breaking, comprehensive plan of action. That plan gave the world its first template for integrating population concerns into economic and social development, and established the basic principles guiding population programmes today.

Ten years later in Mexico City, despite serious disagreements on some questions, the International Conference on Population adopted additional recommendations that recognized the need for wider access to family planning, and underscored the importance of issues such as the needs of adolescents and the role of men.

And then, of course, ten years ago in Cairo, the world’s efforts to address the intertwined challenges of population and development took another major step forward. The Programme of Action adopted there situated population issues more firmly into the broader quest for development and poverty reduction. It linked them more prominently with sustainable development, reflecting the results of the Earth Summit two years earlier. It gave renewed prominence to education, particularly of girls, as an agent of change. It stressed the importance of reproductive health, gender equality and women’s empowerment. And it gave wide and systematic recognition to the role of non-governmental organizations.

Today, countries throughout the world continue to use the ICPD Programme in forging the strategies and policies with which they hope to address population issues and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. And they are making substantial progress, building on the achievements of earlier decades.

The world is beginning to see the end of rapid population growth, which should help in the struggle against poverty and pollution. Life expectancy

* A/59/PV.30

continues to rise in all regions of the world except eastern and southern Africa and eastern Europe. Fertility continues to decline in virtually every region of the world. Couples have increasing access to the reproductive health programmes, contraceptives, and information they need to choose the number and spacing of their children.

These and other gains are profound and far-reaching, as they involve some of the most basic and intimate human experiences: birth, death, and marriage; the joy of seeing grandparents survive or children spared needless suffering and death from a preventable disease.

Yet any satisfaction we may feel at the expansion of rights and freedoms involving population issues must be tempered by an acute awareness of the unfinished agenda, the fact that parts of the world are not sharing in this progress, and the daunting challenges that have emerged in the meantime.

High population growth remains a concern for much of the developing world, while some developed countries have expressed concern that their population is growing too slowly — or in some cases, even declining.

AIDS is taking a devastating toll — particularly in Africa, where it is reversing the rise of life expectancy in some countries and erasing decades of economic and social progress.

Declines in fertility and increased longevity mean that societies, developed and developing alike, are now wrestling with the wide-ranging implications of ageing, including the need for health care, pensions and safety nets and to ensure the social integration of older persons.

Rapid urbanization is yet another population challenge. So is international migration. Some 175 million people now reside in a country other than the one where they were born, and people continue to risk their lives in search of opportunities in wealthier countries. The vast majority of migrants are making meaningful contributions. In some cases, however, migration gives rise to economic, political and social tensions.

And we have yet to achieve universal access to vitally needed reproductive health services and family planning, which we must do if we are to achieve

the Millennium Development Goals and advance the status of women. Instead, too many women and girls go without, leading to unplanned or mistimed births that keep families in poverty, threaten maternal and child health, and increase the rate at which girls drop out of school. And the persistence of widespread discrimination and violence against women and girls also helps to perpetuate the vicious circle of poverty and poor health.

It is only a little more than a generation since the international community collectively started addressing population and development issues. While much has been achieved and much has been learned, there have also been shortfalls and gaps. In the coming years and decades we can and must go much further.

The regional review meetings that have taken place during the past two years have shown strong support for the Cairo consensus in all parts of the world. Civil society is also deeply engaged, including through such initiatives as the world leaders' statement that was formally presented to the United Nations yesterday. And our commemoration here today should contribute to preparations for the important events planned for the next year: the ten-year reviews of both the Beijing and Copenhagen conferences and the five-year review of the Millennium Declaration.

So I hope governments are ready to forge closer partnerships and provide the necessary resources, notably to the United Nations agencies that do such important work on the ground, helping people to improve their daily lives. As we commemorate the tenth anniversary of the ICPD, I would like to commend UNFPA, the UN Population Fund, for its tireless and brave efforts in advancing the Cairo agenda. As we look ahead, I urge you to overcome your remaining differences on sensitive issues, reaffirm your full commitment to the ICPD Programme of Action, and intensify our common work towards a world of development and well-being for all."

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Thirty-seventh Session

Review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

22-26 March and 6 May 2004
New York, USA

Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, UNFPA
From her Closing Statement at the 37th Session of the Commission on
Population and Development
6 May 2004, New York:

"All over the world, the Cairo agenda is guiding policy-making and legislation to address population issues and to secure sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender equality. Almost all countries are taking action to protect the rights of girls and women, and to support women's empowerment. Many countries are making efforts to empower women in their reproductive health choices and to encourage the involvement of men. And a majority of countries have taken measures to include reproductive health as part of their basic primary health care, and health sector reform."

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Thirty-Seventh Session

Review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

22-26 March and 6 May 2004

Resolution 2004/2: Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development*

6 May 2004, New York

The Commission on Population and Development,

Bearing in mind that 2004 marks the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, and of the adoption of its Programme of Action,¹

Concerned that, based on current trends, many countries may fall short of achieving the agreed goals and commitments of the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration² and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained therein,

Reiterating the call to implement fully and build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development,³

Recalling General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Bearing in mind the goals and objectives on population and development of the other major United Nations conferences and summits, and their reviews,

* E/CN.9/2004/9

Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to commemorate at its fifty-ninth session the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,⁴

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development: a 10-year review”,⁵

Noting that the current levels of financing, including levels of official development assistance, are still well below those needed to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Stressing the importance of population and reproductive health for development,

Bearing in mind the report of the International Conference on Population and Development and on the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action,⁶ in their entirety,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;⁶
2. *Stresses* that the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions makes an essential contribution to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;²
3. *Recalls* that it has been estimated that, in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the implementation of programmes in the area of reproductive health will cost, in 1993 United States dollars, \$18.5 billion in 2005 and \$21.7 billion in 2015,⁷ and that

it is tentatively estimated that up to two thirds of the costs will continue to be met by the countries themselves and approximately one third from external resources;

4. *Reiterates* that increased political will from all Governments and reaffirmation of the commitment for mobilization of international assistance, as agreed in Cairo, are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action, which will in turn contribute to the advancement of the broad population and development agenda;
5. *Also reiterates* that Governments should continue to commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, inter alia, through the integration of the Programme of Action in programmes and national policies for poverty eradication;
6. *Recognizes* that the effective implementation of the Programme of Action will require an increased commitment of financial resources, both domestically and externally, and in this context calls upon developed countries to complement the national financial efforts of developing countries related to population and development and intensify their efforts to transfer new and additional resources to the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action, in order to ensure that population and development objectives and goals are met;
7. *Urges* donor countries to fulfil their commitments with regard to their official development assistance for population assistance;
8. *Calls upon* both donors and developing countries to make every effort to strengthen their commitment to meet the estimated costs of the Programme of Action;
9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist developing countries in imple-

menting the Programme of Action through technical assistance and capacity-building activities to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action;

10. *Reiterates* that international cooperation in the field of population and development is essential for the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation and for the attainment of its goals by 2015, and calls upon the international community to continue to provide, both bilaterally and multilaterally, support and assistance for population and development activities in the developing countries;
11. *Emphasizes* the importance of building and sustaining partnerships among Governments and relevant civil society stakeholders, in accordance with section V of the key actions, so as to strengthen the capacity of developing countries for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, and invites all Governments and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to continue to support these activities;
12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Population Fund to continue to play a crucial role, within its mandate, in helping recipient countries to achieve the goals and targets contained in the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, recognizing the strong and widespread support for the activities of the Fund.

1 See Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

2 See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

3 See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

4 E/CN.9/2004/3.

5 E/CN.9/2004/4.

6 See General Assembly resolution S-21/2; and *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-21/5/Rev.1)*.

7 See *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 13.15 (a).

COMMISSION DE LA POPULATION ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT

Trente-septième session

Examen et évaluation des progrès accomplis dans la réalisation des buts et objectifs du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement

22-26 mars et 6 mai 2004

Résolution 2004/2: Suivi du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement*

6 mai 2004, New York

La Commission de la population et du développement,

Ayant présent à l'esprit que 2004 marque le dixième anniversaire de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement, tenue au Caire en 1994, et de l'adoption de son Programme d'action¹

Constatant avec inquiétude que, vu les tendances actuelles, de nombreux pays pourraient ne pas être en mesure de réaliser les objectifs et engagements énoncés dans le Programme d'action,

Réaffirmant la Déclaration du Millénaire² et les objectifs de développement convenus à l'échelle internationale, notamment ceux énoncés dans la Déclaration,

Réitérant l'appel qu'elle a lancé en vue de la poursuite de la pleine application des engagements pris et des accords convenus à la Conférence internationale sur le financement du développement³,

Rappelant la résolution 55/270 B de l'Assemblée générale en date du 23 juin 2003,

Ayant présents à l'esprit les buts et les objectifs définis en matière de population et de développement lors des autres grandes conférences et réunions au sommet organisées sous l'égide des Nations Unies, ainsi que l'examen de leur mise en œuvre,

* E/CN.9/2004/9

Saluant la décision prise par l'Assemblée générale de célébrer, à sa cinquante-neuvième session, le dixième anniversaire de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement,

Prenant acte du rapport du Secrétaire général sur l'examen et l'évaluation des progrès accomplis dans la réalisation des buts et objectifs du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement,⁴

Prenant également acte du rapport du Secrétaire général intitulé « Flux de ressources financières devant concourir à l'application du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement : examen décennal⁵ »,

Constatant que les niveaux actuels des ressources financières dégagées, y compris au titre de l'aide publique au développement, demeurent bien en deçà des niveaux nécessaires pour réaliser les objectifs de développement convenus à l'échelle internationale, notamment ceux énoncés dans la Déclaration du Millénaire,

Soulignant l'importance que revêtent la population et la santé procréative pour le développement,

Ayant présents à l'esprit les rapports sur la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement et sur les principales mesures pour la poursuite de l'application du Programme d'action⁶,

1. Réaffirme le Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement¹ et les principales mesures pour la poursuite de son application;
2. Souligne que l'application du Programme d'action et des principales mesures pour la poursuite de son application contribuent au plus haut point à la réalisation des objectifs de développement convenus à l'échelle internationale, y compris ceux énoncés dans la Déclaration du Millénaire²;
3. Rappelle que, selon les estimations, dans les pays en développement et les pays en transition, le coût de l'exécution de programmes dans le domaine de la santé procréative s'élèvera, en dollars des États-Unis de 1993, à

18,5 milliards de dollars en 2005 et à 21,7 milliards de dollars en 2015⁷, et que les pays eux-mêmes continueront à assumer jusqu'à deux tiers de ce coût tandis qu'environ un tiers proviendra de ressources extérieures;

4. *Rappelle* qu'il est urgent d'obtenir une plus grande volonté politique de tous les gouvernements et de réaffirmer l'engagement en vue de la mobilisation de l'assistance internationale, comme convenu au Caire, pour accélérer l'application du Programme d'action qui, à son tour, contribuera à faire progresser la réalisation d'objectifs plus larges en matière de population et de développement;
5. *Rappelle également* que les gouvernements devraient continuer de s'attacher, au niveau politique le plus élevé, à réaliser les objectifs du Programme d'action, notamment en intégrant le Programme d'action dans les programmes et politiques nationales visant à éliminer la pauvreté;
6. *Estime* que l'application effective du Programme d'action exige un engagement financier accru, tant dans les pays qu'à l'extérieur et, dans ce contexte, demande aux pays développés de compléter les ressources financières que les pays en développement affectent aux activités de population et de développement et de redoubler d'efforts pour transférer des ressources nouvelles et additionnelles à ces pays, conformément aux dispositions pertinentes du Programme d'action, afin que les objectifs et les buts fixés en matière de population et de développement puissent être atteints;
7. *Demande instamment* aux pays donateurs d'honorer les engagements qu'ils ont contractés au titre de l'aide publique au développement dans le secteur de la population;
8. *Invite* tant les donateurs que les pays en développement à faire tout ce qui est possible pour se montrer encore plus résolu à financer les coûts estimés du Programme d'action;
9. *Encourage* les gouvernements, les organisations internationales, y compris les organismes des Nations Unies, les institutions financières internationales et les autres parties prenantes concernées à aider les pays en développement à mettre en œuvre le Programme d'action par

le biais de l'assistance technique et d'activités de renforcement des capacités afin d'accélérer la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action;

10. *Rappelle* que la coopération internationale en matière de population et de développement est d'une importance cruciale pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action et des principales mesures pour la poursuite de son application et pour la réalisation des objectifs qui doivent être atteints en 2015, et appelle la communauté internationale à continuer de fournir, tant au niveau bilatéral qu'au niveau multilatéral, un appui et une assistance en faveur des activités de population et de développement dans les pays en développement;
11. *Souligne* qu'il importe de maintenir et de renforcer les partenariats entre les parties prenantes de la société civile concernées, conformément à la section V des principales mesures, afin de renforcer la capacité des pays en développement à appliquer avec succès le Programme d'action et les principales mesures pour la poursuite de son application, et invite tous les gouvernements et les organismes compétents des Nations Unies, ainsi que les organisations du secteur privé et les organisations non gouvernementales à continuer d'apporter leur appui à ces activités;
12. *Invite* le Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population à continuer de jouer un rôle vital, conformément à son mandat, en aidant les pays bénéficiaires à réaliser les buts et objectifs énoncés dans le Programme d'action, les principales mesures pour la poursuite de son application et la Déclaration du Millénaire, compte tenu de l'appui large et résolu dont bénéficient les activités du Fonds.

1 Voir Rapport de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement, Le Caire, 5-13 septembre 1994 (publication des Nations Unies, numéro de vente : F.95.XIII.18).

2 Voir la résolution 55/2 de l'Assemblée générale.

3 Voir *Rapport de la Conférence internationale sur le financement du développement, Monterrey (Mexique), 18-22 mars 2002* (publication des Nations Unies, numéro de vente : F.02.II.A.7), chap. I, résolution 1, annexe.

4 E/CN.9/2004/3.

5 E/CN.9/2004/4.

6 Résolution S-21/2; et *Documents officiels de la vingt et unième session de l'Assemblée générale, Supplément n° 3 (A/S-21/5/Rev.1)*

7 Voir *Rapport de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement, Le Caire, 5-13 septembre 1994* [publication des Nations Unies, numéro de vente : F.95.XIII.18), chap. I, résolution 1, annexe, par. 13.15a)].

COMISIÓN DE POBLACIÓN Y DESARROLLO

37º período de sesiones

Examen y evaluación de los progresos realizados en la consecución de los fines y objetivos del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo

22 a 26 de marzo y 6 de mayo de 2004

Resolución 2004/2: Seguimiento del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo*

6 de mayo 2004, New York

La Comisión de Población y Desarrollo,

Teniendo presente que en 2004 se conmemora el décimo aniversario de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, celebrada en El Cairo en 1994, y de la aprobación de su Programa de Acción¹,

Preocupada por el hecho de que, de mantenerse las tendencias actuales, muchos países tal vez no logren cumplir los objetivos y compromisos convenidos en el Programa de Acción,

Reafirmando la Declaración del Milenio² y los objetivos de desarrollo internacionalmente convenidos, incluidos los que figuran en aquella,

Reiterando el llamamiento para que se apliquen plenamente y se desarrollen más a fondo los compromisos asumidos y los acuerdos concertados en la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Financiación para el Desarrollo³,

Recordando la resolución 57/270 B de la Asamblea General, de 23 de junio de 2003,

Teniendo en cuenta las metas y los objetivos en materia de población y desarrollo de las demás grandes conferencias y cumbres y sus exámenes,

* E/CN.9/2004/9

Acogiendo con beneplácito la decisión de la Asamblea General de conmemorar en su quincuagésimo noveno período de sesiones el décimo aniversario de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo,

Tomando nota del informe del Secretario General sobre el examen y la evaluación de los progresos realizados en la consecución de los fines y objetivos del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo⁴,

Tomando nota también del informe del Secretario General titulado “Examen de la corriente de recursos financieros destinados a contribuir a la ejecución del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo a los 10 años de su aprobación”⁵,

Observando que los niveles actuales de financiación, incluidos los niveles de asistencia oficial para el desarrollo, están aún muy por debajo de los necesarios para alcanzar los objetivos de desarrollo internacionalmente convenidos, incluidos los que figuran en la Declaración del Milenio,

Destacando la importancia de la población y la salud reproductiva para el desarrollo,

Teniendo en cuenta el informe de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo y sobre las medidas fundamentales para seguir ejecutando el Programa de Acción⁶ en su integridad,

1. *Reafirma* el Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo¹ y las medidas fundamentales para seguir ejecutándolo⁶;
2. *Destaca* que la ejecución del Programa de Acción y las medidas fundamentales es una contribución esencial al logro de los objetivos de desarrollo internacionalmente convenidos, incluidos los contenidos en la Declaración del Milenio²;
3. *Recuerda* que se ha estimado que en los países en desarrollo y con economías en transición, la ejecución de programas en la esfera de la salud reproductiva costarán, en dólares de los Estados Unidos de 1993, 18.500

millones de dólares en el año 2005 y 21.700 millones de dólares en el año 2015⁷, y que se calcula provisionalmente que hasta dos terceras partes del costo seguirán siendo sufragadas por los propios países y alrededor de una tercera parte con cargo a fuentes externas;

4. *Reitera* que se necesitan con urgencia una mayor voluntad política de todos los gobiernos y la reafirmación del compromiso de movilización de asistencia internacional, como se acordó en El Cairo, para acelerar la ejecución del Programa de Acción, lo cual, a su vez, contribuirá al progreso del programa general de población y desarrollo;
5. *Reitera también* que los gobiernos deben seguir comprometiéndose al más alto nivel político a conseguir las metas y los objetivos del Programa de Acción, mediante, entre otras cosas, la integración del Programa de Acción en los programas y las políticas nacionales para la erradicación de la pobreza;
6. *Reconoce* que la ejecución efectiva del Programa de Acción exigirá que se destinen mayores recursos financieros internos y externos y, en ese contexto, exhorta a los países desarrollados a que complementen los recursos financieros asignados por los países en desarrollo a las actividades de población y desarrollo e intensifiquen sus esfuerzos para transferir a los países en desarrollo recursos nuevos y adicionales, de conformidad con las disposiciones del Programa de Acción, para que se puedan alcanzar los objetivos y las metas en materia de población y desarrollo;
7. *Insta* a todos los países donantes a que cumplan sus compromisos en relación con la prestación de asistencia oficial para el desarrollo para las cuestiones de población;
8. *Exhorta* tanto a los países donantes como a los países en desarrollo a que hagan todo lo posible para fortalecer su compromiso de sufragar los costos estimados del Programa de Acción;
9. *Alienta* a los gobiernos, las organizaciones internacionales, incluidas las del sistema de las Naciones Unidas, las instituciones financieras internacionales y otras partes interesadas pertinentes a que presten asistencia a los países en desarrollo en la ejecución del Programa de Acción

mediante el suministro de asistencia técnica y la realización de actividades orientadas al fomento de la capacidad para acelerar la ejecución del Programa de Acción;

10. *Reitera* que la cooperación internacional en la esfera de la población y el desarrollo es fundamental para la ejecución del Programa de Acción y las medidas fundamentales para seguir ejecutándolo y para el logro de sus metas para 2015, y exhorta a la comunidad internacional a que, tanto bilateral como multilateralmente, siga prestando apoyo y asistencia a las actividades de población y desarrollo en los países en desarrollo;
11. *Subraya* la importancia de crear y mantener asociaciones entre los gobiernos y las partes interesadas pertinentes de la sociedad civil, de conformidad con la sección V de las medidas fundamentales, con el fin de fortalecer la capacidad de los países en desarrollo para la ejecución satisfactoria del Programa de Acción y las medidas fundamentales para seguir ejecutándolo, e invita a todos los gobiernos y organizaciones pertinentes del sistema de las Naciones Unidas, así como al sector privado y las organizaciones no gubernamentales, a que sigan apoyando esas actividades;
12. *Exhorta* al Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas a que siga desempeñando un papel fundamental, en el marco de su mandato, para ayudar a los países beneficiarios a lograr los objetivos y las metas que figuran en el Programa de Acción, las medidas fundamentales para seguir ejecutándolo y la Declaración del Milenio, reconociendo el apoyo amplio y decidido a las actividades del Fondo.

1 Véase el Informe de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, El Cairo, 5 a 13 de septiembre de 1994 (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.95.XIII.18).

2 Véase la resolución 55/2 de la Asamblea General.

3 Véase el Informe de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Financiación para el Desarrollo, Monterrey (México), 18 a 22 de marzo de 2002 (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.02.II.A.7), cap. I, resolución 1, anexo.

4 E/CN.9/2004/3.

5 E/CN.9/2004/3.

6 Véase la resolución S-21/2 de la Asamblea General; y Documentos Oficiales de la Asamblea General, vigésimo primer período extraordinario de sesiones, Suplemento No. 3 (A/S-21/5/Rev.1).

7 Véase el Informe de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, El Cairo, 5 a 13 de septiembre de 1994 (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.95.XIII.18), cap. I, resolución 1, anexo, párr. 13.15 a).

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Regional Ministerial Review Conference on Implementation of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development — ICPD at 10

7-11 June 2004
Dakar, Senegal

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General, United Nations
From his Closing Statement at the Africa Regional Ministerial Review Conference
11 June 2004, Dakar:

"Many important achievements have been made in Africa since the Cairo and Dakar/Ngor conferences. The region has taken significant steps to integrate the Cairo programme into national laws, and to create mechanisms to combat HIV/AIDS, gender inequalities and poor reproductive health. This contributes to the efforts of the region, through the New Partnership for Africa's Development, to combat poverty."

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Regional Ministerial Review Conference on Implementation of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development — ICPD at 10

7-11 June 2004, Dakar, Senegal

Declaration*

11 June 2004, Dakar

We, the African Ministers responsible for population and development, assembled in Dakar, Senegal, on 11 June 2004, to consider the implementation of the Dakar-Ngor Declaration (DND) adopted in 1992 and the Programme of Action (POA) of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in 1994 and the Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted in 1999;

Welcoming with satisfaction the ten year review of the implementation of the DND and the ICPD POA, as contained in the report entitled “ICPD 10th Anniversary: Africa Regional Review Report” and its findings on the progress made, constraints encountered and the way forward;

Recognizing the persistence of extreme poverty and the existence of socio-economic inequalities, high levels of HIV/AIDS infection and high levels of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality;

Recognizing the continuing gender inequalities and gender-based violence;

Recognizing that armed conflicts in our region seriously affect our development efforts, in particular programmes serving women, adolescents and children;

Recognizing the problems associated with the imbalance in the distribution of the population, rapid urbanization and international migration;

* ECA/SDD/CM.KPD at 10/3

Further recognizing the inadequacy of the integration of population into development for achieving sustained economic growth, sustainable and equitable development and poverty reduction;

Noting the inadequacy of data, for planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities;

Welcoming the continued commitment of countries, through the establishment of enabling environments, particularly the adoption of policies and legislation and increasing financial support for the implementation of population and reproductive health programmes;

Welcoming the strategic support provided through international cooperation for the implementation of population and reproductive health programmes;

Welcoming the establishment of the World Solidarity Fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in developing countries;

Welcoming with satisfaction the mechanism set forth by the African Union to prevent and manage conflicts which have contributed greatly to the worsening of reproductive health, gender-based violence and economic degradation in the region,

Welcoming with satisfaction the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to place the continent on a path of sustainable growth and development, within the context of the Millennium Development Goals,

Welcoming with satisfaction the partnership among African countries to share their experiences in population and development through South-South cooperation,

1. Reaffirm the strong commitment of the African countries to the principles, objectives and actions contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and in the document "Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development",

2. Recognize that the Millennium Development Goals cannot be achieved unless further action is taken to ensure the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and of the “Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”,
3. Reaffirm the need to achieve gender equality, equity and the empowerment of women as a highly important end in itself and as a key to breaking the cycle of poverty and improving the quality of life of the people of the continent,
4. Reaffirm the right of couples and individuals to reproductive health information and services to enable them to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children, to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health and to make these decisions free of discrimination, coercion and violence,
5. Reaffirm the rights of adolescents and youth to access information, counseling and youth-friendly services, as well as the need to involve them in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth programmes,
6. Decide to intensify efforts in the following key areas, building on progress made in our countries in the last 10 years, in order to achieve the goals of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration, the International Conference on Population and Development and the Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development:
 - (i) Integration of Population into Development: strengthen efforts to integrate population concerns into poverty reduction and socio-economic development programmes and strategies;
 - (ii) Poverty Eradication: support efforts to eradicate poverty in line with the Millennium Development Goals and in the context of the NEPAD; promote food security and sustainable devel-

opment, as well as good governance and monitor achievements, taking fully into account population issues;

- (iii) Reproductive health and reproductive rights: redouble efforts to promote, strengthen and improve universal access to quality and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services including reproductive health commodity security; adopt and implement legislation guaranteeing reproductive rights, and incorporate information on reproductive rights and respect for such rights in national reports, including reports submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;
- (iv) HIV/AIDS: intensify efforts to prevent, diagnose and treat HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, within the context of sexual and reproductive health; address the gender dimensions of HIV/AIDS; provide support to families and orphans affected by HIV/AIDS; guarantee access of young and adult men and women to information, education and services required to prevent HIV infection; and provide access to diagnostic services and care to persons living with HIV/AIDS, including to pregnant women and their children to reduce vertical transmission of the virus, and eliminate stigmatization of persons living with HIV/AIDS while ensuring their privacy, confidentiality and freedom from discrimination;
- (v) Maternal and infant mortality and morbidity: redouble efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity through basic services and comprehensive reproductive health care, taking into consideration the multiple factors contributing to maternal morbidity and mortality such as unsafe abortions, lack of access to quality family planning and essential obstetric care, obstetric fistula; and taking steps to deal with these issues as well as dealing with the health impact of unsafe abortion as a major public health concern and managing the complications arising from unsafe abortion;

- (vi) Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women: strengthen institutional mechanisms for gender mainstreaming in population policies and poverty reduction strategies; eliminate discrimination against women and girls in all sectors and develop policies and programmes to support gender equality, equity and the empowerment and rights of women; strengthen education for girls; continue to take legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to resources such as land, credit and appropriate technology;
- (vii) Violence against women: intensify all necessary legislative, public education and other measures, including severe and enforceable punitive measures, and eliminate all forms of violence against women including, inter alia, harmful practices such as FGM/FGC; and violation of human rights in situations of armed conflict, in particular systematic rape;
- (viii) Adolescents and youth: reinforce the strategic importance of fostering quality public education as a vehicle for upward social mobility in promoting productive employment and heightening its contribution to the reduction of poverty; redouble efforts to recognize, promote and protect the rights of adolescents and young people, to information, education and user-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, safeguarding the right of adolescents and youth to privacy, confidentiality and informed consent, and involving them in the design, execution and evaluation of these programmes;
- (ix) Families: promote gender equality, protect the human rights of all family members and undertake socio-cultural research on the family as a basis to continue to formulate policies and programmes to support families, including parents, legal guardians and other caregivers and to facilitate the fulfillment of their responsibilities and duties in the care and upbringing of children;
- (x) Migration: increase efforts to address the imbalances in the geographic distribution of our populations, including the rapid

increase of urban populations, and its consequences and pay particular attention to the socio-economic consequences of both internal and international migration; and address the root causes of undocumented migration, increase efforts to reduce the number of undocumented migrants, while ensuring that their basic human rights are protected;

- (xi) Refugees and displaced persons: increase support to resolve the underlying causes of conflicts, to prevent such conflicts and address the effects of crises situations on our populations through intensification of assistance to refugees and displaced persons, with special attention to the reproductive health and other needs of refugee women, children and the elderly, and promote legislation to ban the forced utilization of children as soldiers in armed conflict and support programmes that promote the reintegration of war orphans and former child soldiers;
- (xii) Data for development: support research and intensify the collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization of qualitative and quantitative population, health and socio-economic data, disaggregated by sex and age, for actionable policies and programmes, and for monitoring and evaluation, with particular emphasis on data at the decentralized levels.

7. Resource mobilization and partnerships:

- (i) Call for the intensification of the mobilization and allocation of national resources, both public and private and on the international community to increase its financial support, including through the World Solidarity Fund, to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

- (ii) Call on all countries to support mechanisms to build and sustain partnerships with non-governmental organizations, in a manner that does not compromise their autonomy, in view of the important and complementary role they play in, inter-alia, policy development and implementation, delivery of services and in promoting reproductive rights and sexual and reproductive health;
 - (iii) Urge all governments and other relevant actors, including bilateral and multilateral donors, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, NGOs and civil society and the private sector, to pursue efforts, including through strengthened partnerships, at all levels, to intensify the implementation of the Dakar-Ngor Declaration and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;
 - (iv) Urge all countries, including development partners, to increase resources to UNFPA with a view to enhancing its ability to provide increased support to efforts to implement the commitments made in Dakar and Cairo, recognizing the vital role played by the United Nations Population Fund, in supporting the implementation of the DND, and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.
8. Decide to exert maximum efforts to implement the recommendations contained in the report entitled “ICPD 10th Anniversary: Africa Regional Review Report” and call on Africa’s development partners to support these efforts;
9. We adopt the report entitled “ICPD 10th Anniversary: Africa Regional Review Report” and this Declaration as Africa’s blueprint for the further implementation of the Dakar-Ngor Declaration and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the coming years and agree to regularly review their further implementation.

COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE

Conférence ministérielle régionale de revue de la mise en oeuvre de la Déclaration de Dakar/Ngor et du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement — CIPD@10

7-11 juin 2004, Dakar, Sénégal

Déclaration*

11 juin 2004, Dakar

Nous, ministres africains chargés des questions de population et de développement, réunis à Dakar le 11 juin 2004 pour examiner l'état de la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Dakar/Ngor, adoptée en 1992, et du Programme d'Action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement, tenue au Caire en 1994, ainsi que les Principales mesures pour la poursuite de l'application du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement;

Accueillant avec satisfaction la revue des dix ans de mis en œuvre de la DDN et du Programme d'Action de la CIPD, telle intitulée dans le rapport : « Dixième anniversaire de la CIPD: Rapport régional de revue de l'Afrique » ainsi que ses conclusions sur les progrès accomplis, les contraintes enregistrées et la voie à suivre;

Reconnaissant la persistance de l'extrême pauvreté, l'existence des inégalités socio-économiques dans nos pays, les taux élevés des infections de VIH/SIDA, de mortalité et de morbidité maternelles et infantiles;

Reconnaissant la persistance des inégalités de genre et des violences basées sur le sexe;

Reconnaissant que les conflits armés dans notre région affectent sérieusement nos efforts de développement, en particulier les programmes concernant les femmes, les adolescents et les enfants;

* ECA/SDD/CM.ICPD at 10/3

Reconnaissant les problèmes liés au déséquilibre dans la répartition de la population, à l'urbanisation rapide et aux migrations internationales;

Reconnaissant en outre l'insuffisance de l'intégration des questions de population dans les stratégies de développement pour assurer une croissance économique soutenue, le développement durable et équitable et la réduction de la pauvreté ;

Notant l'insuffisance des données pour la planification, la programmation, le suivi et l'évaluation des activités de population et développement;

Nous félicitant de l'engagement accru des pays, à travers la création d'un environnement favorable, notamment par l'adoption des politiques et des législations, l'augmentation de l'assistance financière, en vue de la mise en œuvre des programmes de population et de santé en matière de reproduction;

Accueillant avec satisfaction l'appui stratégique apporté par la communauté internationale à la mise en œuvre des programmes de population et de santé en matière de reproduction;

Accueillant avec satisfaction la mise en place du Fonds mondial de solidarité pour la réduction de la pauvreté et pour la promotion du développement social et économique des pays en développement;

Accueillant avec satisfaction la mise en place du mécanisme proposé par l'Union africaine pour prévenir et gérer les conflits armés qui provoquent, dans une grande mesure, la dégradation de la santé en matière de reproduction, les violences basées sur le sexe et la dégradation des économies de la région;

Accueillant avec satisfaction l'adoption du Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD) afin de mettre le continent sur la voie de la croissance et du développement durables, dans le cadre de la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement;

Accueillant avec satisfaction le partenariat entre pays africains pour partager leurs expériences en matière de population et de développement dans le cadre de la coopération Sud-Sud;

1. Réaffirmons le ferme engagement des pays africains en faveur des principes, objectifs et mesures contenus dans le Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement et dans le document intitulé « Principales mesures pour la poursuite de l'application du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement »;
2. Reconnaissons que, pour atteindre les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, il faudra prendre des mesures complémentaires pour mettre en œuvre intégralement le Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement ainsi que les « Principales mesures pour la poursuite de l'application du Programme d'action de la Conférence Internationale sur la population et le développement »;
3. Réaffirmons la nécessité d'assurer l'égalité et l'équité entre les sexes, ainsi que la promotion des femmes en tant qu'objectif très important en soi et moyen essentiel pour briser le cercle vicieux de la pauvreté et améliorer la qualité de vie des populations du continent;
4. Réaffirmons le droit des couples et des individus à disposer des informations et des services de santé en matière de reproduction nécessaires pour leur permettre de décider librement et de façon responsable du nombre de leurs enfants, de l'espacement de leurs naissances et du moment de les avoir; d'accéder à la meilleure santé en matière de sexualité et de reproduction et prendre les décisions relatives sans être en butte à la discrimination, à la coercition ou à la violence;
5. Réaffirmons le droit des adolescents et des jeunes à avoir accès à l'information, aux conseils et aux services répondant à leurs besoins ainsi que la nécessité de les associer à la conception, à la mise en œuvre, au suivi et à l'évaluation des programmes qui leur sont destinés;
6. Décidons d'intensifier nos efforts dans les principaux domaines, en nous appuyant sur les progrès accomplis dans nos pays ces dix dernières années, pour atteindre les objectifs de la Déclaration de Dakar/Ngor et de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement ainsi que les principales mesures pour la mise en œuvre du pro-

gramme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement:

- (i) Intégration des questions de population et de développement : renforcer les efforts pour intégrer les questions de population dans les programmes et les stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté et de développement socio-économique;
- (ii) Élimination de la pauvreté : appuyer les efforts visant à éliminer la pauvreté, conformément aux objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement dans le contexte du NEPAD; promouvoir la sécurité alimentaire, le développement durable, la bonne gouvernance et assurer le suivi des progrès en tenant intégralement compte des questions de population;
- (iii) Santé et droits en matière de reproduction : accentuer les efforts pour promouvoir, renforcer et améliorer l'accès universel aux informations et services complets de qualité en ce qui concerne la santé en matière de sexualité et de reproduction, y compris la sécurité des produits de santé en matière de reproduction utilisés, adopter et mettre en œuvre une législation garantissant les droits en matière de reproduction et incorporer les informations sur les droits en matière de reproduction et le respect desdits droits dans les rapports nationaux, notamment les rapports présentés au Comité sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination contre les femmes.
- (iv) VIH/SIDA : intensifier les efforts pour prévenir, diagnostiquer et traiter l'infection par le VIH/SIDA et les autres infections sexuellement transmises, dans le cadre de la santé en matière de sexualité et de reproduction; prendre en charge la dimension genre du VIH/SIDA, apporter un appui aux familles et aux orphelins affectés par le VIH/SIDA; garantir aux jeunes et aux hommes et femmes adultes l'accès à l'information, à l'éducation et aux services nécessaires pour prévenir l'infection par le VIH/SIDA; et assurer l'accès aux services de diagnostic et aux soins aux personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA, notamment les femmes enceintes et leurs enfants pour réduire la transmission

verticale du virus et éliminer la stigmatisation des personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA; en assurant le respect de la vie privée, de la confidentialité et la non-discrimination;

- (v) Mortalité et morbidité maternelles et infantiles : accentuer les efforts pour réduire la mortalité et la morbidité maternelles et infantiles en assurant les services essentiels et des soins de santé en matière de reproduction complets, en prenant en considération les multiples facteurs qui contribuent à la réduire la mortalité et morbidité maternelles, notamment les avortements pratiqués dans les mauvaises conditions, les difficultés d'accès à des services de planification familiale de qualité et aux soins obstétricaux essentiels, les fistules obstétricales; et entreprendre des actions pour résoudre ces problèmes ainsi que l'impact des avortements pratiqués dans les mauvaises conditions sur la santé;
- (vi) Égalité et équité entre les sexes et promotion des femmes : renforcer les mécanismes institutionnels pour intégrer l'approche genre dans les politiques de population et les stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté; éliminer la discrimination à l'égard des femmes et des petites filles dans tous les secteurs; et élaborer des politiques et des programmes pour assurer l'égalité et l'équité entre les sexes, la promotion des femmes et les droits des femmes; renforcer l'éducation des filles; poursuivre les réformes d'ordre législatif et administratif garantissant aux femmes les mêmes droits que les hommes dans l'accès aux ressources telles que la terre, le crédit et les technologies appropriées;
- (vii) Violence contre les femmes : intensifier toutes les mesures nécessaires dans le domaine de la législation, de l'éducation du public et autres mesures, notamment des mesures répressives et sévères, pour éliminer toutes les formes de violence contre les femmes, y compris les pratiques néfastes telles que les mutilations génitales féminines/ les mutilations sexuelles féminines et la violation des droits humains fondamentaux dans les situations de conflits armés, en particulier les viols systématiques;

- (viii) Adolescents et jeunes : renforcer l'importance stratégique de promouvoir une éducation publique de qualité, en tant que moyen d'assurer l'ascension sociale, en favorisant l'emploi productif et en intensifiant sa contribution à la réduction de pauvreté; redoubler les efforts, pour reconnaître, promouvoir et protéger les droits des adolescents et des jeunes à l'information, à l'éducation, à des services en santé en matière de sexualité et de reproduction répondant à leurs besoins, en préservant le droit des adolescents et des jeunes au respect de la vie privée et de la confidentialité, à un consentement en connaissance de cause et les faisant participer à la conception, à l'exécution et l'évaluation de ces programmes;
- (ix) Familles : promouvoir l'égalité des genres; protéger les droits fondamentaux de tous les membres de la famille et entreprendre des recherches socio-culturelles sur la famille comme base pour formuler des politiques et des programmes favorables à la famille, notamment les parents, les tuteurs légaux et autres personnes qui prennent soins des enfants; et les aider à assumer leurs responsabilités et à s'acquitter de leurs devoirs en ce qui concerne les soins donnés aux enfants ainsi que l'éducation de ces derniers;
- (x) Migrations : accroître les efforts en vue de remédier aux déséquilibres de la répartition géographique de nos populations, notamment l'accroissement rapide des populations urbaines et ses conséquences, accorder une attention particulière aux conséquences socio-économiques des migrations internes et internationales et s'attaquer aux causes profondes des migrations clandestines; accroître les efforts pour réduire sensiblement le nombre de migrants en situation irrégulière, tout en garantissant la protection de leurs droits fondamentaux;
- (xi) Réfugiés et personnes déplacées : appuyer de manière accrue les efforts visant à s'attaquer aux causes profondes des conflits, à prévenir ces conflits et à examiner les incidences des situations de crise sur nos populations en intensifiant l'assistance aux réfugiés et aux personnes déplacées, en accordant une attention particulière à la santé en matière de reproduction et aux

autres besoins des femmes, aux enfants et aux personnes âgées réfugiées, et promouvoir une législation interdisant l'utilisation forcée des enfants comme soldats dans les conflits armés et appuyer les programmes visant à promouvoir la réintégration des orphelins des guerres ainsi que la réinsertion d'anciens enfants soldats ;

- (xii) Données sur le développement : appuyer les recherches et intensifier la collecte, l'analyse, la dissémination et l'utilisation des données quantitatives et qualitatives désagrégées par sexe et âge, relatives à la population, à la santé et à la situation socio-économique, en vue d'élaborer des politiques et programmes opérationnels, pour assurer l'évaluation et le suivi de ces programmes, en mettant un accent particulier sur les données au niveau local et communautaire;

7. Mobilisation des ressources et partenariats

- (i) Demandons instamment à tous les pays africains de renforcer la mobilisation et l'allocation des ressources nationales, publiques et privées; et à la communauté internationale d'accroître son appui financier, notamment à travers le Fonds mondial de solidarité pour la réduction de la pauvreté, afin d'accélérer la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement et l'application des Principales mesures pour la poursuite de la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de ladite Conférence ainsi que la réalisation des objectifs de développement convenus au plan international, notamment ceux qui figurent dans la Déclaration du Millénaire des Nations Unies;
- (ii) Demandons à tous les pays d'appuyer le principe d'établir et de pérenniser la collaboration avec les ONG sans compromettre leur autonomie, étant donné le rôle important et complémentaire qu'elles jouent dans la politique de développement;
- (iii) Demandons instamment à tous les gouvernements et aux autres acteurs importants, notamment les donateurs bilatéraux et

multilatéraux, le système des Nations Unies, la société civile, les ONG et le secteur privé, de poursuivre leurs efforts, notamment en renforçant les partenariats à tous les niveaux; d'intensifier la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Dakar/Ngor et du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement et les principales mesures pour la poursuite de la mise en œuvre de ce programme;

(iv) Exhortons tous les pays, ainsi que nos partenaires au développement, à accroître leurs contributions au FNUAP pour relever sa capacité à appuyer les efforts des pays africains à mettre en œuvre les engagements qu'ils ont faits à Dakar et au Caire, vu le rôle important que joue cet organisme dans la mise en œuvre de la DDN et du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement ;

8. Décidons de tout faire pour veiller à la mise en œuvre les recommandations figurant dans le rapport intitulé « Dixième anniversaire de la CIPD : Rapport régional de revue de l'Afrique » et demandons aux partenaires au développement de l'Afrique d'appuyer ces efforts;

9. Adoptons le rapport intitulé « Dixième anniversaire de la CIPD : Rapport régional de revue de l'Afrique » et la présente Déclaration en tant que plan de l'Afrique pour la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Dakar/Ngor et du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement ainsi que les principales mesures pour la poursuite de la mise en œuvre de ce programme au cours des prochaines années et convenons d'étudier régulièrement la poursuite de leur application.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

European Population Forum 2004

12-14 January 2004

Geneva, Switzerland

Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, UNFPA
From her Opening Statement at the European Population Forum
12 January 2004, Geneva:

“The Cairo Programme of Action helped governments to move away from a narrow focus on family planning to a new concept of sexual and reproductive health throughout the life cycle. The Cairo agenda changed the international debate about population from human numbers to human beings. It put the focus squarely where it should be—on improving human lives. Investing in individuals, broadening their opportunities and enabling them to realize their potential as human beings is the key to sustained economic growth and sustainable human development.”

European Population Forum 2004
12-14 January 2004, Geneva, Switzerland

Closing Statement on the Results of the Forum*

(Presented by the Forum Presidency, Werner Haug, Switzerland)

14 January 2004, Geneva

1. Keeping up commitments — Facing new challenges

- The meeting has shown a strong commitment to the ICPD Programme of Action throughout the ECE region
- The Forum recognized the diversity of national circumstances and the continued high relevance of the Cairo Agenda for the ECE region, together with other plans, e.g. the Berlin ECE Action Plan on Ageing
- We recognise the rights of all individuals and couples, in particular young people, to a healthy sexual and reproductive life and to emphasize their role as important actors
- HIV/AIDS continues to be an urgent priority for every part of the ECE region, and we recognize the necessity to integrate HIV prevention and treatment programmes fully within sexual and reproductive health programmes
- We noted that pledges for Cairo were never fully met, and that additional resources are now required for international assistance and for domestic implementation — within the context of new approaches for ODA funding
- The Forum stressed the importance of ensuring the coherence of our work with other international development strategies, for example, health sector reform, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the Millennium Development Goals

* ECE/AC.27/2004/2

2. Enabling choices for low fertility contexts

- Low fertility is clearly a major policy concern for the region and an increasing number of governments are addressing the issue but no conclusion was reached on how to resolve it
- However, we also learned that approaches to low fertility that do not protect and respect rights and choices will not provide a solution to population decline
- Forum participants raised the importance of removing a wide range of barriers for men and women to freely decide on their parenting status
- We also learned about the importance of creating national policies that are enabling and supportive — and we heard several examples from the region which we can learn from, including models of increasing male responsibility for parenting and expanded participation of older persons
- The Forum recognized the variety of family structures and trends in their development
- We noted that fertility levels remain stable when there are high levels of gender equality in the economy, family and society and where partnering arrangements are accommodated and there is a tolerance for diversity in family forms and living arrangements
- The forum noted that there is a clear nexus between welfare state policies and trends in family formation and fertility. Policies in the region need to combine macro and micro strategies, to include gender equality as a priority and respect individual rights and freedoms.

3. Addressing the health divide in the ECE region

Common concerns for the whole region:

- There are dramatic and unacceptable differences in life expectancy within the ECE region — mortality levels in its eastern part are endangering economic and social development
- We noted large intra-national differences for socially-excluded, migrant and vulnerable populations
- Widespread trafficking of human beings continues throughout the ECE region as well as gender-based violence
- The whole region is facing increasing incidence of STIs and HIV/AIDS
- We noted that there is a limited awareness of and support for public health policies and approaches
- We demonstrated the need to increase funding, share best practices, strengthen NGOs and mobilize local efforts

Priority concerns in the Eastern ECE:

- These countries face weakened health care infrastructures and restricted access to quality health care
- They also experience inequality, poverty, collapse of support systems and environmental degradation
- There is increasing ill-health due to strong dependence — particularly of male adults — on tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs combined with poor diet
- These populations have limited access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education and services, particularly contraception and safe abortion, where they are legal
- Combined with the above, there is a deterioration of statistical data and monitoring systems and the ability to better understand these developments

4. Reaping the benefits of migration

- The Forum recognizes that the migration context has considerably changed since Cairo. International migration affects all countries of the region: it is growing, becoming more diverse and is increasingly perceived as an important resource in a global world.
- There is a contradiction between social and economic reality and policies of control. While it is recognized that immigration is becoming a necessity for social, demographic and economic reasons, some present-day migration policies, largely based on control and repression, are inefficient in managing migration in a positive way.
- Comprehensive approaches toward migration management are urgently needed. This means that migration policies should cover all aspects and types of migration (refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants, family reunification, etc), take into account humanitarian as well as economic dimensions and include admission criteria as well as integration and cooperation with countries of origin.
- Immigration policies need to be defined explicitly and be more transparent.
- Migration and integration policies will have maximum impact if they are coordinated at the local, national and regional levels and if all stakeholders, including the immigrant groups themselves, participate in the conception, implementation and monitoring of migration and integration policies.
- Integration policies should include more open criteria of eligibility for nationhood and citizenship.
- There is a contradiction between the fact that international migration is a global phenomenon and that the nation state has a paramount role. Multilateral agreements are needed to put migration into a regional framework.

5. Promoting policy consistency, knowledge, partnership and advocacy
- The Forum recognised the need to improve the analysis and evidence-based knowledge for comprehensive policies
 - Conference participants wanted to address the quality of statistical data and the underfunding of surveys and monitoring systems
 - We tried to clarify the role of States and governments as defining goals, representing the public interest, increasing transparency and accountability, setting policy and regulatory frameworks and improving their coherence
 - The Forum noted the importance of a positive environment to enable partnerships between states, local governance, civil society, communities and the private sector
 - We recognised the importance of an expanded policy dialogue for political commitment to implementation of strategies and plans for sustainable development
 - Conference participants noted the need to strengthen regional partnerships for achieving ICPD and MDG principles and goals within the ECE and the world

COMMISSION ÉCONOMIQUE POUR L'EUROPE

Forum Européen sur la Population
12-14 janvier 2004, Genève, Suisse

Discours de clôture sur les résultats du Forum*

(présenté par Werner Haug, Suisse)

14 janvier 2004, Genève

1. Honorer les engagements — Relever les nouveaux défis

- Les participants à la réunion ont manifesté leur ferme attachement au Programme d'action de la CIPD dans l'ensemble de la région de la CEE
- Le Forum a pris note de la diversité des circonstances nationales et de la haute pertinence que présentent toujours pour la région de la CEE l'Agenda du Caire ainsi que d'autres plans, tels que le Plan d'action de Berlin sur le vieillissement
- Nous reconnaissons le droit de toutes les personnes et de tous les ménages, en particulier des jeunes, à une vie saine dans les domaines de la sexualité et de la reproduction et à mettre l'accent sur l'importance de leur rôle dans ces domaines
- Le VIH/sida constitue toujours une question prioritaire urgente pour toute la région de la CEE et nous sommes conscients de la nécessité d'intégrer pleinement les programmes de prévention et de traitement de l'infection par le VIH et les programmes de santé sexuelle et de santé en matière de reproduction
- Nous avons constaté que les engagements pris au Caire n'ont jamais été pleinement honorés et que des ressources supplémentaires sont maintenant nécessaires pour l'aide internationale et pour la mise en application nationale, dans le contexte des nouvelles approches du financement de l'Aide publique au développement (APD)

* ECE/AC.27/2004/2

- Le Forum a souligné l'importance de veiller à la cohérence de nos travaux et des autres stratégies de développement internationales, telles que celles ayant trait à la réforme du secteur de la santé, les documents stratégiques de réduction de la pauvreté et les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement

2. Permettre des choix dans les contextes à faible fécondité

- La faible fécondité est à l'évidence un sujet de préoccupation politique majeure pour la région et un nombre croissant de gouvernements abordent le problème mais ils n'ont pas encore formulé de solution
- Toutefois, nous avons également appris que les approches de la faible fécondité qui ne protègent et ne respectent pas les droits et les choix n'apportent pas de solution au problème de la diminution de la population
- Les participants au Forum ont signalé l'importance de l'élimination d'une large gamme d'obstacles qui s'opposent à ce que les hommes et les femmes décident librement de leur statut parental
- Nous avons également appris l'importance de la formulation de politiques nationales habilitantes et porteuses et nous avons été informés de plusieurs exemples provenant de la région dont nous pouvons tirer des enseignements, notamment de modèles de responsabilité croissante des hommes en matière d'éducation des enfants et de participation accrue des personnes âgées
- Le Forum a reconnu la variété des structures familiales et des tendances de leur développement
- Nous avons noté que les taux de fécondité restent stables en présence de niveaux élevés d'égalité des sexes dans le contexte économique, familial et social et lorsque les différents arrangements entre partenaires sont possibles et qu'il existe une attitude tolérante à l'égard des diverses formes de famille et de modes de vie

- Le Forum a noté l'existence de relations évidentes entre les politiques de l'État-providence et les tendances en matière de formation de la famille et de fécondité. Les politiques de la région doivent allier les macrostratégies et les microstratégies de manière à faire de l'égalité des sexes une priorité et à respecter les droits et les libertés de la personne.
3. Prise en compte du fossé de la santé dans la région de la CEE

Préoccupations communes pour l'ensemble de la région

- Il existe des différences saisissantes et inacceptables en matière d'espérance de vie dans la région de la CEE; les niveaux de mortalité dans la partie orientale de la région mettent en péril le développement économique et social
- Nous avons noté l'existence d'importantes différences intra-nationales pour les groupes des exclus sociaux, des migrants et des populations vulnérables
- Le trafic des êtres humains est toujours largement répandu dans toute la région de la CEE de même que la violence sexospécifique
- L'ensemble de la région fait face à une augmentation de l'incidence des MST et du VIH/sida
- Nous avons noté les limitations de la sensibilisation aux politiques et approches en matière de santé publique et de l'appui en leur faveur
- Nous avons démontré la nécessité d'accroître le financement, de partager les meilleures pratiques, de renforcer les ONG et de mobiliser les efforts locaux

Préoccupations prioritaires dans la CEE orientale

- Ces pays sont confrontés à une infrastructure de la santé affaiblie et à un accès limité aux soins de santé de qualité

- Ils souffrent également de l'inégalité, de la pauvreté, d'un effondrement des systèmes de soutien et d'une dégradation de l'environnement
- On constate une détérioration de la santé due à la forte dépendance, notamment chez les hommes adultes, du tabac, de l'alcool et des drogues illicites alliée à un mauvais régime alimentaire
- Ces populations ont un accès limité à l'information, à l'éducation et aux services dans les domaines de la santé sexuelle et en matière de reproduction, notamment à la contraception et à l'avortement sans danger, lorsque ceux-ci sont licites
- Il existe, combinée aux problèmes évoqués ci-dessus, une détérioration des systèmes de statistique et de suivi et de la capacité de mieux appréhender ces développements

4. Recueillir les bénéfices de la migration

- Le Forum constate que le contexte de la migration a considérablement évolué depuis le Caire. La migration internationale touche tous les pays de la région : elle s'accroît, se diversifie et est perçue de plus en plus comme une ressource importante dans un univers mondialisé.
- Il existe une contradiction entre les réalités sociales et économiques et les politiques de contrôle. S'il est reconnu que l'immigration devient une nécessité pour des raisons sociales, démographiques et économiques, certaines politiques actuelles en matière de migration, reposant essentiellement sur le contrôle et la répression, sont inefficaces et ne permettent pas de gérer la migration de manière positive.
- Il est urgent d'appliquer des approches globales en matière de gestion de la migration. Cela exige que les politiques de migration couvrent tous les types de migration et tous les aspects du phénomène (réfugiés, demandeurs d'asile, migrants économiques, réunification familiale, etc.), tiennent compte des dimensions

humanitaires de même qu'économiques et comprennent des critères d'admission ainsi que d'intégration et de coopération avec les pays d'origine.

- Les politiques d'immigration doivent être définies de manière explicite et être plus transparentes.
 - Les politiques de migration et d'intégration auront un impact maximal si elles sont coordonnées aux niveaux local, national et régional et si toutes les parties prenantes, y inclus les groupes immigrants eux-mêmes, participent à leur conception, à leur mise en œuvre et à leur suivi.
 - Les politiques d'intégration devraient comporter des critères plus ouverts d'admissibilité au statut de nation et à la citoyenneté.
 - Il existe une contradiction entre le fait que la migration internationale est un phénomène mondial et celui que l'État-nation ait un rôle dominant dans ce domaine. Des accords multilatéraux sont nécessaires pour situer la migration dans un cadre régional.
5. Promouvoir la cohérence des politiques, les connaissances, le partenariat et le plaidoyer
- Le Forum a reconnu la nécessité d'améliorer l'analyse et d'accroître les connaissances fondées sur l'expérience pour formuler des politiques globales
 - Les participants à la conférence voulaient traiter de la qualité des données statistiques et du sous-financement des systèmes de sondage et de suivi
 - Nous nous sommes efforcés de clarifier le rôle des États et des gouvernements qui doit consister à définir les objectifs, à représenter l'intérêt du public, à accroître la transparence et la responsabilité, et à établir les cadres politiques et réglementaires et à améliorer leur cohérence

- Le Forum a noté l'importance d'un environnement positif pour favoriser la formation de partenariats entre les États, les instances administratives locales, la société civile, les communautés et le secteur privé
- Nous avons reconnu l'importance d'un dialogue de politique élargi en vue d'un engagement politique concernant la mise en œuvre de stratégies et de plans pour le développement durable
- Les participants à la conférence ont noté la nécessité de renforcer les partenariats régionaux pour réaliser les principes et les buts de la CIPD et des OMD dans la région de la CEE et de par le monde.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Subregional Meeting to Assess the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 10 Years After its Adoption

11-12 November 2003

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development

10-11 March 2004

Santiago, Chile

Meeting of the Sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development

29-30 June 2004

San Juan, Puerto Rico

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General, United Nations

From his Opening Statement at the Meeting of the Sessional Ad Hoc
Committee on Population and Development

29 June 2004, San Juan:

“Population issues are not just a matter of numbers; they are first and foremost about people — men and women and their inherent right to development and to lead a decent life no matter where they happen to be born. That is precisely why the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development places such strong emphasis on human rights.”

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Subregional meeting to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 10 years after its adoption

11-12 November 2003, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Declaration*

12 November 2003, Port of Spain

We, the representatives of 20 countries and territories of the Caribbean sub-region, gathered in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on the 11th and 12th of November 2003, in the framework of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling the Caribbean Plan of Action on Population and Development: Follow-up to ICPD, adopted in Nassau, the Bahamas, May 1995,

Recalling also the Latin America and Caribbean Plan of Action on Population and Development, adopted by ECLAC Member States in 1996,

Recalling further the Declaration of Adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (UNFPA Caribbean Youth Summit held in Barbados, 1998),

Bearing in mind ECLAC resolution 590 (XXIX) entitled: "POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT: PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR 2002-2004" adopted in Brasilia, Brazil, in May 2002,

Taking into account that 2004 marks the 10th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994,

Having considered the report entitled "Review of the Implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action in the Caribbean (1994 - 2004): Achievements and Constraints",

* LC/CAR/G.761

1. Reaffirm our unequivocal commitment to the principles and actions contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the document “Key Actions for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”, in particular, with respect to ensuring reproductive rights and reproductive health, gender equality, equity and the empowerment of women;
2. Reaffirm our commitment to the goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, and recognize that the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Key Actions for Further Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
3. Recognise the rights of adolescents and youth to access youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health information, education and services and call upon all countries to fully involve them in the design, implementation and evaluation of these programmes;
4. Pledge to further formulate and implement laws and mechanisms to protect children from the dangers they face, especially labour exploitation, sexual abuse and exploitation;
5. Recognise the new and ongoing challenges we face in the areas of population and development including issues related to reproductive rights, sexual and reproductive health, gender, youth and adolescents, ageing and persons with disabilities and acknowledge in particular the importance of continuing to address the following issues:
 - (a) Protection and promotion of reproductive rights;
 - (b) The provision of sexual and reproductive health information, education and services throughout the life cycle;
 - (c) Attention to the challenges that adolescents face in the context of persistent high rates of poverty and unemployment;

- (d) Promotion of men's responsibilities in regard to their own reproductive health and in support of their partners;
 - (e) Promotion of the need for evidence-based information on the under-performance of boys in the education system;
 - (f) A comprehensive approach to preventing and addressing the consequences of gender-based violence;
 - (g) Attention to the increasing ageing of the population;
 - (h) Attention to reducing maternal morbidity and mortality;
6. Express our deep concern that the spread of HIV/AIDS has made the Caribbean the second-hardest hit region in the world, threatening population growth, as well as the economic and social structures of countries throughout the region, and reaffirm our commitment to the fight against the epidemic recognizing the need to address HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in the context of reproductive health programmes;
 7. Acknowledge the efforts of Caribbean countries and territories to achieve sustained economic growth and social development and to reduce poverty, and their continued commitment to advance policies and programmes on population and development;
 8. Recognise that in the Caribbean, population, economy and society have been negatively impacted by structural adjustment programmes, heavy debt servicing obligations, inequitable external trading regulations and practices, and unilateral measures not in accordance with the international law and the Charter of the United Nations;
 9. **Call upon the international community to foster a supportive economic environment by promoting an equitable, secure, non-discriminatory international trading system, particularly for the Caribbean;**

10. Call upon all countries and territories of the Caribbean sub-region, to accelerate their efforts and enhance collaboration to achieve the social and economic well-being of the people of the sub-region;
11. **Commit to continue the national legislative reform process and to strive for effective implementation in order to ensure the full realisation of the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Caribbean Plan of Action;**
12. Call upon all countries to strengthen their capacity — through the establishment of national and sub-regional training programmes and by taking advantage of appropriate modern technology — to improve data collection, processing and analysis; and to ensure timely — sex disaggregated — information dissemination procedures for evidence-based decision making at all levels;
13. Recognise and commit to address the challenges caused by intra-regional and international movements of people on population and development, particularly in relation to the smuggling of and trafficking in persons, especially women and children; the brain-drain; returning migrants; deportations; border security in the light of September 11, 2001; and the free movements of persons under the provisions of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy;
14. Acknowledge the important contribution made by international and regional organisations, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and the donor community in the provision of financial and technical assistance for the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action in the Caribbean sub-region, and urge them to continue and intensify such financial and technical support;
15. Recognise the important and complementary role non-governmental organisations play in *inter-alia* policy development, implementation and delivery of services and in promoting reproductive rights and sexual and reproductive health, and call upon all countries to support mechanisms to build and sustain partnerships with non-governmental organisations, in a manner that does not compromise their autonomy;

16. **Express our concern that the flow of resources to countries and territories in the Caribbean is not commensurate with the level of needs in the sub-region, as reflected in the report “Review of the Implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action in the Caribbean (1994 – 2004): Achievements and Constraints”;**
17. Commit to strengthen our efforts in formulating and implementing comprehensive population and development policies and programmes, using existing resources and mobilizing additional domestic resources to support the implementation of programmes, despite the economic constraints faced by countries and territories throughout the Caribbean sub-region;
18. Express our appreciation to ECLAC, ECLAC/CDCC secretariat, and UNFPA for their support in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and in the preparation of report entitled: “Review of the Implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action in the Caribbean (1994 – 2004): Achievements and Constraints”;
19. Call upon the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat, in collaboration with UNFPA, to continue its role of coordination of population and development activities in the Caribbean sub-region and in assisting with monitoring and follow up of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action;
20. Encourage UNFPA, ECLAC, PAHO/WHO and other UN agencies to continue supporting the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, in particular in the area of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights;
21. **Express our gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for hosting this Caribbean Sub regional meeting to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 10 years after its adoption;**
22. Adopt the present Declaration in commemoration of the upcoming 10th Anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, and as a contribution of the Caribbean sub-region to the regional and international 10-year review process of the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development

10-11 March, Santiago, Chile

Declaration*

11 March 2004, Santiago

The countries participating in the open-ended meeting of the Presiding Officers of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, gathered in Santiago, Chile, on 10 and 11 March 2004,

Recalling the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development adopted in Mexico City in 1993, the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development of 1994, the Caribbean Plan of Action on Population and Development in follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development adopted in Nassau, Bahamas, in May 1995 and the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted in 2000,

Taking into account its resolution 536(XXV), by which the Commission established the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of this Economic Commission, and resolution 556(XXVI), in which the Commission requested that the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, while maintaining ongoing contact with the secretariat, take responsibility for the follow-up of the Regional Plan of Action during the periods between sessions,

Recalling also the resolution on priorities for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted by the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development at the open-ended meeting held in Santiago, Chile, in December 1998 and resolution 590(XXIX) of the Commission on priority activities in the field of population and development for the period

* LC/L.2141

2002-2004, adopted in Brasilia, Brazil, in May 2002,

Bearing in mind that 2004 marks the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994, and of the adoption of its Programme of Action,

Welcoming the Declaration of the Caribbean Subregional Meeting to Assess the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development 10 Years after its Adoption, as adopted by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 12 November 2003,

Welcoming with satisfaction the report entitled “Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development: actions undertaken to implement the Programme of Action of the Conference in Latin America and the Caribbean”,

1. Reaffirm the commitment of the countries of the region to the principles, objectives and actions contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and in the document “Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”, which grew out of the process involved in reviewing and appraising the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development five years after its adoption, particularly with respect to the inclusion of population and poverty issues in policies on development, reproductive health and rights, gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women;
2. Recognize that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference and of the key actions is essential for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;
3. Welcome with satisfaction the steps taken by the countries of the region to make progress in fulfilling the objectives and goals of the Programme of Action, particularly in the areas of population and development, reproductive health and rights, the empowerment of

women and gender equality; voice their concern about the negative social effects of structural adjustment policies, one of whose dimensions is the fragmentation of social policies, and about heavy debt service obligations, as well as about the persistence of high poverty levels and sharp inequalities in the region associated with gender, race, indigenous origin and ethnicity, which threaten the construction of inclusive and equitable development models; and urge the countries of the region to implement social and economic policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality so that the poorest groups can benefit from the measures adopted within the framework of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

4. Urge the countries of the region to intensify their efforts in the following areas by means of the following actions:
 - (i) **Millennium Development Goals, International Conference on Population and Development and key actions:** to strive to ensure that national and regional development policies and plans for poverty eradication, within the framework of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, incorporate the objectives, goals and indicators of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions, especially with regard to reproductive health; and to include income, ethnic, racial, indigenous origin, gender and age-based disparities in national and regional indicators used to monitor and follow up on the Goals;
 - (ii) **Gender equity and women's rights:** to strengthen institutional mechanisms for eliminating the persistent discrimination against women in all sectors and to develop policies and programmes to support gender equity and to promote the exercise of women's rights;
 - (iii) **Population, development and the environment:** to incorporate demographic considerations into sustainable development

strategies, public policy and national and local environmental management plans while ensuring coordination among the relevant institutions;

- (iv) **International migration:** to increase knowledge about factors involved in migration and its implications, especially as they relate to poverty, family break-up and the brain drain; to promote cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for international migratory movements in order to enhance their positive effects and promote respect for the human rights of migrants and their families through compliance with the international instruments now in force; and to adopt measures to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants for purposes of sexual exploitation, especially women, girls and boys;
- (v) **Adolescents and youth:** to reiterate the strategic importance of fostering quality public education as a vehicle for upward social mobility in promoting productive employment and heightening its contribution to the reduction of poverty; and to recognize, promote and protect the right of adolescents and young people to access information, education and user-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, safeguarding the right of adolescents and youth to privacy, confidentiality and informed consent, and involving them in the design, execution and evaluation of these programmes;
- (vi) **Ageing:** to ensure that all levels of government take into account, in their medium- and long-term socio-economic planning, the increasing number and proportion of elderly people by designing and implementing policies and actions to improve their economic security and access to comprehensive health services that are suited to their needs while fostering the creation of enabling physical and social environments within a framework of equal rights and gender equity;
- (vii) **Families:** to recognize the equality of women and men and to respect human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all fam-

ily members; to continue to formulate policies and programmes to support families in their various forms, including single-parent families; and to facilitate the fulfilment by mothers and fathers of their responsibilities in the care and upbringing of their sons and daughters;

- (viii) **Reproductive rights:** to review and implement legislation guaranteeing the responsible exercise of reproductive rights and non-discriminatory access to health services, including sexual and reproductive health, and to incorporate information on the promotion of reproductive rights and respect for such rights in national reports, including the report submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
- (ix) **Sexual and reproductive health:** to incorporate public policies in health-sector reforms that promote the exercise of reproductive rights and ensure the provision of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services that strive to ensure universal access to the widest possible range of family planning methods, and to strive to ensure the expansion of comprehensive, quality sexual and reproductive health care, particularly for the poorest sectors, indigenous peoples and social groups excluded on the basis of their ethnicity, age or social condition;
- (x) **HIV/AIDS:** to intensify efforts to prevent, diagnose and treat sexually transmitted infections, particularly HIV/AIDS, within the context of sexual and reproductive health; to ensure access to effective treatment, including for pregnant women living with HIV and their children to reduce vertical transmission of the virus; to guarantee access for young and adult men and women to information, education and the services required to develop the skills to prevent HIV infection; and to provide, insofar as possible, access to diagnostic services and treatment free of charge to persons living with HIV/AIDS while ensuring their privacy, confidentiality and freedom from discrimination;

- (xi) **Maternal and neonatal mortality:** to redouble efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity through basic services and comprehensive reproductive health care, taking into consideration the multiple factors contributing to maternal morbidity and mortality, including lack of access to family planning and proper essential obstetric care, and the factors referred to in paragraph 63 of “Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”;
 - (xii) **Infant mortality:** to increase actions to reduce high rates of infant mortality in the framework of primary health care, facilitating access to comprehensive reproductive health, child health and nutrition programmes;
 - (xiii) **Violence against women:** to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, including sexual violence and abuse and violence within the family;
 - (xiv) **Reporting and research:** to assign priority to the collection and dissemination of statistical data, particularly continuous data disaggregated by age, sex, race, ethnicity and other variables of national interest, and to foster applied research to ensure the implementation and follow-up of the progress made in the Programme of Action by strengthening the relevant institutions and allocating sufficient financial resources;
5. Recognize the crucial role that non-governmental organizations have played in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions, and urge the countries to build and maintain partnerships with non-governmental organizations while respecting their autonomy;
 6. Reiterate the importance of promoting and institutionalizing a national mechanism and a system of indicators in each country to strive to ensure follow-up to the Programme of Action and the key actions at the national and regional level within the framework for the follow-up to internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

7. Request that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Population Fund prepare a proposal for a regional strategy for meeting the need for trained human resources in the area of population and development and that this proposal be submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee at its next meeting, to be held in June 2004 in San Juan, Puerto Rico;
8. Recognize the efforts of the countries of the region and the strategic support provided by international cooperation in support of the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions; call for the intensification of the allocation of national resources to accelerate the achievement of the objectives and goals of the Programme of Action and key actions; observe with concern the decrease in financial support for the region; and request the international community to implement the consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey in 2002, to promote the growth of financial flows to the region and adequate funding to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions within the framework of efforts to combat poverty and inequality;
9. Express gratitude to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Population Fund for the support they provide to the countries of the region in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions, and invite the United Nations system to continue supporting the countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions;
10. Adopt this declaration in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Conference and request that the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee present the results of this meeting to the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-seventh session, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 26 March 2004, and to the Ad Hoc Committee, which is to meet in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 29 and 30 June 2004.

COMISIÓN ECONÓMICA PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

Reunión de la Mesa Directiva Ampliada del Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo del período de sesiones de la CEPAL

10 y 11 de marzo de 2004, Santiago de Chile

Declaración*

11 de marzo de 2004, Santiago

La Mesa Directiva Ampliada del Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo del período de sesiones de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), reunida en Santiago de Chile, los días 10 y 11 de marzo de 2004,

Recordando el Consenso Latinoamericano y del Caribe sobre Población y Desarrollo, aprobado en México D. F., en 1993; el Plan de Acción Regional Latinoamericano y del Caribe sobre Población y Desarrollo de 1994; el Plan de Acción del Caribe sobre Población y Desarrollo: seguimiento de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, aprobado en Nassau, Bahamas, en mayo de 1995, y la Declaración del Milenio de las Naciones Unidas aprobada en el 2000,

Tomando en cuenta la resolución 536(XXV) de la CEPAL, en virtud de la cual se estableció el Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo del período de sesiones de esta Comisión Económica, y la resolución 556(XXVI) de la CEPAL, en que la Comisión pide a la Mesa Directiva del Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo que, manteniéndose en contacto permanente con la Secretaría, se ocupe del seguimiento del Plan de Acción Regional entre los períodos de sesiones,

Recordando además la resolución titulada “Prioridades para la aplicación del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo”, aprobada en la reunión de la Mesa Ampliada del Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo, celebrada en Santiago de Chile, en diciembre de 1998, y la resolución 590(XXIX) de la CEPAL, titulada

* LC/L.2141

“Población y desarrollo: actividades prioritarias para el período 2002-2004”, aprobada en Brasilia, Brasil, en mayo del 2002,

Teniendo presente que el año 2004 marca el Décimo Aniversario de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, celebrada en El Cairo, Egipto, en 1994, y de la aprobación de su Programa de Acción,

Acogiendo la Declaración de la reunión subregional del Caribe para evaluar la implementación del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo al cumplirse diez años de su aprobación, aprobada por el Comité de Desarrollo y Cooperación del Caribe (CDCC) en Puerto España, Trinidad y Tabago, el 12 de noviembre del 2003,

Acogiendo con beneplácito el informe titulado: “Conmemoración del Décimo Aniversario de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo: acciones emprendidas para la implementación del Programa de Acción en América Latina y el Caribe”,

1. Reafirma el compromiso de los países de la región con los principios, objetivos y acciones contenidos en el Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y Desarrollo y en “Medidas clave para seguir ejecutando el Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo”, documento que resultó del proceso realizado para examinar y evaluar la ejecución del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo a 5 años de su aprobación, en particular respecto de la inclusión de los temas de población y pobreza en las políticas de desarrollo, los derechos y la salud reproductiva, la igualdad y equidad de género y el empoderamiento de la mujer;
2. Reconoce que la implementación del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional y de las Medidas clave es esencial para el logro de los objetivos de desarrollo internacionalmente acordados, incluidos los que figuran en la Declaración del Milenio;
3. Acoge con satisfacción las acciones emprendidas en los países de la región para avanzar en el cumplimiento de los objetivos y metas del Programa de Acción, en particular en las áreas de población y desarro-

llo, derechos y salud reproductiva, empoderamiento de la mujer e igualdad de género, y *expresa su preocupación* por los efectos sociales negativos de las políticas de ajuste estructural, uno de cuyos aspectos es la fragmentación de las políticas sociales, y por la pesada carga del servicio de la deuda externa, así como la persistencia en la región de altos niveles de pobreza y profundas desigualdades asociadas con el género, la raza, el origen indígena y la etnia, que atentan contra la construcción de modelos de desarrollo inclusivos y equitativos. *Insta* a los países de la región a implementar políticas económicas y sociales dirigidas a reducir la pobreza y la desigualdad para que los grupos más pobres puedan beneficiarse con las medidas adoptadas en el marco del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo y de los objetivos de desarrollo internacionalmente acordados, incluidos los que figuran en la Declaración del Milenio;

4. Insta a los países de la región a que intensifiquen sus esfuerzos en los siguientes ámbitos y a través de las siguientes medidas:

- (i) **Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo y Medidas clave:** procurar asegurar que en las políticas y los planes nacionales y regionales de desarrollo para la erradicación de la pobreza, en el marco de los objetivos de desarrollo internacionalmente acordados, incluidos los que figuran en la Declaración del Milenio, se incorporen los objetivos, metas e indicadores del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo y las Medidas clave, en especial los relativos a la salud reproductiva, e incluir las disparidades en materia de ingreso, etnia, raza, origen indígena, sexo y edad en los indicadores nacionales y regionales de monitoreo y seguimiento de las metas;
- (ii) **Equidad de género y derechos de la mujer:** fortalecer los mecanismos institucionales establecidos para eliminar la persistente discriminación contra la mujer en todos los sectores y desarrollar políticas y programas tendientes a apoyar la equidad de género y promover el ejercicio de los derechos de la mujer;

- (iii) **Población, desarrollo y medio ambiente:** incorporar las consideraciones demográficas en las estrategias de desarrollo sostenible, las políticas públicas y los planes nacionales y locales de gestión del medio ambiente, asegurando la coordinación entre las instituciones responsables;
- (iv) **Migración internacional:** incrementar el conocimiento de los factores de la migración y sus consecuencias, en especial en lo que atañe a la pobreza, la desintegración familiar y la fuga de cerebros; promover la cooperación entre los países de origen, tránsito y destino de los movimientos migratorios internacionales, para potenciar sus efectos positivos y promover el respeto de los derechos humanos de las personas migrantes y sus familias, mediante el cumplimiento de los instrumentos internacionales vigentes. Adoptar medidas para prevenir todas las formas de trata de personas y tráfico de migrantes para la explotación sexual, en especial de mujeres, niñas y niños;
- (v) **Adolescentes y jóvenes:** reiterar la importancia estratégica del fomento de la educación pública de calidad como instrumento de movilidad social ascendente para favorecer un empleo productivo y reforzar su contribución a la reducción de la pobreza y reconocer, promover y proteger el derecho de adolescentes y jóvenes al acceso a información, educación y servicios de salud sexual y reproductiva amigables, salvaguardando el derecho de adolescentes y jóvenes a la privacidad, confidencialidad y consentimiento informado e involucrarlos en el diseño, ejecución y evaluación de estos programas;
- (vi) **Envejecimiento:** asegurar que todos los niveles del gobierno que se ocupan de la planificación socioeconómica a mediano y largo plazo tengan en cuenta la proporción y el número creciente de personas mayores, mediante el diseño e implementación de políticas y acciones que mejoren sus condiciones de seguridad económica y acceso a servicios de salud integrales y adecuados a sus necesidades, fomentando la creación de entornos físicos y sociales favorables, en un marco de igualdad de derechos y de equidad de género;

- (vii) **Familias:** reconocer la igualdad de condiciones de mujeres y hombres, el respeto de los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales de todos los miembros de la familia y continuar elaborando políticas y programas de apoyo a las familias en su pluralidad de formas, incluidas las monoparentales, y facilitar el cumplimiento de las responsabilidades de padres y madres relacionadas con la crianza y educación de sus hijos e hijas;
- (viii) **Derechos reproductivos:** revisar e implementar la legislación que garantice el ejercicio responsable de los derechos reproductivos y el acceso sin discriminación a los servicios de salud, incluida la salud sexual y reproductiva, e incorporar en los informes nacionales, incluido el informe ante el Comité para la Eliminación de la Discriminación contra la Mujer, información sobre la promoción y respeto de los derechos reproductivos;
- (ix) **Salud sexual y reproductiva:** incorporar en el marco de las reformas del sector salud políticas públicas que promuevan el ejercicio de los derechos reproductivos y aseguren la prestación de servicios integrales de salud sexual y reproductiva que procuren asegurar el acceso universal a la variedad más amplia posible de métodos de planificación familiar; procurar asegurar la expansión de la atención integral de salud sexual y reproductiva de calidad, en particular para los sectores más pobres, los pueblos indígenas y para los sectores excluidos en razón de su etnia, edad, o condición social;
- (x) **VIH/SIDA:** profundizar los esfuerzos en la prevención, diagnóstico y tratamiento de las infecciones de transmisión sexual, en particular el VIH/SIDA, en el contexto de la salud sexual y reproductiva. Asegurar el acceso a un tratamiento eficaz, incluso para las mujeres embarazadas que viven con VIH y para sus hijos, a fin de reducir la transmisión vertical. Garantizar el acceso de los y las jóvenes y adultos a la información, la educación y los servicios para desarrollar las habilidades para prevenir la infección de VIH; proporcionar, en lo posible, el acceso a servicios de diagnóstico y tratamiento gratuito de las personas que viven con VIH/SIDA, asegurando su intimidad, confidencialidad y no discriminación

- (xi) **Mortalidad materna y neonatal:** redoblar los esfuerzos para reducir la morbilidad y mortalidad maternas y neonatales, a través de los servicios básicos y la atención integral de la salud reproductiva, tomando en consideración la multiplicidad de factores causales que contribuyen a la mortalidad y morbilidad maternas, incluidas la falta de acceso a la planificación familiar y una adecuada atención obstétrica básica, y los aludidos en el párrafo 63 de las Medidas clave;
 - (xii) **Mortalidad infantil:** incrementar las medidas para reducir la mortalidad infantil elevada, en el marco de la atención primaria de la salud, facilitando el acceso a programas integrados de salud reproductiva, salud infantil y nutrición;
 - (xiii) **Violencia contra la mujer:** profundizar los esfuerzos para prevenir y eliminar la violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas, incluidos la violencia y el abuso sexuales y la violencia al interior de la familia;
 - (xiv) **Información e investigación:** otorgar prioridad a la recolección y difusión de datos estadísticos, en particular los continuos, desagregados por edad, sexo, raza, etnia y otras variables de interés nacional, y fomentar la investigación aplicada para asegurar la implementación y el seguimiento de los avances del Programa de Acción, mediante el fortalecimiento de las instituciones responsables y la asignación de suficientes recursos financieros;
5. Reconoce el papel crucial que han cumplido las organizaciones no gubernamentales en la ejecución del Programa de Acción y las Medidas clave e insta a los países a construir y mantener alianzas con organizaciones no gubernamentales, respetando su autonomía;
6. Reitera la importancia de promover e institucionalizar un mecanismo nacional y un sistema de indicadores en cada país para velar por el seguimiento del Programa de Acción y las Medidas clave a nivel nacional y regional, en el marco del seguimiento de los objetivos de desarrollo internacionalmente acordados, incluidos los que figuran en la Declaración del Milenio;

7. Solicita que la CEPAL y el UNFPA elaboren una propuesta de estrategia regional para atender las necesidades de recursos humanos capacitados en el área de la población y el desarrollo y que dicha propuesta se presente ante el Comité Especial en su próxima reunión, que se celebrará en junio del 2004 en San Juan, Puerto Rico;
8. Reconoce los esfuerzos de los países de la región y el apoyo estratégico brindado por la cooperación internacional en apoyo a la implementación del Programa de Acción y las Medidas clave y *hace un llamado* a intensificar la asignación de recursos nacionales para acelerar el logro de los objetivos y metas del Programa de Acción y las Medidas clave. Ve con preocupación la disminución del apoyo financiero para la región y *pide* a la comunidad internacional implementar el consenso de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Financiación para el Desarrollo, celebrada en Monterrey en el 2002, para impulsar el crecimiento de los flujos financieros hacia la región y un financiamiento adecuado para acelerar la implementación del Programa de Acción y las Medidas clave en el marco de la lucha contra la pobreza y la desigualdad;
9. Agradece a la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL) y al Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA) por su apoyo a los países de la región en la implementación del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo y las Medidas clave e invita al sistema de las Naciones Unidas a continuar apoyando a los países en la implementación del Programa de Acción y las Medidas clave;
10. Aprueba la presente Declaración en conmemoración del Décimo Aniversario de la Conferencia Internacional y *solicita* que el Presidente del Comité Especial presente los resultados de esta reunión en el XXXVII período de sesiones de la Comisión de Población y Desarrollo, que se realizará en la Sede de las Naciones Unidas del 22 al 26 de marzo de 2004, y ante el Comité Especial, que se reunirá en San Juan, Puerto Rico, del 29 al 30 de junio del 2004.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

*Meeting of the Sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population
and Development*

29-30 June 2004, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Resolution 604 (XXX): Population and Development Priority Activities for 2004-2006*

2 July 2004, San Juan

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development adopted in Mexico City in May 1993; the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in September 1994; the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development of 1994; the document entitled “Latin America and the Caribbean: review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”;¹ the report of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly entitled, “Overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly: Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”; the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000; and resolution 590(XXIX) on population and development: priority activities for 2002-2004, adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Brasilia in May 2002 at its twenty-ninth session,

Welcoming the technical report entitled “Review of the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action in the Caribbean (1994-2004): achievements and constraints;² the Declaration of the Caribbean subregional meeting to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International

* LC/G.2267

Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 10 years after its adoption, as approved by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 12 November 2003; the document entitled “Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development: actions undertaken to implement the Programme of Action of the Conference in Latin America and the Caribbean”; and the agreements of the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, held in Santiago, Chile, on 10 and 11 March 2004,

Taking note of the report of the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, held in Santiago, Chile, on 10 and 11 March 2004,

Taking into account the fact that, at the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing, held in Santiago, Chile, from 19 to 21 November 2003, the countries of the region approved the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, in which they define priorities for the implementation of that plan in the region,

Welcoming the conclusions of the Hemispheric Conference on International Migration: Human Rights and the Trafficking in Persons in the Americas, held in Santiago, Chile, from 20 to 22 November 2002,

Bearing in mind that the year 2004 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and that 10 years ago the member States of the Economic Commission adopted resolution 535(XXV), whereby it took the decision to create the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development,

1. Endorses the Declaration of the Open-ended Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and urges the countries of the region to intensify their efforts to continue implementing the Programme of Action and the key actions;
2. Thanks the Chair for having presented the agreements reached at the Open-ended Meeting at the thirty-seventh session of the United

Nations Commission on Population and Development and to the Ad Hoc Committee at its fifth meeting, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico;

3. Welcomes the document entitled “Population, ageing and development” and the Regional Strategy for the Implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and adopts the recommendation that the Committee should take charge of the regional monitoring of the Strategy’s implementation in the region;
4. Recommends that at its next regular meeting, to be held in 2006, the Ad Hoc Committee should analyse the subject of international migration, human rights and development, and requests the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund, to prepare the relevant substantive documents;
5. Requests the Presiding Officers of the Ad Hoc Committee to examine, during the period between sessions and in coordination with the secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund the issues of indigenous peoples and other ethnic groups, ageing and human resources development in the area of population and development in preparation for the session of the Committee scheduled for 2006;
6. Calls upon the countries of the region to make all efforts necessary to provide the requisite resources to continue implementing the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo and the key actions and, in particular, to ensure their inclusion in policies aimed at reducing social inequalities, eliminating gender inequity and eradicating poverty, and urges the international community to increase its technical and financial cooperation for the fulfilment of these objectives;
7. Thanks the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) — Population Division of ECLAC and the United Nations Population Fund for the support they have provided to the countries of the region in the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted in Cairo;
8. Expresses its gratitude to the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of ECLAC for having organized activities to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Programme of Action’s adoption.

1 LC/DEM/G.184, 1999.

2 LC/DEM/G.767, 2003.

COMISIÓN ECONÓMICA PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

*Reunión del Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo
(del trigésimo período de sesión de la Comisión)*

29-30 de junio de 2004, San Juan, Puerto Rico

Resolución 604 (XXX): Población y Desarrollo Actividades Prioridades para el bienio 2004-2006*

2 de julio de 2004, San Juan

La Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe,

Recordando el Consenso Latinoamericano y del Caribe sobre Población y Desarrollo, adoptado en México, D.F., en mayo de 1993; el Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, celebrada en El Cairo en septiembre de 1994; el Plan de Acción Regional Latinoamericano y del Caribe sobre Población y Desarrollo, de 1994; el documento “América Latina y el Caribe: examen y evaluación de la ejecución del programa de acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo”;¹ el informe del período extraordinario de sesiones de la Asamblea General titulado “Examen y evaluación generales de la ejecución del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo”; Informe del Comité Especial Plenario del vigésimo primer período extraordinario de sesiones de la Asamblea General, Medidas clave para seguir ejecutando el Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo”; la Declaración del Milenio, aprobada por las Naciones Unidas en septiembre de 2000, y la resolución 590(XXIX), titulada “Población y desarrollo: actividades prioritarias para el período 2002-2004”, aprobada en Brasilia, en mayo de 2002 con ocasión del vigésimo noveno período de sesiones de la Comisión,

Acogiendo con satisfacción el informe técnico sobre el examen de la implementación del Programa de Acción de El Cairo en el Caribe (1994-2004), sus logros y obstáculos;² la declaración de la reunión subregional del Caribe para evaluar la implementación del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre

* LC/G.2267

la Población y el Desarrollo al cumplirse diez años de su aprobación, que fuera aprobada por el Comité de Desarrollo y Cooperación del Caribe (CDCC) en Puerto España, Trinidad y Tabago, el 12 de noviembre de 2003; el documento “Comemoración del décimo aniversario de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo: acciones emprendidas para la implementación del Programa de Acción en América Latina y el Caribe”, y los acuerdos adoptados en la reunión de la Mesa Directiva Ampliada del Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo del período de sesiones de la CEPAL, celebrada en Santiago de Chile los días 10 y 11 de marzo de 2004,

Tomando nota del informe de la reunión de la Mesa Directiva Ampliada del Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo del período de sesiones de la CEPAL, celebrada en Santiago de Chile los días 10 y 11 de marzo de 2004,

Tomando en cuenta que en la Conferencia Regional Intergubernamental sobre Envejecimiento, realizada del 19 al 21 de noviembre de 2003 en Santiago de Chile, los países de la región aprobaron la Estrategia Regional de Implementación para América Latina y el Caribe del Plan de Acción Internacional de Madrid sobre el Envejecimiento, en la que se definen las prioridades para la aplicación de dicho plan en la región,

Acogiendo con beneplácito las conclusiones de la Conferencia Hemisférica sobre Migración Internacional: Derechos Humanos y Trata de Personas en las Américas, celebrada en Santiago de Chile, del 20 al 22 de noviembre de 2002,

Teniendo presente que en el 2004 se cumplen diez años de la aprobación del Programa de Acción emanado de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo y que también hace diez años los Estados miembros de la CEPAL adoptaron la resolución 535(XXV), en virtud de la cual se creó el Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo del período de sesiones,

1. Hace suya la Declaración de la Mesa Directiva Ampliada del Comité Especial sobre Población y Desarrollo en conmemoración de los diez años transcurridos desde la adopción del Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, e insta a los países de la región a intensificar sus esfuerzos para seguir implementando tanto el Programa como las medidas clave;
2. Agradece a la Presidencia por la presentación de los acuerdos de la reunión de la Mesa Directiva Ampliada en el trigésimo séptimo período de sesiones

de la Comisión de Población y Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas y ante el Comité Especial en su quinta reunión, celebrada en San Juan, Puerto Rico;

3. Acoge con beneplácito el documento “Población, envejecimiento y desarrollo” y la Estrategia Regional de Implementación para América Latina y el Caribe del Plan de Acción Internacional de Madrid sobre el Envejecimiento, y *adopta* la recomendación de que el Comité se haga cargo del seguimiento regional de la implementación de la Estrategia en la región;
4. Recomienda que en la próxima reunión ordinaria del Comité Especial, que se celebrará en el 2006, se analice el tema “Migración internacional, derechos humanos y desarrollo” y *pide* a la Secretaría del Comité Especial que, en colaboración con el Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas, se encargue de la preparación de los documentos sustantivos que corresponda;
5. Solicita a la Mesa Directiva del Comité Especial que examine, entre los períodos de sesiones y en coordinación con la Secretaría y el Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas, los siguientes temas: pueblos indígenas y otros grupos étnicos, envejecimiento y formación de recursos humanos en materia de población y desarrollo, en preparación del período de sesiones del Comité previsto para el 2006;
6. Hace un llamado a los países de la región a realizar todos los esfuerzos que se requieran para proveer los recursos necesarios a fin de seguir implementando el Programa de Acción de El Cairo y las medidas clave y, en particular, para asegurar su inclusión en las políticas de reducción de las desigualdades sociales, la superación de la inequidad de género y la erradicación de la pobreza, e *insta* a la comunidad internacional a incrementar su cooperación técnica y financiera para el cumplimiento de estos objetivos;
7. Agradece al Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) — División de Población de la CEPAL y al Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas por el apoyo prestado a los países de la región en la implementación del Programa de Acción de El Cairo;
8. Expresa su gratitud al Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) — División de Población de la CEPAL, por la organización de actividades conmemoratorias del décimo aniversario de la adopción de dicho Programa de Acción.

1 LC/DEM/G.184, 1999.

2 LC/DEM/G.767, 2003.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference

16-17 December 2002
Bangkok, Thailand

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General, United Nations
From his Opening Statement at the Fifth Asian and
Pacific Population Conference
16 December 2002, Bangkok:

“The Millennium Development Goals, particularly the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, cannot be achieved if questions of population and reproductive health are not squarely addressed. And that means stronger efforts to promote women’s rights, and greater investment in education and health, including reproductive health and family planning.”

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference

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Plan of Action on Population and Poverty*

17 December 2002, Bangkok

I. Preamble

We, the members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), assembled at the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference at Bangkok during the period 11-17 December 2002, have reviewed the progress made by the countries and territories of the region in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Bali Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development adopted in Bali, Indonesia, in 1992 and the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICDP) held at Cairo in 1994. In this context, we have also considered the recommendations contained in the reports on the five-year reviews of the Bali Declaration and the ICPD Programme of Action.

We recognize that there remain major challenges in the areas of population, sustainable development, poverty reduction, migration, ageing, gender, reproductive health including the needs of adolescents, HIV/AIDS and resource mobilization and our goal is to address these issues:

(a) Poverty remains high and persistent in many countries of the region despite the overall tangible progress made over the years, particularly in the past two decades;

(b) Poverty eradication requires a broad approach, taking into account not only the economic aspect but also the social and human dimensions. This implies an increased focus on good governance at all levels and an enabling domestic and international economic and social environment, especially with regard to investments in the health and education of the population;

* ST/ESCAP/2264

(c) Population, development and poverty are closely interrelated and achieving sustained economic growth and a balance between population, resources and the environment is essential for sustainable development, eradication of poverty and improving the quality of life of current and future generations;

(d) Improvement of human capital is fundamental to development and women, who comprise half the population, remain disadvantaged and marginalized in accessing social and economic opportunities, participating in the development process and assuming political and administrative responsibilities;

(e) Protection of human rights is central to human development and forms the fundamental pillar in the actions towards the alleviation of poverty;

(f) Population policies must be an integral component of development policies and planning, and taking into account differential population and demographic dynamics and challenges, such policies must encompass the principle of voluntary and informed decision-making and choices and the preservation and protection of human rights including matters related to reproductive rights and reproductive health as defined in paragraphs 7.2 and 7.3 of the ICPD Programme of Action.

In this regard, we reaffirm¹ our commitment to the principles and recommendations adopted in previous relevant regional and international conferences, particularly:

- The Bali Declaration on Population and Sustainable Development;
- The Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development;
- The Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women;
- The five-year review reports on the implementation of the Bali Declaration and the ICPD Programme of Action;
- The Millennium Declaration;

and pledge to work towards the achievement of the goals set in them.

Having concluded our deliberations, we have arrived at a consensus regarding the strategic recommendations that follow, which are intended to address these challenges in a concrete and action-oriented manner. As always, the implementation of these recommendations is the sovereign right of each country, consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights.

II. Issues and Priority Actions

A. Population, sustainable development and poverty

Over the past decade, there has been considerable progress in poverty reduction in many parts of the ESCAP region. Yet, of the world's estimated 1.2 billion people who live in extreme poverty, nearly 67 per cent live in the Asian and Pacific region. The incidence of poverty varies widely among the countries of the ESCAP region and it is most pervasive in the countries of South Asia and the small island countries of the Pacific. The overarching millennium development goal of the United Nations Millennium Declaration is the eradication of extreme poverty. The main target of the goal is to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$ 1 per day. Countries that have been most successful in reducing poverty are also those that have done the most in reducing high levels of population growth and balancing population and development dynamics as well as meeting reproductive health needs.

In order to address the continuing problem of poverty in the region, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations and the international community, are urged to:

1. Ensure that demographic and population factors are fully integrated into national, sectoral and local-level planning, in particular addressing the needs of the poor and the disadvantaged, and that the necessary skills are developed and continuously strengthened;
2. Emphasize human capital formation and infrastructural development as a strategy for promoting informed decision-making, paying special

attention to inequalities and disparities in access to education, health, employment and microcredit;

3. Promote research and strengthen the data and information base on population, sustainable development and poverty and make them available to planners and policy makers utilizing appropriate technologies;
4. Encourage and support academic and research institutions to assess the impacts of developmental interventions, particularly on the poor, and build their capacity as “knowledge brokers” to disseminate findings to bridge the gap between various stakeholders.

B. International migration

As a result of globalization and disparities in labour supply and demand, there is considerable movement and diversity in migration flows within the ESCAP region. Broadly, such migration flows are authorized or unauthorized, temporary or long-term and seasonal. Each form of migration has varied impacts on social and economic development at the points of origin and destination. It is widely perceived that some categories of migration have increased significantly and pose particular challenges. These include refugees, asylum seekers, trafficked women and children and unauthorized labour migrants. Furthermore, the proportion of females among international migrants is increasing. Despite the growing importance of international migration and its linkage with development and poverty, there is a lack of adequate, reliable and timely data on which to base the formulation of effective policies and programmes. Also lacking is research on the implications of such movements at the individual, family and community levels.

In order to address the issues of international migration and maximize its benefits while mitigating its adverse impacts, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations and the international community, are urged to:

1. Regularize desirable migration (i.e., unauthorized migration that is tacitly accepted) by granting migrants work permits, issuing regulations concerning their employment and providing protection for the benefit of the migrants and their families in line with national development goals;

2. Maximize remittances and their impact by facilitating the transfer of remittances and allowing migrants to maintain foreign currency accounts;
3. Incorporate various desirable aspects of international migration into national economic and social planning by both sending and receiving countries, especially considering the impacts of remittances and the “brain drain” and also taking into account the reintegration of returning migrants;
4. Strengthen regional cooperation to better manage the flow of all types of migration for the benefit of the sending and receiving countries and the migrants themselves;
5. Consider ratification of international instruments such as the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;
6. Combat the practice of trafficking in persons, especially women, boys and girls, while paying attention to trafficked victims with counselling and rehabilitation services;
7. Work to reduce the causes of irregular migration, while still recognizing the rights of men and women to migrate for voluntary reasons.

In support of the above actions, Governments and/or development partners should:

1. Ensure that definitions of various types of movements are agreed upon and that reliable information is collected and disseminated in a timely manner;
2. Promote research on the interrelationship between migration and other population dynamics, development and poverty reduction as well as on the interconnections between internal and international migration;
3. Support training and intercountry workshops to build national capacity for data collection, analysis and research.

C. Internal migration and urbanization

The number of “mega cities” in the region is increasing, although the proportion of the region’s population living in such cities is less than one tenth of the region’s total urban population. The size of these cities poses major problems of management, especially for the provision of basic social services. The rapid movement of people to urban areas is creating large urban agglomerations. Urbanization in many countries of Asia is characterized by high rates of population growth in medium and small-sized cities or towns, where a large proportion of the urban population live. The relationship between migration and poverty is complex. Evidence indicates that rural-to-urban migration can contribute to a reduction of poverty in both rural and urban areas, provided that there is efficient integration of the migrants into the urban economy and of the return flows of capital which they generate into the rural economy. Policies and programmes must take cognizance of these evolving dynamics of migration and urban development and respond to them.

In order to address the evolving dynamics of internal migration and urban development and maximize the benefits of internal migration while mitigating its adverse impact, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations, are urged to:

1. Facilitate and support economic initiatives by migrants, whether permanent or temporary, in the places of origin and destination, by developing and enhancing access to infrastructure and services that promote sustainable development, improve individual and societal welfare and reduce poverty;
2. Remove discriminatory regulations that obstruct the integration of the informal sector (which houses and employs many migrants) into the mainstream urban economy and society, and give the small and medium-sized enterprises of poor migrants access to space, credit, market information and technology;
3. Develop infrastructure and improve access to services not only in mega cities, but also in smaller cities, towns and rural areas whose local governments often do not have adequate resources or the capacity to manage them in a way that improves the quality of life of the population in both rural and urban areas;

4. Improve the investment climate in the medium and smaller-sized towns to enable residents and returning migrants to invest in employment- and income-generating activities, also considering the impacts on environmental conditions;
5. Develop policies that recognize the growing rural-to-urban linkages and the complementarity of urban and rural areas;
6. Recognize the linkage between the migration of young males from urban to rural and rural to urban areas and the adverse impact on the social and health security of women and initiate appropriate policies to ensure their protection and well-being.

Governments and development partners should:

1. Facilitate the exchange of information, experience and the lessons learned among the cities and towns in managing cities and in creating a supportive environment for migrants;
2. Encourage research on the magnitude and changing characteristics of internal migration and their impact on development and poverty reduction, particularly among women, and on the growing interconnectedness between rural and urban areas, and support the collection and analysis of data on migration and urbanization and on the impact of various policies on migration and poverty.

D. Population ageing

The rapid decline in fertility and the increase in longevity in the Asian and Pacific region during the past four decades have resulted in major changes in the age structure of the population. In some countries where fertility has declined very rapidly, the proportion of older persons is growing very rapidly. The transition is taking place at a pace unprecedented in human history and at a juncture when family size is becoming smaller, family structure is becoming more nuclear, urbanization is taking place at a rapid pace and children are moving away in search of employment and better economic opportunities. The challenges posed by population ageing are enormous, not only for older persons and their families, but also for the community and society at large.

Policies, national capacity and the institutional framework for the care of older persons are still at a nascent stage, and the resources needed to meet their needs are severely limited in many countries.

In order to address the growing phenomenon of population ageing, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations and the international community, are urged to:

1. Develop policies and national action plans to address the issues arising from ageing as an integral part of national development and poverty reduction policies, strategies, plans and programmes, recognizing that older persons do not constitute a homogeneous group;
2. Integrate the special concerns of older women, who outnumber men and are often disadvantaged, into policies, plans and programmes;
3. Empower older persons to participate fully and effectively in economic and social development by promoting continued employment through active labour market policies, including lifelong education and retraining programmes, and flexible opportunities and incentives for gainful employment and by promoting participation of older persons in community activities;
4. Establish sustainable social protection and social security systems by developing regulatory frameworks for occupational and private pensions taking into account the long lead time required to ensure that older persons have the necessary financial and social security, and expand social protection and social security systems to cover urban informal and rural workers;
5. Encourage innovative strategies appropriate to the cultural context of countries to care for the needs of older persons, involving families, communities and caregivers, and provide support as appropriate to meet the needs of older persons;
6. Promote healthy ageing and develop age-appropriate health-care systems, which must include effective referral systems to secondary and tertiary levels of care;

7. Support research, establish databases and share experiences on ageing and its economic and social implications and differentials, including the economic situation, sources of support, living arrangements, gender differentials and health care and other needs by income class and socio-cultural background.

E. Gender equality, equity and empowerment of women

The improvement in women's status, as reflected in their legal rights, political participation, employment, education, health and family decision-making power, has a discernible impact on poverty, population dynamics and development. Laws and policies have been enacted for the promotion of women's rights, gender equality and equity and the elimination of violence against women, and progress has been demonstrated in education, health, including reproductive health, and the labour-force participation of women. However, the gains have been unequal among countries in the region.

In order to address gender discrimination and strengthen efforts to empower women and achieve gender equality, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations and the international community, are urged to:

1. Enhance the capacity of national machineries and focal points in the formulation of policies and in the implementation of programmes and projects in all relevant sectors;
2. Conduct gender-based research and make available sex-disaggregated data for all levels of policy-making and programming;
3. Ensure adequate and appropriate legislative and programmatic responses to violence against women and exploitation, including trafficking, and ensure their effective enforcement. In this regard, (a) increase awareness of gender-based violence, (b) simplify relevant laws and (c) train law enforcement officials;
4. Strengthen and sustain initiatives to reduce the gender gap in education and employment. Improve access to education and employment opportunities through policies aimed at ensuring the retention of girls in schools and opportunities for pursuing a higher education and vocational skills;

5. Reduce marginalization of women in employment through the formulation of policies and programmes that address gender-based discrimination, and also reduce the negative impact of globalization on women's employment, while recognizing its positive impact in empowering women and giving opportunities in decision-making;
6. Take measures to eliminate exploitation of children through vigorous policy actions and their effective implementation;
7. Formulate policies to promote greater male involvement and participation in improving gender equality, equity and empowerment of women;
8. Support the protection and promotion of women's full enjoyment of all human rights;
9. Enhance partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society in matters related to gender equality, equity and empowerment of women;
10. Strengthen the efforts to comply with paragraphs 4.15 and 4.16 of the ICPD Programme of Action regarding prenatal sex selection.

F. Reproductive rights and reproductive health

Many countries in the region have strengthened their comprehensive reproductive health and rights approach over the last decade. The level of contraceptive use in Asia has risen considerably owing to the broadening of individuals' and couples' contraceptive choices and increasingly moving away from the provision of incentives. However, a large number of individuals and couples still lack access to high-quality reproductive health information and services, a situation that leads to maternal mortality and morbidity, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion and HIV/AIDS. In part, this situation is due to the shortage of trained and skilled health service providers, poor referral systems and weak health systems.

In order to address the reproductive rights and reproductive health concerns of men and women, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations, the private sector and the international community, are urged to:

1. Adopt economic and social policies on health care with due emphasis on reproductive health concerns, including family planning, focusing on the impoverished and other vulnerable groups;
2. Strengthen reproductive health policies and implement comprehensive integrated reproductive health care including family planning services throughout the health-care system and provide for financial allocations and other resources to facilitate the full functioning of these systems in terms of infrastructure, manpower, management information systems and commodity and contraceptive security; resources should be rationally allocated and used in a cost-effective manner;
3. Intensify efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, particularly where levels are persistently high, meet the internationally agreed goals through appropriate national policies for making pregnancy safer, and promote adequate resource allocation, standards, protocols and regulatory mechanisms for safe motherhood;
4. Develop functional systems to increase access to prenatal, maternal, postnatal and infant care, delivery by skilled birth attendants, timely referral and transport, prompt management of delivery complications, comprehensive essential obstetric care and educational and information campaigns addressing families regarding prenatal and post-natal care and development as well as symptoms of potential complications;
5. In accordance with the goals of ICPD and ICPD+5, improve access to and the quality of family planning services and the widest possible range of contraceptive methods, including natural methods, as an integral component of reproductive health care, as defined in paragraphs 7.2 and 7.6 of the ICPD Programme of Action; reduce unmet needs through information, education and communication (IEC) and behaviour change communication (BCC), counselling, broader choices and services; and remove existing barriers and constraints affecting access to services for those in need by ensuring that such services are available, affordable, acceptable, of high quality and convenient;
6. Strengthen the implementation of paragraphs 7.24 and 8.25 of the ICPD Programme of Action and of paragraph 63 of ICPD+5, in relation to unsafe abortion as a major public health concern and help women to

avoid unwanted pregnancy and abortion and reduce maternal morbidity and mortality associated with unsafe abortion and complications through appropriate strategies, including those outlined in paragraph 63 (ii) and (iii) of ICPD+5 and the provision of family planning;

7. In order to promote reproductive rights, make intensive efforts to eliminate gender discrimination, ensure voluntary decision-making and promote informed choices and informed decisions through comprehensive reproductive health education;
8. Promote men's understanding of their roles and responsibilities with regard to reproductive health and the reproductive rights of men and women supporting their partners as well as their own access to reproductive health care, including family planning services, helping to prevent unwanted pregnancy and reducing transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and promoting elimination of sexual and gender-based violence;
9. Along with international agencies and research and other organizations, give high priority to advancing and supporting basic and applied research in order to strengthen reproductive health care and services, including family planning and sexual health services through, inter alia, the improvement and development of methods of family planning for men and women, especially barrier methods and microbicides to ensure safety, efficacy and affordability; to promoting cost-effective modalities for enhancing strategic approaches to integrating STI (sexually transmitted infection) and HIV prevention and BCC intervention into reproductive health programmes; and to facilitating timely utilization of the research on technological, pharmaceutical and other advances for the benefit of all those who need them, without marginalizing the poor.

G. Adolescent reproductive health

The reproductive health and rights of adolescents are gradually being recognized; more countries are formulating policies and initiating effective programmes addressing their needs. Adolescents' participation in the process is gradually increasing. Emphasis is being placed on making reproductive health information, education, counselling and services more

accessible to adolescents and in forms that ensure confidentiality. There has been a substantial increase in cross-sectoral collaboration and cooperation. However, the programmes in this field are still in the early stages of development. Sexual and reproductive health information and services are not adequately available to either married or unmarried adolescents.

In order to address the reproductive health needs and realize the rights of adolescents, with due regard to the responsibilities, duties and rights of parents and the evolving capacity of children, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations and the international community, are urged to:

1. Involve adolescents in reproductive health programmes intended for them at all stages of development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
2. Design programmes in such a way that they are flexible enough to respond to the diverse needs of subgroups of adolescents in different situations and circumstances for age-appropriate information, education, skills-building, counselling and health care;
3. Provide adequate access to youth-friendly, age-appropriate, evidence-based sexual and reproductive health information, education, counselling and services on the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents; provide appropriate life-skills training for adolescents to promote female empowerment and male responsibility in reproductive health; address the adverse consequences of early sexual activity, marriage, pregnancy and childbearing, and the risks associated with early and unprotected sexual activity, including early and unwanted pregnancy, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, through the promotion of responsible and healthy reproductive and sexual behaviour;
4. Strengthen service provision for adolescents, in compliance with paragraph 7.45 of the ICPD Programme of Action, particularly to ensure availability and access as there is a need to take proactive measures to ensure that the provision of reproductive health care is both youth-friendly and appropriate;

5. Make special efforts to support disadvantaged and marginalized adolescents who may be suffering from disability, discrimination, poverty, lack of schooling, refugee or immigrant status, violence, lack of family or homelessness;
6. Implement programmes through advocacy and education to raise awareness and enhance communication with parents, families, teachers, religious and community leaders, service providers and other adults, peer groups and mass media on improved reproductive health for adolescents;
7. Encourage and support civil society and non-governmental organizations in developing and implementing, as appropriate, innovative intervention strategies, including life-skills training and reproductive health education, through the use of different methods;
8. Encourage social science and operations research in assessing unmet needs with the aim of improving access to, and the quality of, adolescent reproductive health care, and determine the best way to structure and provide such care.

H. HIV/AIDS

Considering the potential threat and mounting impact of HIV/AIDS in the Asian and Pacific region, and in line with the millennium development goals and the recommendations and goals of the United Nations General Assembly special session on HIV/AIDS, and to address the epidemic in all its aspects, including gender and age dimensions, by stepping up programmes to prevent infection, provide treatment and care and mitigate the demographic, economic, health and social impacts of HIV/AIDS, particularly at the community and the family levels, including the elimination of the stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/ AIDS, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations, the private sector and the international community, are urged to:

1. Establish comprehensive surveillance systems for closely assessing and monitoring the situation, and use their results to identify the current and potential transmission risks so as to guide policy decisions and prevention strategies;

2. Develop and implement national HIV/AIDS policies and action plans to coordinate and intensify the response to HIV, especially HIV prevention strategies, the highest possible standard of effective, equitable and, above all, affordable HIV treatment, care and support, including the prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections, expanded access to voluntary and confidential HIV counselling and testing, safe blood supplies and STI control programmes;
3. Establish (a) national prevention programmes, recognizing and addressing the factors leading to the spread of the epidemic, reducing HIV incidence for those identifiable populations with high or increasing HIV infection or indicated through public health information as at the highest risk of infection, (b) information and education programmes aimed at reducing risk-taking behaviour and encouraging responsible sexual behaviour and expanded access to essential commodities, including male and female condoms and sterile injecting equipment, and (c) harm-reduction efforts related to drug use;
4. For greater synergy, prevention and affordable treatment, integrate management and control efforts in a continuum of care, involving collaboration between national programmes, NGOs, community-based organizations and families. Ensure that those who are especially vulnerable, including women and adolescents, have access to the information, education and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection, such as consistent condom use;
5. For cost-effectiveness reasons, integrate HIV prevention programmes and BCC interventions into reproductive health programmes, including STI case management, specifically target them at the groups at risk and with vulnerability and tailor them to the stage reached by the epidemic and its dominant transmission modes;
6. Ensure that prevention and BCC programmes recognize the important role of the family in reducing vulnerability by educating children and adolescents about the most effective ways of preventing HIV infections and encouraging behaviour to prevent HIV;

7. Support community-based service delivery through grass-roots mobilization, with special consideration to supporting all home-care providers, especially women;
8. Support effective community responses based on the two complementary strategies of building the economic resources of households and supporting the creation of community safety nets;
9. Foster community-based home-care initiatives to support families' coping responses, and also help families and communities to address the economic and psychosocial needs of AIDS-affected children, including orphans;
10. Strengthen the capacity and coordination of networks of people living with AIDS and make efforts to ensure that they are involved as key partners in all aspects of prevention and impact mitigation;
11. In programmes and research dealing with people living with AIDS, strictly follow all relevant ethical guidelines, ensuring non-discrimination and full access to the information needed to prevent further transmission. The families and the communities in which they live must have their right to privacy and confidentiality respected without fear of stigmatization, discrimination or violence.

I. Behaviour change communication and information and communication technology

Many countries in the region have introduced advocacy and communication as one of the integral components in their development programmes, by recognizing the importance of these components as a basis for creating awareness, generating participation, making informed decisions and resolving conflicts. One of the most significant recent developments is the rapid technical advances in information and communication technology (ICT). ICT has profound impacts on the way information is collected, processed, disseminated and communicated; however, there is a wide gap between developed and developing countries and between different groups in societies in the development and penetration of ICT, creating the so-called "digital divide".

In order to address these issues, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations and the private sector, where appropriate, are urged to:

1. Strengthen population information, advocacy and BCC programmes at all levels to increase awareness of priority issues such as population, sustainable development, poverty reduction, migration, ageing, gender, reproductive health, including the needs of adolescents, HIV/AIDS and resource mobilization;
2. Use available and appropriate advanced information technologies in implementing information, BCC and poverty reduction programmes taking into account local, cultural, traditional and religious beliefs;
3. Provide easy access to timely and accurate information and data needed for research and policy-making and for creating awareness and understanding as well as improving skills at the community level;
4. Develop and strengthen human resources in BCC and ICT and facilitate the exchange of information, experiences, best practices and lessons learned in information, advocacy, BCC and the application of ICT for development;
5. Formulate policies, strategies and legislation to provide an enabling environment for ICT such as allocating resources for infrastructure and capacity-building;
6. Harness existing information and knowledge networks, such as the Asia-Pacific Population Information Network (Asia-Pacific POPIN) of ESCAP, for the development of knowledge bases, knowledge-sharing, exchange of information and capacity-building;
7. Involve all stakeholders when developing advocacy and BCC strategies to make them functional and sustainable.

J. Data, research and training

Sound and appropriate population, development and poverty reduction policies rely on the availability and quality of demographic, social, health

and economic data. These in turn require the existence of strong institutions for research and training, staffed by skilled professionals. While there have been marked improvements in the availability of population and related development data during the past decade, many gaps remain with regard to the quality and coverage of baseline information, including vital statistics, as well as the continuity of data sets over time. Population, socio-economic and other relevant information networks need to be strengthened at the local, regional, national and global levels in monitoring the progress of the millennium development goals.

In order to address these issues, Governments, in cooperation with civil society organizations and the private sector, where appropriate, are urged to:

1. Strengthen national statistical systems at all levels to produce reliable and internationally comparable statistics on population and socio-economic development in a timely manner to help to monitor regional, national and international development and poverty alleviation goals, including those of ICPD and the millennium development goals;
2. Support the collection of data at the household level, in cooperation with research institutions and NGOs, as appropriate, on poverty-related issues to design policy interventions;
3. Develop national human capital through training, proper recognition and incentives to generate good-quality data and fully exploit the potential of the data for policy-making and programme implementation;
4. Carefully review new technologies for data collection and processing to ensure their proper use and cost-effectiveness and sustainability;
5. Ensure the timely availability and easy accessibility of data files and information to potential users through the Internet and World Wide Web.

Governments and international data users are urged to:

1. Establish partnerships for ensuring the availability of timely and reliable data needed for monitoring, planning and policy purposes;

2. Make use of regional institutions/facilities to provide training in data collection, collation and analysis;
3. Provide support to develop regional networks of technical expertise for meeting the needs for data collection, collation and analysis.

K. Partnerships

It has been recognized that NGOs are important voices of the people, and their associations and networks provide effective and efficient means of better focusing local and national initiatives and addressing pressing population, environmental, migration and economic and social development concerns. Also, the private sector plays an important role in social and economic development, including delivery of reproductive health-care services and commodities, appropriate education and information relevant to population and development programmes. Increased cooperation and partnerships are needed with governmental, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations and the private sector. Furthermore, NGOs and civil society organizations in general have successfully addressed a number of population and reproductive health issues, particularly those that are highly sensitive for national Governments to deal with. However, there are a number of countries in the region in which NGO activities are not encouraged, if not denied.

In order to consolidate past gains and further promote partnerships with NGOs and civil society, Governments are urged to:

1. Recognize that NGOs and civil society contribute to shaping policy development in addition to helping Governments to meet their obligations. Therefore, it is important to deal with NGOs as development partners;
2. Review their relationships with NGOs, civil society, the private sector and other groups in forging new ways of collaboration and partnering in reproductive health within a framework of shared responsibility; and explore mechanisms for expanding successful NGO initiatives where Governments face constraints;
3. Ensure that NGOs and civil society demonstrate a high level of transparency, accountability, good management and local participation;

4. Where appropriate, involve NGOs in the planning and implementation of programmes relating to development, including issues related to population, sustainable development, poverty reduction, migration, ageing, gender, reproductive health including the needs of adolescents, HIV/AIDS and resource mobilization;
5. Support partnerships with parliamentarians and other elected representatives to create an enabling environment for the speedy implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference Plan of Action and resource mobilization;
6. Promote South-South collaboration and networking to exchange experiences and learn from best practices in order to strengthen their national programmes.

L. Resources

In the ESCAP region, some developed countries provide population assistance to developing countries and some intergovernmental organizations provide assistance in the form of grants and loans for population programmes. A total of 39 countries and territories in the region benefited from international population assistance in 2000. Approximately two thirds of the projected costs in developing countries were expected to come from domestic sources and one third from the international donor community. It was estimated that approximately \$11 billion would be needed to cover the costs of population activities in the ESCAP region in the year 2000. Because financial constraints remain a major obstacle to the implementation of internationally agreed population goals, the mobilization of resources for population and development must be high on the development agenda.

In this regard:

1. Developed countries that have not done so should be urged to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and developing countries

should be encouraged to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help to achieve development goals and targets. Governments are urged to acknowledge the efforts of all donors, commend those donors whose ODA contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the targets and underline the importance of undertaking to examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals;

2. All countries should also give adequate attention to the resources as estimated in paragraph 13.15 of the ICPD Programme of Action and paragraph 95 of the Key Actions of ICPD+5. In this context, the international community should provide financial and technical assistance to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition committed to implementing goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action;
3. In the allocation of adequate resources, Governments are urged to consider innovative ways of mobilizing resources to ensure that the poor have access to reproductive health care;
4. All major players and stakeholders should be involved with the design and implementation of the strategies and programmes related to reproductive health care in order to ensure that they are in accordance with national priorities. Least developed and island developing countries should also be given special attention in a coordinated and sustained manner;
5. The United Nations and its organizations, particularly UNFPA, as well as other international and intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, should be encouraged to coordinate and work closely with the countries to maximize the utilization of resources and monitor the programmes to assess the effectiveness of programme implementation of both donors and users.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Regional Arab Population Forum

19-21 November 2004
Beirut, Lebanon

Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, UNFPA
from her Closing Statement at the Regional Arab Population Forum
21 November 2004, Beirut:

“The integration of population and reproductive health factors into the strategies of sustainable development, in line with the platform of the Millennium Development Goals, is an urgent matter that calls for governmental and non-governmental efforts at all levels. We cannot advance towards realizing a development goal in isolation from other development objectives, as goals interrelate to form an integral fabric the outcomes of which are enjoyed by all Arab individuals, families and societies.”

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA AND LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Regional Arab Population Forum

19-21 November 2004, Beirut, Lebanon

Declaration

21 November 2004, Beirut

1. We, the participants at the Regional Arab Population Forum, met at United Nations House, Beirut, from 19 to 21 November 2004, in order to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), which was held in Cairo in 1994, reaffirm the importance of following up the progress made in the field of population and development in the past decade and identify goals for the forthcoming decade.
2. Reaffirming our belief in the importance of following up the progress made in the past decade in implementing the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action; the outcomes of regional and international intergovernmental conferences on population and development; resolutions adopted by national population committees and councils; and the relevant international, regional and local declarations. Further reaffirming our belief in the importance of identifying goals and visions for the forthcoming 10 years to the year 2015.
3. Guided by the fruitful discussions that were held in the course of the three days of Forum meetings, and having reviewed the documents and studies that were presented to the Forum, based on the authority of the outcomes, recommendations, resolutions and programmes of work of the conferences and meetings that were held by the United Nations system, regional organizations, the League of Arab States, the Forum of African and Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development and, in particular, the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action, the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000, General Assembly resolution S-26/2, Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, the Rabat

Declaration of 2003 on Population and Development and the resolutions adopted by the Summit Conference of the Arab League Council held in Tunis in 2004.

4. Appreciating the consensus reached by the international community in adopting the principles, goals and policies of the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action, and its renewed and sustained commitment to those principles, goals and policies, we hereby renew our commitment to principle 5 of the Programme of Action, which states that population-related goals and policies are integral parts of cultural, economic and social development, the principal aim of which is to improve the quality of life of all people.
5. Convinced that the goals of the ICPD Programmed of Action and the Millennium Development Goals are complementary and inter-related, and that realization of the former is fundamental to achieving the latter.
6. Noting the fruitful endeavours that have been exerted in the Arab region as part of the United Nations system and League of Arab States activities, which have contributed to the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.
7. Committed to the full realization of the goals adopted and the exertion of greater efforts with respect to national and regional programmes and projects, in light of the review of the progress made in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action, the reports and studies that have been submitted to this Forum and of current requirements.
8. Recognizing that such full realization of strategies and goals at the national and regional levels requires collaboration and close cooperation between all the parties concerned with population and development, including Governments, the private sector, civil society institutions and regional, Arab, and international organizations, in a true partnership that facilitates communication and the exchange of expertise, and as part of which complementary roles are performed in projects and programmes that include all the partners and aim to improve the quality of life of our Arab communities.

9. Reaffirming our belief that if economic and social development is to be realized, a stable political and security environment, that is supportive of Government efforts and policies aimed at sustainable development, must be established.
10. Acknowledging the sovereign right of every State to implement the recommendations of the Regional Arab Population Forum in accordance with recognized human rights and in line with its development priorities, the legislation in force, and cultural and moral values of the Arab peoples, and further acknowledging the outstanding regional efforts that are being exerted in the Arab region in that regard.

Noting that the final communiqué will contain all the recommendation reached by the Forum, we hereby agree to do the following:

11. Express our appreciation of the endeavours of the United Nations Population Fund, the League of Arab States and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action.
12. Urge Governments of Arab States to activate population policies and human development strategies in the framework of the ICPD Programme of Action; to develop sources of self-finance through local institution and private sector initiatives, with a view to making resources available and employing them in implementing population policies; and to take action to diversify sources of funding and include international, regional and national sources from the public and private sectors, in addition to the civil sector, in order to follow up implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.
13. Urge Governments to establish cooperation with civil society, with a view to preparing a transparent and democratic environment favourable to partnership for population and development; and to support and develop regional efforts to implement the ICPD Programme of Action through the full participation of civil society organizations.
14. Urge Governments of Arab States, with the support of international and regional organizations, to exploit the demographic window in the

current generation, which represents a unique opportunity to accelerate the process of sustainable development in the Arab region and, consequently, to formulate and apply employment policies that make best use of the increasing labour force and enable those Governments to achieve development goals, combat the phenomena of youth unemployment and female poverty, and meet the needs of elderly persons and those with special needs.

15. Urge the Governments of Arab States to pay greater attention to the phenomenon of Arab labour migration and include it in national development policies; to establish relationships with well-qualified migrants and attempt to attract them back to their original countries; to strengthen the role of such migrants in development efforts and the transfer of knowledge; and to take measures to reduce the brain drain.
16. Urge the international community to deal with the damage caused by war and armed dispute and their impact on the family and, in particular, on women and children, and on implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action in general.
17. Affirm the importance of State and donor institution compliance with the financial undertakings given at ICPD and, in particular, the commitment to pay the amount of US\$ 3 billion by the end of 2005.
18. Urge all the relevant partners in population and development, including Governments, regional and international organizations and civil society institutions, to incorporate the recommendations of this Forum in undertakings and commitments that form part of new population and development programmes and projects, the aim being to achieve qualitative movement towards the Millennium Development Goals.
19. Express appreciation of the great value of the masses, given that they are the fundamental hope for the improvement of mankind and building of the future, and stress that they should be given priority and consideration, and that programmes which aim to meet their needs and improve their quality of life should be supported. It must be made possible for them to participate effectively in building the future; they must be empowered with knowledge and provided with the services

necessary to protect them from HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

20. Affirm the importance of empowering women politically, economically and socially and placing them in decision-making positions, given that they are principal actors in the implementation of the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action; taking the necessary action to protect them from all the forms of discrimination and violence to which they are exposed; creating appropriate economic opportunities to combat the phenomenon of women's poverty; and ensuring reproductive rights for all women and men as one of their human rights.
21. Intensify media activities, awareness-raising and communication relating to population and development issues, and highlight the role of the media as a partner in raising public awareness of the demands of the development process.
22. Request ESCWA, the United Nations Population Fund and the League of Arab States to support the relevant existing regional and national executive mechanisms and establish a new regional mechanism for the follow up of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the recommendations of this Forum; encourage the countries of the region to exchange expertise and benefit from successful experiences; and strengthen statistical systems and databases with a view to gauging outcomes and identifying obstacles.
23. In conclusion to the foregoing, participants express their determination to continue action to achieve all the ICPD Programme of Action goals, the Millennium Development Goals and the other development ambitions of the Arab countries, with a view to achieving economic prosperity and social well-being for the Arab peoples.

COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE POUR L'ASIE OCCIDENTALE (CESAO) ET LA LIGUE DES ETATS ARABES

Forum régional arabe sur la population

19-21 novembre 2004, Beyrouth, Liban

Déclaration

21 novembre 2004, Beyrouth

1. Nous, participants au Forum régional arabe sur la population, réunis à la Maison des Nations Unies de Beyrouth du 19 au 21 novembre 2004 aux fins de commémorer le dixième anniversaire de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement (CIPD) qui a eu lieu au Caire en 1994, réaffirmons l'importance du suivi des progrès réalisés dans le domaine de la population et du développement au cours de la décennie écoulée et définissons des objectifs pour la décennie à venir;
2. Réaffirmant notre croyance en l'importance du suivi des progrès réalisés au cours de la décennie écoulée dans la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD de 1994, des résultats des conférences régionales et internationales intergouvernementales sur la population et le développement, des résolutions adoptées par les comités et conseils nationaux de la population, et des déclarations internationales, régionales et locales pertinentes;
3. Guidés par les débats féconds qui ont eu lieu durant les trois jours de réunions du Forum et ayant examiné les documents et études qui y ont été présentés, sur la base de l'autorité des résultats, recommandations, résolutions et programmes de travail des conférences tenues par le système des Nations Unies, les organisations régionales, la Ligue des États arabes, le Forum des parlementaires africains et arabes sur la population et le développement et, en particulier, le Programme d'action de la CIPD de 1994, la Déclaration du Millénaire des Nations Unies de 2000, la résolution S-26-2 de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, la Déclaration d'engagement sur le VIH/sida des Nations Unies, la Déclaration de Rabat de 2003 sur la population et le développement et

les résolutions adoptées par la Conférence au sommet du Conseil de la Ligue arabe ayant eu lieu à Tunis en 2004;

4. Appréciant le consensus atteint par la communauté internationale pour adopter les principes, buts et politiques du Programme d'action de la CIPD de 1994 et son attachement réaffirmé et soutenu à ces principes, buts et politiques, nous renouvelons ici notre attachement au principe 5 du Programme d'action, selon lequel les buts et les politiques en matière de population font partie intégrante du développement culturel, économique et social, dont le but principal est d'améliorer la qualité de la vie de tous.
5. Convaincus que les buts du Programme d'action de la CIPD et les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement sont complémentaires et interdépendants, et que la réalisation de ceux-là est d'une importance fondamentales pour la réalisation de ceux-ci;
6. Notant les efforts féconds déployés dans la Région arabe dans le cadre des activités du système des Nations Unies et de la Ligue des États arabes qui ont contribué à la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD;
7. Déterminés à assurer la pleine réalisation des objectifs adoptés et l'intensification des efforts concernant les programmes et projets nationaux et régionaux, à la lumière de l'examen des progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD, des rapports et études soumis au présent Forum et des exigences actuelles;
8. Conscients de ce qu'une telle pleine réalisation des stratégies et objectifs aux niveaux national et régional exige la collaboration et l'étroite coopération de toutes les parties s'intéressant à la population et au développement, notamment des gouvernements, du secteur privé, des institutions de la société civile et des organisations régionales, arabes et internationales, au sein d'un authentique partenariat qui facilite les communications et l'échange de connaissances spécialisées et dans le cadre duquel les partenaires jouent des rôles complémentaires dans des projets et programmes les incluant tous et visant à améliorer la qualité de la vie dans nos communautés arabes;

9. Réaffirmant notre conviction qu'il est impératif, pour réaliser le développement social et économique, d'établir un environnement politique stable et assurant la sécurité qui soutienne les efforts et les politiques gouvernementaux visant à l'instauration d'un développement durable;
10. Reconnaissant le droit souverain de tout État de mettre en œuvre les recommandations du Forum régional arabe sur la population conformément aux droits de l'homme reconnus et dans la ligne de ses priorités de développement, de la législation en vigueur et des valeurs culturelles et morales des populations arabes, et reconnaissant en outre les efforts régionaux exceptionnels déployés dans la Région arabe à cet égard;

Notant que le communiqué final contiendra toutes les recommandations émises par le Forum, nous convenons par la présente de prendre les mesures suivantes :

11. Exprimer notre satisfaction devant les efforts du Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population, de la Ligue des États arabes et de la Commission économique et sociale pour l'Asie occidentale (CESAO);
12. Engager instamment les gouvernements des États arabes à appliquer des politiques en matière de population et des stratégies de développement humain dans le cadre du Programme d'action de la CIPD, à développer des sources d'autofinancement par l'intermédiaire d'initiatives des institutions locales et du secteur privé, aux fins de dégager des ressources et de les employer à la mise en œuvre de politiques en matière de population, et à prendre des mesures pour diversifier les sources de financement et inclure des sources internationales, régionales et nationales des secteurs public et privé, en sus du secteur civil, aux fins d'assurer le suivi de la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD;
13. Engager instamment les gouvernements à établir une coopération avec la société civile, aux fins de l'instauration d'un environnement transparent et démocratique favorable aux partenariats dans le domaine de la population et du développement, et à appuyer et amplifier les efforts régionaux de mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD par la pleine participation des organisations de la société civile;

14. Engager instamment les gouvernements des États arabes, avec l'appui des organisations internationales et régionales, à exploiter la fenêtre démographique de la prochaine génération, qui offre une possibilité unique d'accélérer le processus du développement durable dans la Région arabe et, en conséquence, à formuler et à appliquer des politiques d'emploi qui font un usage optimal de la population active croissante et qui permettent à ces gouvernements de réaliser les objectifs du développement, de lutter contre les phénomènes du chômage des jeunes et de la pauvreté féminine et de répondre aux besoins des personnes âgées et des personnes ayant des besoins spéciaux;
15. Engager instamment les gouvernements des États arabes à accorder une attention accrue au phénomène de la migration de la main-d'œuvre arabe et à l'inclure dans leurs politiques nationales de développement, à établir des relations avec les migrants qualifiés et à essayer de réattirer ceux-ci dans leur pays d'origine, à renforcer le rôle de ces migrants dans les efforts de développement et le transfert des connaissances et à prendre des mesures afin de réduire l'exode des cerveaux;
16. Engager instamment la communauté internationale à prendre des mesures à l'égard des dommages causés par la guerre et les conflits armés et de leur impact sur la famille, et en particulier sur les femmes et les enfants, et sur la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD en général;
17. Affirmer l'importance du respect par les institutions de l'État et des donateurs des engagements financiers pris lors de la CIPD et en particulier de l'engagement de verser 3 milliards de dollars EU d'ici la fin 2005;
18. Engager instamment tous les partenaires appropriés intervenant dans le domaine de la population et du développement, notamment les gouvernements, les organisations régionales et internationales et les institutions de la société civile, à intégrer les recommandations du présent Forum dans des entreprises et des engagements relevant de nouveaux programmes et projets en matière de population et de développement, le but visé étant d'effectuer des avancées qualitatives vers la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement;
19. Exprimer leur conscience de la grande valeur des masses de population, étant donné que c'est sur elles que repose l'espoir fondamental de l'amélioration de l'humanité et de l'élaboration de l'avenir, et insister sur

le fait qu'il conviendrait de leur accorder la priorité et de les prendre en considération et qu'il faudrait appuyer les programmes visant à répondre à leurs besoins et à améliorer leur qualité de vie; il faut leur donner la possibilité de participer effectivement à l'élaboration de l'avenir, les autonomiser par les connaissances et leur fournir les services nécessaires pour les protéger du VIH/sida et des autres maladies sexuellement transmissibles;

20. Affirmer l'importance que revêtent l'autonomisation des femmes dans les domaines politique, économique et social et de leur affectation à des postes de décision, étant donné qu'elles sont les principales actrices de la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD et de la réalisation de ses objectifs, l'instauration des mesures nécessaires pour les protéger de toutes les formes de discrimination et de violence auxquelles elles sont exposées, la création de possibilités économiques appropriées pour lutter contre le phénomène de la pauvreté féminine, et la garantie du respect des droits de toutes les femmes et de tous les hommes en matière de reproduction en tant que droits de la personne;
21. Intensifier les activités médiatiques, de sensibilisation et de communications relatives aux questions intéressant la population et le développement et souligner le rôle des médias en tant que partenaires de la sensibilisation du public aux exigences du processus de développement;
22. Demander à la CESAO, au Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population et à la Ligue des États arabes d'appuyer les mécanismes régionaux et nationaux existants et pertinents et d'établir un nouveau mécanisme régional pour le suivi de la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la CIPD et des recommandations du présent Forum, d'encourager les pays de la région à échanger des experts et à bénéficier des expériences réussies et de renforcer les systèmes statistiques et les bases de données en vue de l'évaluation des résultats et de la détermination des obstacles;
23. En conclusion de ce qui précède, les participants expriment leur détermination de continuer d'agir pour réaliser tous les objectifs du Programme d'action de la CIPD, les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement et les autres ambitions des États arabes en matière de développement, en vue d'assurer la prospérité économique et le bien-être social de toutes les populations arabes.

اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا وجامعة الدول العربية

المنتدى الإقليمي العربي للسكان

١٩-٢١ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠٠٤، بيروت، لبنان

إعلان

٢١ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠٠٤، بيروت

١- نحن، المشاركون في المنتدى الإقليمي العربي للسكان، وقد اجتمعنا في بيت الأمم المتحدة في بيروت خلال الفترة من ١٩ إلى ٢١ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠٠٤، في مناسبة مرور عشر سنوات على عقد المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية في القاهرة عام ١٩٩٤، لنؤكد على أهمية متابعة التقدم المحرز في مجال السكان والتنمية خلال السنوات العشر الماضية وتحديد آفاق للسنوات العشر المقبلة.

٢- إننا نؤكد إيماننا بأهمية متابعة التقدم المحرز خلال السنوات العشر الماضية في العمل بمضمون برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية لعام ١٩٩٤، وغيره من الوثائق الصادرة عن مؤتمرات الاستعراض والتقييم، والمؤتمرات البرلمانية الدولية والإقليمية حول السكان والتنمية، والقرارات الصادرة عن اللجان والمجالس الوطنية للسكان، والإعلانات الدولية والإقليمية والمحلية الصادرة بهذا الشأن، وضرورة تحديد آفاق ورؤى للسنوات العشر المقبلة حتى عام ٢٠١٥.

٣- وقد استرشدنا بالمناقشات المثمرة التي جرت على مدار جلسات الأيام الثلاثة للمنتدى، وراجعنا الأوراق والوثائق والدراسات والأبحاث المقدمة إلى المنتدى، والتي استندت في مرجعيتها إلى نتائج وتوصيات ومقررات وبرامج عمل المؤتمرات والاجتماعات التي عقدتها منظومة الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الإقليمية وجامعة الدول العربية ومنتدى برلماني أفريقيا والدول العربية للسكان والتنمية، ولاسيما برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية لعام ١٩٩٤، وإعلان الأمم المتحدة بشأن الألفية لعام ٢٠٠٠، وإعلان الجمعية العامة بشأن فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية والإيدز لعام ٢٠٠١، وإعلان الرباط حول التنمية والسكان لعام ٢٠٠٣، ومقررات مؤتمر القمة العربية في تونس لعام ٢٠٠٤.

٤- إننا نقدر توافق المجتمع الدولي في اعتماده مبادئ وأهداف وغايات برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية لعام ١٩٩٤، والتزامه المتجدد والمطرد بتلك المبادئ والأهداف والغايات؛ ونجدد التزامنا بالمبدأ ٥ من هذا البرنامج، الذي

ينص ”على أن الأهداف والسياسات المتصلة بالسكان هي أجزاء لا تتجزأ من التنمية الثقافية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية التي يتمثل هدفها الرئيسي في تحسين نوعية حياة الناس جميعاً“.

٥- إننا على اقتناع بأن العلاقة بين أهداف برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية والأهداف الإنمائية للألفية هي علاقة تكامل وتداخل، وبأن تحقيق أهداف برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية يعتبر أساسياً في تحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية.

٦- إننا نوكد على أهمية الجهود الإقليمية المثمرة التي بذلت في المنطقة العربية في إطار أنشطة منظومة الأمم المتحدة وجامعة الدول العربية، والتي ساهمت في تحسين الأداء نحو تحقيق مستويات أعلى في تنفيذ برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية.

٧- وملتزم ببذل المزيد من الجهود على مستوى البرامج والمشاريع الوطنية والإقليمية، وعلى ضوء استعراض التقدم المحرز في مجالات تنفيذ برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية والتقارير والدراسات التي قدمت في هذا المنتدى، والاحتياجات الراهنة، وذلك للمضي نحو التحقيق الكامل للأهداف المعتمدة.

٨- إننا ندرك أن الاستراتيجيات والأهداف المرجو تحقيقها على المستويين الوطني والإقليمي تتطلب تضامناً في الجهود الحثيثة وتعاوناً وثيقاً بين جميع الجهات المعنية بمجالات السكان والتنمية، سواء في ذلك الحكومات أم القطاع الخاص أم مؤسسات المجتمع المدني أم المنظمات الإقليمية العربية والدولية، وذلك في إطار شراكة حقيقية تتيح التواصل وتبادل الخبرات، وتتكامل فيها الأدوار ضمن مشاريع وبرامج تضم جميع الشركاء وتستهدف تحسين نوعية حياة مجتمعاتنا العربية.

٩- إننا نوكد على أن تحقيق التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية يستلزم تهيئة بيئة سياسية وأمنية مستقرة وداعمة لجهود الحكومات وسياساتها الرامية إلى تحقيق التنمية المستدامة.

١٠- ونقر بالحق السيادي لكل دولة في تنفيذ توصيات المنتدى الإقليمي العربية للسكان، بما يتماشى مع أولويات التنمية والقوانين النافذة والقيم الثقافية والأخلاقية للشعوب العربية، وفي إطار حقوق الإنسان المعترف بها؛ ونقر كذلك بالجهود الإقليمية المتميزة التي تبذل في المنطقة العربية على هذا الصعيد.

وإن نشير إلى أن التقرير النهائي سيتضمن جميع التوصيات التي خلص إليها المنتدى، نتفق على:

١١- تقدير جهود صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان وجامعة الدول العربية، واللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا في دعم تنفيذ برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية.

١٢- دعوة حكومات الدول العربية إلى تفعيل السياسات السكانية واستراتيجيات التنمية البشرية في إطار برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية، وتطوير مصادر التمويل الذاتية من خلال مبادرات الهيئات المحلية والقطاع الخاص بهدف تحقيق تدفق الموارد وتوظيفها في تنفيذ السياسات السكانية، والعمل على تنويع مصادر التمويل لمتابعة تنفيذ برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية، بحيث تشمل مصادر دولية وإقليمية ووطنية من القطاعين العام والخاص، إضافة إلى القطاع المدني.

١٣- دعوة الحكومات إلى توطيد التعاون مع المجتمع المدني لتهيئة بيئة مؤاتية للمشاركة في مجال السكان والتنمية، في مناخ من الشفافية والديمقراطية، ودعم وتطوير التوجهات الإقليمية في تنفيذ برامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية من خلال المشاركة الكاملة لهيئات المجتمع المدني.

١٤- دعوة حكومات الدول العربية، وبمساعدة من المنظمات الدولية والإقليمية، إلى الاستفادة من النافذة الديمغرافية في الجيل الحالي، باعتبارها فرصة فريدة للإسراع في وتيرة التنمية المستدامة في المنطقة العربية، وبالتالي صياغة وتطبيق سياسات للتشغيل تعينها على الاستفادة من القوى العاملة المتزايدة، وتمكنها من تحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية المنشودة ومحاربة ظاهرة بطالة الشباب وفقر المرأة، وتلبية احتياجات المسنين وذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة.

١٥- دعوة حكومات الدول العربية إلى تكثيف الاهتمام بظاهرة هجرة العمل العربية وإدراجها في السياسات الوطنية التنموية، وتوطيد العلاقة مع الكفاءات المهاجرة والسعي إلى جذبها إلى بلدانها الأصلية، وتعزيز دورها في جهود التنمية ونقل المعرفة واتخاذ الإجراءات والتدابير الكفيلة بالحد من هجرة الأدمغة.

١٦- دعوة المجتمع الدولي إلى مواجهة الأضرار الناجمة عن الحروب والنزاعات المسلحة، وأثارها على الأسرة، وبخاصة على النساء والأطفال، وعلى تنفيذ برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية والأهداف الإنمائية عموماً.

١٧- تأكيد أهمية وفاء الدول والمؤسسات المانحة بالتزاماتها المالية التي تعهدت بها في المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية، وخصوصاً تسديد مبلغ ثلاثة مليارات دولار أمريكي قبل نهاية عام ٢٠٠٥.

١٨- حث جميع الشركاء المعنيين بالسكان والتنمية، من حكومات ومنظمات إقليمية ودولية ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني، على تجسيد توصيات هذا المنتدى في تعهدات والتزامات تدرج في برامج ومشاريع جديدة تعنى بالسكان والتنمية، ويكون الهدف منها تحقيق نقلة نوعية في اتجاه بلوغ الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية.

١٩- تقدير القيمة العالية للشباب، باعتبارهم عنصراً أساسياً لتحسين الحاضر وصنع المستقبل، والتشديد على إيلائهم الأولوية والرعاية، ودعم البرامج التي تستهدف الوفاء باحتياجاتهم وتحسين نوعية حياتهم، وفسح المجال أمامهم للمشاركة الفاعلة في صنع المستقبل، وتمكينهم معرفياً وتوفير الخدمات اللازمة لحمايتهم من فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية والإيدز والأمراض الأخرى المنقولة بالاتصال الجنسي.

٢٠- تأكيد أهمية تمكين المرأة سياسياً واقتصادياً واجتماعياً وإيصالها إلى مواقع اتخاذ القرار باعتبارها فاعلاً أساسياً في تنفيذ أهداف برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية، واتخاذ التدابير اللازمة لحمايتها من جميع أشكال التمييز والعنف التي تتعرض لها، وخلق فرص اقتصادية ملائمة لمحاربة ظاهرة فقر المرأة وضمان الحقوق الإنجابية لكل من المرأة والرجل، بوصفها جزءاً من حقوق الإنسان.

٢١- تعزيز أنشطة الإعلام والتثقيف والاتصال المتعلقة بقضايا السكان والتنمية وإبراز دور الإعلام كشريك في التوعية العامة بمتطلبات عملية التنمية.

٢٢- مطالبة كل من اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا وصندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان وجامعة الدول العربية بدعم الآليات التنفيذية الإقليمية والوطنية المتخصصة القائمة وإنشاء آلية إقليمية جديدة لمتابعة تنفيذ برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية وتوصيات هذا المنتدى، والعمل على تبادل الخبرات بين دول المنطقة والاستفادة من التجارب الناجحة، وتعزيز الأنظمة الإحصائية وقواعد البيانات بغية رصد الإنجازات وتحديد العقبات.

٢٣- وعلى كل ما تقدم، يعبر المشاركون عن عزمهم مواصلة العمل لتحقيق جميع أهداف برنامج عمل المؤتمر الدولي للسكان والتنمية، والأهداف الإنمائية للألفية، وغيرها من التطلعات الإنمائية التي تطمح إليها البلدان العربية، سعياً إلى تحقيق الرخاء الاقتصادي والرفاه الاجتماعي للشعوب العربية.

ANNEX

Population, Reproductive Health, Family Planning and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*

MDG #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Voluntary family planning can help people to have as many or as few children as they want and to decide when they will have them.
- Fertility reduction opens the “demographic window”, an opportunity for accelerated social and economic development.
- Large families dilute the assets of poorer households. Unwanted births deepen household poverty.
- Smaller families allow more investment in each child’s health and education.
- Improved data on people and their needs will advance policy development and the targeting of development programmes—and improve accountability.
- Migration within and between countries can bring benefits and pose challenges in both sending and receiving areas. Policies can help maximize the gains to poor communities and individuals.
- Better child spacing reduces competition for food within the household and improves children’s nutrition.

MDG #2: Achieve universal primary education

- Attempts to achieve universal education have left out poor children.
- Large numbers of children in poor families mean that some children get no education. For others, education may be delayed, interrupted or shortened.
- In poor families, girls are more likely than boys to be deprived of education.

*UNFPA. 2002. *The State of World Population 2002: People, Poverty and Possibilities: Making Development Work for the Poor*, p. 7. New York: UNFPA.

- Educational continuation depends on avoidance of unwanted pregnancies. Early initiation of sexual activity increases the risk of school dropout. In sub-Saharan Africa between 8 and 25 per cent of dropout rates are the result of pregnancy.
- Early marriage interrupts girls' schooling.

MDG #3: Promote gender equality and empower women

- Progress towards gender equality starts with the common indicators of literacy and education. It continues with health care, including personal, voluntary control over fertility. It is important that families and societies accept women's wider social participation, and remove obstacles to it.
- Girls and women need environments where they are safe from gender-based violence, including on the way to, from and in school.

MDG #4: Reduce child mortality

- Infant and child mortality are highest for the youngest mothers and after closely spaced births.
- High fertility reduces the provision of health care to children.
- Unwanted children are more likely to die than wanted ones.
- A mother's death increases the risk that her children will die.

MDG #5: Improve maternal health

- Care in pregnancy, during and after childbirth, and emergency obstetric care save women's lives.
- Pregnancy is riskiest earliest in life. Over 100,000 women are at risk of obstetric fistula each year, and over 2 million women have already been injured and stigmatized.
- A woman's lifetime risk of maternal death and illness depends on the number and safety of her pregnancies.
- Family planning saves women's lives. It reduces unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion and maternal death. Women's empowerment will enable them to address the social conditions that endanger their health and lives.

MDG #6: Combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases

- Half of new HIV infections are among young people. Preventing infection means enabling young people to protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases. This includes teaching abstinence outside marriage, fidelity within it and responsible behaviour at all times, including the responsible use of condoms.
- Male and female condoms must be available as needed. Poor countries need systems to guarantee an adequate supply of reproductive health commodities, and support in establishing and supplying the system.
- Integrated reproductive health programmes that serve a variety of needs through the life cycle will encourage health service use and provide additional opportunities to address health needs holistically. Changing age structures will require long-term adjustments in health systems.
- The pandemic has serious implications for the attainment of the other goals, particularly 1-5.

MDG #7: Ensure environmental sustainability

- Balancing resource use and ecological requirements will depend critically on population growth, location and movements, on patterns of resource consumption, and management of waste.
- Rapid growth of poor rural populations puts enormous stress on local environments. Poor people need technologies to mediate their demands on resources. They also need better education and health services, including reproductive health, to improve well-being and bring down fertility. Appropriate policies will reduce urban migration and promote sustainable rural population growth.
- The sustainable improvement of the lives of slum and shanty dwellers will depend on policies to address high urban growth rates, the result of natural increase and migration.

MDG #8: Develop a global partnership for development

- Population and reproductive health programmes have lagged in the least-developed countries, with their high levels of mortality and unwanted fer-

tility. They will benefit most from higher international assistance and debt forgiveness, and domestic resources for health and education—and their effective use. They need affordable prices for essential drugs for treating HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and a secure supply of contraceptives.

- Between 2000 and 2015 nearly 1.5 billion young men and women will join the 20-24 age group. They, and hundreds of millions of teenagers, will be looking for work. If they have jobs they will drive economic growth; if not they will fuel political instability.



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