Recommended Policy Priorities for Population and Development: Looking Toward 2054

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Member States **should uphold emphasis on rights and choices** as **cornerstones of ICPD** as countries respond to diverse challenges in the decades ahead, from rapid aging to persistent high fertility.

The rapid fertility decline experienced by many Low- and Middle-Income Countries between the 1990's and 2010's is driving a projected rapid increase in the number of countries that will be "aged societies" by 2050.

Member States should consider a "Whole of the UN" approach to implementing the ICPD Programme of Action.

How can the bodies overseeing national implementation of the Programme of Action (POA) access expertise of UN agencies (and others) to help countries address challenges such as aging, urbanization, and migration as they approach 2057?

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Member States should promote the responsible use of population data.

Demographers excel at describing population trends. They need to do a better job translating the implications of trends for policy.

- Policy makers need "use cases" describing how countries or communities have used demographic data to anticipate and prepare for future needs, from growing numbers of working-age entrants to an aging work force.

Experts need to call out inaccurate or misleading reports on population trends.

"All [of the world's poorest countries] are seeing the fertility rate fall rapidly, apart from Nigeria, but even there it is still falling."

POPULATION 10 BILLION

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