

Review of Progress on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action @ 25 years



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1. The ICPD and the SDGs

 2. A Diverse World

 3. Dignity and Human Rights

 4. Sexual and Reproductive Health

 5. Mobility and Displacement

 6. Sustainability and Climate Change

 7. Recommendations

Re-proving Rights & Choice Matter



1. FP choice & service quality is a win-win for coverage [**SDG 3**].
2. Addressing education/decent work and SRH together show gender dividends - and we must advance response(s) for ageing populations [**SDGs 1/4/5/8**].
3. Getting to zero on FGM/Child marriage will demand increased efforts [**SDG 3/5**]
4. As essential SRH package [**SDG 1/3/5/8**] should address needs of young & old alike, and should be part of UHC in all contexts.
5. Accountability matters – and state-of-the-art evidence is crucial [**SDG 17**].

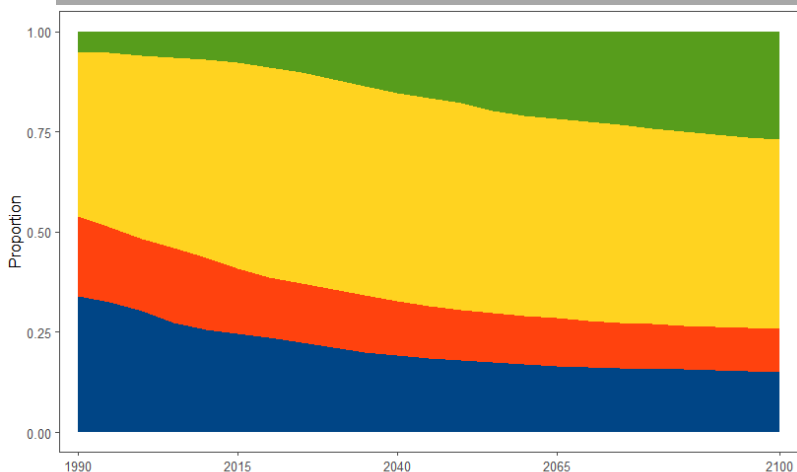


A Diverse World

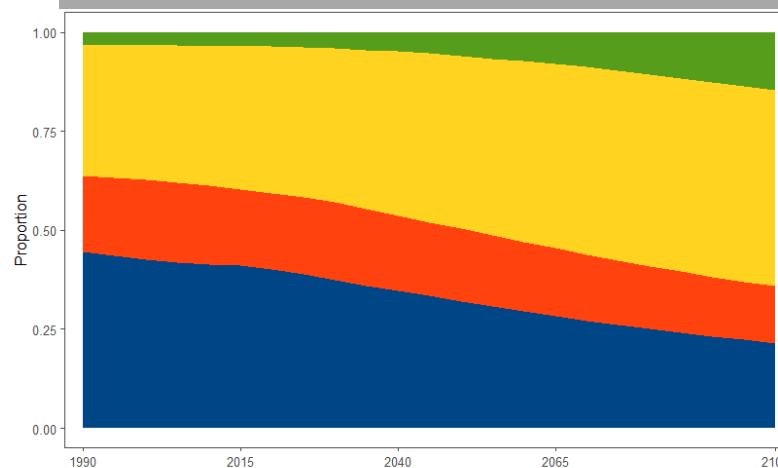


Diversity of age structure

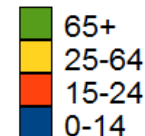
Asia



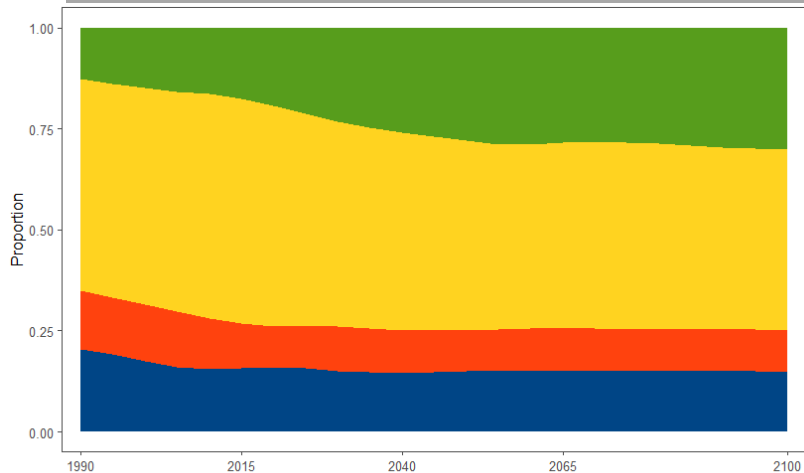
Africa



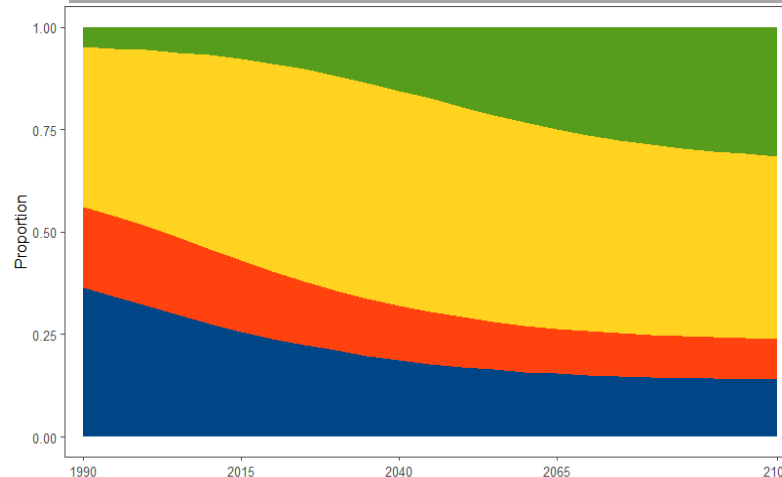
Proportion of population in certain age group



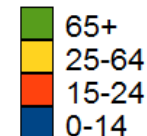
Europe



Latin America and the Caribbean



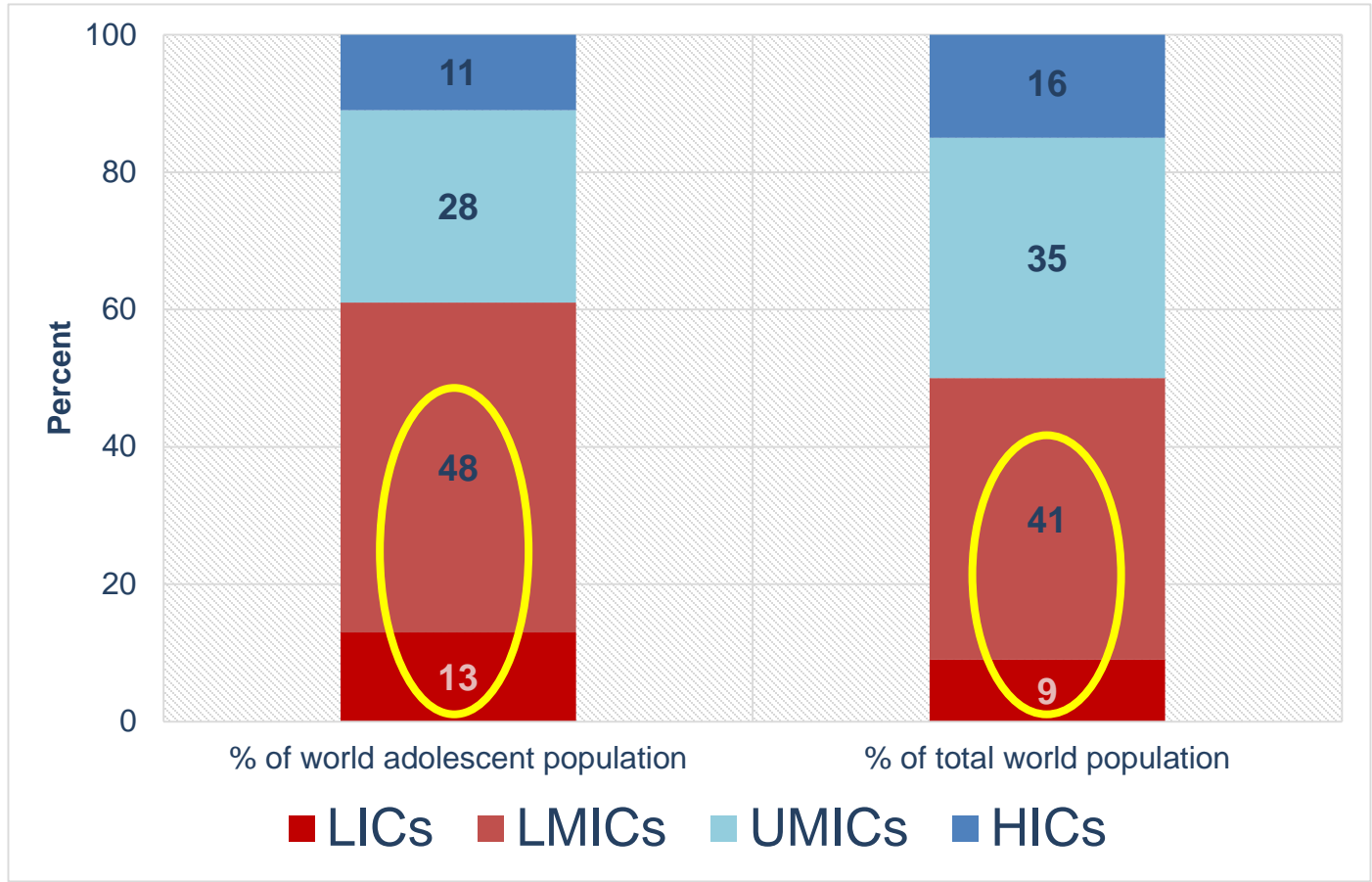
Proportion of population in certain age group



More Adolescents in the poorest countries



LIC/LMICs account for proportionately more adolescents (61%) than total world population (50%)



Dignity and Human rights



More Girls at Risk of Child Marriage

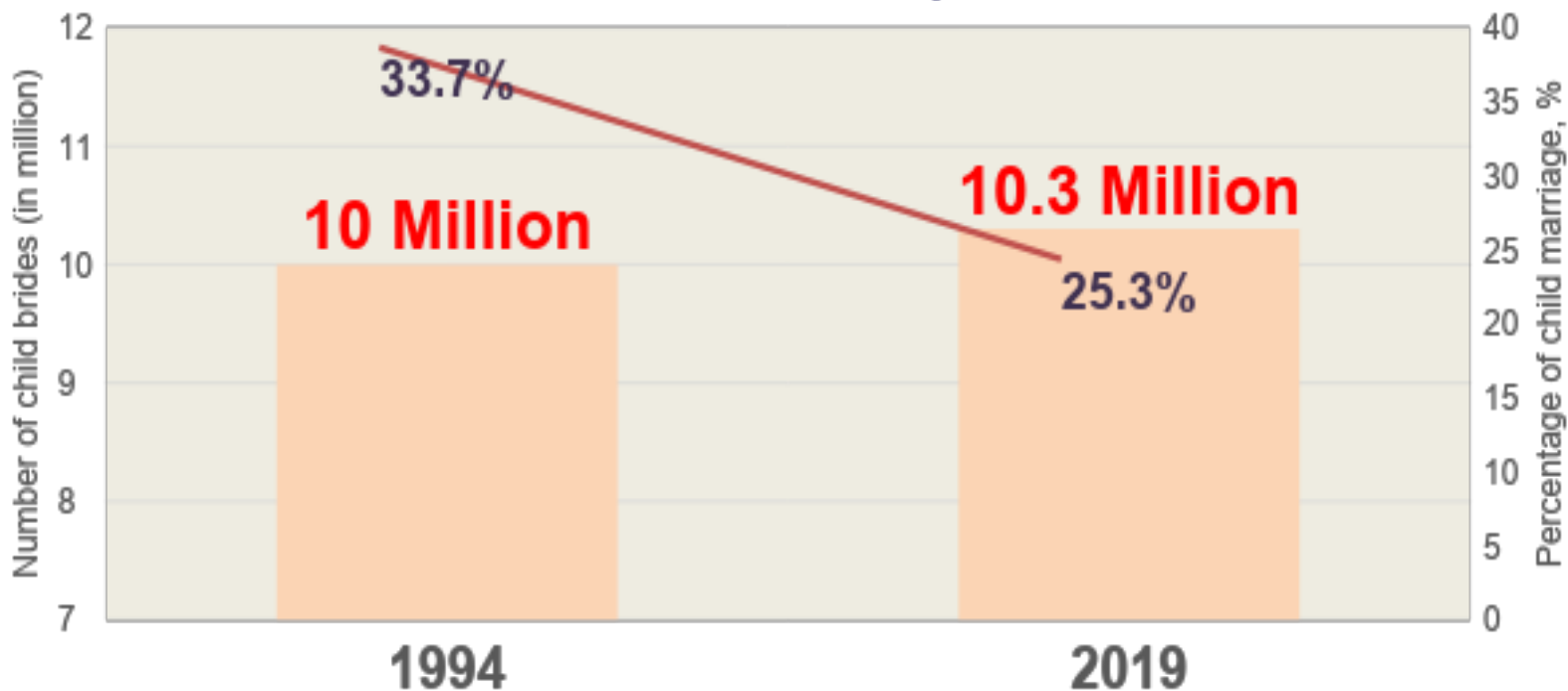


In 120 Low and Middle-Income Countries:

- = In 1994, **10 million** girls got married before age 18
- = In 2019, **10.3 million** girls will marry before age 18



Despite the decline in percentage from 33.7% to 25.3%.



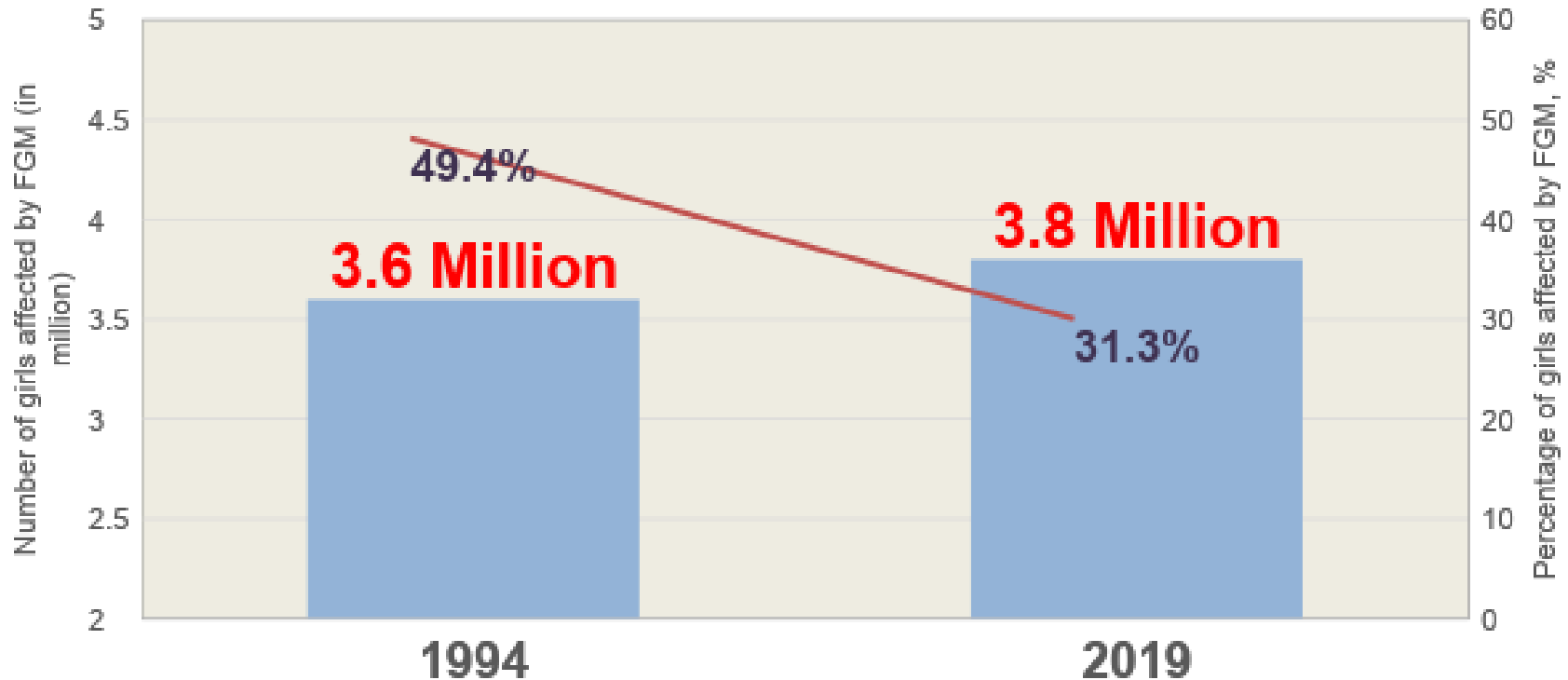
More girls will undergo FGM

In 30 highly affected countries....

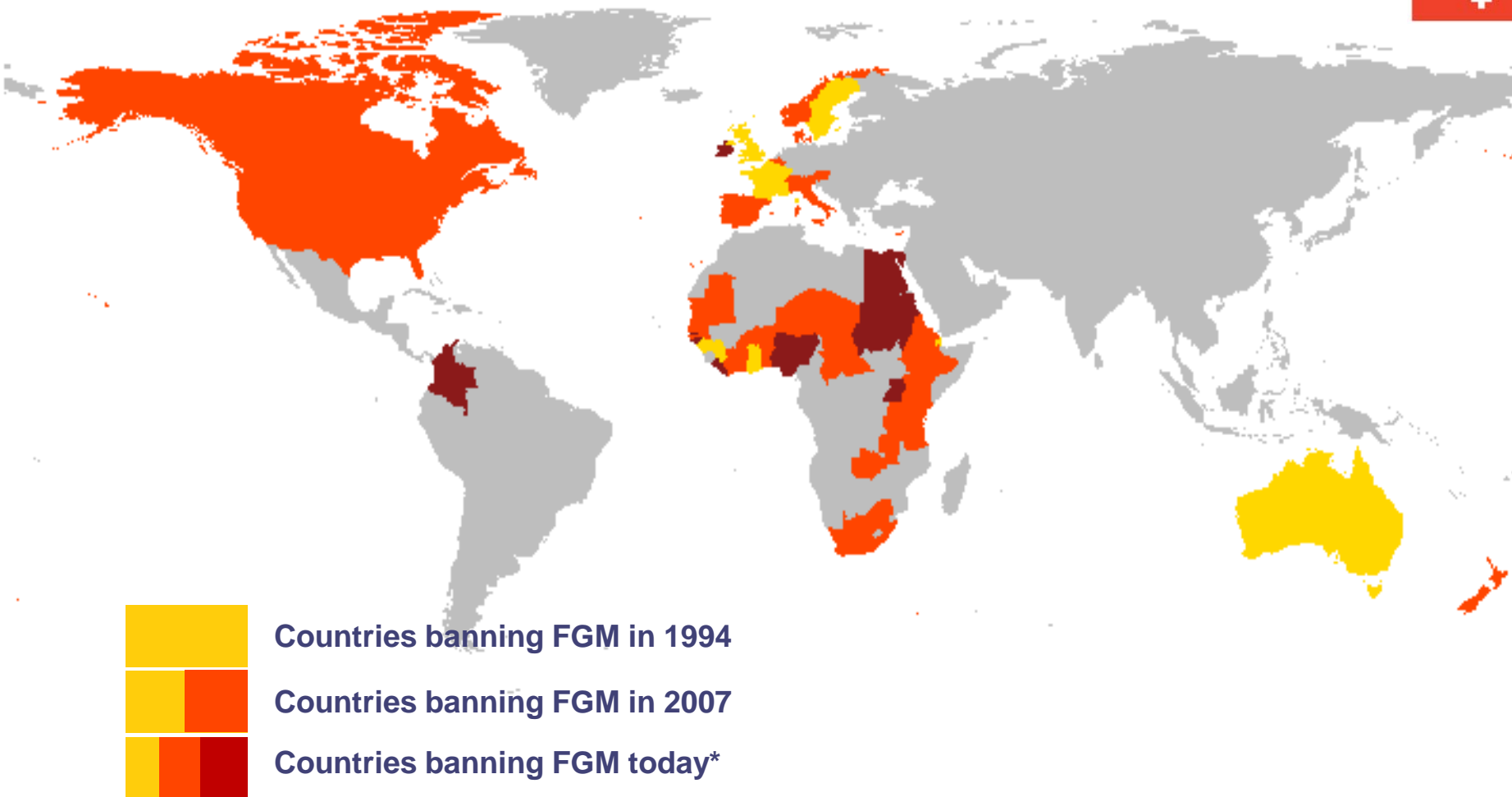
- = In 1994, **3.6 million** girls age 15-19 underwent FGM
- = In 2019, **3.8 million** girls age 15-19 will have undergone FGM



Despite a decline in percentage from 49.4% to 31.3%



Nr of countries that legally ban FGM



Source: in Sudan a law has been implemented in two states: South Kordofan and Gedaref

Mixed gains in other sectors



- ❖ Estimates show that still approximately one-third of women experience some form of **violence** in their lives, predominantly by **intimate partners**.
- ❖ There have been few gains since 1994 in women's participation in the **labour market**, in salary differentials for equal work, lifetime earnings, or professional leadership.
- ❖ Over the past 20 years, the number of **women members of parliaments** has increased roughly two-fold, nevertheless only reached 24% worldwide in 2018.

What works?



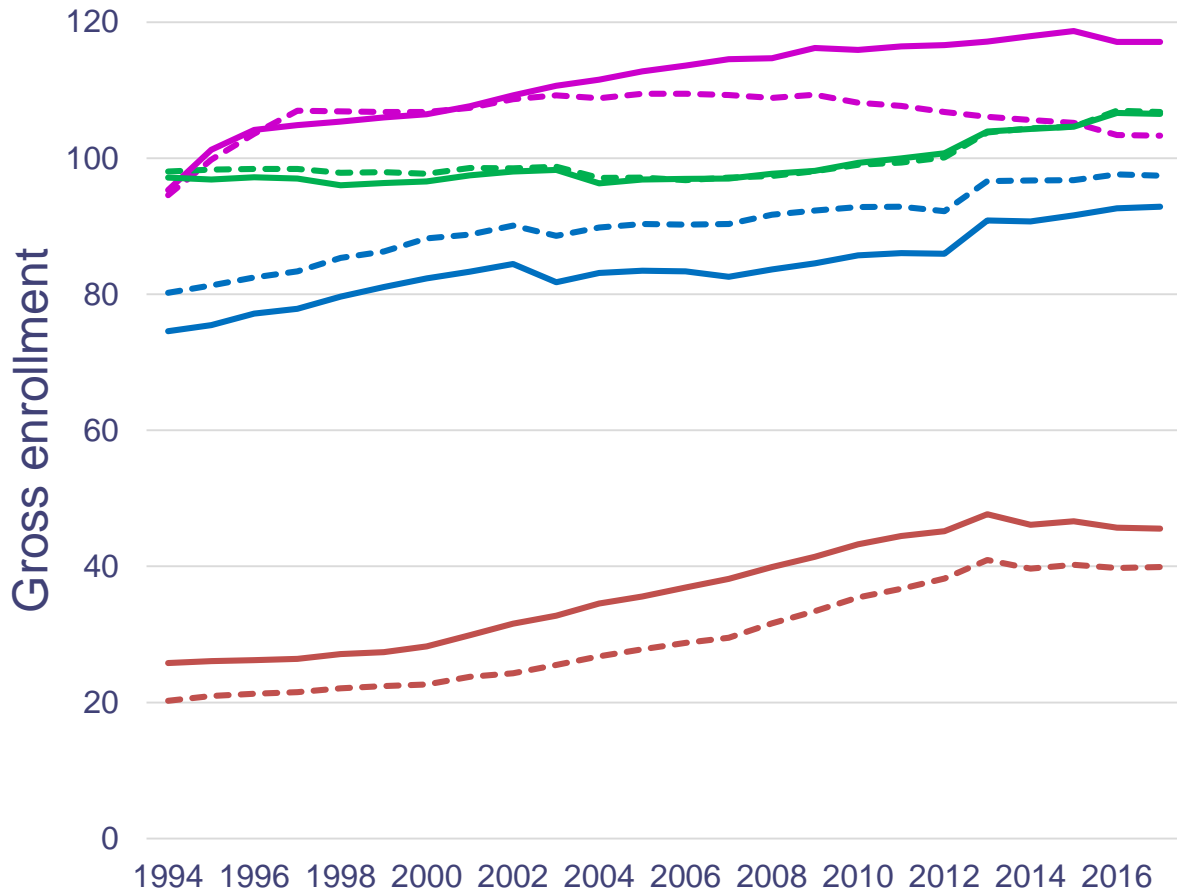
Public declaration ceremony, Guinea.
© UNICEF, *How to transform a social norm*



UNFPA/Ben Manser

- ❖ Inclusion of grassroots movements, to assure success is achieved through discussion and consensus;
- ❖ Implementation of school-based programs combatting stereotypes and promoting understanding of gender-roles and inequality;
- ❖ Reform of legislative, judicial and policy systems to enforce accountability;
- ❖ Shared political power to increases acceptance of women leaders and higher aspirations for girls.

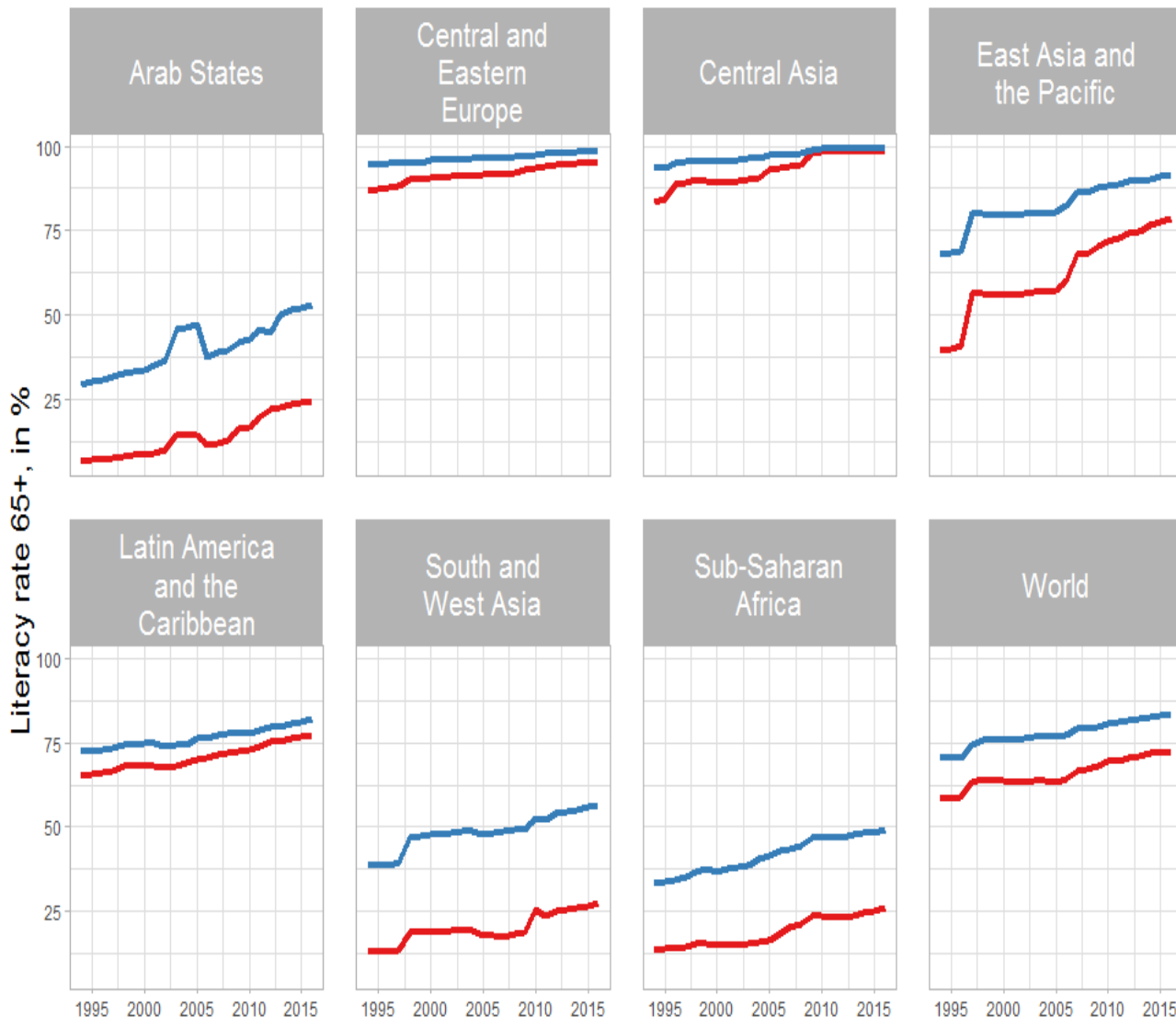
Gross enrollment ratio in secondary school



- ❖ In Latin America and the Caribbean proportionately more females enroll in secondary school
- ❖ While in Sub-Saharan Africa proportionately more males enroll



Literacy among 65+ men & women 1994-2016



- ❖ Regional disparities, but steady increase
- ❖ At global level, sex differential has not decreased since 1994

What works?

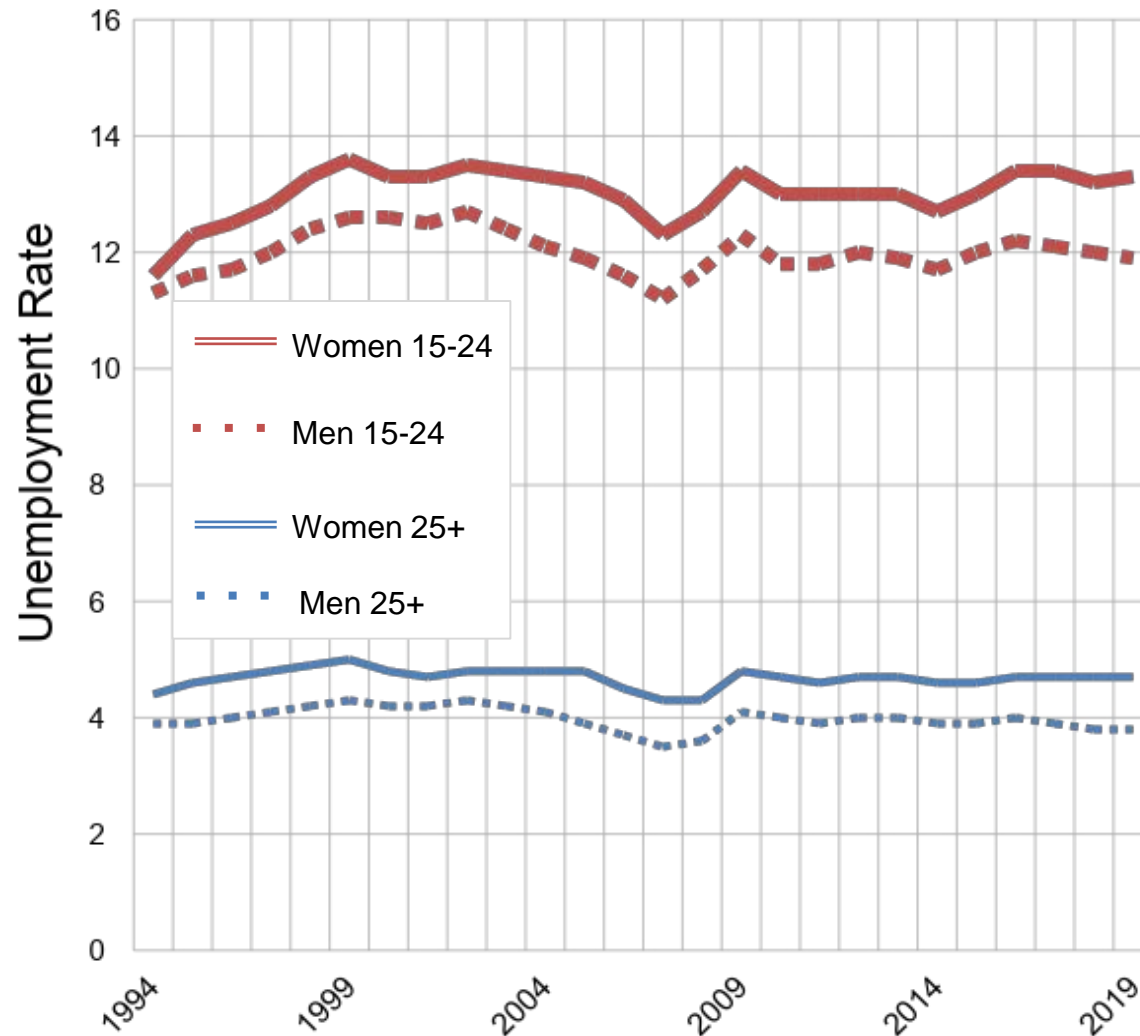
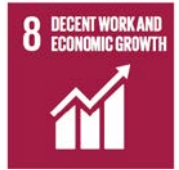


UNFPA / Alvaro Serrano

- ❖ Investments in formal education, but also in lifelong opportunities for vocational training;
- ❖ A revolution in quality standards as emphasised in Agenda 2030;
- ❖ To increase participation, provision of cash transfers and access to credit for the poor, low-cost private schools, and school feeding.

Unemployment 1994-2019

Global unemployment rate, by age and sex



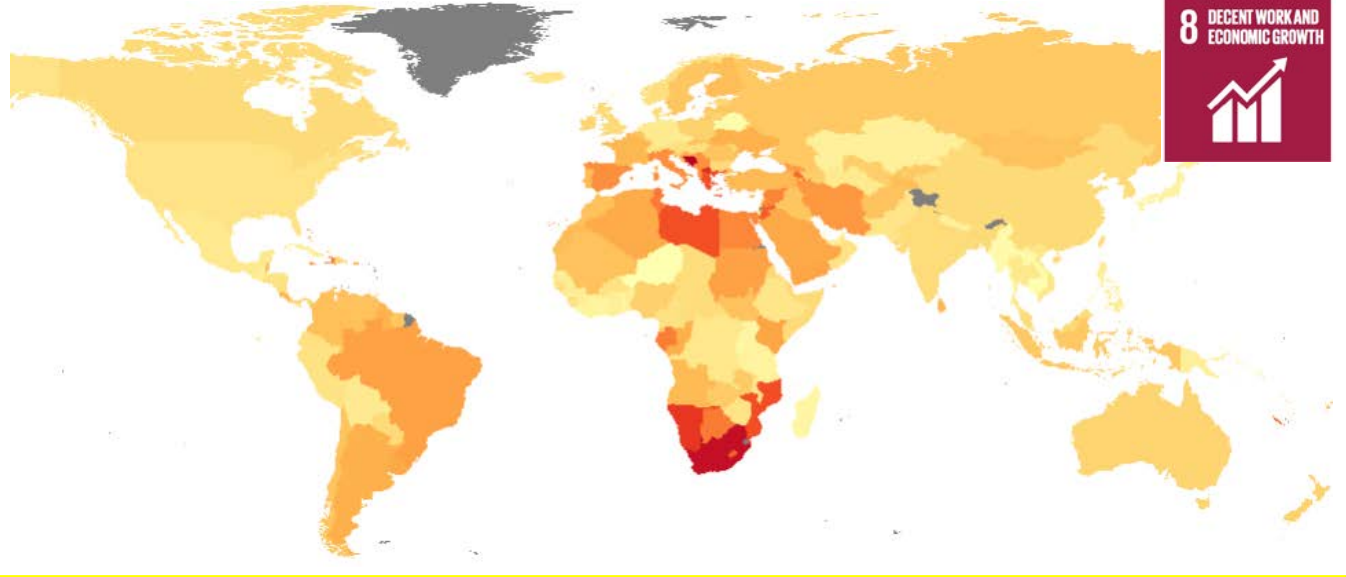
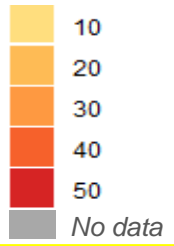
- ❖ Globally, no progress in youth unemployment rates
- ❖ Persistently higher unemployment rates among youth compared to adults
- ❖ Persistently higher unemployment rates among women compared to men

Unemployment vs. Poverty



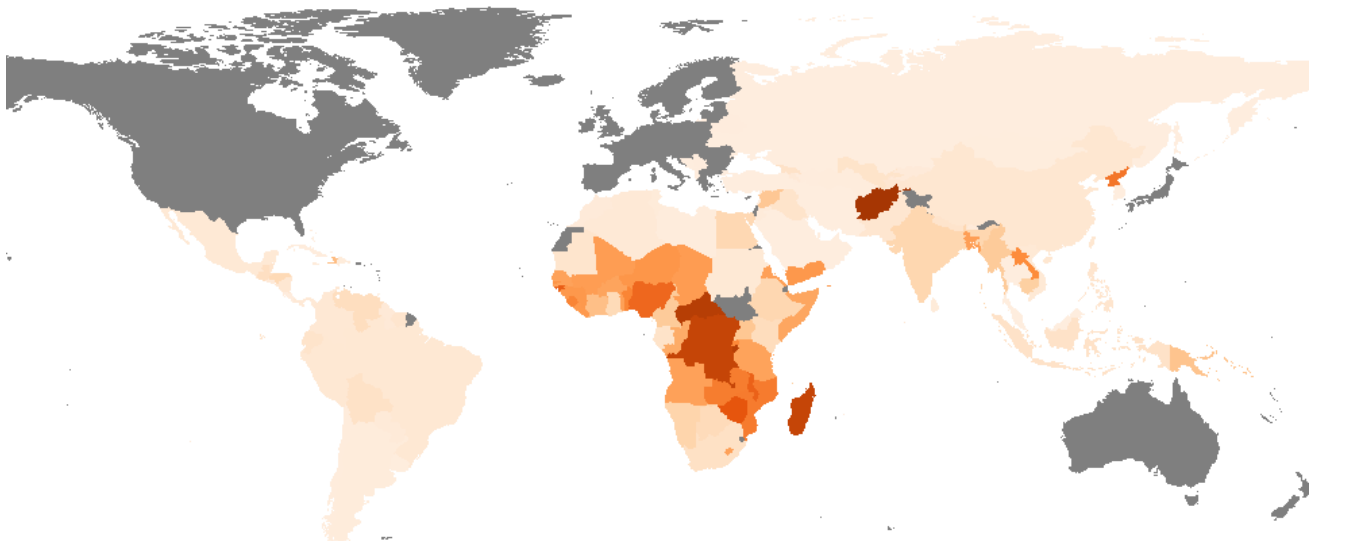
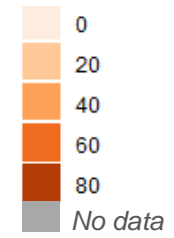
Youth unemployment 2018

Percentage of population 15-24



Working poverty among young people 2018

Percentage of population 15-24



What works?

❖ Young people:

Where formal jobs are scarce, subsidized employment coupled with investments in skills improved long-term prospects.

❖ Women:

Education across the life-course, financial and political inclusion of women, legal protection and gender balance in unpaid work improve women's economic empowerment.



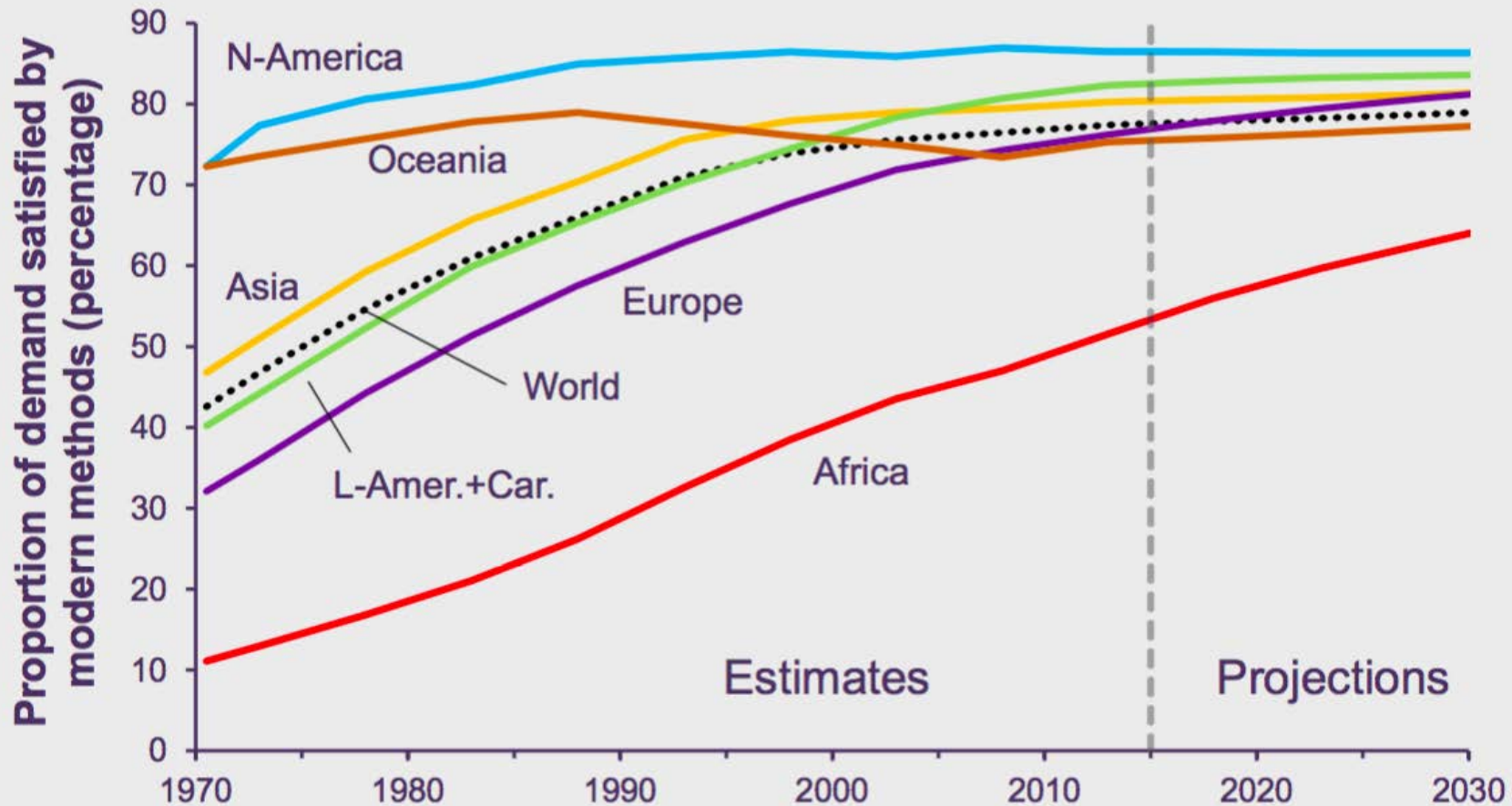
UNFPA / Alvaro Serrano

Sexual and Reproductive Health



Rising Use of Family Planning

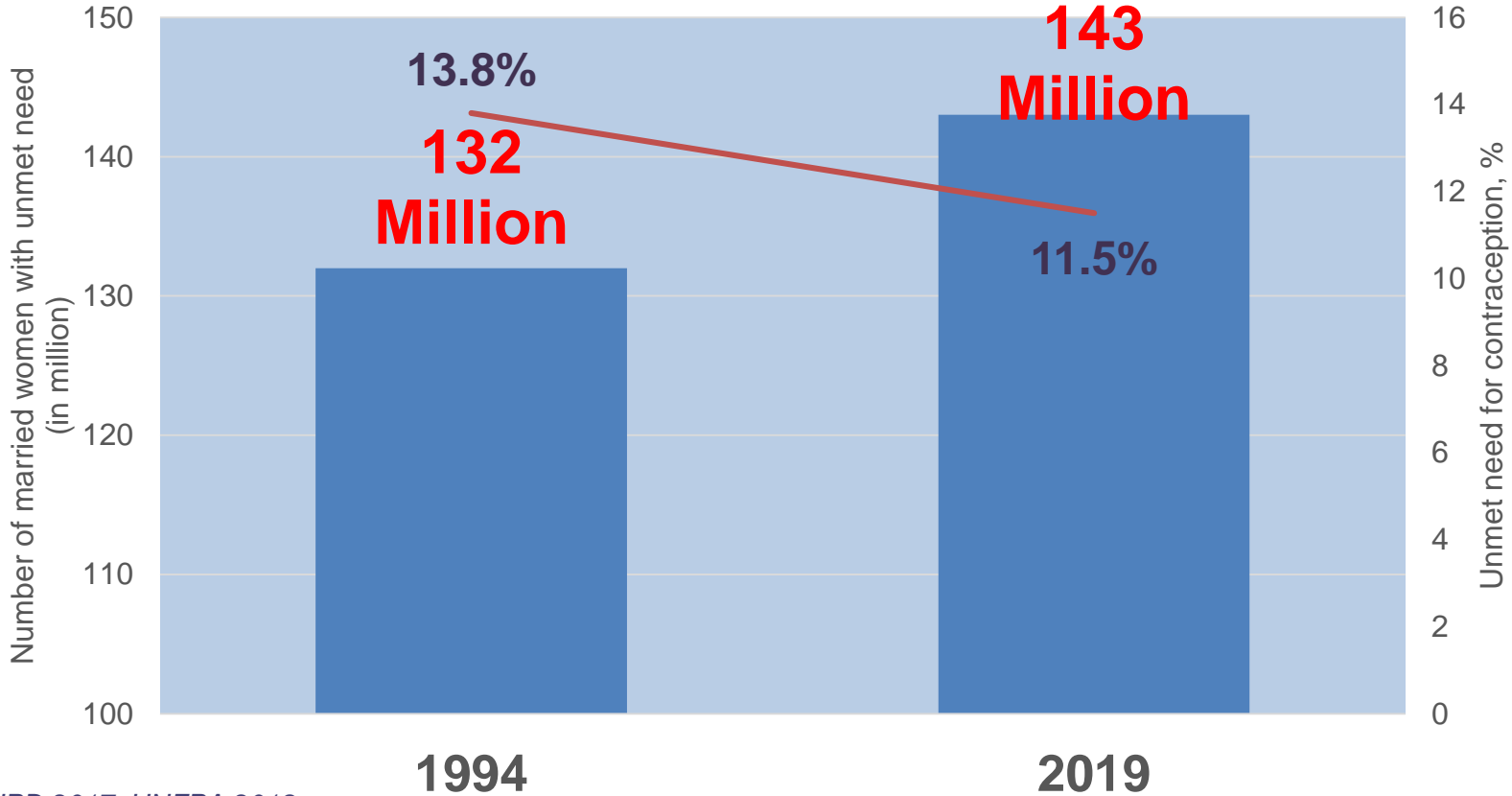
Demand satisfied for family planning among married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 (SDG 3.7.1)



At ICPD+25, more women will need FP



At the global level, despite a decline in percent of women with unmet need for FP from 13.8% to 11.5%:



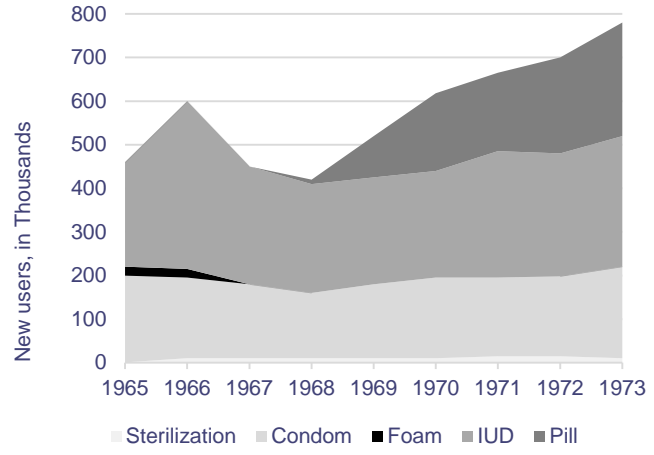
Source: UNPD 2017, UNFPA 2018

Access to multiple methods of FP

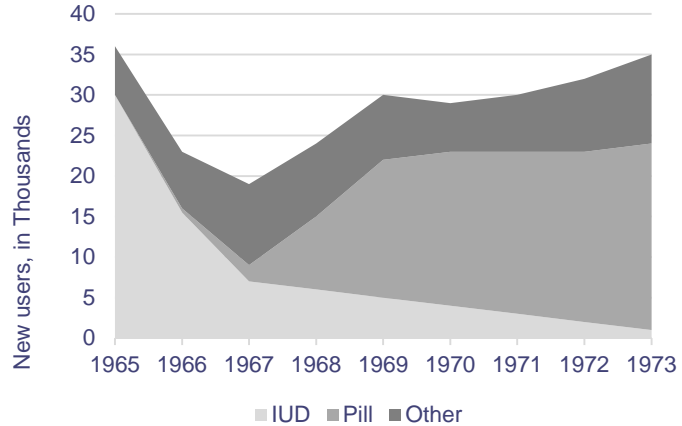


Impact of adding new contraceptive methods on the number of users, selected countries, 1965-1973

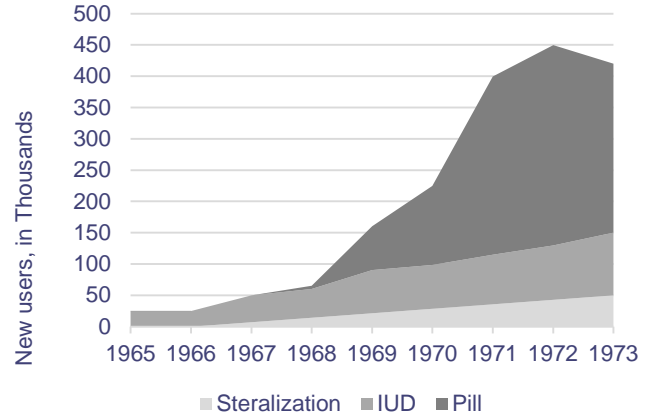
Korea



Hong Kong



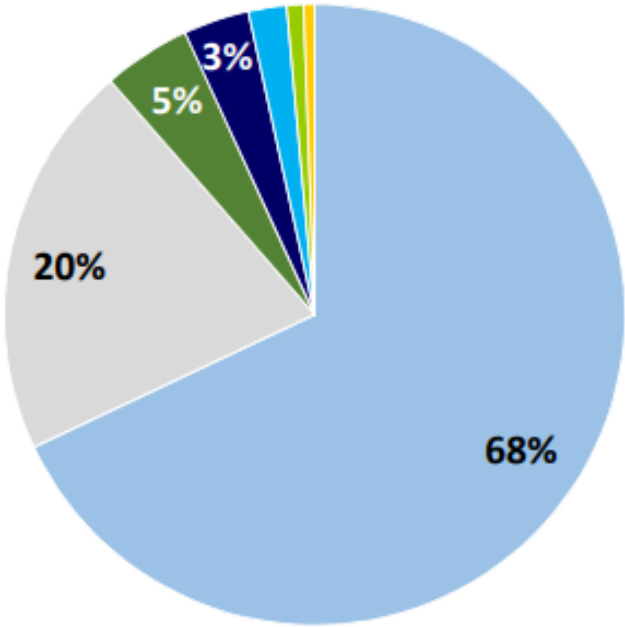
Thailand



Access to multiple methods of FP

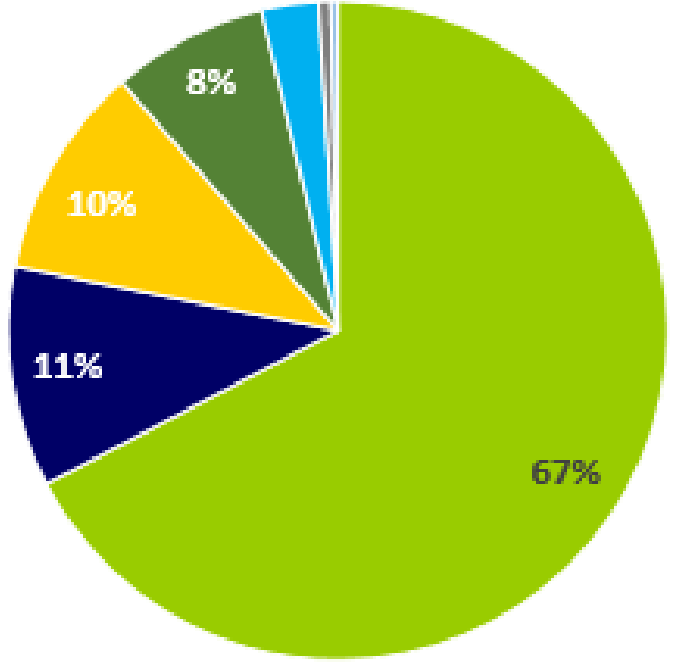


Ethiopia, 2014



Source: PMA, 2014

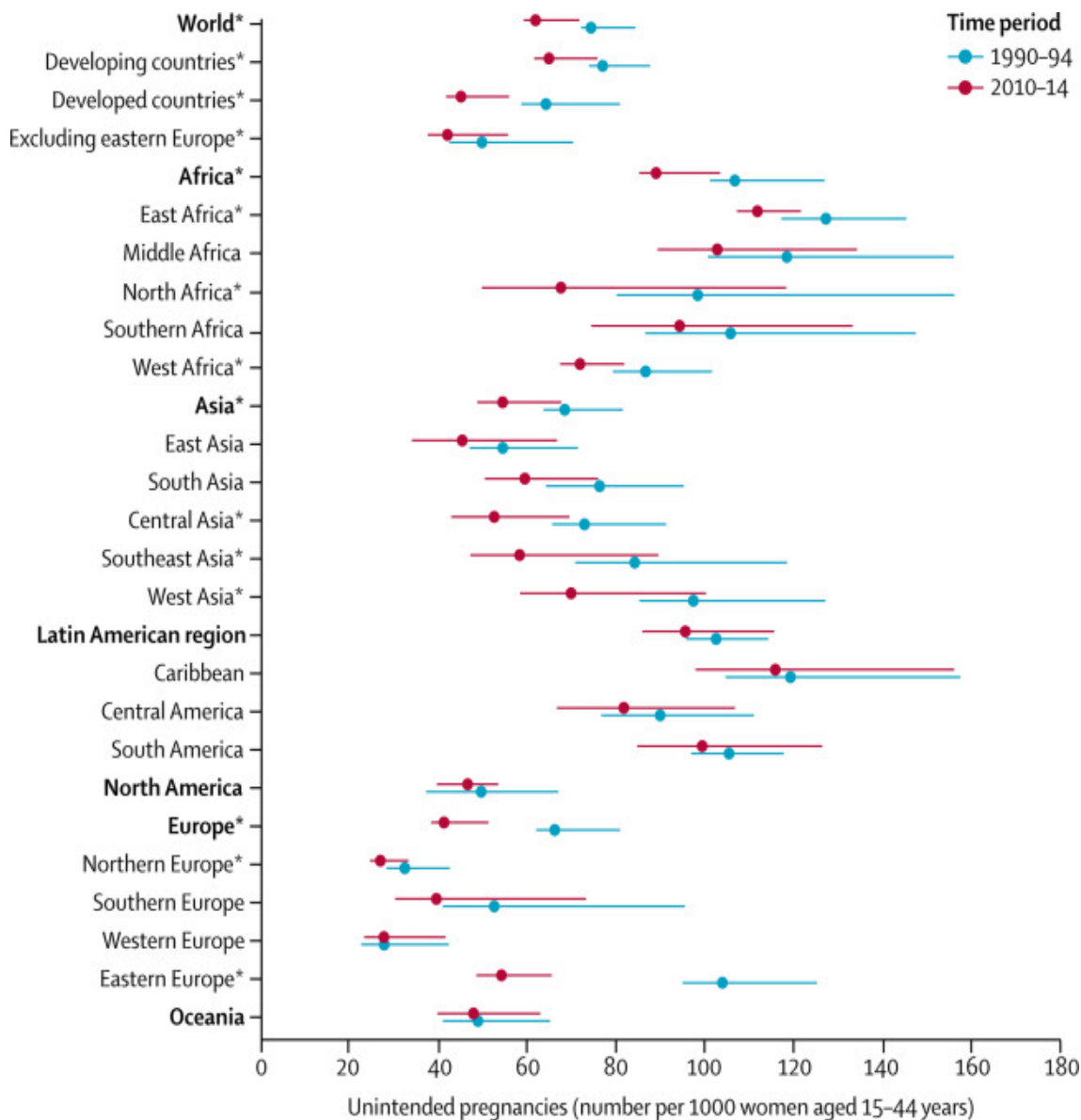
India, 2015-16



Source: DHS 2015-16

- Female sterilization
- Any traditional method
- IUD
- Injectable
- Male Condom
- Male sterilization
- Implant
- Pill

Unintended pregnancy rates



- ❖ Decline in the global annual rate of abortions
- ❖ Increase in absolute number of women resorting to abortion from under 20 million to over 25 million

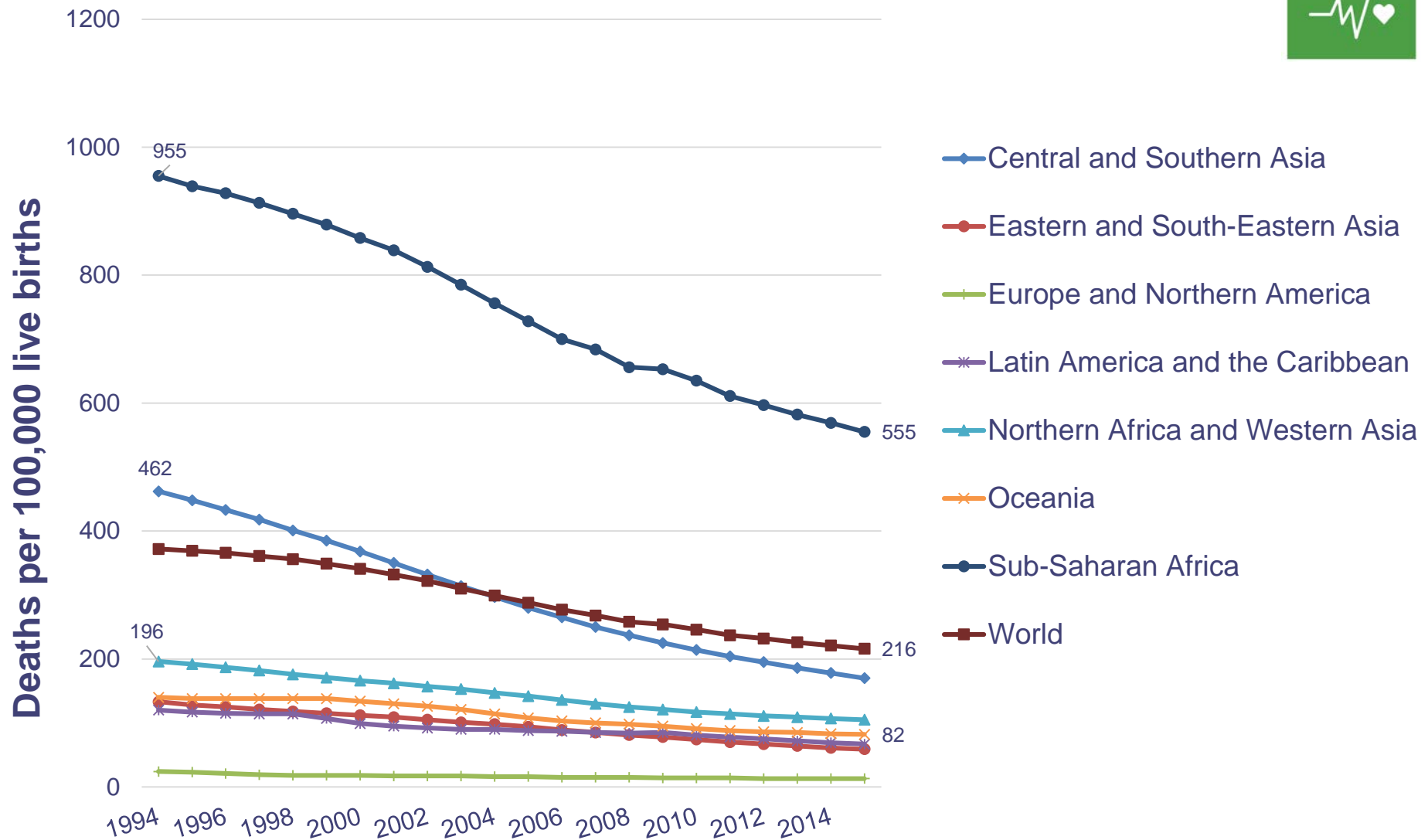
What works?

- ❖ Multiple modern methods of contraception, and quality care.
- ❖ For youth, integration of health care within other non-health youth interventions are more successful than stand-alone health services.



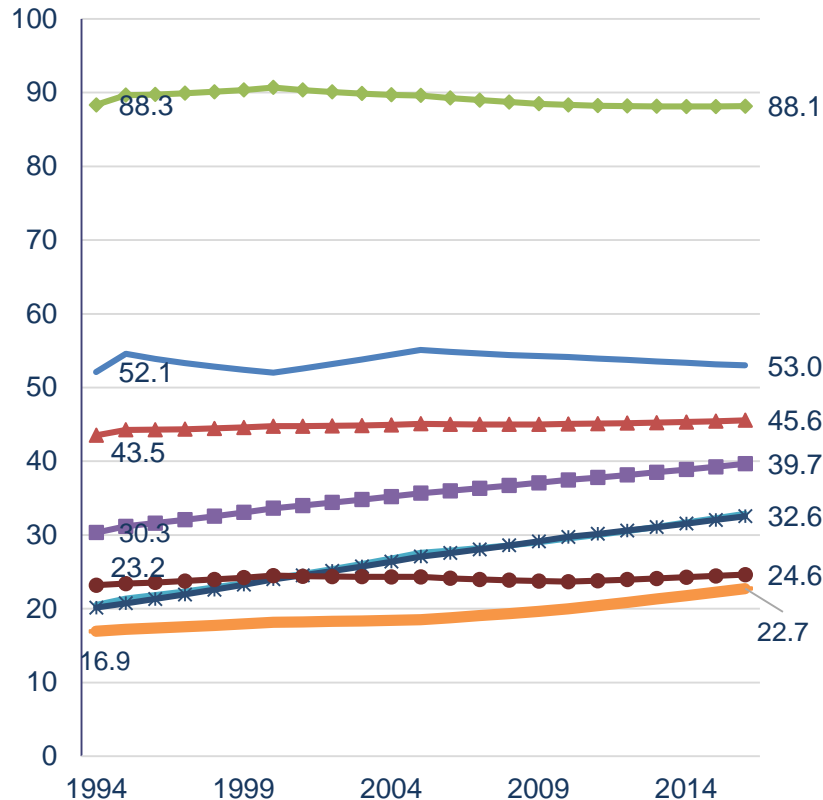
Declining Maternal Mortality

Maternal Mortality Ratio

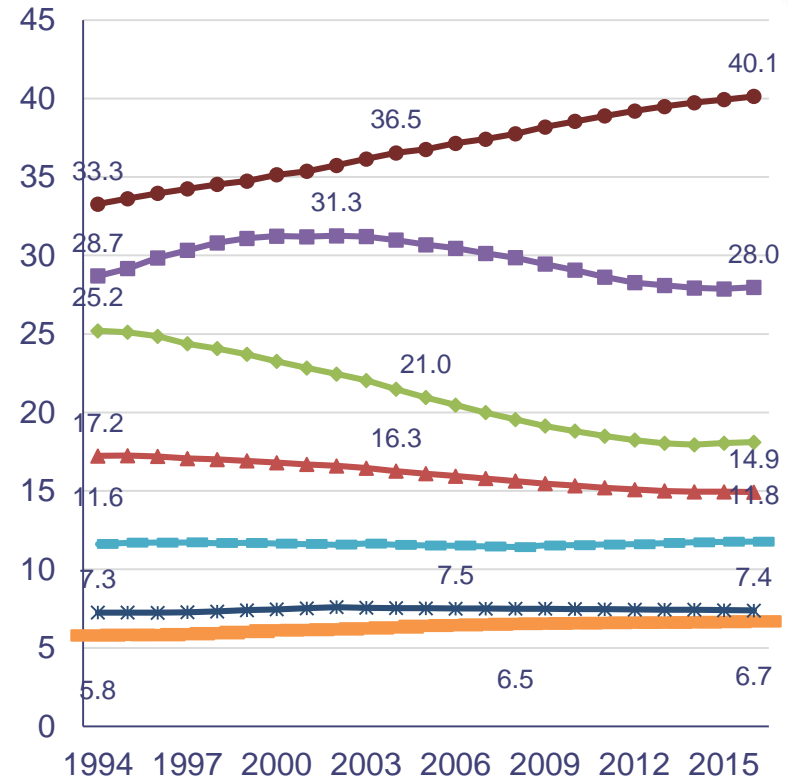


Mortality rates for Reproductive Health Cancers (age standardized) 1994-2016

Breast Cancer, women



Prostate Cancer



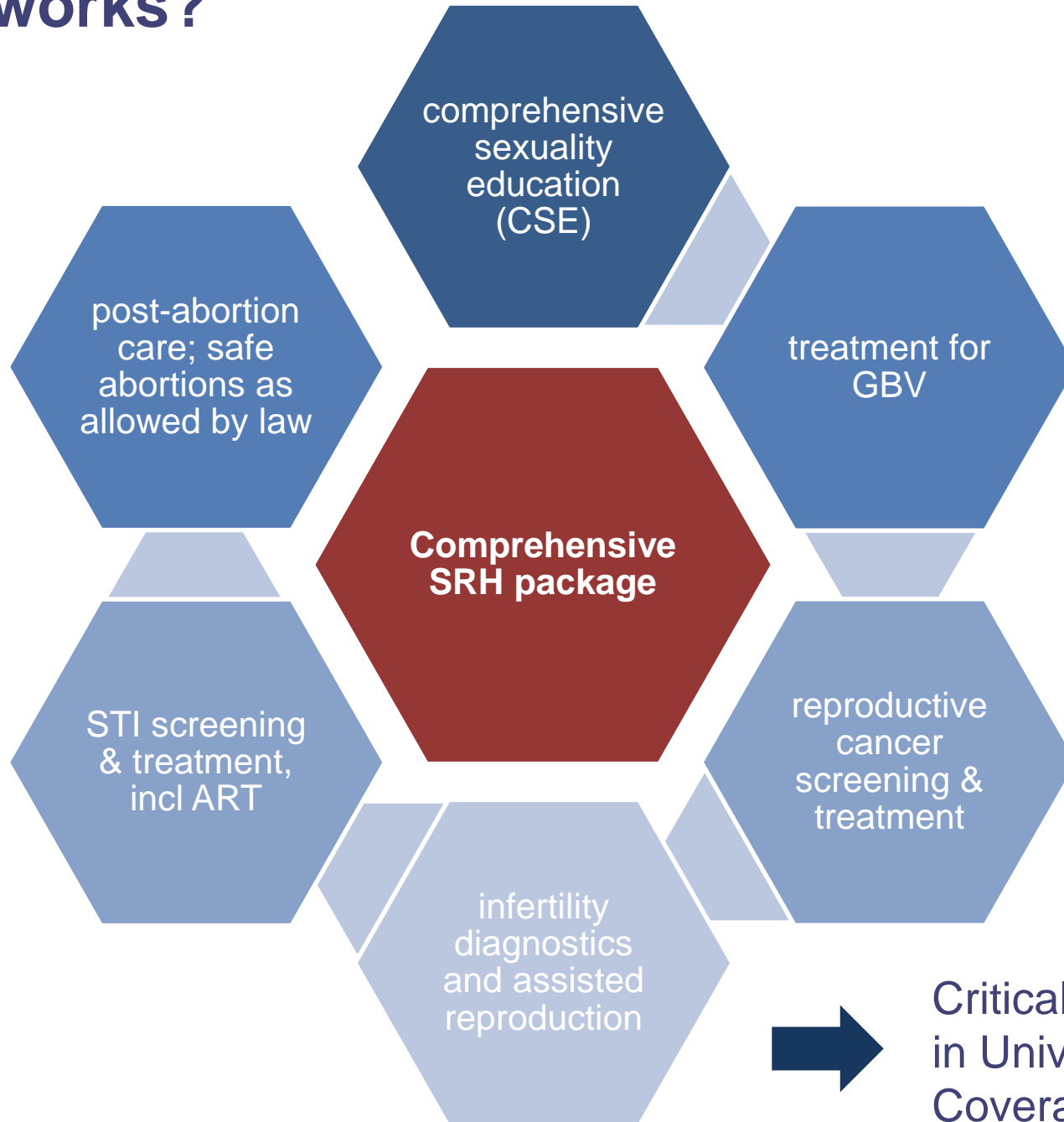
- Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia
- High-income
- North Africa and Middle East
- Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Oceania
- Global
- Latin America and Caribbean
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

What works?

- ❖ Quality care at birth averts up to 40 percent of maternal and neonatal deaths;
 - ❖ Skilled attendance has progressed, but EmOC far less.
 - ❖ Prevention of reproductive cancer mortality is possible in much of the rich world, but needs to be rolled out globally..
- ➔ And to avoid fragmentation, it is time to redouble efforts on universal access to SRH



What works?



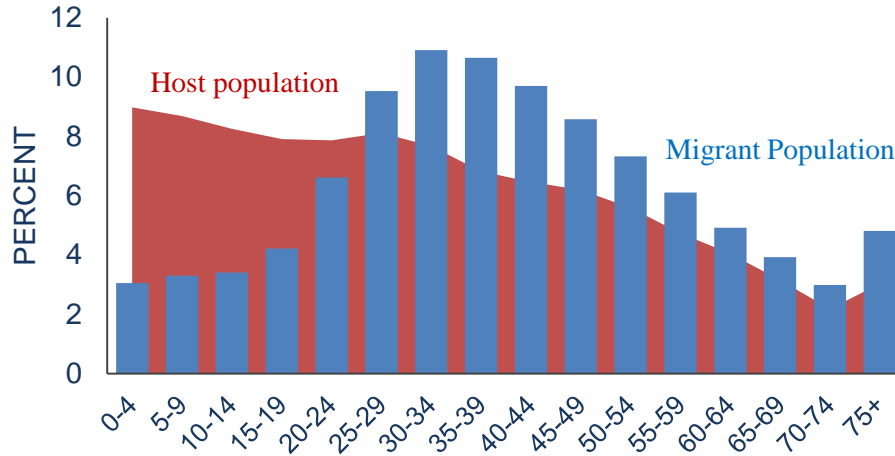
Mobility and displacement



Human Mobility

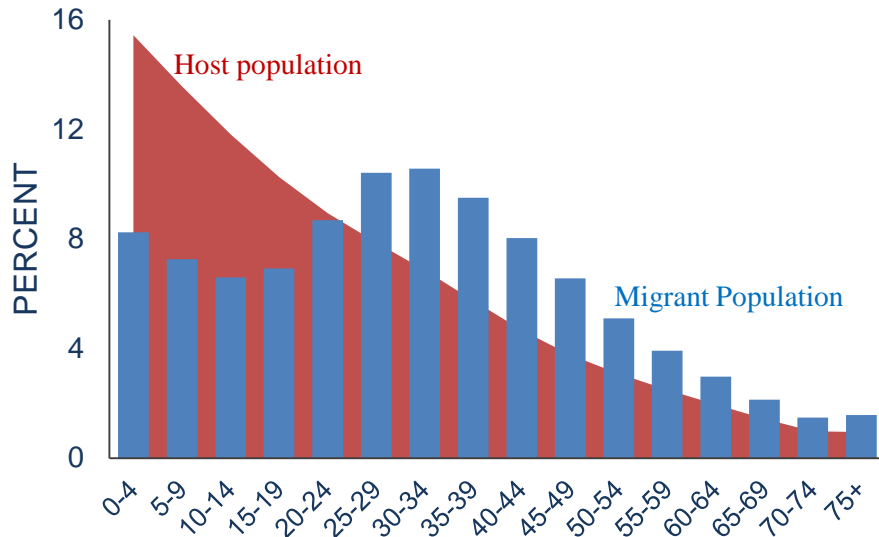


Migrant population vs host population - Global



- ❖ 3.3% global population
- ❖ Median age: 39 years
- ❖ 15% of international migrants < 20 years

Migrant population vs host population - Africa

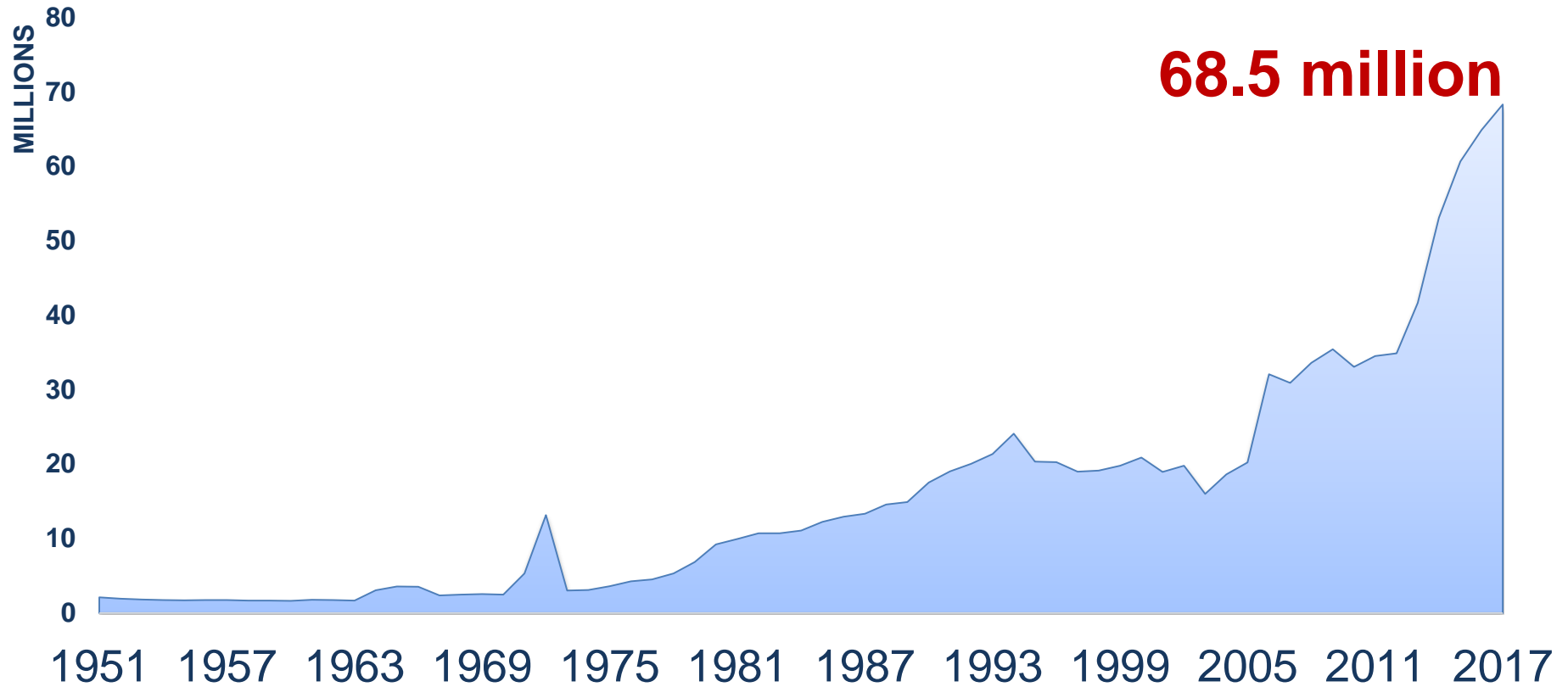


- ❖ 34% in SSA <20 years
- ❖ 48% female – and rising

Displacement



Number of forcibly displaced persons



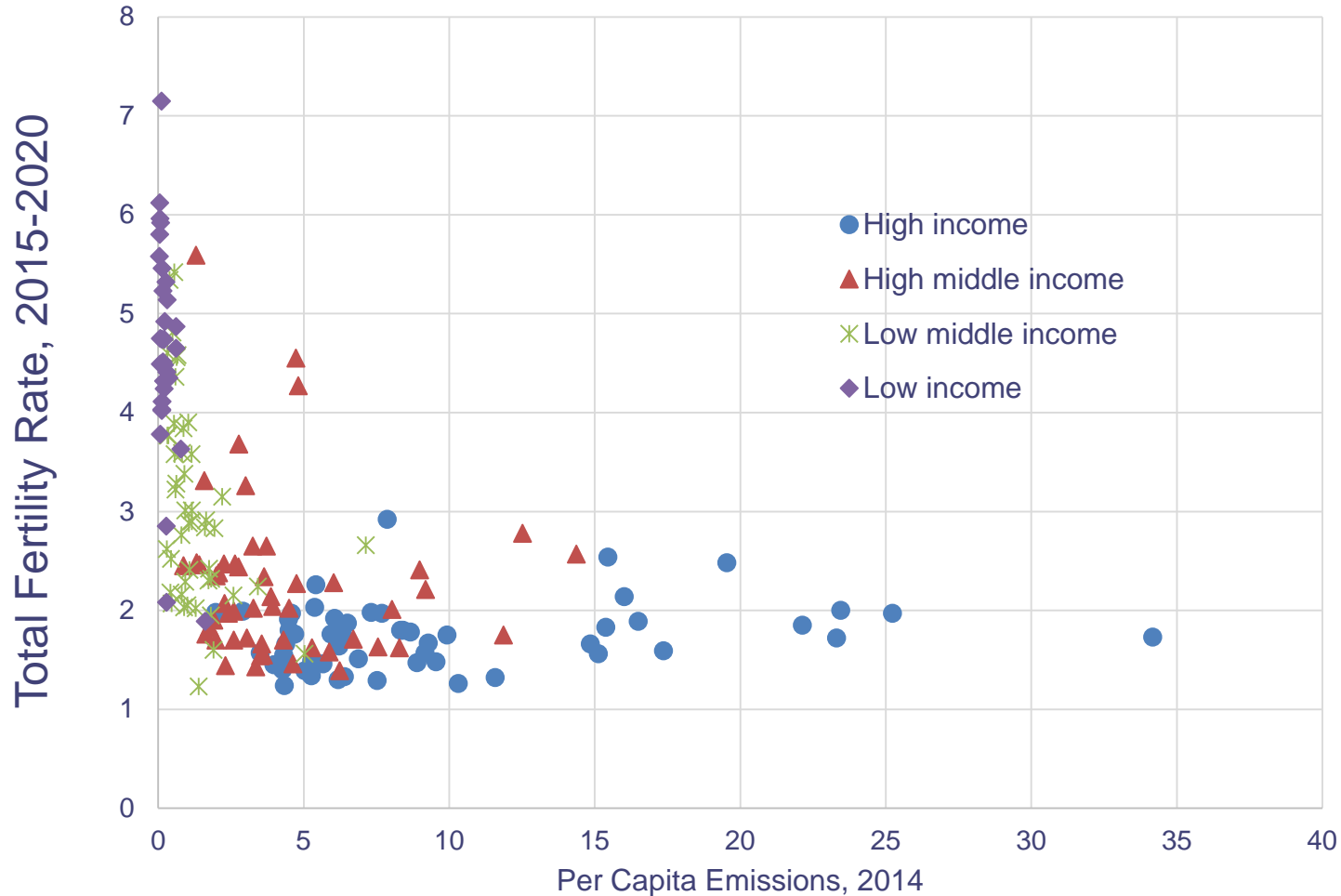
UNHCR, *Global Trends Report, 2018*, <https://www.unhcr.org/ph/figures-at-a-glance>, includes IDPs, others of concern, refugees, including refugee like situations, returnees (IDPs and refugees) and stateless persons

What works?

- ❖ Prioritize *documentation* to provide access to services;
- ❖ Provide accessible, language-friendly, safe spaces within transit locations;
- ❖ UHC for migrants;
- ❖ Provide social services for mobile and native populations alike, regardless of status, to both promote integration and reduce discrimination.

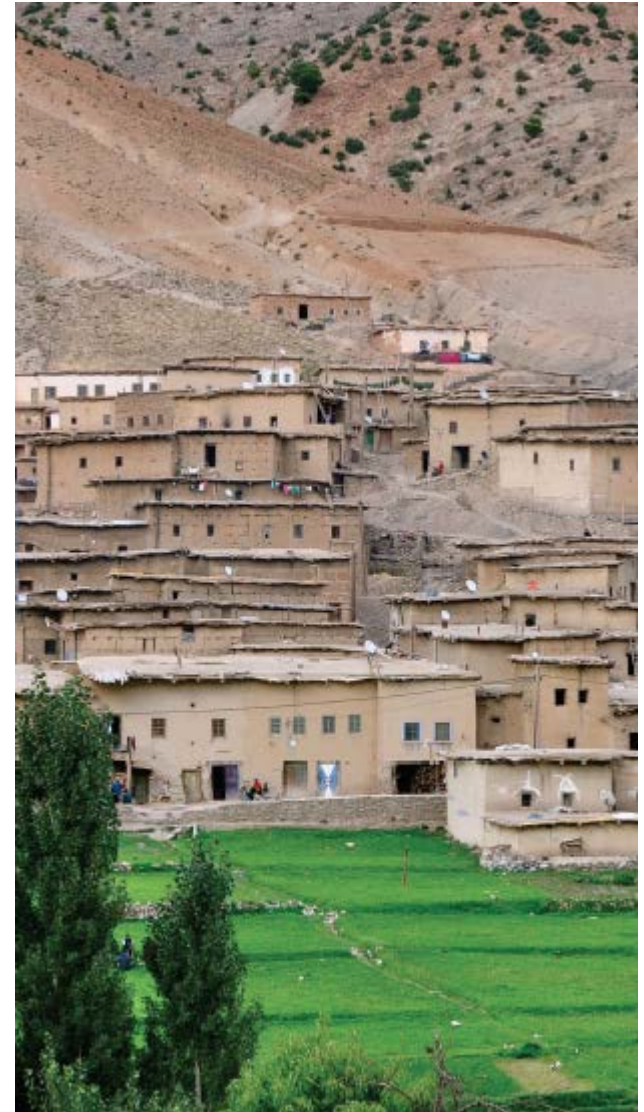


Fertility and per capita emissions



What works?

- ❖ Respect for reproductive rights, women's empowerment, and better health and education offer the most effective means to promote smaller families;
- ❖ Development also helps people develop the knowledge & skills to address climate change.
- ❖ Irrespective of population growth, patterns of consumption and emissions must be urgently addressed.



Key messages -Recommendations



- 1. There has been progress in the elimination of harmful practices but more people are affected; Elimination of harmful practices requires multi-level solutions**
- 2. Successful programming against gender-based violence has to combat gender stereotypes**
- 3. Despite significant progress in preventing maternal mortality, maternal deaths is still a challenge**
- 4. To close gaps in SRHR, an essential, integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Package is needed**
- 5. NCDs, including reproductive cancers, are on the rise**
- 6. It will be hard to achieve a demographic dividend without far greater access to quality education and decent jobs**
- 7. Migrants and refugees are right holders**
- 8. Response to climate change needs to heed lessons from ICPD**