



# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 29<sup>TH</sup> UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON ICPD

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# OUTLINE



- Background
- ICPD beyond 2014 review
- The unfinished business/agenda
- 29<sup>th</sup> UNGA on ICPD
- Conclusion

# BACKGROUND



- 2014 marked the end the ICPD Plan of Action that was endorsed by 179 countries in Cairo in 1994.
- This marks the beginning of a new phase of the unfinished business.
- The ICPD review was to assess the status of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action with a forward look.
- Aimed at recommitting Governments at the highest political level and renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action.

# ICPD Beyond 2014 Review



## Global survey:

- The review started in 2013 and 176 countries globally and 52 from Africa participated
- Importance of integrating the population and development agenda in global processes, taking into account the need for a systematic, comprehensive and integrated approach to population and development issues.
- The ICPD beyond 2014 review presented a key opportunity for strategically positioning the agenda in the post 2015 agenda:
  - Ensuring the centrality of P&D in the UN development agenda beyond 2015;
  - Enhancing and facilitating the implementation of the ICPD agenda beyond 2014;
  - Updating the agenda, taking into account new and emerging issues, best practices and lessons learned;
  - Need for a monitoring framework for the ICPD agenda
- The consultative process brought out the remaining gaps in implementation of the ICPD PoA
- to strategize and enrich the post 2015 outcomes and prevent the previous situation where SRH and rights were excluded from the MDGs framework.

# Global process



The review consisted of:

- A Global Survey, using a common core module
- Country consultations – country questionnaire and report
- Regional consultations – Africa regional report
- Thematic reports – Human rights, civil society and Youth reports
- In-depth studies
- Expert group meetings

## Uganda's participation in the global survey:



- Consultative process involved meetings with:
  - government ministries, departments and agencies
  - Members of Parliament, media, Civil Society Organisations, Religious and Cultural leaders, Young people and other vulnerable groups
  - Academia, private sector
  - District consultations
- Global questionnaire duly filled and submitted
- A Uganda Country report was produced
- Documentation and sharing of the good practice on the ICPD PoA review process in Uganda

# The unfinished agenda:

## Current State of Maternal Health in East and Southern Africa



ICPD PoA remains as relevant today as it was in 1994

Countries	MMR	SBA (%)	Modern CPR (15-49)	Adolescent birth rate	HIV prevalence in youth	Unmet need (%)	Married by age 18 (%)	GDP growth (annual %)
Angola	460.0	41.0	12.8	165.0	1.7	18.4		6.8
Botswana	170.0	98.0	52.8	51.0	8.0		17.8	3.7
Burundi	740.0	68.0	25.3	65.0	0.9		24.1	4.0
Comoros	350.0	82.0	14.2	94.5	0.0		45.6	3.0
DRC	730.0	74.2	5.8	127.0	1.3	27.0	43.6	7.2
Eritrea	380.0	43.0	8.4	85.2	0.3	27.4	48.2	7.0
Ethiopia	420.0	10.0	27.3	79.0	0.6	27.5	62.9	8.5
Kenya	400.0	44.0	46.0	103.3	3.8	25.6	32	4.6
Lesotho	490.0	61.5	45.6	92.0	9.3	23.0	28.3	4.0
Madagascar	440.0	43.9	29.0	148.0	0.3	19.0	40.6	3.1
Malawi	510.0	71.4	42.0	152.0	4.7	26.0	52.2	1.9
Mozambique	480.0	54.3	11.3	167.0	7.9	28.5	42.6	7.4
Namibia	130.0	81.0	46.6	74.3	8.9	3.0	9.9	5.0
Rwanda	320.0	69.8	45.1	41.0	1.0	18.9	16.9	8.0
South Africa	140.0	94.0	65.0	54.0	7.5	14.0	14	2.5
South Sudan	730.0	19.4	4.2	38.0		26.0		-55.8
Swaziland	310.0	82.0	65.2	89.0	20.0	13.0	15	-1.5
Tanzania	410.0	47.6	27.0	128.2	2.0	25.3	40.2	6.9
Uganda	438.0	58.0	26.0	134.0	7.3	34.3	51.5	3.5
Zambia	280.0	52.0	32.7	146.0	12.8	27.0	47.8	7.3
Zimbabwe	470.0	66.2	57.3	115.0	5.5	12.8	30.8	5.0

## Events that led to the 29<sup>th</sup> UNGASS on ICPD



- ✓ Regional meetings (Africa regional meeting in AddisAbaba – Declaration)
- ✓ CPD – Global report, CPD Resolution
- ✓ International Parliamentarians' Conference on the Implementation of the ICPD PoA
- ✓ UNGASS – ICPD – Secretary General's index report



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- Recommits to Universal declarations on human rights and the obligations of states to the International Conventions.
- the important linkages between the priorities of the ICPD PoA and sustainable development and build on progress made and experiences gained from its implementation over the last 20 years in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;
- the right to development is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights and human person is the central subject of development;
- promote human development and gender equality and empowerment of girls and young women;

# 29<sup>th</sup> UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY



- integration of the population and development agenda in global processes related to development, including in the process related to the post-2015 development agenda;
- intensify efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support without stigma and discrimination
- Demographic Dividend: the youth are a major resource for development and key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation.
  - Key investments: achieve the demographic transition through investments in family planning; education; health; economic reforms and job creation (skills); governance and accountability
- Provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the adolescent, appropriate direction and guidance on sexual and reproductive matters

## 29<sup>th</sup> UNGASS cont'



- promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status;
- elimination of preventable maternal morbidity and mortality through strengthening health systems, equitable and universal access to quality, integrated and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services
- intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, and harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and recognizes that violence against women and girls
- adequate mobilization of resources at the national and international levels

# Role of Parliamentarians



- Advocacy – ICPD agenda a priority in the work of Parliamentarians
  - e.g. MPs in Uganda gave a new face to issues of teenage pregnancy
  - Paradigm shift around family planning in Uganda with involvement of top leadership, how do we keep the momentum?
- Policy, oversight and accountability
  - Ensure implementation of policies especially those that are geared at keeping girls in school, address forced marriages/early marriages
  - Accountability for both resources and the poor indicators
- Resource allocation and mobilization
  - Budget allocation, release and absorption

# Conclusion



- 90 Presidents, heads of government, Ministers, and high level officials from around the world and representatives of civil society expressed overwhelming support for the PoA and the regional review outcomes as well as the recommendations of the ICPD beyond 2014 review.
- The General Assembly, recalling the Secretary General's report on ICPD review took note of the deliberations of the Special Session on the findings and recommendations without any objection or reservation.
- The ICPD PoA remains as relevant today as it was in 1994.
- The role of Members of Parliament is as critical in addressing these issues.
- Addressing these issues would vastly enhance our efforts to build a more sustainable and inclusive future beyond 2015

Thank You