

## **Partners in Population and Development (PPD)**

An Inter-Governmental Organization Promoting South-South Cooperation

# Opening remarks:

## From MDGs to SDGs: Challenges and Opportunities for RH/FP: A PPD perspective

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# Salutations and Greetings

- Hon David Bahati, Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development (Planning), and PPD Board member for Uganda
- Excellences',
- Honourable delegates
- Distinguished Guests,
- Friends and colleagues
- All protocol are respectfully followed



# Introduction

- Thank you for inviting me to make an opening remark.
- It is a privilege and honour
- On behalf of PPD family of 26 member countries let me congratulate all the delegates who are here today. Both PPD member country delegates and non PPD member country delegates



# Partners in Population and Development (PPD)

- Established in 1994 at the International Congress on Population and Development (ICPD)
- Only Inter-governmental organization for promoting SSC in Population and Development
- 26 Member Countries



# About PPD

- Head office based in Dhaka Bangladesh, hosted by the Bangladesh Govt with diplomatic privileges
- Permanent observer to the UN General Assembly in NY
- Permanent observer to UN agencies in Geneva
- Regional office in Kampala (ARO) Thanks to Ugandan Government
- Program office in Shanghai (Thanks to China)
- Represented at UNESCAP in Bangkok (Exploring the relationship with AU)



# *Governance of PPD.*

- Board comprises of Cabinet Ministers/ Ministerial level; for Health, Population and Social Development in Member countries
- Promoting and Establishing South-South Cooperation in RH, Population and Development
- PPD provides a global platform for technical cooperation towards South-South Cooperation for RH, population and development



# Opening remarks

- About SDGs
- SDGs, MDGs and PPD focus through South –South Cooperation (SSC)
- Linkage between MDGs and SDGs
- MDGs and SDGs: Situation in PPD Member countries
- South-South Cooperation in Family Planning and Reproductive Health
- PPD's Strategic Priorities
- PPD's SSC intervention Framework & Its alignment with SDG
- PPD's SSC intervention areas
- Way forward: Strengthening SSC





# The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

- ❑ A set of 17 goals for the world's future, through 2030
- ❑ Backed up by a set of 169 detailed Targets
- ❑ Agreed to by nearly all the world's nations, on 25 Sept 2015





# 17 SDGs. **Leaving no one behind**: Three prime focuses

First, and most important, these Goals apply to *every* nation ... and every sector. Cities, businesses, schools, organizations, *all* are challenged to act.

## **Universality**

Second, it is recognized that the Goals are all inter-connected, in a system. We cannot aim to achieve just one Goal. We must achieve them all.

## **Integration**

And finally, it is widely recognized that achieving these Goals involves making very big, fundamental changes in how we live on Earth.

## **Transformation**



# **SDGS. SSC for Population and Development could contribute for positive changes**

## **There are no population specific goals**

**Goal #3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

**Goal #5:** Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls

**Goal #10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries

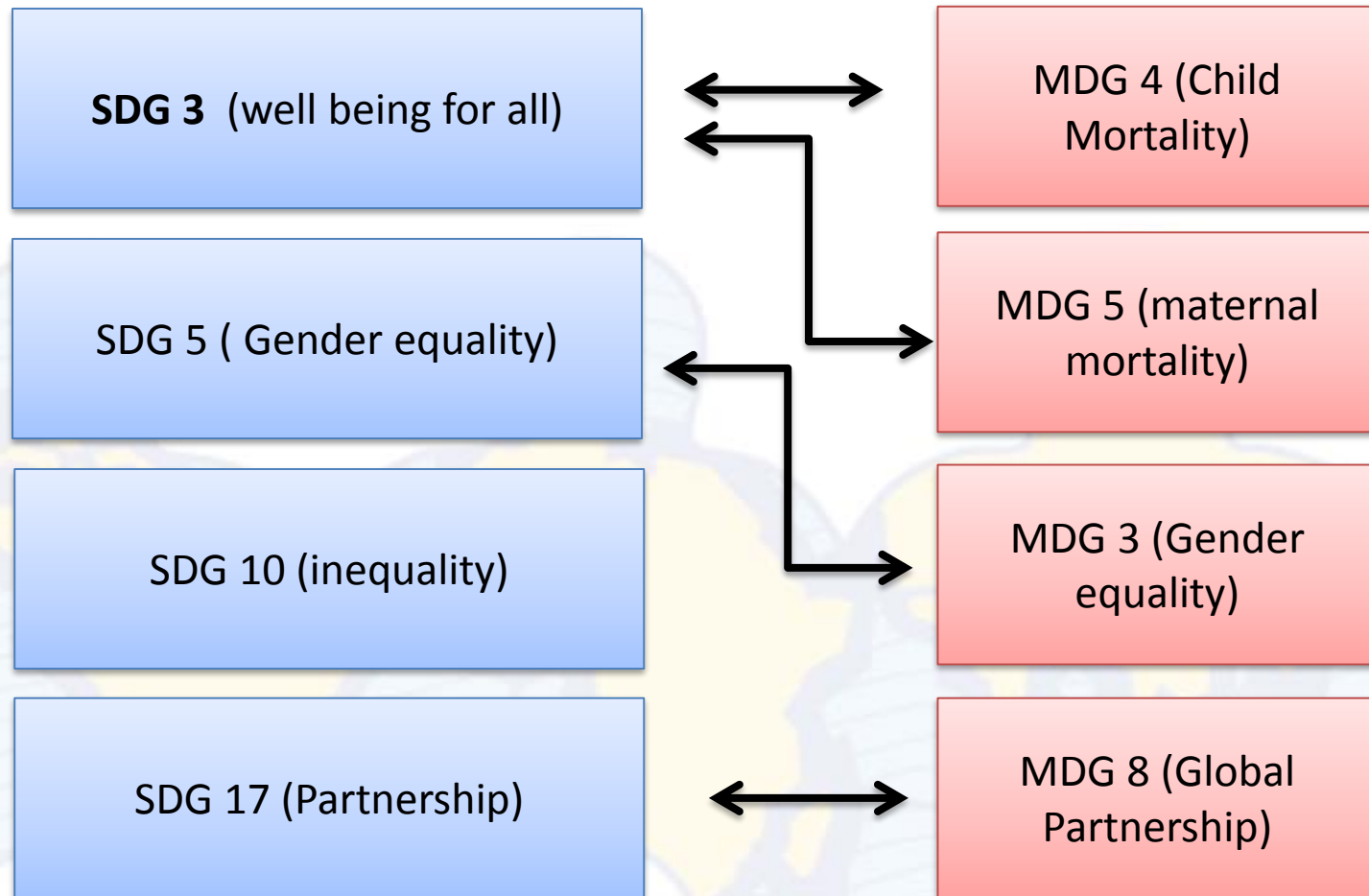
**Goal #17:** Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

## SDGs and MDGs where PPD could focus through SSC

SDGs	MDGs
<p><b>Goal # 3:</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>3.1 By 2030 reduce global MMR less than 70 per 100,000 live births            3.2 By 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</p>	<p><b>MDG 4 :</b> Reduce child mortality</p> <p><b>MDG 5:</b> Improve maternal health</p>
<p><b>Goal # 5:</b> Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls</p>	<p><b>MDG 3:</b> Promote gender equality and empower women</p>
<p><b>Goal # 17:</b> Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p><b>MDG 8:</b>Global partnership for development</p>
<p><b>Goal # 10:</b> Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	



# Linkage between MDGs and SDGs: PPDs interest



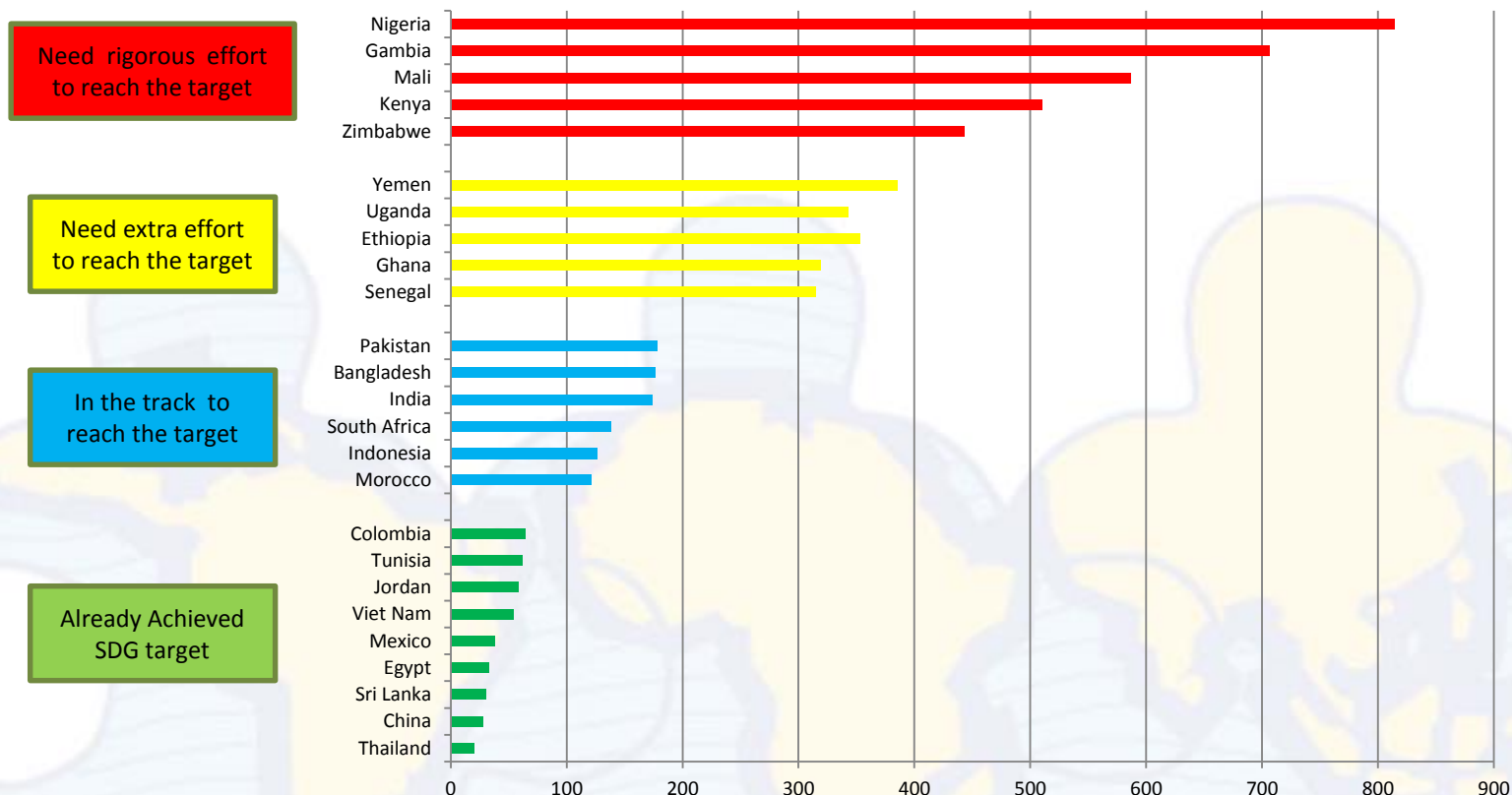
# MDG-SDG Link.

- SDG, Goal # 10, Reduce inequality within and among countries is new one where PPD can contribute through South-South Collaborative framework.
- SDG, Goal # 3, Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages incorporate all the health indicators specially infant and maternal mortality where PPD member countries should offer more effort align with their MDG contribution.
- SDG, Goal # 5, Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls was also similar target that was settled for MDG and a continuous collaborative effort is needed across the member countries.
- SDG, Goal # 17, Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development is the continuation of the MDG 8 of Global partnership for development; this is the potential window where PPD and SSC could contribute for the wider change of the population across the member countries.



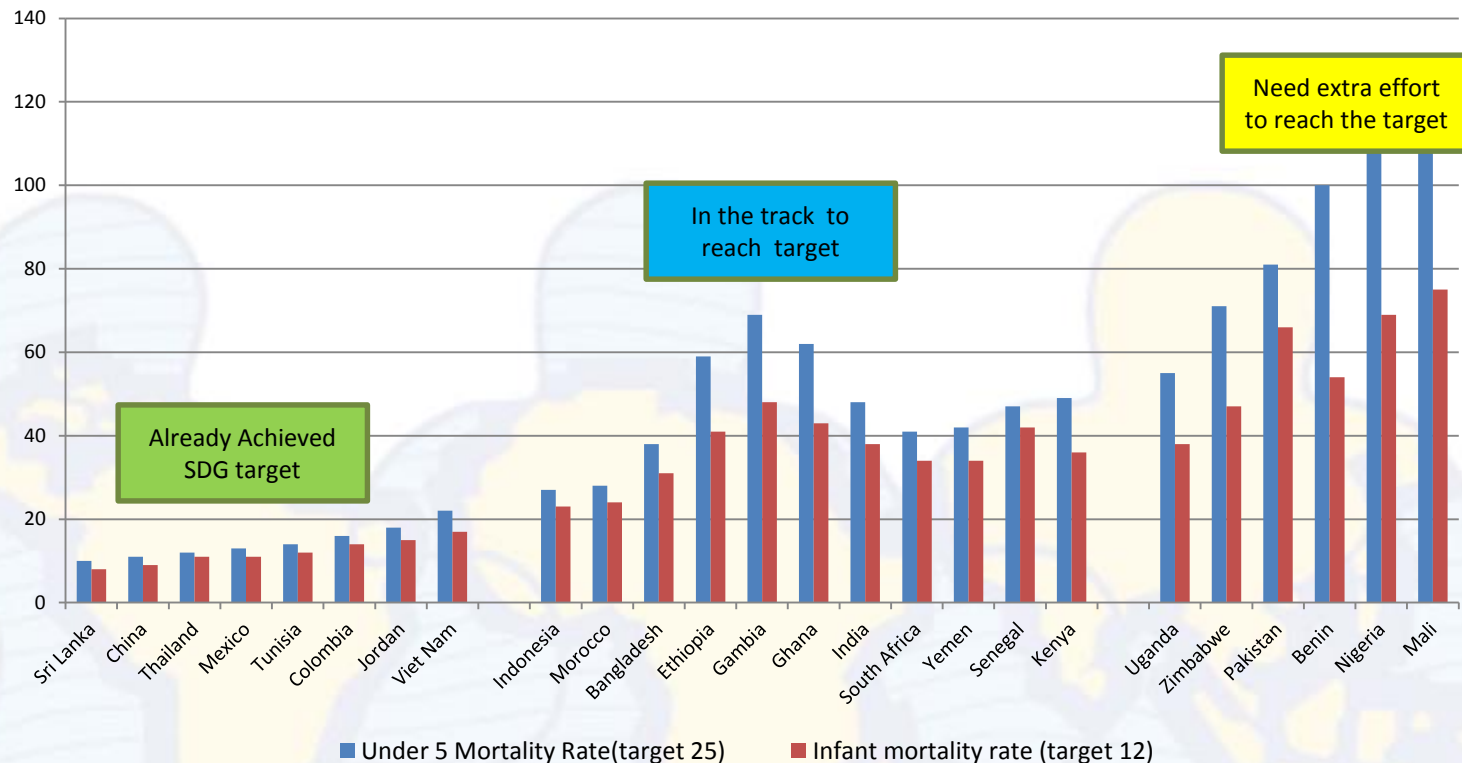
# MMR : PPD MC SDG target (SDG target is 70/100,000 live birth)

MMMR of PPD member countries (2015)



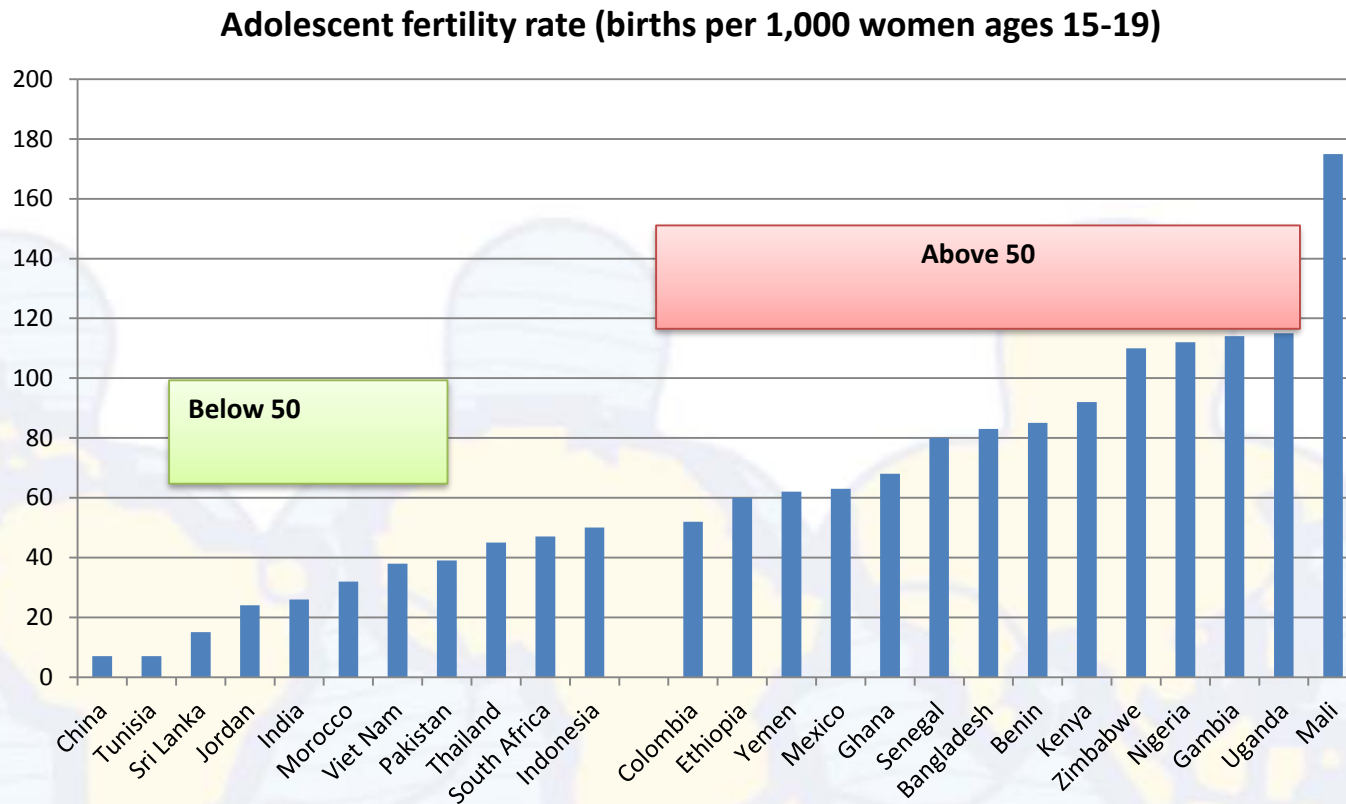
# IMR and Under 5 mortality : SDG target

Infant and Under 5 mortality of PPD member countries

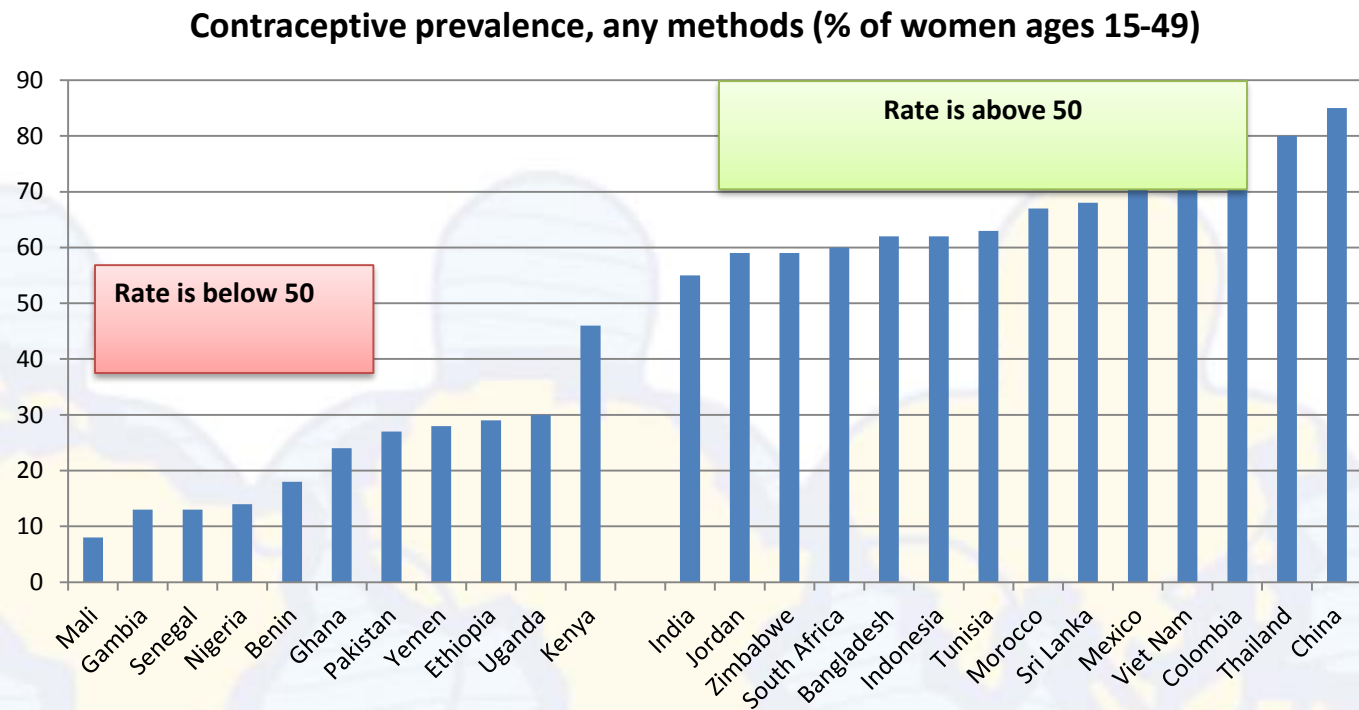




# Adolescent Fertility Rate across PPD member countries



# Contraceptive prevalence rate across PPD member countries



# Family Planning and Reproductive Health (Few specific Global initiatives)

## FP2020

- During the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning, the leaders from around the world committed to a visionary goal: expanding access to voluntary, rights-based family planning programs to enable an additional 120 million women and girls in the world's poorest countries to use modern contraception by the year 2020.
- FP2020 has emerged as a unique platform for the global family planning community: a south-south collaborative space where countries identify needs and draw on the global knowledge base, where donors and partners connect, where agencies collaborate to align their priorities.



## *FP2020.*

- The FP2020 partnership is committed to ensure that the hope and the promise of the 2012 London Summit are fully realized. Since then the Governments, multilateral institutions, civil society organizations, foundations, and private sector partners are all collaborating to drive progress toward the realization of 2020 goal. Today more than 36 out of 69 focus countries pledged to the partnership for its realization.



# *Every Woman Every Child, Every Adolescent Movement.*

The global strategy for women's, children's and adolescent health (2016-2030) provides a roadmap for ending preventable deaths of women, children, and adolescents by 2030.

The objectives of the global strategy: **Survive** (end preventable deaths), **Thrive** (ensure health and wellbeing) and **transform** (expand enabling environment). These 3 are also aligned with the sustainable goals particularly goal 3, 5 and 17

The Every Woman Every Child strategy will support countries to implement their unique national priorities and plans for improving women's, children's and adolescents' health by 2030.



- Governments and national leaders will own and drive the process to achieve national targets by developing investment and implementation plans, establishing one coherent system for monitoring and evaluation and ensuring accountability, and harnessing existing country-level multi-stakeholder engagement platforms.

SSC will play an important role in country planning and implementation efforts:

- *SSC will promote learning and share best practices.*
- *SSC can encourage collaboration around priority issues such as cross-border cooperation and regulations, knowledge and technology transfer*
- *SSC could create transparency and mutual accountability among member countries for results, resources and rights*

- The strategy stresses the strong leadership which is needed for meaningful collaboration between different departments of government working closely with communities, civil society, young people and the private sector to achieve health targets.
- Strong leadership could be visible in the role of parliament (and often among women parliamentarians) through policy and law-making, budgeting and increased accountability for women's, children's and adolescents' health.



# *Beijing Call for Action*

1. Establish an International Forum on South-South Cooperation in Population and Development
2. Set-up a Coordinating Committee for South-South Cooperation in Population and Development as a mechanism to identify and coordinate support to concrete South-South Cooperation programmes focused on responding to country needs, and particularly on matching needs for, and offers of South-South Cooperation.
3. Strengthen partnerships for South-South Cooperation in population and development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and gender equality.
4. Enhance efforts to accelerate reproductive health commodity security in developing countries.
5. Strengthen human resource development in population dynamics and sexual and reproductive health.
6. Establish the “Population and Development South-South Cooperation Center of Excellence”.



# PPD's SSC intervention Framework & Its alignment with SDG

No	PPD's SSC intervention areas  6 point priority	Advocacy & policy development (a global forum)	Global health and population diplomacy	Capacity development and technical cooperation	Knowledge management	Partnerships and relationships
1	Integrating population dynamics into national development plan (SDG 3)					
2	Improving adolescent's access to sexual, reproductive health and family planning services (SDG3)					
3	Improving maternal and child health (SDG 3 & 5)					
4	Promoting social cohesion of migrant populations by addressing their health care services (SDG 3)					
5	Promoting healthy ageing (SDG 3)					
6	Creating greater understanding and addressing the relationship between poverty and health (SDG3)					



# PPD's Strategic intervention areas

## 1. Advocacy and Policy Dialogue

With the transition from the MDG to Sustainable development agenda over the 2015-19 period, particular attention will be devoted to ensuring that the unfinished ICPD PoA and MDGs advanced both at national and global levels within the broader framework of SDGs. Attention would be made to the 6 points priority areas through:

- Engaging policy makers (Ministers, parliamentarians, senior government officials) to ensure that reproductive health (RH) care and services and population and development are positioned as high priorities in the national development agenda.
- Encouraging greater accountability and oversight of the implementation of national RH , population and development strategies, through support for strategy reviews, annual progress reports and discussion of these.
- Advocating for increased domestic and international funding.



## *2. Global health and population diplomacy*

Through UN bodies, PPD work with its Member States to achieve the goals and targets of SDGs, facilitate monitoring and reporting arrangements, and in highlighting the critical need to sustain high levels of donor support and expanded support for south-south and trilateral cooperation.

Contribute to global health and population dialogue through strategic support to global Commissions and working groups. Lead “Commission on Aging” as a model, additional working groups could be considered to provide developing countries with a global platform to participate in the dialogue on other “population dynamics” issues: particularly maximizing benefit from the “youth bulge” demographic dividend; planning for growth; managing national and international migration; etc.



### *3. Capacity development and technical cooperation*

- Over 23 Partner Institutions (PIs) in 14 MCs were registered with PPD – providing a broad range of research, training and expert advisory services in the fields of population and development, sexual and reproductive health.
- Encourage Partner Countries and Institutions to expand the number and range of fellowship-supported training opportunities with a focus on RH and population and development
- Arrange workshops or technical consultations for high level policy makers
- Explore potential and facilitate enhanced technical cooperation and technology transfer in priority areas that respond to country partner needs and capacities, including reproductive health commodity security
- Advocate for promoting SSC in reducing regulatory barriers and improve regulatory efficiency in procurement of life saving commodities.



## 4. *Knowledge management*

Identify and document good practices in RH, population and development.

Promote knowledge and recognition of best practices developed by PPD member states among key policy makers and program managers by arranging briefing sessions, presentations at major global and regional conferences, and ensuring references to positive experiences in high level speeches and statements.

Facilitate study-tours and experience exchange visits between partner countries.

Develop and maintain a database (knowledge bank) of policy, programming and technical resources



## 5. Partnerships and Relationships

- At the level of global policy dialogue and leadership mobilization PPD actively engage with and support a number of partner mobilization and coordination initiatives including Every Women Every Child (UNSG), Family Planning 2020, Partnership for Maternal, New-born and Child Health (WHO), A Promise Renewed (UNICEF, USAID), etc.
- PPD also engages - develop partnerships with regional networks, parliamentary organisations (regional and global) to build political will and support for reproductive health, population and development; with non-governmental and civil society organisations, to tap into community experience, needs and perceptions; and increasingly, the private sector.
- PPD work closely with the United Nations system, particularly platforms provided by the UN General Assembly for high-level policy engagement around sexual and reproductive health and rights, population and development, and the post 2015 Sustainable Development agenda.





# Way forward: Strengthening SSC

- National ownership and mutual accountability should form the basis of horizontal partnerships
- Information and result management to be ensured
- Ensuring north south cooperation and triangular cooperation
- Strengthening regional exchange of knowledge and technology
- Strengthening partnership among regional networks, parliamentary networks etc.



# ..and Welcome to PPD Annual Inter-ministerial Meeting

- In Senegal (Thanks to MoH of Govt of Senegal)
- Last week of November
- Key issues in the context of SDG
- Bilateral meetings
- Governance of PPD



**Thank You!**

