

International Inter-ministerial Conference

South-South Cooperation for Population and Development In post-ICPD and MDGs

PPD's 10th International Conference on
Population and Development

22-23 October 2013, Beijing, China



Partners in Population and Development (PPD)
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Partners in Population and Development (PPD)
An Inter-Governmental Organization
Promoting South-South Cooperation

International Inter-ministerial Conference

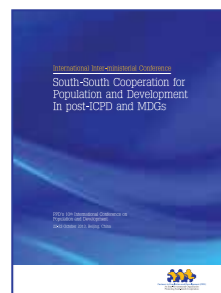
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MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



It is my great pleasure to avail the opportunity to make a brief statement as the organizing host. On behalf of PPD I would like to appreciate the Government of China for providing immense support to arrange such an unprecedented event of Inter-Ministerial conference. The theme of the Conference 'South-South Cooperation for Population and Development In Post-ICPD and MDGs' Most of you know that PPD is an Inter-Governmental organization of 26 Developing Countries, accounting over 59% of the world population. The organization was established in the line with the recommendation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Program of Action (PoA), as the Southern- led Southern-run Inter-governmental organization in 1994. After the inception, PPD contributed as the unique 'voice of south' through policy advocacy and programs implementation among the high level policy makers, scholar and academics in this field. One of the mandate of PPD is to promote reproductive health rights of the people of the global south through policy dialogue and exchange

of expertise . Aiming to this mandate, PPD used it as a unique platform of the South-South Cooperation and in this 10th Inter-Ministerial Conference PPD encouraged the debate and discussion on population and development in the light of post ICPD and MDGs. More than 150 participants including Honourable Ministers of the member countries, Member of the Parliaments, Diplomats, High Level Government Officials, and Representatives of the UN agencies, NGO Leaders, Scholars, Researchers and Academics in the field of Health, Population and Development were attended in the conference. The conference was centered around South-South Cooperation priorities; structured around the themes of Family planning for Sustainable Development; Integrating population Dynamics into National Development Goals; Investing for Demographic Dividend - Lessons Learned and Implications for South-south Cooperation; Sexual and Reproductive Health for all.

The outcome of the Inter-ministerial conference was captured as the Beijing Declaration. The Beijing Declaration concluded with a request to the global community and the UN General Assembly to recognize the importance of a community-oriented, people-centered approach, and of South-South cooperation, in taking forward the post 2015 development agenda.

Joe Thomas, PhD
Executive Director
Partners in Population and Development (PPD)



OPENING CEREMONY

Opening Speech of H.E. Li Bin, Minister of the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China



H.E. Li Bin, Honorable Vice-Chair of PPD Board and Minister of the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China

Respected Your Excellency Professor Ruhul Haque, Minister of Health and Family Welfare of Bangladesh, Respected Ms. Kate Gilmore, Deputy Executive Director of UNFPA, Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning everyone!

First of all, I have the honor, on behalf of the National Health and Family Planning Commission of China, to express our warmest welcome to all guests present here today! I would like to thank the Secretariat of PPD for its great efforts to make this conference possible.

The ICPD of 1994 was a milestone historical event in the history of population and development and the Program of Action

resulted from it has since become the guide for international population and development programs. 2014 will mark the 20th anniversary of implementation of the ICPD Program of Action. It is at this crucial time that the Ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation in Population and Development is held here for reviewing the experiences gained in South-South Cooperation in the past 20 years and exploring new goals and strategic focuses for the 20 years beyond 2014. The conference is of important and far-reaching significance.

South-South Cooperation, of which the history can be traced back to 1950s in the last century, is still gaining momentum after development for more than half of a century. In the context that the economic aggregate of developing countries has accounted for over half of the world's total, and that great changes have taken place in the international situation, it is of extraordinary significance to achieve the U.N. MDGs, enhance common prosperity, realize sustainable development and promote South-South Cooperation. Since ICPD, South-South Cooperation in population and development has witnessed rapid development. The PPD, which was formed during the ICPD, being the world's only inter-governmental organization in the field of population, has made outstanding contributions to the promotion of South-South Cooperation in population. We appreciate the efforts of PPD in facilitating cooperation among all parties concerned.

Ladies and gentlemen! As the most populous developing country in the world, China has

been sticking to the principle of understanding and addressing the issue of population from a strategic height, making active efforts to explore for an appropriate way of population development that accords with the specific reality in China, implementing the fundamental state policy of family planning, comprehensively tackling the population problems and promoting long-term balanced development of population. Remarkable successes have been made in China's population program, which are demonstrated in that the trend of excessive population growth has been curbed, pressure of population on resources and environment has been alleviated, the maternal and infant mortality rates and other vital indicators are among the best in developing countries, the health and literate quality of population have been continuously improved and the number of people in poverty has been substantially reduced. China is the first country to realize the MDG on halving the proportion of people in poverty and it is one of the top ten countries whose human development index sees the fastest increase, indicating that the welfare of individuals and families in China has been improved notably. The active explorations and successful practices of China in the field of population have enhanced its rapid economic and social development, improved people's health standards and promoted the welfare of people. Meantime, they have also made indispensable contributions to the stabilization of the world's population and the realization of sustainable development of mankind.

In the meanwhile, China has been devoting itself to south-south cooperation in the field of population, and acting as an advocator and promoter for south-south cooperation. It is especially true since 1997 when China became a member of the PPD. The Government of China has been earnestly implementing its commitments made in the ICPD Program of Action and the U.N. MDGs, extending sustained support to the establishment of a global partnership in

population and development, actively engaged in experiences sharing and policy dialogues with other developing countries and providing new techniques in population projection. China has signed and been implementing memorandums of understanding with the PPD and some developing countries on strengthening exchanges and cooperation in the fields of population, family planning and reproductive health, provided training for reproductive health and family planning program managers and service providers from developing countries, supported developing countries in expanding and application of new technologies and products for reproductive health and family planning and donated contraceptive supplies and reproductive health commodities to some African countries. In both the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in July 2012 and the China-Africa Ministerial Forum on Health Development in August this year, China announced a series of practical measures for cooperation with African countries. It is my belief that these measures will contribute to further promotion of south-south cooperation.

Ladies and gentlemen! Population is the subject of society. Any change in population is bound to effect important and far-reaching influences on economy and society. At present, the world's population growth has been slowed down to a certain extent; however, the total number of population will continue to grow in the coming decades. The total number of population will continue to grow in developing countries, where the conflict between population and economy, society, resources and the environment will remain acute. One billion people in the world are still living in absolute poverty and the gap between the developed and the developing countries is widening increasingly. HIV/AIDS and other major diseases that bring

disasters to human health are still rampant, and unmet needs in reproductive health and family planning still exist. The promotion of South-South Cooperation in population and development is an important undertaking but we still have a long way to go. The PPD, as an important force in pushing forward South-South Cooperation in the field of population, has an immense mission to accomplish. Therefore, we would like to make the following suggestions:

Firstly, Actively taking part in the discussions on post-2014 agenda, and strengthening the status and role of south-south cooperation in international population program. We should earnestly review the successes and lessons of South-South Cooperation in population in the past 20 years, explore and develop a strategy for south-south cooperation that can be incorporated into the implementation plan of the ICPD Program of action after 2014. Meantime, further measures should be adopted to give full play to the backbone role of the PPD in south-south cooperation in the field of population.

Secondly, Actively carrying out top-level advocacy to ensure effective implementation of South-South Cooperation. We have fully realized that the implementation of South-South Cooperation in the field of population is an important pathway for achieving the goals in the ICPD Program of Action and the MDGs. It is therefore important to incorporate the South-South Cooperation in population into the national general framework and budget for south-south cooperation, to increase investment and to guarantee supply of human, commodity and financial resources, so as to normalize, institutionalize and systemize South-South Cooperation in the field of population.

Thirdly, Strengthening capacity building and promoting sustainable development. Developing countries should base themselves

on their own endeavors for development by giving full play to their advantages and continuously improve their policies and strategies of development. At the same time, the content of South-South Cooperation in population should be broadened and its cooperative mechanism should be improved. Special attention should be devoted to supporting African countries and the least developed countries.

Fourthly, Mobilizing resources from all sectors and endeavoring to build up an effective global partnership. Non-governmental organizations and private organizations have important and indispensable roles to play in the promotion of population and development. Effective integration of governmental and non-governmental forces should be promoted and the most wide-spread global mobilization should be carried out in order to integrate resources of all sectors and form the most effective global partnership in the field of population.

Ladies and gentlemen! Currently, the Chinese people are working hard to promote the overall development of people, build China into a moderate prosperous country in an all-round way and realize the China Dream of rejuvenation of the great Chinese nation. The realization of common prosperity through strengthening South-South Cooperation is a dream of people of all nations and also the imperative of development of the time. China is willing to work together with all other nations to support the PPD to play a better role, to conduct more practical, effective and all-win cooperation in the field of population and to enhance common development. Let us make more contributions to the building of a world with lasting peace, common prosperity and harmony.

Lastly, I wish a full success of this ministerial conference on South-South Cooperation in population and development.

Speech of H.E. Prof. A. F. M. Ruhul Haque, MP, Honourable Minister, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Member, PPD Board



H.E. Prof. A. F. M. Ruhul Haque, MP, Honourable Member of PPD Board and Minister, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Collaboration for ICPD beyond 2014" with support from the PPD Secretariat. The conference was attended by over 130 participants comprised of high level policy makers consisted of one Vice-President, ten Ministers, five members of Parliament, one Ambassador, senior government officials from PPD member countries, development partners, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, academia, research institutions, networks of youth and people living with HIV/AIDS, and the private sector.

I am pleased to note that in continuation of the last International Inter-Ministerial Conference, PPD in partnership with the National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China organised this year's International Inter-Ministerial Conference with the theme "International Inter-Ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the Post ICPD and MDGs" in Beijing, China from 22 - 23 October, 2013

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen! I would like to take an opportunity to share with you that the Government of Bangladesh through my ministry took a lead role to support to PPD and other Bangladeshi organizations to bid for organizing the 12th international conference on AIDS in Asia Pacific (ICAAP) in the year 2015 in Dhaka. Let me share the good news with you, the 12th ICAAP has been awarded to Bangladeshi organizations with Partners in Population and Development (PPD) as the local host to be responsible for holding the 12th ICAAP in the

Honourable Chair, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

First of all, I want to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of China for all the support and assistance provided in organizing this year's PPD annual events in Beijing, China. I also want to thank the Government for the hospitality and care rendered to us, the participants of the events.

In November 2012, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh hosted PPD annual governance events and the International Inter-ministerial Conference on "Evidence for Action: South-South

year 2015 in Dhaka. This is an immense opportunity for PPD to improve its profile, to explore the relationship between HIV and population dynamics, to explore the possibility of convergence of STI/SRHR and HIV. And finally, this would also help PPD to mobilize resources.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen! Bangladesh is actively participating in the global discussions on ICPD beyond 2014, post MDGs and in formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This year, 11-12 March, Bangladesh hosted "Post-2015: Global Leadership Meeting Population Dynamics in Dhaka". Delegates from 51 countries participated in this high level discussion and put forward recommendations in the Dhaka Declaration. This was one of the many high level meetings that Bangladesh has co-hosted to facilitate the discussions that came up with the Dhaka Declaration which is serving as a key document for formulating the SDGs.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen! I am informed that the scope of South-South Cooperation in the context of post ICPD/MDG, sustainable development goals will be explored in the thematic areas of

Family Planning for Sustainable Development, Integrating Population Dynamics into National Development Goals, Investing for Demographic Dividend and Sexual and Reproductive Health for All. The conference will also discuss the role of adolescents and young people, and the ageing population in the post ICPD/MDG development goals. All the thematic areas will be discussed from the Gender, equity and rights perspective.

The outcome of this high level Conference will be a declaration, adopted by 25 member countries and conference participants with commitments and a road map for SSC towards ICPD PoA beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2015 for RH, Population and Development. I also hope this year's declaration will be an invaluable document for planning for the ICPD beyond 2014 and MDGs 2015.

As like the Chair, PPD Board, I also request the member countries to utilize the declaration to bring necessary changes in their national policies and programs on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.

I wish for a very successful conference.

Speech of Dr. Kate Gilmore, Deputy Executive Director, Programme, UNFPA and Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations



Dr. Kate Gilmore, Deputy Executive Director, Programme, UNFPA and Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations

Honourable Chair, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen!

It is such an honour to represent the United Nation Population Fund, in this forum and to also bring you the greetings from the United Nations Family. I would like to thank all my colleagues taking time from their busy schedule to come together to consider this important subject— Population and development, the matter of this meeting of course. This high level meeting is intended to help us all to share, propose and to identify the desired population and development outcomes on South-South Cooperation in the context of review of the Cairo PoA and indeed the post 2015 development agenda, which is being drafted even as I speak. The PoA comes from the ground-breaking conference held in Cairo in Egypt in 1994, alongside the benchmark added to equally groundbreaking "agenda for change" of ICPD+5 reviewed in 1999. It directly influenced what is now being globally recognized as a successful

Millennium Development Goal. It is mutually reinforcing to guide development and to enhance joint efforts in advancing human rights, gender equality, poverty and sustainable development. The treaty gives the opportunity for strategic re-engaging in these critical global challenges and opportunities as we look forward to the start of the post 2015.

The PoA of ICPD called for universal access to family planning and sexual reproductive health. To promote reproductive health, the PoA urges the governments to enhance gender equality, to promote the empowerment of women, including the universal access to women in school.

The PoA call, a welcome appeal to the international development, addressed the opportunity and challenges, associated with the social economic and environmental effects generated by population changes, not in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of the structure, and the world is experiencing this changes in an unprecedented scale. Our future development jointly and separately, nationally and internationally is bound up in this inextricable dynamics. We will start the period to be narrated by first 2015 agenda with the largest generation of young people we will end up with.

I wish that the next development goal will be presented by the largest generation of older people ever. And in the mean time unprecedented migration has seen more and more people living in cities, will also drive unprecedented movement in the field of international and national migration. Any of this population changes impact strongly countries' sustainable development. But together, managed their, its how we as a global committee as national authorities, local community, young people, organization, the people movement, this is how we are determined.

人口与发展南南合作部长级国际会议

International Inter-Ministerial Conference on
South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the Post ICPD and MDGs
Conférence Interministérielle Internationale sur
La coopération Sud pour la Population et le Développement au-delà de CIPD et les OMD



Theme: Family Planning for Sustainable Development in the context of South-South Cooperation for post-ICPD and MDGs.

SESSION 01

CHAIR:

H.E. Prof. A. F. M. Ruhul Haque, MP
Member, PPD Board and Honorable Minister
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Objective and Background of the Session:

The key objective of the session was to share the success stories of Southern countries on the role of Family Planning in reducing total fertility rates, unmet family planning needs and also success reached on avoiding unwanted pregnancies. The ICPD PoA emphasizes family Planning as the key component to help couples and individuals to meet their reproductive goals, prevent unwanted pregnancies and reduce the incidence of high risk of pregnancies as well as morbidity and mortality. London Summit of Family Planning 2012 was a seminal event in the vitalization of the global Family Planning agenda; an extra ordinary pledges made by various actors to put action for supporting the rights of additional 120 million women and girls resided on world's poorest countries to use contraceptive information, services and supplies without coercion or discrimination by 2020. In such context, post ICPD/MDG development goals, this session aim to review the progress, lessons learned and opportunities for further South-South Cooperation.



Session Chair: H.E. Prof. A. F. M. Ruhul Haque, MP, Honourable Member of PPD Board and Minister, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:

**Keynote Speaker: Dr. Kate Gilmore,
Deputy Executive Director UNFPA**

Dr. Gilmore laid emphasis on "informed choice of the contraceptive usage" by teenage girls in the developing countries. In the presentation, Dr. Gilmore narrated the reality of the adolescent motherhood in the developing countries and passionately recounted the case of a teenage mother in Abuja, Nigeria. Dr. Gilmore reported that approximately 222 million girls cannot exercise the choice of contraceptive use as they are denied of access to modern methods of contraception. Unsafe abortion and uncared deliveries are occurring enormously in the developing countries, specially. Adolescent girls are mostly facing



Dr. Kate Gilmore, Deputy Executive Director, Programme, UNFPA and Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations

this challenge. When a child (under 18 of age) bears a child, it is a complete deprivation of her childhood. Dr. Gilmore pointed out that the opportunity cost of unmet need is enormous and urged the international community to address this issue with more relevance and urgency. Dr. Gilmore emphasized that at the heart of the family planning program is the human dignity and she appealed for enlarging the

choice of chance for the adolescent women. Dr. Gilmore further appealed for the gradual enhancement of the capacity of the decision making for contraceptive choice for adolescent women in the developing countries. If the need of the FP for the adolescent population could be addressed accordingly, the population would be robust, resilient and sustainable.

HIGH LEVEL PANELISTS:

H E. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena. MP, Honourable Minister, Ministry of Health, Government of Socialist republic of Sri Lanka

The Honorable Minister presented the achievements of the National Family Planning Programme of Sri Lanka. The country has reduced TFR, unmet need and unwanted pregnancies in a remarkable manner. The Mean Age at Marriage for Females is 24.3 years, TFR is 2.17, MMR 31.3/ 100,000 LB, Institutional births/ delivery rate 98% and IMR is 9.0 /1000 LB. Sri Lanka has put in place a Family Planning Policy in 1997, Population and Reproductive Health Policy in 1998 and Maternal and Child Health Policy at 2011. Good implementation, supervision driven by political will and commitment have contributed to the success of the Sri Lankan Health and Family Welfare programmes.



H E. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena. MP, Honourable Minister, Ministry of Health, Government of Socialist republic of Sri Lanka



Ms Valerie DeFillipo
Director of FP2020

Ms Valerie DeFillipo, Director of FP2020

The presentation focused on South-South Cooperation in the post ICPD and MDGs scenario. FP 2020 commits to enabling 120 million additional women and girls to realize their right to choose and practice voluntary family planning by 2020. Dr. DeFillipo claimed that Family planning, a part of reproductive health, is essential for the achievement of development goals and therefore must be prominently included in the post-2015 framework

Convening, aligning and communicating best practices, innovations, and successes at the global level

Through collaboration in FP2020's governance structure

- Working Groups
- Reference Group

Ms. Anjali Sen, Regional Director, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Ms. Sen's presentation highlighted the role of South-South Cooperation in Family Planning in the context of post-ICPD/MDG Developmental Goals. In her presentation she suggested that South-South Cooperation be included in donor country aid packages. Ms. Sen called upon the respective Governments embedding resources and intervention commitments within the mid-term and long-term expenditure frameworks of the governments. Revamping South to South Cooperation on FP for youth in view of the ripening demographic window of opportunity/ dividend is necessary. Ms. Sen suggested for strengthening South-South Cooperation for Family



Ms. Anjali Sen, Regional Director, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Planning and establishing more robust health systems.

南合作部长级国际会议

Inter-Ministerial Conference on
Population and Development in the Post ICPD and MDGs

Conférence ministérielle internationale sur
la population et le développement au-delà de l'ICPD et des OMD

Organized by
Family Planning
Population a



Theme: Integrating Population Dynamics into National Development Goals in the context of South-South Cooperation for post-ICPD and MDGs.

SESSION 02

CHAIR:
Mr. Keshav Deshiraju, IAS
Secretary
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Session Objective and Background:

The objective of the session was to enhance the understanding regarding integration of South-South Cooperation into strategies and policies to address Population Dynamics for sustainable development. The session will highlight the achievements, challenges and the implications of integrating Population Dynamics in southern countries for ICPD beyond 2014 and post MDGs development Goals. The session was aiming to address the inter-relationship between population dynamics and sustainable development with a focus on population growth rates, birth & death rates, age structures, distribution of population and demographic dividends in the southern countries and the role of south-south cooperation to attain these indicators. The role of adolescent and young people and ageing population as well as gender equity and rights approach is the cross cutting issues across the theme of the session that would be discussed.



Session Chair: Mr. Keshav Deshiraju, IAS
Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family
Welfare, Government of India

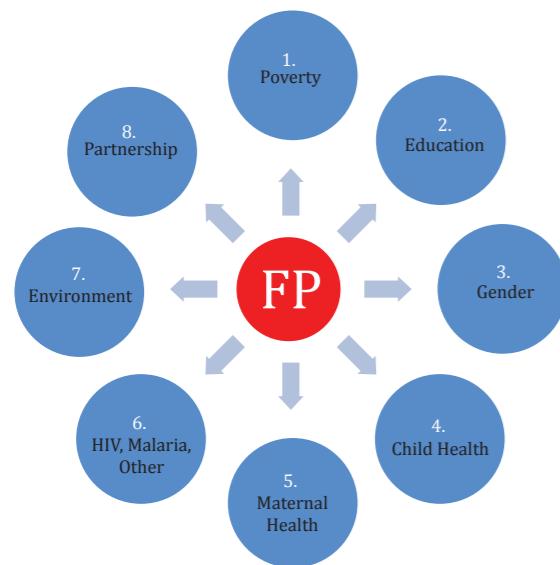
KEYNOTE SPEAKER:



Prof. Stephen Owusu Kwankye, Member of
PPD Board and Executive Director, Regional
Institute for Population Studies, Ghana

Keynote speaker: Prof. Stephen Owusu Kwankye, Executive Director, Regional Institute for Population Studies, Ghana and Member, PPD Board

The interrelationships between population and development were the focus of the presentation. A summary was presented on key achievements made in developing countries particularly in Africa since the 1994 ICPD. The opportunities that would generate through integrating South-South cooperation into national-level strategies and policies were explored and recommendations were made to strengthen South-South Cooperation issues related to population dynamics in the post-ICPD and MDGs discourse. Family Planning is central to integrating population variables into all sectors of the economy to achieve the MDGs.



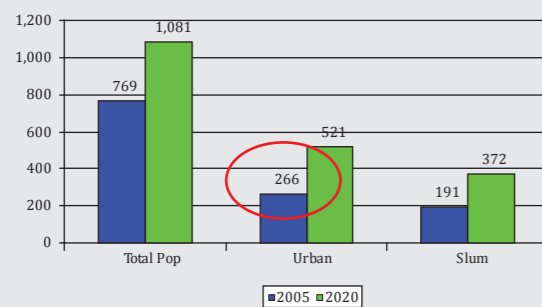
The ICPD PoA recommendation on population and development integration is still valid today and countries particularly developing countries to evolve and adopt policies, laws and programmes to ensure that key population issues are taken care of in their development planning activities. Moreover, without enactment of legislation and effectively implementation, only the adoption of laws and policies alone would be meaningless. There is an urgent need to increase political commitment and will to embrace South-South Cooperation employing appropriate platforms for effective information and experience sharing among developing countries is immensely important for implementation the ICPD PoA.

HIGH LEVEL PANELISTS:

Ms. Carole Presern, Executive Director, PMNCH

Dr. Presern made a strong case for investing in women's and children's health as they yield high returns. Further, Scaling up family planning by 2035 could prevent up to 54 million unintended pregnancies, 26 million abortions, 79,000 maternal deaths and 1.1 million births. These numbers are very impressive

Projected growth of total, urban and slum populations in SSA (in millions)



presenting a remarkable opportunity for investing in enhanced women's and children's health.



Ms. Carole Presern
Executive Director, PMNCH

Dr. Donatien Beguy, Research Scientist & Head of Statistics and Surveys Unit, APHRC, Nairobi, Kenya

Bringing urbanization to the core of national and regional development strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa has been at the vanguard of development. Since 2007, more than half of the world's population lives in urban centers. Dr. Beguy reported that though the Sub Saharan Africa is predominantly rural, the urban population will increase significantly from the current 37% to close to 60% by 2050

Sub-Saharan Africa must reposition its cities as drivers of growth development. Cities drive the region's economic growth contributing more than 50 per cent of GDP.

South-south collaboration should be explored as an avenue to pull together resources to achieve sustainable development in urban areas. Creation of Knowledge-sharing platforms bringing together researchers, government, and civil society will be very useful in harnessing the urban power optimally. Similarly, creation of an urban health



Dr. Donatien Beguy, Research Scientist & Head of Statistics and Surveys Unit, APHRC, Nairobi, Kenya

working group to identify priority areas; share best-practices in the region is long over due. Efforts should be made to tap into joint capacity building programs to enhance urban health and development. The outcomes of this meeting will be very useful in harnessing the full African potential through the platform of South-South Cooperation.

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International Inter-Ministerial Conference

South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in Post-ICPD and MDGs

Conférence Inter-Ministérielle Internationale

Coopération Sud-Sud pour la Population et le Développement dans le Contexte de l'ICPD et les MDG



Theme: Investing for Demographic Dividend; lessons learned and implications for South-South Cooperation in the context of post-ICPD and MDGs.

SESSION 03

CHAIR:

Dr David Pagwesese Parirenyatwa

Honorable Minister
Ministry Of Health And Child Welfare
Government of Zimbabwe and Member PPD Board

Session Objective and Background:

The objective of the session is to increase the understanding of 'Demographic Dividend' as a window of opportunity for the advancement of nations approaching fertility decline in near future. Demographic Dividend is a process of demographic change, which has potential contribution on economic implications due to the change in age structure of the population following a decline in fertility.

The session will highlight the challenges and opportunities of population transition of PPD member countries, most of which are experiencing a similar transition and 'youth bulge' providing them an opportunity for 'demographic dividend'. But to ensure the profit gain from demographic dividend, countries should adopt conducive policies and programs and make appropriate investment in health and education of the adolescent and young people.



Session Chair: Dr David Pagwesese Parirenyatwa, Honorable Member of PPD Board and Minister of Health and Child Welfare, Government of Zimbabwe

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:

Keynote Speaker: Mr. Wang Quin, Director General, Department of Service and Management of migrant Population, National Health and Family Planning Commission of China

The keynote paper was presented by Mr. Wang Quin on Family Planning and Demographic Dividend of China. China carried out family planning policy in cities in 1960s and in 1970s in both urban and rural areas.

On one hand, China has taken efforts to implement the employment policy, expand the labor market, improve the efficiency of resource allocation and achieve rational allocation of human resources. On the other hand, China strives to accelerate the accumulation of labor capital, improve education levels of workers, provide professional skill training for them and garner demographic dividend optimally. Large population is still the most important basic condition of China. Although the momentum in population growth decreases



Mr. Wang Quin, Director General, Department of Service and Management of migrant Population, National Health and Family Planning Commission of China

gradually, it is estimated that the population will still increase by over 100 million next decade. And in 2030, the total will reach the peak of 1.46 billion.

HIGH LEVEL PANELISTS:

Dr. Robert W. Gillespie, President and Chair of Population Communication, USA,

The population of the PPD countries in 1962 at the time of the beginning of most family planning programs was 1,662,000,000. When the PPD was founded in 1994 at the ICPD, the PPD countries total population was 3,262,000,000. The current population of all PPD countries is 4,275,000,000 and the population is projected to double by the turn of the century.

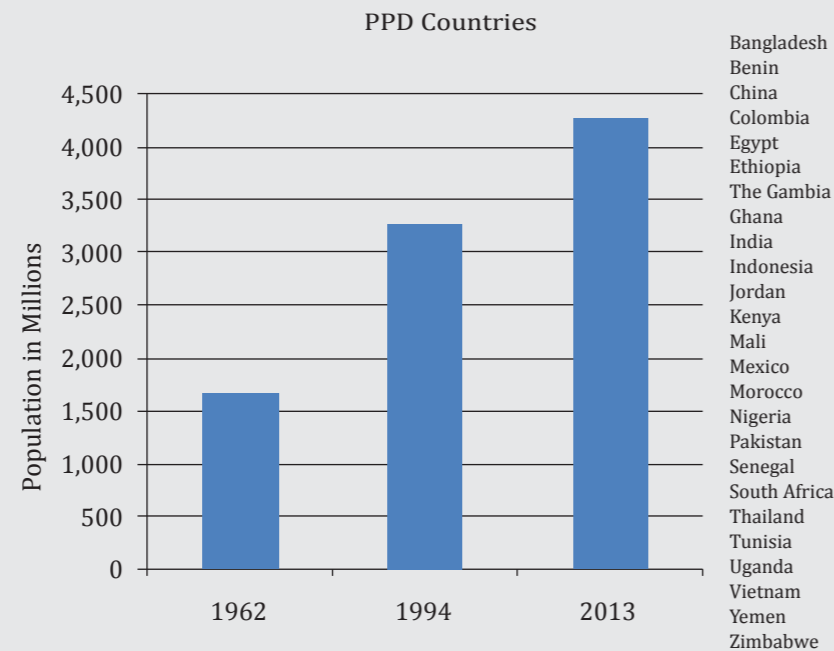
The Demographic Dividend has been achieved where sufficient resources have focused on gender equality, primary, sexual and reproductive health, youth empowerment, preventing child marriages, offering birth spacing and reinforcing the value of each child by eliminating the workforce utility of children and celebrating the birth of a girl as much as a boy.

The FP2020 mandate provides an exciting opportunity for strengthening the South-South cooperation within the

framework of the ICPD and Millennium Development Goals. All the PPD countries that have yet to achieve replacement level TFRs are increasing their financial and political commitments.



Dr. Robert W. Gillespie, President and Chair of Population Communication, USA



Ms. Selina Fosuaa Esantsi, Senior Program Officer, Population Council, Ghana

Ms. Selina Fosuaa Esantsi, Senior Program Officer, Population Council, Ghana

Ms. Esantsi elaborated that Demographic Dividend presents the best window of Opportunity for Development. By harnessing this potential through the platform of South-South Cooperation, new alliances could be built to ensure contraceptive security, technology transfer, capacity building and sharing of best practices. Another area with great potential is Collaborative research. By pooling intellectual resources and sharing research finding across the global south, a new paradigm for development could be envisioned.

Mr. Michael T Mbizvo, Professor, College of Health Science, University of Zimbabwe

The Presentation focused on the importance of investing for sexual & reproductive health. For defining new agenda, three cross cutting priority issues were highlighted in processes of reflecting on ICPD+20 and post-2015, these are

- Urgent need to reduce inequality
- Empower girls and women to promote development
- Young people, and fulfillment of their unique needs, are essential



Mr. Michael T Mbizvo, Professor, College of Health Science, University of Zimbabwe

	% Distribution of the World's Population by Age Groups (Medium Variant)					
	2013			2050		
	0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+
World	26	62	13.7	21	58	25.1
Africa	41	54	5.9	32	59	9.8
Asia	25	64	12.3	18	58	28.3
Europe	16	62	27.5	15	51	43.5
L. A. & Caribbean	27	63	12.6	18	57	30.7
N. America	19	61	23.7	18	54	35.1
Oceania	24	60	18.9	20	56	29.2

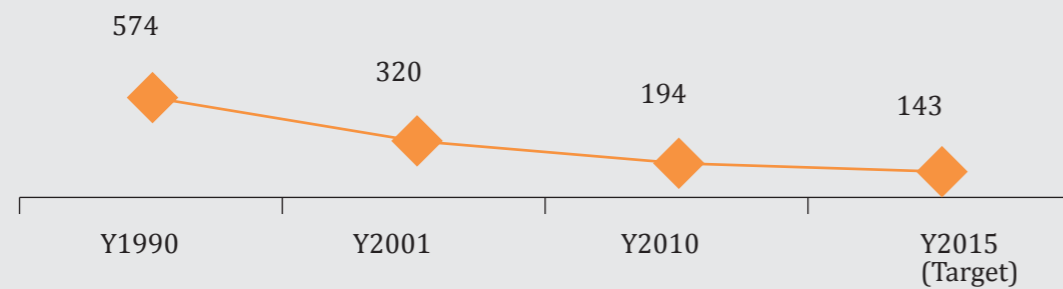
Mr. Nazmul Huda, Golden Girl Project, Bangladesh

The presentation was made on safe motherhood project implementing in Bangladesh Named 'Golden Girl' project; through the project high school girls has been educated about safe motherhood and facilitate them to help a few pregnant women as a volunteer in their communities to experience better pregnancy outcome. Adolescent Girl builds up functional relationship with Family Welfare Assistant, receive best experiences on practical safe motherhood issues, gather most practical information about from where and how to get pregnancy related services. Finally Pregnant women been educate and aware to utilize ANC, delivery by trained midwives and other services. The holistic approach helped to reduce Maternal and neonatal morbidity decreased.



Mr. Nazmul Huda, Golden Girl Project, Bangladesh

Maternal mortality rate In Bangladesh



人口与发展南南合作部长级国际会议

International Inter-Ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the Post ICPD and MDGs
Conférence Inter-Ministérielle Internationale sur la Coopération Sud-Sud pour la Population et le Développement au-delà de l'ICPD et des OMD



Theme: Sexual and Reproductive Health for all in the context South-South Cooperation for post ICPD and MDGs.

SESSION 04

CHAIR:
H.E. Mr. Matia Kasaija
Honourable Minister of State for Finance Planning and Economic Development Government of the Republic of Uganda and Member, PPD Board

Session Objective & Background:

The objective of this session is to highlight the overall priorities for South-South Cooperation in Sexual and Reproductive Health, Population and Development beyond ICPD and post MDG Development Goals. The ICPD Program of Action (PoA) acknowledges South-South Cooperation (SSC) as a key strategy for achieving its goals and important instrument of development and technical cooperation among developing countries that should play a vibrant role for implementing ICPD PoA beyond 2014 in the context of the Millennium Development Goals for SRH.

The wealth of experiences in southern countries is uniquely suited to assist scale-up efforts in other developing countries. South-South Cooperation would be highly effective model in addressing cross border and encounter culturally homogenous challenges in poor resource set up. While South-South Cooperation cannot be seen as replacement for North to South collaboration, it is a strategic and key pillar for scaling up innovative, cost effective and quality programs for population & reproductive health for sustainable development in developing countries within the context of post ICPD/ MDG development goals.



Session Chair: H.E. Mr. Matia Kasaija, Member of PPD Board and Honourable Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development Government of the Republic of Uganda

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:



Mr. Aries Hoekman, Country Representative, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), China

Keynote Speaker: Mr. Aries Hoekman, Country Representative, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), China

The presentation focused on why we need to redouble our efforts to family planning, in maternal health and pointed out the priority areas of South South Cooperation. Why redouble the efforts in Family Planning

- Unmet need for modern methods globally only declined modestly (from 20.7% in 1994 to 18.5% in 2014).
- 36% of reproductive age women have unmet needs
- CPR in extremely poor countries remains < 10%

- Nearly all abortions in Africa (outside of Southern Africa) and in Central and South America remain unsafe (97%)
- Deaths from abortion in Africa and Asia are shockingly high, with estimates that case fatality of abortion in Africa is 800 times that seen in the USA
- Adolescent girls (10-19) account for at least 2.2-4 million unsafe abortions in developing countries
- The high commitment expressed by countries (8 out every 10) to increase access to comprehensive SRH services for women and men needs to translate into action, esp. in the most remote areas.

HIGH LEVEL PANELIST:

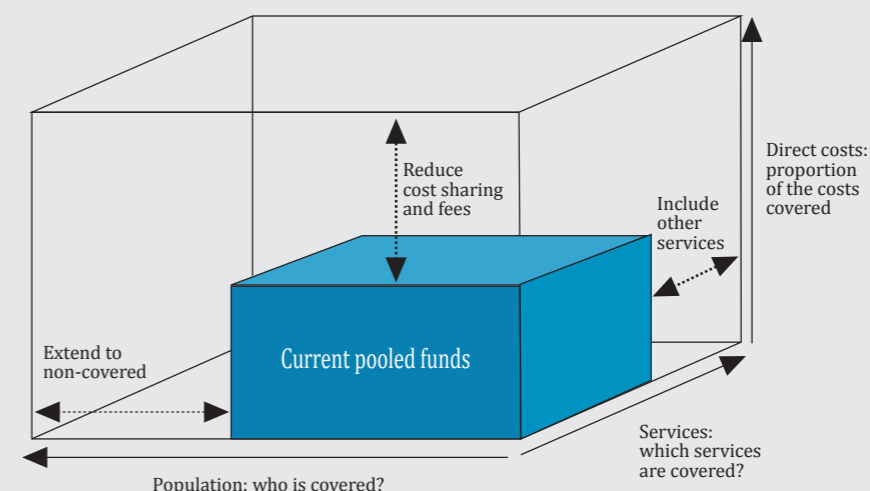
Mr. Pape A Gaye, President and CEO, Intra-Health, USA

The WHO recommends at least 2.3 health workers per 1,000 people

- How many health workers serve your constituency
- How many health workers per 1,000 people
- How many paid posts are vacant
- How many health professional schools are in your district



Mr. Pape A Gaye, President and CEO Intra-Health, USA



Three dimensions to consider when moving towards universal coverage

Mr. William N. Ryerson, President, Population Media Centre

The discussion was based on the linkage between large families and poverty. He also explained the power of media and also presented the way of working approach of population media centre (PMC). PMC is working in 47 countries and they are effectively address the requirement of family planning of the people because they focuses in countries with highest need, use local producers and writers and works with national & local broadcasters



Mr. William N. Ryerson, President, Population Media Centre

Dr. Yasmeen Sabeeh Qazi, Senior Country Advisor, Population Program, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Pakistan

In her presentation she begins with the example the story of Malala, she referred that Malala brought positive news for the women and young girls, she mentioned



Dr. Yasmeen Sabeeh Qazi, Senior Country Advisor, Population Program, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Pakistan

that Malala make an example against the denial of the right of the young girl and Malala established the right of education of the young girl.

Women are specially disadvantaged because of the gender norms that are being setup in the society, because of the kind of a behavior of the society and that behavior is directly linked with the life cycle approach of women that ICPD introduced. so the discrimination begins the day she is born. Now a day's discrimination started even before she born. Sex selection abortion is taking place; as soon as a girl born the discrimination starts within the household and within the larger community. She is discriminated against the nutrition, against the health care, against her right to access the educational facility. She is pushed to the marriage cycle very early and she end up into the reproductive cycle without much information, bearing multiple pregnancy and having few choices and opportunities. She mentioned the crucial issues of demand and supply side of the life cycle approach and urged more attention to work on it carefully for the SRHR of the adolescent girls of the South Asia and other poorer region of the world.

Dr. Martin Weber, Regional Adviser, Making pregnancy safer and Reproductive Health, WHO/SEARO

The role of WHO/SEARO is to Coordinating regional activities in sexual, reproductive, maternal and newborn health. The out the effort to Highlighting specific neglected topics like abortion and post-abortion care, sexually transmitted infections (HIV, syphilis), genital cancers and adolescent sexual and reproductive health.

The opportunity of WHO regional office is to work

- Through its country presence, WHO is well placed to promote sexual and reproductive health issues in countries
- The regional office has a role in coordinating activities and sharing successful examples
- It can highlight areas of need and promote them with countries



Dr. Martin Weber, Regional Adviser, Making pregnancy safer and Reproductive Health, WHO/SEARO

The Session set out these Priorities for South-South Cooperation in the context of Post-ICPD and MDGs beyond 2015:

Maternal Health

- Maternal morbidity; An estimated 2-3.5 million women live with obstetric fistula in the developing world
- Every day, 800 women die due to pregnancy and childbirth-related complications.
- Access to MH services highly inequitable across regions, among rural and poor women (in part by shortage of health workers and EmOC facilities in 58 countries in which 91% of maternal deaths occur)
- 26 countries experienced an increase in maternal deaths since 1990, in large part due to deaths related to AIDS
- Maternal mortality is the leading cause of death among adolescent girls in developing countries

Sexual reproductive health (SRH)

- Since 1994, there has been a 40% increase in STIs
- Over 0.5 million women develop

cervical cancer and 275,000 women die of it each year, with great majority (242,000) in developing regions.

- Breast cancer is the most common invasive cancer among women representing close to 23% of all. Close to half a million women die each year of breast cancer

Priorities for South-South Cooperation: ASRH

- Adolescents' and young peoples' right to SRH information, education and services are not fully realized
- 16 million girls age 15 to 19 years give birth every year, with one in five girls giving birth before they turn 18. Adolescent birth rates are highest in poor countries
- A significant proportion of adolescent pregnancies result from non-consensual sex, while most adolescent pregnancies take place in the context of early marriage
- Pregnancies occurring at young ages have greater health risks for mother and child, and girls who become pregnant tend to drop out of school, limiting their future opportunities

人口与发展南南合作部长级国际会议

International Inter-Ministerial Conference on
South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the Post ICPD and MDGs

Conférence Interministérielle Internationale sur
La coopération Sud-Sud pour la Population et le Développement au-delà de l'ICPD et les OMD

Organized by the National Family Planning Commission of China (NFPC)



Theme: Presentation of PPD Position Paper on South-South Cooperation Priorities for ICPD beyond 2014 and post MDGs

SESSION 05

CHAIR:

H.E. Bongi Maria Ntuli, MP

Deputy Minister
Minister for Social Development
Government of the Republic of South Africa

Session Objective & Background:

This session objective is to form consensus and generate commitments of organizational, member country and development partners on the priorities and road map for SSC on reproductive health, population and development in the post ICPD and MDG. The priorities and road map should be based on recommendations from a consultative process with PPD member countries, development partners and other stakeholders as well as would reflect the review of global trends in population, development and population and lessons learned from SSC. The session will provide a platform for expert discussions to finalize the PPD position paper and road map for South-South Cooperation for ICPD beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2015.



Session Chair: H.E. Bongi Maria Ntuli, MP,
Deputy Minister, Minister for Social
Development, Government of the Republic
of South Africa

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:

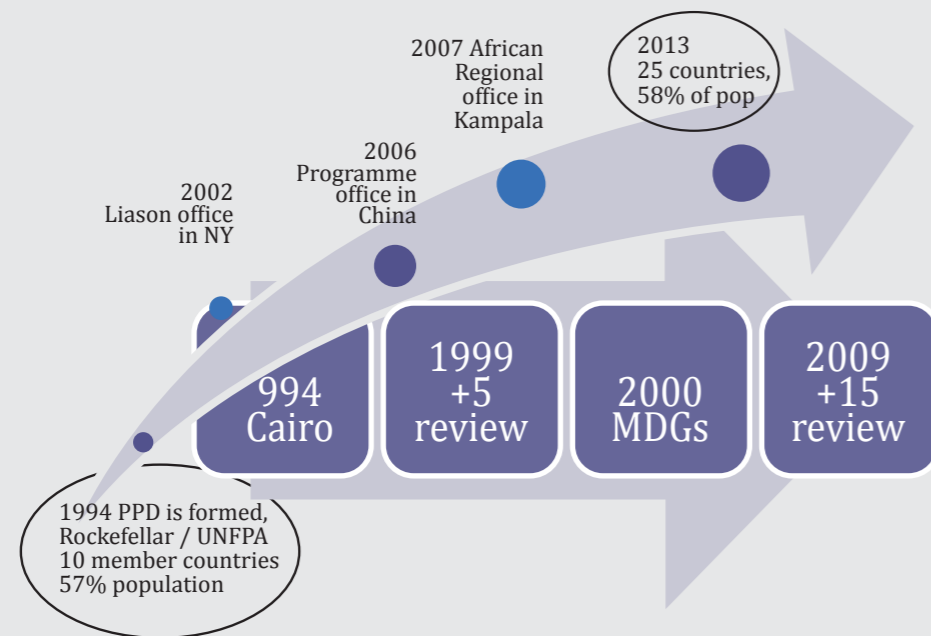


Dr. Swarup Sarkar, PPD Consultant

**Keynote speaker :Dr. Swarup Sarkar, PPD
Consultant**

The presentation was focused on closing the Gaps: Positioning PPD in Post ICPD era. The paper was designed by the result of Key Informant Interviews, review of literature and the filled response of questionnaire which was responded by the Country Coordinators of PPD.

Globally there has been a decline in the funds available for family planning. What little is allocated often comes with conditions and cannot be used in certain regions, countries or for purposes such as abortion services. PPD is unique in not tying its work to any political, religious or other taboo.



Positioning strategy for PPD

Key Principles

1. Equity Between north and south



Strategic guidance

Policy lobby for international resources, similar standards, evidence base, IP issues, advocacy

2. Equity Between PPD countries



- Supported by PPD through
 - Peer review of policy and recommendations for smart soln
 - Commodity access
 - Human resource posting
 - Resource gap estimated

3. Equity within each PPD country
Disproportionate burden areas identified



- Smart tailored solution offered,
- Real time monitoring at highest level

HIGH LEVEL PANELIST:

Mr. Naoyuki KOBAYASHI, Deputy Director General and Group Director for Health Group 2, Human Development Department, JICA

The presentation explained how the South-South Cooperation is evolving into a new stage for international development. It also drew the attention that a Comparative Advantages of South-South Cooperation should be effectively deployed and also pointed that the measures may need to be considered to strengthen the role of South-South Cooperation

The Way Forward for Post ICPD and MDGs

- Unfinished business on MDGs such as the reduction of MMR/IMR and reproductive health would be maintained.
- Japan's Global Health Diplomacy emphasizes on the Universal Health Coverage as key to enabling all the people to have access to basic health services.

- The issue of changing demographic structures is an important agenda. It is related to UHC, in particular, health financing for sustaining basic health services for different age groups, especially the elderly, of the population.



Mr. Naoyuki KOBAYASHI, Deputy Director General and Group Director for Health Group 2, Human Development Department, JICA

Prof Fasli Jalal, O'Neill Institute for National & Global Health Law, USA

The presentation gave a picture of Indonesia Experience on South-South Cooperation Priorities for ICPD beyond 2014 and Post MDGs. He gave a picture of the achievement of Indonesia Population and Family Planning programs, progress

of SSC International Training Program, Challenges of the Population and Family Planning program and the expectation of future SSC among PPD member countries.

He mentioned about the International Training Program (ITP) developed in order to strengthen international collaboration in Population, Family



Prof Fasli Jalal, O'Neill Institute for National & Global Health Law, USA

- Developing a Grass-root Based FP/RH Program: A Demand and Supply Perspectives.
- Advocacy of FP/RH Programs for National and Local Decision Makers.
- From Subsidized to Self-Reliance FP/RH Programs: Developing a Strategic Social Marketing Program.
- Building Community Leadership in FP/RH Programs.
- Quality Improvement Program in FP/RH Services.

The expected collaboration from SSC member countries would be the sharing of lessons learnt and best practices, among PPD countries for topics like Implementation of Population and Family planning Program under Regional Autonomy /Decentralization, inclusion of Family Planning program in the national health insurance basic coverage, developing a strategic partnership with religious and community institution in the Family Planning and Reproductive Health, developing a strategic social marketing programs to improve self-reliance in Family Planning and Reproductive Health and providing youth friendly sexual and reproductive health, education and services

Planning and Reproductive Health, Development, and Gender Equity in the basis of partnership and mutual benefit. This training program offers

- Strategic Communication Programs for FP/RH including RTI, HIV/AIDS, Maternal Health and ARH: Developing a Social Communication Network.

Mr. Paul Lalvani Dean & Director, Empower School of Health

The presentation was based on the scope of PPD and UNITAID Collaboration in Ensuring Access to Commodities for Saving Lives of Women and Children. The presentation gave an idea of the list of Priority lifesaving Commodities for women and Children.

The presentation was aimed to chalk

down the next steps that PPD and UNITAID can take in the near future.

- Market intelligence
- What are PPDs stakeholder needs
- Which products and which information first
- Leverage existing activities and focus on critical gaps
- Coordinate with Every Woman Every Child, other partners and UNITAID



Mr. Paul Lalvani Dean & Director, Empower School of Health

- Quality
- Develop an inter-governmental position paper for PPD stakeholders for managing quality and access
- Input from UNITAID, RH supplies coalition, various others
- Lower Product Costs
- Develop strategies for supporting PPD stakeholders to access lower priced products (information capacity building negotiation)
- Input from UNITAID for negotiation strategies with suppliers
- New Products
- Identify which new critical products are needed in the market
- UNITAID and PPD to explore areas of overlap between RH and 3 diseases

List of Priority lifesaving Commodities for women and Children

19

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal health commodities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxytocin- (post-partum hemorrhage- PPH) • Misoprostol- (Post-partum hemorrhage) • Magnesium Sulfate- (eclampsia and severe pre-eclampsia) • Newborn health commodities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injectable antibiotics-(newborn sepsis) • Antenatal corticosteroids (ANCs)- (preterm respiratory distress syndrome) • Chlorhexidine- (newborn cord care) • Resuscitation devices- (newborn asphyxia) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child health care commodities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amoxicillin-(pneumonia) • Oral rehydration salts (ORS)- (diarrhea) • Zinc- (diarrhea) • Reproductive health commodities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female condoms • Contraceptive implants-(family planning/ contraception) • Emergency contraception-(family planning/ contraception) |
|---|--|

Source: Report (2012): UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children

Dr. Armando De Negri Filho, MD,
 Coordinator World Social Forum on
 Health and Social Security on behalf of
 the Steering Committee of the FCGH
 Campaign

The presentation was on Advancing Health Equality and Equity in the Post-2015 Agenda: A Framework Convention on Global Health - FCGH. The presentation drew the attention of the crucial issues of Southern leadership to ensure that global treaty achieves its potential and responds to Southern needs, and is not weakened by other agendas. The recognition that a populations and development approach can make possible the political understanding of a convention on global health and that the convention could make possible the aims of PPD itself. The presentation also mentioned the opportunity for PPD members to use diplomatic power to achieve great health equity gains and drive potentially historic global health



Dr. Armando De Negri Filho, MD,
 Coordinator World Social Forum on Health
 and Social Security on behalf of the
 Steering Committee of the FCGH Campaign

initiative, initiate WHO, UN processes to explore potential for an FCGH support populations' involvement in determining contents of treaty.



Adoption of the Beijing Declaration

SESSION 06

CHAIR:
Dr. Boniface O. K'Oyugi
 MBS, Director General
 National Coordinating Agency for Population and
 Development, Kenya and Secretary, PPD Board

Moderators:

Dr. Joe Thomas, Executive Director, PPD
Dr Jotham Musinguzi, Regional Director, ARO, PPD



Session Chair: Dr. Boniface O. K'Oyugi, MBS, Honorable Secretary of PPD Board and Director General, National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development, Kenya

BEIJING DECLARATION: Beijing Declaration was adopted at the International Inter-Ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the Post ICPD and MDGs on 23rd October 2013 and approved at the 18th Annual Board Meeting of Partners in Population and Development (PPD) on 24th October 2013

We the delegates assembled here in Beijing, from 22 to 24 October 2013, for the “International Inter-ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the post ICPD and MDG”:

Acknowledge the strategic value of Partners in Population and Development, which includes 25 member countries representing 58% of the world's population.

Reaffirm our commitment to the goals and principles of the ICPD Programme of Action 1994 and the ICPD +5 review 1999, and to implement the recommendations of the ICPD beyond 2014 global review consultations.

Recognize the importance of community-oriented and people-centred development and the guiding principles in the ICPD beyond 2014 global review process: equity, human rights, security, and sustainability.

Resolve to strengthen South-South Cooperation, as recommended in the ICPD, by sharing knowledge, best practice and experience, leveraging technologies, building professional and institutional capacities, and serving as a platform for advocacy and strategic policy dialogue.

Propose to accelerate progress and sustainable development through four pathways:

- 1) Integrating population dynamics into global and national development plans and processes;
- 2) Achieving universal access to family planning, sexual and reproductive health services;
- 3) Promoting gender equity and realizing women's rights;
- and 4) Strengthening the capacity of communities, families and individuals to respond to demographic changes.

Encourage member states to ensure that policies and programmes are informed by demographic planning and forecasting based on robust data and information systems including civil registration and vital statistics, census and surveys, health management information systems and others.

Promote access to sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, through: comprehensive information and education; secure supply of good quality, affordable commodities; and reliable, high quality services.

Integrate, where appropriate, systems and programmes for sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health.

Forge multi-sector partnerships to identify and address the interaction between social, economic and environmental factors and population, health and sustainable development.

Emphasize the importance of investment in human capital, including addressing the needs of adolescents, older people, and marginalized communities, thereby increasing countries' potential for social and economic development and their capacity to respond to the demographic transformation and optimize the demographic dividend.

Ensure that PPD activities focus on those areas that bring highest added value to member states.

Support PPD to carry out these activities through advocacy for its mission, adequate and secure financing, and request the PPD secretariat to submit a five-year strategic action plan for 2015-2019.

Call for strengthened partnerships between national governments, UN agencies, bilateral, multilateral donor agencies, academia, media, civil society

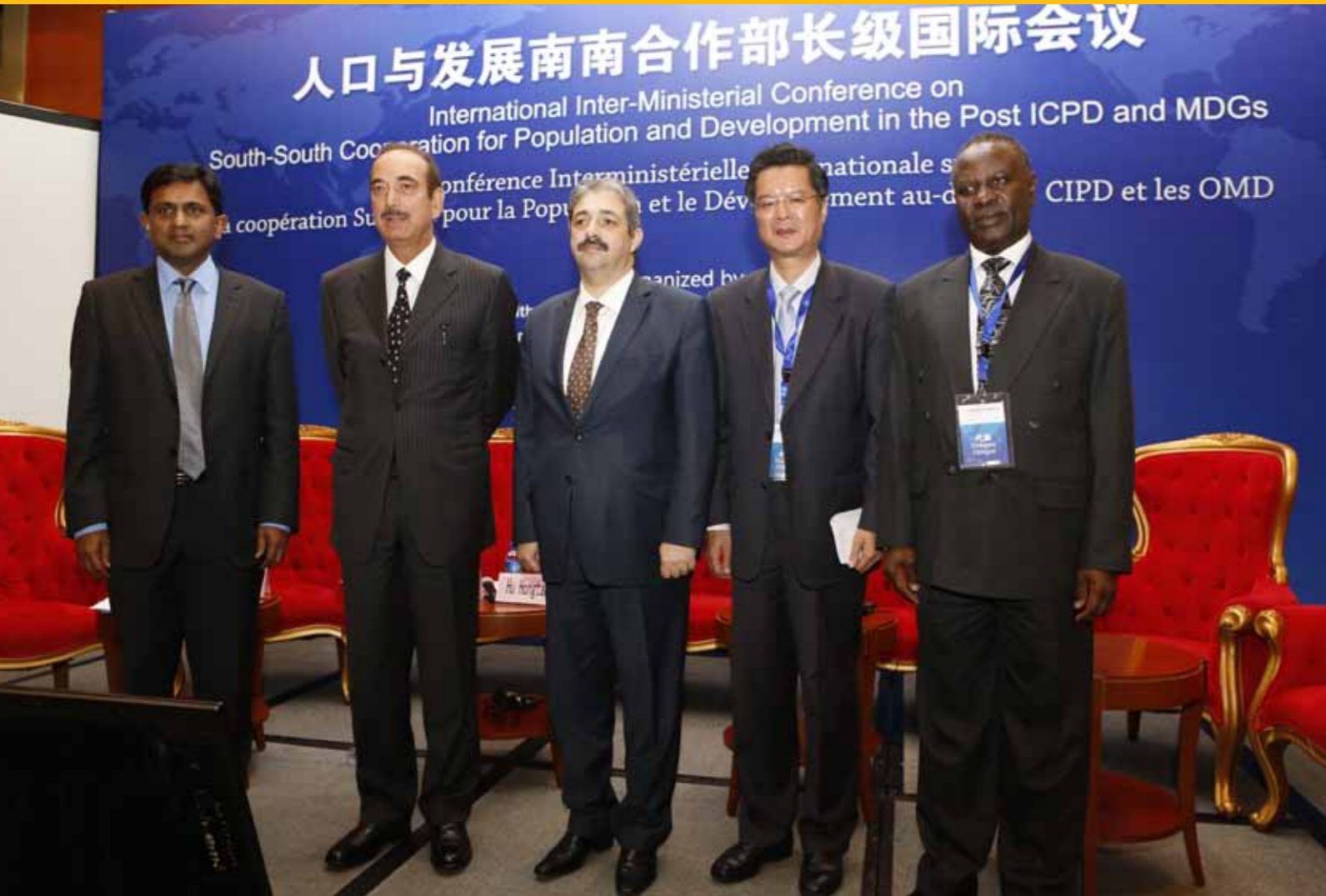


Mr. Isaac Inestone Noble Thalari, PPD Consultant

and private sector to take forward the ICPD agenda.

Reiterate our commitment to implement the recommendations of the ICPD global review and the goals and principles set out in this Beijing Declaration.

Request the global community and the UN General Assembly to recognise the importance of a community-oriented, people-centred approach, and of South-South cooperation, in taking forward the post 2015 development agenda.



Closing Ceremony

SESSION 07

CHAIR:
H.E. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad
 Chair, PPD Board and Honourable Minister
 Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 Government of India

*Speech of the Chair in closing session:
 Distinguished Board members, Honorable
 Parliamentarians, Diplomatic Core, PCCs,
 Senior Government Officials from PPD
 Member countries and friends from print
 and electronic media, all other appropriate
 protocols observed*



Session Chair: H.E. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad,
 Chair of PPD Board and Honourable
 Minister, Union Ministry of Health and
 Family Welfare, Government of India

*Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,
 It is my pleasure to chair the closing session
 of this international inter-Ministerial
 conference on "South-South Cooperation in
 the Post ICPD and MDGs"*

*I am particularly happy that this
 international inter-ministerial conference
 has discussed most of the essential elements
 of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and
 Rights which would be of immense
 importance for planning for the ICPD
 beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2015.*

*I was also happy to notice that the draft
 PPD position paper on ICPD Beyond 2014,
 MDG Post 2015 – South- South Cooperation
 Development Goals was discussed during
 the conference for finalization. I was told
 that the final position paper will be*

*submitted to the United Nations General
 Assembly Special Session on ICPD Beyond
 2014 in September 2014.*

*Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I
 observed with immense interest that the
 scope of South-South Cooperation in the
 context of post ICPD/MDG, sustainable
 development goals was extensively explored
 in the areas of Sexual and Reproductive
 Health and Rights, Family Planning for
 Sustainable Development, Integrating
 Population Dynamics into National
 Development Goals, Investing for
 Demographic Dividend and Sexual and
 Reproductive Health for All.*

*The role of adolescents and young people,
 and the ageing population in the post
 ICPD/MDG development goals were also
 discussed from the gender, equity and
 rights perspective.*

*I am sure that all the discussions and
 recommendations that were made during
 the sessions have been captured in the
 Beijing Declaration.*

*Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, It gave
 me immense satisfaction that the Dhaka
 Declaration which was adopted following
 the International Inter-ministerial
 conference in Dhaka last year was
 implemented by the PPD member countries.
 For the first time PPD conducted a survey
 to document progress of the
 implementation, which was presented
 during the annual PCC meeting this year.*

*I would call upon the member countries, my
 colleagues the Honorable Board Members
 and Partner Country Coordinators to
 ensure that the commitments/
 recommendations made in the Beijing
 Declaration would also be implemented in
 their respective countries. I am sure; PPD
 will also monitor the progress of the
 implementation of the Declaration in its
 member countries.*

*I congratulate all the resource persons,
 participants, National Population and
 Family Planning Commission of China and
 PPD on a very successful completion of this
 important international inter-ministerial
 conference.*

BEIJING DECLARATION

BEIJING DECLARATION - adopted at the International Inter-Ministerial Conference on "South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the Post ICPD and MDGs" in Beijing, China, 22-23 October 2013

Partners in Population and Development, South-South Cooperation to achieve ICPD Goals

We the delegates assembled here in Beijing, from 22 to 24 October 2013, for the "International Inter-ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the post ICPD and MDG":

Acknowledge the strategic value of Partners in Population and Development, which includes 25 member countries representing 58% of the world's population.

Reaffirm our commitment to the goals and principles of the ICPD Programme of Action 1994 and the ICPD +5 review 1999, and to implement the recommendations of the ICPD Beyond 2014 global review consultations.

Recognize the importance of community-oriented and people-centred development and the guiding principles in the ICPD beyond 2014 global review process: equity, human rights, security, and sustainability.

Resolve to strengthen South-South Cooperation, as recommended in the ICPD, by sharing knowledge, best practice and experience, leveraging technologies, building professional and institutional capacities, and serving as a platform for advocacy and strategic policy dialogue.

Propose to accelerate progress and sustainable development through four pathways:

- 1) Integrating population dynamics into global and national development plans and processes;
- 2) Achieving universal access to family planning, sexual and reproductive health services;
- 3) Promoting gender equity and realizing women's rights; and
- 4) Strengthening the capacity of communities, families and individuals to respond to demographic changes.

Encourage member states to ensure that policies and programmes are informed by demographic planning and forecasting based on robust data and information systems including civil registration and vital statistics, census and surveys, health management information systems and others.

Promote access to sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, through: comprehensive information and education; secure supply of good quality, affordable commodities; and reliable, high quality services.

Integrate, where appropriate, systems and programmes for sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health.

Forge multi-sector partnerships to identify and address the interaction between social, economic and environmental factors and population, health and sustainable development.

Emphasize the importance of investment in human capital, including addressing the needs of adolescents, older people, and marginalized communities, thereby increasing countries' potential for social and economic development and their capacity to respond to the demographic transformation and optimize the demographic dividend.

Ensure that PPD activities focus on those areas that bring highest added value to member states.

Support PPD to carry out these activities through advocacy for its mission, adequate and secure financing, and request the PPD secretariat to submit a five-year strategic action plan for 2015-2019.

Call for strengthened partnerships between national governments, UN agencies, bilateral, multilateral donor agencies, academia, media, civil society and private sector to take forward the ICPD agenda.

Reiterate our commitment to implement the recommendations of the ICPD global review and the goals and principles set out in this Beijing Declaration.

Request the global community and the UN General Assembly to recognise the importance of a community-oriented, people-centred approach, and of South-South cooperation, in taking forward the post 2015 development agenda.

ANNEX I: CONCEPT NOTE



National Health and Family Planning Commission
of the People's Republic of China



Partners in Population and Development (PPD)
An Inter-Governmental Organization
Promoting South-South Cooperation

**International Inter-Ministerial Conference
on
"SSC for Population and Development in the Post ICPD and MDGs"
(10th International Conference on Population and Development)**

**Jointly Organized by
The National Health and Family Planning Commission of China
And
Partners in Population and Development**

**Venue: Hotel Nikko New Century Beijing, 6 Southern Road Capital Gym,
Haidian District, Central Area Beijing, China
Date: 22-23 October 2013**

Partners in Population and Development (PPD) is an Inter-Governmental Organization formed during the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994, for promoting South-South Cooperation (SSC) in the field of Reproductive Health, Population, and Development.

The mission of PPD is to form and promote an Inter-Governmental Alliance of developing countries to improve the quality of life of people through sustained advocacy, capacity building, networking, knowledge sharing and management and transfer of technology in the field of reproductive health, population and development within the framework of South-South Cooperation.

PPD's current membership of 25 developing countries (Bangladesh, Benin, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam, Yemen and Zimbabwe), are home

to over 57% of the world's population.

PPD reflects the international acceptance of South-South Cooperation (SSC) as a vital means towards attainment of universal access to Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and sustainable development. It has built a well acknowledged and documented credible reputation for high level advocacy, policy dialogues, exchange of knowledge, best practices, technical cooperation, capacity building and operation research to assist both its member and non-member countries in implementing the ICPD PoA within the broader framework of the MDGs

PPD's annual Inter-Ministerial conferences are a peer review mechanism for the member countries on all aspect of population and development issues. These events are an opportunity to review the challenges, opportunities of the member countries and to identify the lessons to be learned from other member countries in a 'South-South Cooperation (SSC) frame work.

The Inter-Ministerial Conferences are a mechanism for policy makers from the 25 PPD alliance member countries to define and build consensus on priority standards of critical issues affecting population and development in their respective countries. These commitments guide the actions by governments and other stakeholders in improving the sexual and reproductive health of individuals and couples in the southern countries. They provide impetus for adopting and enhancing laws, policies and programmes that bring about sustainable development. This includes, addressing the challenges of population dynamics, attaining sustainable population growth through, voluntary family planning, ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, gender and social equity and rights of every individual to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health. The member countries share expertise and resources in the spirit of SSC.

The 2013, 10th annual inter-ministerial conference of PPD will be held at a critical stage of the global dialogue on the development goals of post ICPD and MDGs. The 'South-South Cooperation (SSC)' development partnership has emerged as an effective strategy in addressing population dynamics challenges including population stabilization, family planning, sexual and reproductive health and sustainable development. Technical cooperation, sharing of best practices, pooling of resources, shared advocacy and global diplomacy have emerged as some of the means for achieving the goals of SSC.

The scope of South to South Collaboration in the context of post ICPD/MDG, sustainable development goals will be explored in the following thematic areas.

1. Family Planning for Sustainable Development
2. Integrating Population Dynamics into National Development Goals
3. Investing for Demographic Dividend

4. Sexual and Reproductive Health for All
The role of adolescents and young people, and the ageing population in the post ICPD/MDG development goals will be of special interest for the Global South. Gender, equity and rights approach will be explored as cross cutting themes.

The one and a half days conference will have five major sessions each with key note speaker and high level panel discussion.

Session I

Family Planning for Sustainable Development (Family Planning as a key component of Universal Access to Reproductive Health for All: Progress, Lessons learned and Opportunities for South-South Cooperation)

Session Objective & Background

The session objective is to share success stories from southern countries about the role of Family Planning in reducing total fertility rates, unmet need for family planning, and unwanted pregnancies. The ICPD PoA emphasizes 'Family Planning as key to helping couples and individuals meet their reproductive goals, preventing unwanted pregnancies as well as reducing the incidence of high risk pregnancies, maternal morbidity and mortality. The recent 2012 London Family Planning Summit was a seminal event in the vitalization of the global Family Planning agenda. The extra ordinary pledges made by various actors need to be put into action to support the rights of an additional 120 million women and girls in the world's poorest countries to use contraceptive information, services and supplies, without coercion or discrimination, by 2020. In the context of the ICPD beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2014, this session will review the progress, lessons learned and opportunities for further strengthening South-South Cooperation.

Session II

Integrating Population Dynamics into National Development Goals (Developing a South- South Cooperation perspective in systematically integrating population dynamics into the Southern countries' national development strategies and policies)

Session Objective and Background

The objective of the session is to increase the understanding about the integration of South-South Cooperation into national level strategies and policies to address population dynamics for sustainable development. The session will highlight the achievements, challenges and the implications of integrating population dynamics into southern countries strategies and policies for ICPD beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2015. The session will address the inter-relationship between population dynamics and sustainable development with a focus on population growth rates, birth & death rates, age structures, distribution of population and demographic dividends in the southern countries and the role of SSC.

The role of adolescents and young people, the ageing population, gender, equity and rights approach will be explored as cross cutting themes.

Special emphasis will be given to identifying areas and new ways for strengthening SSC on issues related to Population Dynamics in the post ICPD and MDGs.

Session III

Investing for Demographic Dividend: Lessons Learned and Implications for South-South Cooperation.

Session objective and background

The objective of the session is to increase

the understanding of 'Demographic Dividend' as a window of opportunity for the development of a nation, which opens up when fertility rates decline. Demographic Dividend is a process of demographic change, which has potential economic implications, due to the changes in the age structure of the population following a decline in fertility.

The session will highlight the challenges and opportunities of population transition in the PPD member countries, most of which are experiencing a similar transition and 'youth bulge' providing them an opportunity for 'demographic dividend'. When these young people enter the workforce, they create the potential for economic growth. But to ensure the demographic dividend, countries need enabling policies and programs and to invest in health and education of the adolescent and young people.

Session IV

Sexual and Reproductive Health for All (Population and Development implications: South-South Cooperation priorities for ICPD beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2015)

Session Objective & Background

The objective of the session is to highlight the overall priorities for South-South Cooperation in Sexual and Reproductive Health, Population and Development for the post ICPD and MDGs.

The ICPD Program of Action (PoA) acknowledges South-South Cooperation (SSC) as a key strategy for achieving its goals and an important instrument of development and technical cooperation among developing countries, that should play a pivotal role in the implementation of the ICPD PoA beyond 2014 in the context of the Millennium Development Goals.

The wealth of experiences in southern countries is uniquely suited to assist

scale-up efforts in other developing countries. South-South Cooperation can be a highly effective model in addressing cross border and culturally similar context challenges in resource poor countries. While South-South Cooperation cannot be seen as replacement for North to South collaboration, it is a strategic and key pillar for scaling up innovative, cost effective and quality population & reproductive health programs for sustainable development in developing countries within the context of the ICPD PoA MDGs.

Session V

PPD Position Paper on South –South Cooperation Priorities for ICPD beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2015

Session Objective & Background

This session objective is to build consensus and generate organizational, member country and development partners commitments on the priorities and road map for SSC for reproductive health, population and development in the post ICPD and MDG. The priorities and road map shall be informed by recommendations from a consultative process with PPD member countries, development partners and other stakeholders as well as review of global trends in population, development and population and lessoned learned from SSC. The session will provide a platform for expert discussions to finalize the PPD position paper and road for South –South Cooperation for ICPD beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2015

Conference outcome

The outcome of the Conference will be a declaration, adopted by 25 member countries and conference participants with commitments and a road map for SSC towards ICPD PoA beyond 2014 and MDGs

beyond 2015 for RH, Population and Development.

Conference participants

The high level Inter-Ministerial conference will be attended by ministers of health, finance and population and planning from the 25 PPD member countries. The conference will also be attended by other high ranking government officials, members of parliaments, development partners, the academia, researchers, civil society organizations including Indigenous and International agencies.

For more information about the conference, please send an email to: partners@ppdsec.org, visit: the PPD website: www.partners-popdev.org; or contact the PPD leadership at the following address:

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The organization is a Permanent United Nations Observer



An Inter-governmental Organization for Promoting South-South Cooperation

ANNEX II: AGENDA



National Health and Family Planning Commission
of the People's Republic of China



Partners in Population and Development (PPD)
An Inter-Governmental Organization
Promoting South-South Cooperation

PROGRAMME
International Inter-Ministerial Conference
On
SSC for Population and Development
in Post ICPD and MDGs
(10th International Conference on Population and Development)

Jointly Organized by
The National Health and Family Planning Commission of China
And
Partners in Population and Development
Hotel Nikko New Century Beijing
6 Southern Road Capital Gym, Haidian District, Central Area Beijing, China
22-23 October 2013

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION (SSC) FOR POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN POST ICPD AND MDGS

Day One
Tuesday, 22 October 2013

OPENING CEREMONY

9:00 – 11:00 Welcome Remarks:

- H.E. Dr. Li Bin, Vice-Chair, PPD Board and Honorable Minister, National Health and Family Planning Commission of China (NHFPC)
- H.E. Prof. A. F. M. RuhulHaque, MP Member, PPD Board and Honorable Minister, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Dr. Kate Gilmore, Deputy executive Director, Programme , UNFP and Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations

Rapporteur:

- Mr. Adnene Ben Haj Aissa, PPD PCC Tunisia & Director, Technical Cooperation, National Board of Family and Population, Govt. of Tunisia
- Mr. Isaac Inestone Noble Thalari, Consultant
- PPD

10:00 – 10:20 TEA / COFFEE BREAK

SESSION I

Theme: Family Planning for Sustainable Development in the context South-South cooperation for post ICPD and MDGs. (Family Planning is a key component of Universal Access to Reproductive Health for all. Progress, Lessons learned and Opportunities for South-South Cooperation)

Time

10:20 – 11:40

Chair: H.E. Prof. A. F. M. Ruhul Haque, MP, Member, PPD Board and Honorable Minister, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Keynote Speaker : Ms. Kate Gilmore, Deputy Executive Director UNFPA

High Level Panelists:

1. H.E. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Health, Government of the Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
2. Ms. Valerie DeFillipo, Director of FP2020.
3. Ms. Anjali Sen, Regional Director, International Planned Parenthood Federation

Rapporteur:

- Mr. Saikou JK Trawally, PPD Partner Country Coordinator (PCC) Gambia & Director of Population Affairs, National Population Commission Secretariat, Office of the Vice President, Govt. of the Gambia
- Mr. Isaac Inestone Noble Thalari, Consultant
- PPD

Session Objective and background: The session objective is to share success stories from southern countries on the role of Family Planning in reducing total fertility rates, unmet family planning needs, and avoiding unwanted pregnancies. The ICPD PoA emphasizes 'Family Planning as key to help couples and individuals meet their reproductive goals, prevent unwanted pregnancies and reduces the incidence of high risk of pregnancies and morbidity and mortality'. The recent 2012 London Summit of Family Planning was a seminal event in the vitalization of the global Family Planning agenda. The extraordinary pledges made by various actors need to be put into action to support the rights of an additional 120 million women and girls in the world's poorest countries to use contraceptive information, services and supplies, without coercion or discrimination, by 2020. In the context of post ICPD/MDG development goals, this session will review the progress, lessons learned and opportunities for further South-South Cooperation.

13:00 – 14:00 LUNCH BREAK

SESSION II

Theme: Integrating Population Dynamics into National Development Goals in the context of South-South cooperation for post ICPD and MDGs (Developing a South to South Collaboration -perspective in systematically integrating population dynamics in southern countries' national development strategies and policies)

14:00-15:30	<p>Chair: Mr. Keshav Desiraju, IAS Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India</p> <p>Keynote Speaker: Prof. Stephen Owusu Kwankye, Executive Director, Regional Institute for Population Studies, Ghana and Member, PPD Board</p> <p>High Level Panellists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms.Carole Presern, Executive Director, PMNCH 2. Prof. ZHAI Zhenwu, Dean of the School of Sociology and Population Studies, Renmin University of China 3. Dr. Donatien Beguy, Research Scientist & Head of Statistics and Surveys Unit, APHRC, Nairobi, Kenya <p>Discussion</p>	<p>Rapporteur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Charles N. Oisebe, PPD PCC Kenya & Deputy Director, National Council for Population and Development (NCAPD), Govt. of Kenya • Mr. Isaac Inestone Noble Thalari, Consultant • PPD <p>Session Objective and background: The objective of the session is to increase understanding about the integration of South-South Cooperation into strategies and policies to address Population Dynamics for sustainable development. The session will highlight the achievements, challenges and the implications of integrating Population Dynamics in southern countries for ICPD beyond 2014 and post MDGs development Goals. The session will address the inter-relationship between population dynamics and sustainable development with a focus on population growth rates, birth & death rates, age structures, distribution of population and demographic dividends in the southern countries and the role of south-south cooperation. The role of adolescent and young people and ageing population, and a gender, equity and rights approach will run as a cross cutting issues in the above themes. A special emphasis will be given to identify possible areas and new forms of SSC in issues related to Population Dynamics in the post ICPD/MDG development Goals</p>
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13:00 – 16:00 TEA / COFFEE BREAK

SESSION III

Theme: Investing for Demographic Dividend; lessons learned and implications for South-South Cooperation in the context of post ICPD and MDGs.

14:00-15:20	<p>Chair: Dr David Pagwesese Parirenyatwa, Member PPD Board and Honorable Minister, Ministry Of Health And Child Welfare, Government of Zimbabwe</p> <p>Keynote Speaker: Mr.WANG Qian, Director-General, Department of Services and Management for Migrant Population , National Health and Family Planning Commission of China (NHFPC)</p> <p>High Level Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Robert W. Gillespie, President and Chair of Population Communication, USA, Population Communication 2. Michael T Mbizvo, Professor, College of Health Science University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe 3. Ms. Selina FosuaaEsantsi, Senior Program Officer Population Council, Ghana 4. Mr. Nazmul Huda Golden Girl Project, Bangladesh <p>Discussion</p>	<p>Rapporteur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Betty Kyadondo, PPD PCC Uganda &Head of Family Health Department, Population Secretariat, Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, Govt. of Uganda • Mr. Isaac Inestone Noble Thalari, Consultant • PPD <p>Session Objective and background: The objective of the session is to increase the understanding of 'Demographic Dividend' as a window of opportunity for development of a nation that opens up when fertility rates decline. Demographic Dividend is a process of demographic change, which has potential economic implications, due to the change in the age structure of the population following a decline in fertility.</p> <p>The session will highlight the challenges and opportunities of population transition of PPD member countries, most of which are experiencing a similar transition and 'youth bulge' providing them an opportunity for 'demographic dividend'. When these young people enter the workforce, they create the potential for economic growth. But to ensure the demographic dividend countries need conducive policies and programs and appropriate investment in health and education of the adolescent and young people.</p>
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15:20 – 15:40 TEA / COFFEE BREAK

SESSION IV

Theme: Sexual and Reproductive Health for all in the context South-South cooperation for post ICPD and MDGs.(Population and Development implications; South-South Cooperation priorities for post ICPD / MDG Development Goals)

- 15:20 – 17:00
- Chair: H.E. Mr. Matia Kasaija, Member, PPD Board and Honourable Minister of State for Finance, Planning and Economic Development Government of the Republic of Uganda
- Keynote Speaker: Mr. Arie Hoekman, UNFPA Country Representative, China
- High Level Panellist:
1. Mr. Pape A Gaye, President and CEO, Intra-Health, USA
 2. Mr. William N. Ryerson, President, Population Media Centre, Shelburne, USA
 3. Dr. Yasmeen Sabeeh Qazi, Senior Country Advisor, Population Program, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Pakistan
 4. Dr Martin Weber, Regional Adviser – Making Pregnancy Safer and Reproductive Health, WHO/SEARO
- Discussion
- Rapporteur:
- Dr. Kittipong Saejeng, PPD PCC Thailand & Director, Family Planning and Population Division, Ministry of Public Health, Govt of Thailand
 - Mr. Isaac Inestone Noble Thalari, Consultant
 - PPD
- Session Objective & Background: The objective of this session is to highlight the overall priorities for South-South Cooperation in Sexual and Reproductive Health, Population and Development beyond ICPD and post MDG Development Goals. The ICPD Program of Action (PoA) acknowledges South-South Cooperation (SSC) as a key strategy for achieving its goals and important instrument of development and technical cooperation among developing countries that should play an important role in the implementation of the ICPD PoA beyond 2014 in the context of the Millennium Development Goals.
- The wealth of experiences in southern countries is uniquely suited to assist scale-up efforts in other developing countries. South-South Cooperation can be a highly effective model in addressing cross border and culturally similar context challenges in resource poor countries. While South-South Cooperation cannot be seen as replacement for North to South collaboration, it is a strategic and key pillar for scaling up innovative, cost effective and quality population & reproductive health programs for sustainable development in developing countries within the context of post ICPD/ MDG development goals.

Day Two
13:00 pm, Wednesday, 23 October 2013

SESSION V

Theme: Presentation of PPD Position Paper on South-South Cooperation Priorities for ICPD beyond 2014 and post MDGs

- 13:00 – 14:20
- Chair: Ms. Bongi Maria (BM) Ntuli, MP, Deputy Minister, Minister for Social Development, Government of the Republic of South Africa
- Presented by: Dr. Swarap Sarkar, PPD Consultant
- High Level Panelists:
1. Prof. Fasli Jalal, MD, PhD, SPGK Honourable Chairperson, National Population and Family Planning Board and Board Member, PPD Government of Indonesia
 2. Mr. Naoyuki KOBAYASHI, Deputy Director General and Group Director for Health Group 2, Human Development Department, JICA
 3. Professor Paul Lalvani, Dean and Director Empower School of Health, New Delhi, India
 4. Armando De Negri Filho, MD, Coordinator World Social Forum on Health and Social Security on behalf of the Steering Committee of the FCGH Campaign
- Discussion
- Rapporteur:
- Dr. Munyaradzi Murwira, PPD PCC Zimbabwe & Executive Director, National Family Planning Council, Govt. of Zimbabwe
 - Mr. Isaac Inestone Noble Thalari, Consultant
 - PPD
- Session Objective & Background: This session objective is to build consensus and generate organizational, member country and development partners commitments on the priorities and road map for SSC for reproductive health, population and development in the post ICPD and MDG. The priorities and road map shall be informed by recommendations from a consultative process with PPD member countries, development partners and other stakeholders as well as review of global trends in population, development and population and lessons learned from SSC. The session will provide a platform for expert discussions to finalize the PPD position paper and road for South-South Cooperation for ICPD beyond 2014 and MDGs beyond 2015.

SESSION VI

Adoption of declaration

14:20- 15:40	Chair: Dr. Boniface O. K'Oyugi, MBS, Director General, National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development, Kenya and Secretary, PPD Board	Rapporteur: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ms. Esther Cofie, PPD PCC Ghana & Head, Population and Development Unit, National Population Council, Government of GhanaMr. Isaac Inestone Noble ThalariPPD
	Moderators: <ol style="list-style-type: none">Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, Regional Director, ARO, PPDDr. Joe Thomas, Executive Director, PPD	

SESSION VII

Closing Ceremony

Time	Closing Remarks:	Rapporteur:
15:40 – 16:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">H.E. Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, Chair, PPD Board and Honourable Minister, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of IndiaDr. Joe Thomas, Executive Director, PPD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mr. Md. ZakirHossain, PPD PCC Bangladesh & Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of BangladeshMr. Isaac Inestone Noble Thalari, ConsultantPPD
	Vote of thanks: Dr. Boniface O. K'Oyugi, MBS, Director General, National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development, Kenya and Secretary, PPD Board	Master of Ceremony: Mr Hu Hongtao, Commissioner, Department of International Cooperation, NHFPC

ANNEX III: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



Partners in Population and Development (PPD)

Inter-Ministerial Conference on “South-South Cooperation in the Post ICPD and MDGs” Annual Board Meeting, Executive Committee Meeting, PCC Meeting Program Planning and Development Committee Meeting Finance and Risk Management Committee Meeting Beijing, China, 20 to 24 October 2013

List of Resource Persons

No.	Name and Address	
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PS to the Honorable Minister
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ANNEX- IV: BEIJING CONSENSUS

Outcome Document: Beijing Consensus

South South Cooperation: seizing an opportunity to create new hope for the Global South

I. Preamble:

Recalling our Commitments made at the earlier ICPD and MDG high level platforms, Commitment of the Heads of the States and Governments at the Millennium Summit 2000 on the MDGs and those agreed upon at the General Assembly in 2005 and 2010 and those of our own PPD(Partners in Population and Development) pronouncements in this context;

We the delegates assembled here in Beijing for International Inter-ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation for Population and Development in the Post-ICPD and MDGs, Beijing, on this day the 23rd October, 2013, the eve of the historic 68th United Nations Day, reaffirm our political will and national commitments by according highest urgency to post- 2014 ICPD engagement and post 2015 MDG focus, through our redoubled support, participation and commitment to attaining the ICPD and MDG goals and the public goods therein through South-South Cooperation for the enhancement of human life in the Global South.

South-South Cooperation is a unique mechanism for fostering solidarity among the Global South through shared vision and collective coordinated action for delivering public goods through sharing of knowledge, experience and application of appropriate techniques, technologies and methodologies towards attaining holistic human development and common prosperity. Specific South-South partnerships have helped successful implementation of programmes. PPD fosters partnerships; supports member countries develop policies, share resources, exchange experience, transfer knowledge, technology and innovation for the global South. South-South Cooperation employs high level

advocacy to galvanize coordinated collective action while aspiring to achieve quality of life at par with the global north.

The Conference unanimously resolved to consolidate the gains of the past and build on the best practices for moving on to the next level of achievements. The Delegates also placed on record their appreciation for the national governments, UN Agencies, bilateral, multilateral donor agencies and civil society who participated in the successful implementation of the ICPD and MDG agenda.

PPD (Partners in Population and Development) was conferred with Permanent Observer Status at the UN General Assembly through its Resolution No 57/29 in November 2002, empowering it to provide strategic leadership for the attainment of ICPD goals and MDGs among its member states.

II. The Context:

1. After two decades of global commitment on population and development, the world community eagerly awaits its progress and looks forward to solutions that will shape its destiny. Much achievement, notwithstanding, there are still challenges to be addressed and gaps to be filled. In the last twenty years the global situation has considerably changed; economic slowdown has diminished ODA; and new disease scenarios have emerged. The key challenge is to avert these threats and optimize the demographic dividend. It is against this background of altered realities that the world community explores new solutions to consolidate the success; new strategies to combat the challenges and a new road map to attaining ICPD and MDG commitments.

2. Despite daunting challenges, South-South Cooperation has been at the vanguard of delivering hope to its citizens. Unstinted political will and national commitments translating the aspirations of the people into essential public goods are the hallmarks of the South-South Cooperation. Articulating these aspirations, PPD member states have taken the lead in exploring strategies for approaching the post-2014 scenarios for achievement of the ICPD goals and MDGs beyond 2015 within the realm of South-South Cooperation.
3. Partners in Population and Development (PPD), an alliance of developing countries from Asia and the Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Middle East and the Latin America, represents 58% of the world's population. PPD has made significant contribution in the area of population and development. Representing close to 4 billion people, PPD has demonstrated that PPD member countries' performance has been better than the non-PPD countries, in the areas of infant and child mortality reduction. In the past twenty years maternal deaths have reduced from eight million to four million, a fifty percent drop both in MMR and in absolute numbers. Child deaths have also reduced by a similar proportion. Strong trajectories of population dividend evident in most PPD countries indicate positive gains as a result of strategic programming.

III. Historic Opportunity for SSC and PPD to lead from the front:

4. The scope of the South-South Cooperation in the context of post -2014 ICPD and MDGs beyond 2015 is vital to the attainment of the global commitments. Hinging on this pivot, South-South Cooperation in conjunction with MDG 8 on partnership is the key ingredient for delivering tangible regional and national actions for the attainment of ICPD goals and MDGs.

5. In this direction, five pathways have been identified to accomplish the global obligations for achieving sustainable development: 1) Integrating Population Dynamics into National Development process; 2) Universal access to Family Planning, Sexual and Reproductive Health Services 3) Gender Equity and Women Empowerment; 4, Strengthening Family Capacity building; and 5) South-South Cooperation for Population and Development.

IV. Beijing Consensus:

6. We the delegates hereby give the clarion call that ICPD goals and Millennium Development Goals are intricately interlinked and need to be approached in an urgent yet coordinated manner for the attainment of the goals.
7. Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation, including in particular the commitment to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health by 2015, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate extreme poverty, and ensure sustainable development.
8. Further recognizing the critical inter-linkages between population and economic growth and sustainable development and their central importance to addressing the challenges and priorities especially in improving the quality of life, promoting reproductive health and rights; combating sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS; and eliminating gender based discrimination.
9. We are united in our thought and concur that by approaching through these five streams nearly three-fourths of the ICPD Commitments and almost half of MDG goals will be realized. Hence the focus on the following five streams.
10. We declare further that we are committed to the recommendations contained in this Beijing Declaration as under and that we will actively follow the adherence of these recommendations.

11. We dedicate ourselves unreservedly to addressing the challenges, constraints and obstacles to the attainment of our commitments to the ICPD goals and MDGs and beyond.

IV a. Integrating Population Dynamics into National Development Process:

12. Revisiting our commitments as laid in Pretoria, Agra and Wuhan Declarations identifying the importance of the Population dynamics as decisive in shaping development, We recommend integrating population dynamics into the national development goals.
13. Recalling that investing in human capital will increase opportunity for demographic dividend, We see great potential in strengthening our human resource capital through appropriate economic policies. Increased proportion of the working population and less dependency offer countries an opportunity to be benefitted by human capital.
14. Recognizing that and all population dynamics are central to development in its entirety, We urge our member nations to capture the subtle and complex interdependence of population dynamics vis-à-vis poverty, health, education and access to social amenities, in their national planning endeavors.
15. Acknowledging that people are our treasured national assets, We recommend that this valuable human resource be nurtured for high demographic dividend. We also recommend approaching the demographic dividend scientifically with definitive timelines to derive the optimal benefits. We also recommend that our member countries to look at the employment opportunities for engaging rural labour force more productively.
16. Propose that greater investments in technical education, job creation and skill upgradation be taken up to match the labour force with employable skills

required by the emerging job markets. Expansion of technical education, revamping curriculum and syllabi would be a valuable move in harnessing the technical capital of the human resource base.

17. Aware that in the short-term, workforce and skill development are the key drivers of the knowledge economies and We urge our member states to approach this national asset in line with the emerging global trends in process outsourcing. Noting that additional economic investments would maximize the demographic dividend, We recommend our member governments to consider implementing policies that address these issues.
18. Recognize that the special populations such as the adolescents and the elderly are increasing over the years; they need special attention, emphasis to cater to their specific needs. We urge our member states to include these details into their national development goals.
19. Observe that Migration, both internal and external, needs to be seen in a new perspective and integrated into the national developmental goals to guide the outcomes. We recommend setting up support ad enabling mechanisms to positively uphold the migration process.
20. Emphasize that robust collection of data on vital registration, good quality census, morbidity and mortality data are key to demographic planning and forecasting. Hence, member states are called upon to support and strengthen this data architecture.
21. Acknowledge that forces of globalization have effected changes in occupational preferences, new economic aspirations and survival strategies among the communities resulting in urbanization and related relocation putting burden on the local governance and infrastructure. It is recommended that national development goals capture these very important and emerging patterns of population dynamics.

IV. b Universal access to Family Planning, Sexual and Reproductive Health Services:

22. Reinforcing our commitments of Yogyakarta and Pretoria, We reaffirm strengthening Family Planning programmes and streamlining delivery mechanisms for improved access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services. Family Planning deals with supplies and services that enable individuals and couples make informed choices about their family size. Services include information dissemination and counseling related to family size regulation. Choice and practice of these methods help families attain the ideal family size responsibly.
23. Recalling that Universal access to quality sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning services is central to achieving Millennium Development Goals, We the delegates call for upgrading the programmes and services so that SRH gets the priority at the national, provincial and community levels.
24. Recommend that all family planning policies and programmes be inclusive, participatory and tailored. By introducing customized family planning, sexual and reproductive health services, with variations catering to the specific requirements of the target communities, including the marginalized, a new idiom of inclusive access and utilization could be built.
25. Emphasize the role of local governments, communities and civil society organizations in remaining aligned with the emerging priorities for sustained action towards the achievement of universal access to family planning, sexual and reproductive health services.
26. Recommit ourselves to translating the Family planning, sexual and reproductive health linkage into a community empowerment dynamic to

guide the regional and national human resource development activities. Urge the national governments to not only invest in strengthening national capacities but also draw on the vast knowledge, technology and expertise that is readily available within the South-South Cooperation for Adolescent, Sexual and Reproductive Health interventions.

27. Acknowledge that Reproductive Health Commodity Security is very important and crucial to achieving universal sexual and reproductive health. We call upon our member nations to strengthen stocking, supply and distribution aspects of the Reproductive Health commodities.
28. Emphasize the focus on adolescent reproductive health and gender for curbing teenage and adolescent health risks that have catastrophic demographic and health outcomes. We concur, that through strengthened community resilience, risks faced by the youth and adolescent populations could be minimized.
29. Encourage integration of Reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS programming. By such integration greater benefits for the communities can be achieved, besides reaching the target groups directly.
30. Acknowledge the importance of institutionalizing communication and information dissemination mechanisms for behavior change, health promotion, risk reduction and increased participation in the Adolescent, Sexual and Reproductive Health programmes.

IV. C Gender Equity and Women Empowerment:

31. Re-emphasizing our commitment to the global cause of Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment, We recommend accelerated actions to empower women, socially, economically and politically.

32. Aware that gender equity and women's empowerment are byproducts of social structures, We call upon our member countries to take up legislation and social change activities to address the restrictive activities and forces against women. These changes need to be supported by fostering enabling conditions and inclusive mechanisms in favor of Gender Equity and Women's empowerment.
33. Recognizing that Women's empowerment is central to social transformation, economic empowerment through micro-credit, micro-finance and self-help mechanics, a new women-centred economy could be adopted. Such a measure would not only uplift the women economically but significantly contribute to improving family economy and hence the family development.
34. Further recognizing that the realization of human potential depends upon guaranteed rights including freedom from violence; the right to development, health, education, employment, shelter and decent livelihoods, through redressing the mal-distribution of wealth and increasing opportunities, ensuring full utilization of human capital to advance socio-economic benefits.
35. Adopt Women's empowerment strategy to facilitate greater women's participation in the labor force for their economic empowerment and improved family economy. We recommend improving access to resources for women in the rural, farming and informal business sectors for their economic empowerment.
36. Review, revise, amend or abolish all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs that have discriminatory impact on women, youth, especially girls, without distinction of any kind, and ensure that the provisions of multiple legal systems comply with international human rights regulations and laws.
37. Protect the dignity and rights of women and girls by eradicating all harmful practices, including early and/or forced marriages, female genital mutilation

/cutting, through adopting and enforcing laws that prohibit such practices and creating awareness around the harmful health consequences.

38. Recommend that national actions, including legislation and public sensitization be taken up for curbing violence against women, halting child marriages, preventing trafficking in women to create a safer environment for optimal empowerment of women.

IV. d Strengthening Family Capacity Building:

39. Recalling the emphasis laid out in the ICPD PoA, on strengthening capacity of the family in the background of rapid demographic changes, We underscore the need for strengthening the role and capacity of the family in the region. The role, the rights, composition and structure of the family are undergoing serious transformation due to demographic processes such as migration, urbanization and new employment patterns. These have impacted the ways of family formation and its ability to respond.
40. Recognizing the need to strengthen family capacity to respond to migration oriented family trauma, We recommend that our member states develop national policies for making migration safe and beneficial to the family. It is also necessary that effective family-friendly counseling, tracking and enabling mechanisms be put in place to support the families affected by the migration process.
41. Acknowledging that urbanization an offshoot of rapid economic and industrial development is challenging for many families, We recommend that member countries review and revise their policies of urbanization and include the family dimension as an integral part of urban planning and local governance. Effective registration, tracking and counseling services will enable families become the driving force for development.

42. Develop special strategies to address the requirements of the youth and adolescent through life-skill education and putting in place responsive counseling and guidance mechanisms in place to nurture this very important human resource.
43. Recognizing the strong linkages between the economic, social and development action, We recommend establishing multi-ministerial taskforces among member countries to improve the well being of the families and its members. It is imperative that we also build a family-friendly development system to enable families realize their full potential of performance and security.
44. Integrate government, market and community resources to strengthen family security and support mechanisms. We call upon our member states to effectively integrate existing resources including the community organizations and voluntary sector

IV. e South-South Cooperation for Population and Development

45. The importance of South-South Dialogue, in dealing with issues related to population and development and health governance is very significant as healthy population forms the core of all development.. Negotiating health and development hence are very important aspects of the modern-day development dialogue. Representing the voice of 58% population of the world, PPD has the mandate to promote highest health standards and equitable development for the population of the region. By aligning with its members states and advocating external actors, PPD is able to champion the cause of South-South Cooperation for optimal advantage for its member states.
46. Recognizing the importance of South-South Cooperation in population and development, We recommend that the critical component of political commitment central to development is harnessed efficiently. Hence member states are encouraged to nurture the

- valuable political commitment into budgetary allocations for sustained engagement.
47. Recommend undertaking South-South dialogue at two levels: Global level and secondly at the South-South Cooperation level. While the former addresses the more universal problems and the resource flow, the latter will attend to more immediate regional and cross-border programme negotiations and joint action.
48. Aware that Health is one of the first trans-boundary issues to engage multilateral mechanisms, We accord high priority to the development of South –South Cooperation methodologies for addressing issues of inequity related to access to affordable life saving drugs, diagnostics, treatment commodities to sharpen the regional dimension to health diplomacy to benefit the members states.
49. Recognize the urgent need for setting up coordination mechanisms and methodologies specific to the South-South Cooperation to facilitate technology transfer, exchange of experience shared, internalized and practiced among member countries.
50. Strengthen partnerships with UN agencies, bilateral, multi-lateral agencies and civil society to coordinate joint action for consolidating appropriate technical and fiscal resources for attainment of global commitments.

We the delegates once again reiterate our commitment to the ICPD/PoA and MDGs and will give our utmost attention and focus towards the attainment of these commitments. At PPD, we have made it our strategic methodology to approach the global goals through South-South partnership, political will, national resilience and community engagement.

We would like to appeal to the global community and the UN General Assembly that we are ready to share our experience of South-South Cooperation for refining the global strategies together for definitive attainment of the post 2014 ICPD and MDGs beyond 2015 actions.