





"Contribución del Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo a la implementación de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe"

- Visión del UNFPA sobre el papel del Consenso de Montevideo en el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030;
- Sinergias entre el Consenso de Montevideo y el mandato del UNFPA (ICPD)

Panel de la Tercera Reunión de la Mesa Directiva de la Conferencia Regional sobre Población y Desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe





"Contribución del Consenso de Montevideo sobre Población y Desarrollo a la implementación de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe"

 Linkages between the ICPD Beyond 2014 Framework, the Montevideo Consensus and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development





- The 1994 ICPD POA reflected a remarkable consensus among diverse countries that increasing social, economic and political equality, including a comprehensive definition of sexual and reproductive health and rights, that reinforced women's and girls' human rights, was and remains the basis for individual well-being, lower population growth, sustained economic growth, and sustainable development"
- In 1994 the ICPD POA that marked a fundamental shift in global thinking on population and development issues- from demographic targets to human rights
- Subsequent 5 yearly ICPD Reviews- 5, 10 and 15 year reviews,





Session 2: Global and Regional Frameworks: ICPD Beyond 2014 and its Frame of Actions for the follow up to the Program of Action

The ICPD beyond 2014 Review – mandated by General Assembly Resolution 65/234

Global Review included a Global survey of 176 countries

Regional reviews- with regional outcomes

Thematic Conferences

SG's report -The Framework of Actions (A/65/- captured the

findings and conclusions of the 20 year Review





Results of the ICPD Beyond 2014 review:

- Resolution of GA reaffirmed the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and approved further actions for promoting its implementation.
- Takes note of the outcomes documents of the regional Conferences on Population and Development and recognizes that each document provides specific regional guidance on Population and Development issues beyond 2014.
- ECOSOC proposes that the framework for actions for the follow-up, generated by the review of the ICPD beyond 2014 continue in the context of what is today the 2030 Agenda.





"The ICPD Beyond 2014 reaffirmed....that investing in individual human rights, capabilities and dignity – across multiple sectors and throughout the life-course – is at the foundation of sustainable development"

✓ At the core of the Report, are inequalities – the cost of inequality for dignity and for sustainable development, and how investments in gender equality and rights, in youth, health and education and securing the human rights of all are essential to deliver sustainable global development goals.





- ✓ Five thematic pillars:
 - Dignity and Human Rights
 - o Health
 - Place and Mobility
 - Governance and Accountability
 - Sustainability





Alignment of Vision and Values - Investing in the dignity, human rights, health, and capabilities of all people – promoting equality, assuring everyone counts.

- Invest in capabilities
- ❖ Achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women
- Ensure universal access to quality SRHR
- ❖ Build strong and responsive health systems
- Proactively plan for urbanization
- Ensure effective humanitarian responses
- Leverage data for development





The ICPD & 2030 Agendas- Commonalities

Both Agendas –

- Have "sustainable development" as their end goal
- ❖ Are people centered and human rights-based
- Recognize that our shared global challenges are interlinked and interdependent
- ❖ Have universal mandates- applicable to all countries
- And recognize the strong need for an integrated approach for achieving sustainable development





SDG targets key to ICPD and UNFPA mandate:

Goal 3, targets on universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, maternal health, AIDS and more;

Goal 5, with targets on discrimination against women and girls, gender-based violence, harmful practices including child, early and forced marriage and FGM, and of course universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights;





SDG targets key to ICPD and UNFPA mandate:

in Goal 4, youth employment – central to the demographic dividend – in Goal 8, broadly addressing inequalities and discrimination including

for migrants

in Goal 10, inclusive urbanization

in Goal 11 and ensuring participation

In Gola 16 safety from violence

In Goal 17 on strong data systems





Issues addressed in the ICPD Agenda that complement the SDGs

- Demographic importance of young people
- ❖ SRHR needs of young people, CSE
- ❖ Population Ageing, and the needs of older persons
- Health systems strengthening beyond health worker training (quality of care)
- * Key populations, e.g. indigenous peoples and sex workers.
- Responding to Urbanization, Migration and Displacement
- ❖ The use of data for planning and implementation of sustainable development





2030 Agenda, principles for follow up and review:

- ❖ It will take place at national, regional and global levels
- ❖ follow up should be based on <u>existing mechanisms</u>
- should not <u>unduly burden</u> developing countries-
- should ensure a <u>comprehensive</u>, <u>integrated</u>, <u>inclusive</u> treatment of the development agenda, geared to sustainability.

Role of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)





ICPD Beyond 2014 Monitoring Framework

"The ICPD beyond 2014 monitoring framework will provide a basis for national and global reporting on progress that can enhance the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action by the *General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Population and Development.*

Both the global "score card" and the global report will provide readily available input for any monitoring under the post-2015 development agenda. "





- UN high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF) has the central role in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes
- Regional reviews through the Regional Sustainable Development Forum under the Regional Commission
- Thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, building on the work of the **functional commissions of ECOSOC** and other intergovernmental bodies and forums.
- The dedicated follow-up and review for the Addis Ababa Conference on Financing for Development–and the means of implementation of the SDGs is integrated with the follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda





49th Session of the CPD: The decision on the Commission's Methods of Work:

- The resolution re-affirmed the ICPD PoA and the outcomes of its reviews and noted the regional reviews.
- ❖ It clarified that the core mandate and work of the Commission is the review and follow up of the ICPD.
- ❖ It also clarified that the Commission would contribute to the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda within its existing mandate.
- ❖ In terms of the Commission's **organization of work** and the allocation of agenda items, the commission decided that the agenda item on the general debate will have two sub-items both of which will **center on the ICPD Agenda**





Where do we stand with monitoring the ICPD?

- Placeholder monitoring framework exists
- With adoption of the SDG global indicator framework, the full elaboration of the ICPD global monitoring framework is underway, with a focus on identifying actions for implementation and indicators to measure progress
- Alignment with the SDGs and other relevant existing thematic and regional frameworks, at the indicator level is central
- All I6 SDG indicators and many more are reflected in the ICPD monitoring framework
- *Regional ICPD monitoring frameworks are crucial to address regional specificities and operationalize respective regional ICPD outcomes
- ❖ Regional outcome documents provide region specific guidance for the follow up and review of the ICPD Agenda in the respective regions

In LAC- is Montevideo Consensus





Key concluding points:

- The 2030 Agenda recognizes and endorses the sequencing and synchronization of the reviews of the Major UN conferences and their outcomes, to ensure these processes feed into the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda at all levels (national, regional global)
- The ICPD beyond 2014 was extended and will continue to be reviewed at national, regional and global levels, under the auspices of the ECOSOC functional Commission on Population and Development
- In order for the ICPD to contribute effectively to the 2030 agenda at all levels- national, regional and global, its review cycle will be sequenced and synchronized with the four year cycle of the HLPF
- National level ICPD review processes should begin by 2017, to feed into regional processes in 2018, and ultimately into the 2019 HLPF cycle.





- Areas were ICPD B-2014 and Montenvideo Consensus is higher than 2030 Agenda goes beyond the 2030 Agenda
 - > Human rights focus
 - Rights of young people- access to SRH information. education and services
 - Comprehensive sexuality education
 - ➤ Emphasizes data but not integration of population dynamics into development planning





Linkages between the ICPD Beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda: Key concluding points:

- Evidently, as countries focus on the 2030 Agenda goals and targets, it is clear that the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development offer policy options to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- For instance, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development provides guidance for designing public policies for leaving no one behind: focusing on children, young people, the elderly, indigenous populations and afro-descendants, migrants as right holders and not only as categories to dissaggragate indicators.

