

**United Nations expert group meeting on
review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the
International Conference on Population and Development and
its contribution to the follow-up and review of the
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

New York, 1-2 November 2018

Report of the Meeting



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Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

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1. BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF MEETING

The adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994, represented a fundamental shift in approaches to population and development, moving population policies and programmes towards a people-centred focus, grounded in respect for human rights and a strong emphasis on environmental sustainability. The subsequent Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development incorporated many goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action.

While important progress has been made, considerable gaps still exist in the implementation of the Programme of Action. Therefore, in 2010, the General Assembly decided to extend the Programme of Action beyond 2014 with a view to fully meeting its goals and objectives (A/RES/65/234). In 2014, the Secretary-General reported that progress in implementing the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action had been unequal and fragmented and that new challenges, realities and opportunities had emerged since its adoption (E/CN.9/2014/4). Marking the twentieth anniversary of the Cairo Conference, the General Assembly held a special session in September 2014 to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives.

The Commission on Population and Development (CPD), at its fifty-second session in 2019, will carry out a review and appraisal of the Programme of Action and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. The timing of this appraisal, 25 years after “Cairo”, is consistent with the five-year cycle of review of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action carried out by the Commission in 2004, 2009 and 2014, respectively.

In preparation for the fifty-second session of the Commission, the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) convened an expert group meeting on “Review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 1 and 2 November 2018.

The meeting, which brought together experts from around the world, had three main objectives: to examine progress and gaps in implementing the goals and objectives set out in the ICPD Programme of Action; to explore the potential implications of future demographic trends for the full implementation of the Programme of Action; and to assess its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. The meeting also examined progress in measuring sustainable development indicators related to population.

This report summarizes the presentations and ensuing discussions that took place within each substantive session of the meeting and highlights cross-cutting themes as well as recommendations. Materials from the expert group meeting can be accessed at the website of the Population Division, www.unpopulation.org, at the following location:
www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/events/expert-group/28/index.shtml.

2. MEETING SUMMARY

A. OPENING

Mr. John Wilmoth, Director of the Population Division, opened the meeting and welcomed all participants. He observed that this expert group meeting was an integral part of the preparations for the fifty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development, which would be convened in April 2019. In particular, the results of the meeting would provide invaluable input to the report of the Secretary-General which the Population Division would prepare for the session. Mr. Wilmoth noted that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development did not replace, but rather complemented and built upon the Programme of Action. Lastly, he presented the main objectives of this meeting and looked forward to hearing the participants present their latest research findings and policy recommendations.

B. SETTING THE STAGE

Mr. Frank Swiaczny, Chief of the Population Trends and Analysis Branch, Population Division, observed that population was at the core of the three dimensions of sustainable development, that is, the economic, social and environmental dimensions. He summarized the interlinkages between the ICPD Programme of Action and the SDGs, noting that the SDGs lacked a dedicated goal on population growth and structure.

Mr. Swiaczny described four important demographic megatrends that were expected to have a major impact on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, namely population growth, population aging, urbanization, and international migration. He reported that the future growth of the world's population was expected to occur mostly in Africa and Asia, while population growth would be small in other regions. Regions were in different stages of the demographic transition, and this had major implications for the age structure. Continued urbanization would bring both challenges and opportunities for sustainable development. The world was also expected to experience continued growth in the number of international migrants. Most international migrants resided in countries within their region of birth. These fundamental changes in population dynamics would affect the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the realization of its pledge to leave no one behind. Policy responses would need to take into account these demographic megatrends as an integral part of development planning.

Mr. Benoît Kalasa, Director of the Technical Division at the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action 25 years after its adoption. Since 1994, significant progress had been achieved: millions of people had been lifted out of poverty, the literacy rate had increased, while life expectancy had risen across the world. However, progress had been uneven. He highlighted the investments needed to meet the commitments of the Programme of Action.

Mr. Kalasa identified challenges and shortfalls in a number of key areas, such as in the distribution of wealth, access to education, youth unemployment, creation of decent work, and universal access to family planning and reproductive health care and services. He pointed out that inequalities in the distribution of wealth continued to worsen across the world. While significant progress had been made in access to primary education, progress in enrolments and quality of secondary education had stagnated in recent years. Further, no significant progress had been made in reducing youth unemployment either in developed or developing regions. There were also persistent, or even widening, gender gaps in a number of areas. The phenomenon of working poor was more significant among youth than other age groups.

Mr. Kalasa reported that in several areas, such as the number of girls at risk of child marriage, the number of girls undergoing female genital mutilation, and the unmet need for family planning, the proportion of affected persons had declined while the absolute number continued to increase. From a programming perspective, it became increasingly difficult to mobilize resources to address some of these issues. He also acknowledged that UNFPA needed to broaden its perspective, for example, from concentrating on maternal health to include other health issues, such as breast cancer and prostate cancer.

In the discussion, Mr. Kalasa acknowledged that reducing inequalities represented a challenge for UNFPA and that filling these gaps required a comprehensive approach. He also called for greater communication with governments regarding the demographic dividend, which could only be reaped by investing in health and education of youth, and through a sustained decline in fertility.

C. FERTILITY, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND POPULATION CHANGE

The first panel, which focused on progress, challenges, and best practices in achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health care and services since the ICPD, was chaired by Ms. Karoline Schmid, Chief of the Fertility and Population Ageing Section of the Population Division. In introducing the panel, Ms. Schmid encouraged participants to present concrete policy recommendations relevant to Member States.

Ms. Suzana Cavenaghi, Professor of the National School of Statistical Science at the Institute of Geography and Statistics, Brazil, made a presentation on reproductive health and rights and the objective of realising fertility preferences. She first reviewed the challenges in implementing family planning programmes in Latin America since the 1960s. While fertility levels had declined rapidly after the ICPD, reaching the replacement level throughout the region, access to sexual and reproductive health and rights remained far from universal. The region also continued to face significant challenges related to poverty and inequality. Ms. Cavenaghi presented data on fertility changes and contraceptive use in Latin America, using Brazil as an example. High adolescent birth rates reflected the fact that a large number of women had mistimed and unwanted births. She illustrated the differences in access to reproductive health services by level of development and socioeconomic status between and within countries. In response to these situations, different policy instruments were needed, for example, improving access to reproductive health care services for the less educated, and realizing fertility desires for the more educated. She argued for the introduction of comprehensive sexuality education in the region, an area in which few countries had reported significant progress so far.

Ms. Cavenaghi argued that a broad approach was needed to ensure the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action. In particular, poverty eradication must take into account population dynamics and social, economic and cultural inequalities. Given the linkages between population dynamics and the environment, Ms. Cavenaghi called for the integration of sound population and environmental policies within a human rights framework. As an example of good practice, Ms. Cavenaghi presented the Montevideo Consensus, adopted by all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean on the occasion of the 20-year review of the ICPD Programme of Action. The Montevideo Consensus gave prominence to population dynamics, including topics such as changing age structures, migration and urbanization, while also focusing on vulnerable populations. Grounded in national realities, the Montevideo Consensus had broadened the Programme of Action within the region.

Ms. Ann Biddlecom, Director for International Research at the Guttmacher Institute, New York, made a presentation on sexual and reproductive health and rights, which was primarily based on findings from a

report of the Guttmacher-Lancet Commission on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights released in May 2018. She highlighted some remarkable global progress achieved during the past 25 years, including that in maternal mortality, skilled birth attendance, and access to family planning. However, she stressed that strong inequities persisted, and called for all countries to prioritize the needs of vulnerable and marginalized populations, such as adolescents, poor and rural people, immigrant groups, indigenous peoples, and people with disabilities.

Ms. Biddlecom noted that the context for the Programme of Action had changed during the past 25 years. She argued for a holistic approach in order to realize sexual and reproductive health and rights for all people. For this purpose, she reviewed several mechanisms that could advance access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, namely strengthening the health system, increasing the availability of resources, making large-scale use of technological innovations, and supporting legal, policy and normative change.

Ms. Biddlecom noted that strengthening the health system was, in particular, a key mechanism to expand access to services and to improve sexual and reproductive health outcomes. Investing in sexual and reproductive health and rights would yield enormous returns in achieving a number of Sustainable Development Goals and targets. A recent study carried out by the Guttmacher Institute estimated that investing in meeting the need for both contraceptive services and maternal and newborn health services would result in a net savings of USD 6.9 billion per year compared with investing in maternal and newborn health services alone.

According to Ms. Biddlecom, widespread use of new technologies was crucial for advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights. Introducing new technologies would not only reduce costs of health systems, but also improve access to information and interventions for marginalized and vulnerable populations. Ms. Biddlecom highlighted the need to address gaps in evidence. In particular, she recommended that the Population Division and UNFPA focus their work on the interlinkages between population, sustainable development and sexual and reproductive health and rights. She also highlighted other priority areas for collecting new evidence, including on infertility and abortion and access to sexual and reproductive health services for young adolescents, men and older persons.

Participants underlined the usefulness of a cost-benefit analysis to highlight the importance of investing in sexual and reproductive health and rights. Participants also acknowledged the relevance of comparing the effectiveness of policies between countries. Lastly, they stressed the central role of evidence in underpinning policy debates.

The second panel, moderated by Ms. Rachel Snow, Chief of the Population and Development Branch at UNFPA, focused on policy responses to high and low fertility.

Professor Baochang Gu, Renmin University of China, focused on low fertility, the reorientation of family planning and emerging demographic challenges in China. He recalled his personal experience participating in the ICPD as an advisor to China's delegation, noting that tremendous changes had occurred since then. He reviewed the emergence of very low fertility in China since the early 2000s, including debates on data quality and contested fertility levels. Using census data from 2000 to 2015, he demonstrated that very low fertility levels in China resulted from the postponement of births by women in their twenties and a weak recuperation of fertility levels for women in their thirties.

Following the ICPD, China reoriented its family planning programme both in terms of policy and implementation, focusing on quality of care. With broad international collaboration, including from the

Ford Foundation, the Population Council and UNFPA, the country developed initiatives in selected counties focusing on abandoning birth quotas, removing birth permits and promoting informed choice as a basis for decision making. The success of the experiment demonstrated the feasibility of the approach and promoted the gradual adoption of quality of care in China's family planning programme. The Chinese Government relaxed its birth control policy in 2013 and finally abolished the so-called "one-child policy" in 2015.

Professor Gu observed two opposing views in China about the future prospects for the family planning programme, given that fertility had reached very low levels. Whereas advocates of birth restriction felt that the programme was no longer needed, others believed that the family planning programme could be reoriented towards offering a more comprehensive approach towards sexual and reproductive health along the lines of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda. The recent dramatic increase in the number of abortion cases in China, likely caused by unprotected sex among adolescents and by contraceptive failure among married couples, demonstrated the continuous need for quality reproductive health and family planning services.

Professor Gu highlighted the impact of internal migration on China's regional population trends, population ageing and fertility levels as well as on labour markets and human capital. Some provinces had experienced significant population increase, largely fuelled by the arrival of labour migrants, while others had recorded significant population decline. These dynamics exacerbated demographic challenges, such as the lack of support for the elderly population in rural areas. In conclusion, Professor Gu observed that population issues remain crucial to sustainable development in China.

Mr. John Bongaarts, Vice President and Distinguished Scholar of the Population Council, assessed the impact of family planning programmes and women's educational attainment on prevalence of modern contraceptive methods in sub-Saharan Africa. While prevalence levels had increased from 5 per cent in 1970 to 25 per cent in 2015, these levels remained significantly below those in other regions. Regional averages were hiding large variations at the country level, with some countries reaching levels of contraceptive prevalence of about 60 per cent, and others reaching just above five per cent.

By examining the contraceptive prevalence levels in relation to women's educational attainment, measured as the mean years of schooling among women aged 20 to 39 years, Mr. Bongaarts demonstrated divergent trajectories among sub-Saharan African countries. In some countries, including Nigeria, governments invested heavily in education, although the level of contraceptive prevalence remained low. Other countries invested more in the family planning programme, but less in education. Countries tended to show a positive relationship between rankings in the level of contraceptive prevalence and family planning scores, suggesting that investment in family planning made a difference.

Based on a series of regression models using data from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Mr. Bongaarts demonstrated that at any level of education the family planning programme could increase the contraceptive prevalence. In Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and Zambia, the effects from the family planning programme on contraceptive prevalence were significantly larger than the effects from improving education. The common theme among these successful countries was the strong political will and a commitment from the highest to the lowest political levels. Moreover, these countries had made changes in laws to remove obstacles to family planning promotion and provision, and also increased domestic expenditures on family planning, in addition to donor funding.

Mr. Bongaarts concluded that women's educational attainment and the family planning programme were the main determinants of the levels of contraceptive prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa. However, the rapid increase in contraceptive prevalence in several countries since the 1990s were mainly attributable to

the strengthening of family planning programmes, supported by political commitment and increased funding, rather than to rising education levels.

Participants remarked that Mr. Bongaarts' presentation was a compelling case of a model that could reinforce the argument for investing in family planning programmes. These programmes would attract greater funding if they were seen to make a demonstrable difference in reducing fertility rates, permitting governments to reap the benefits of the demographic dividend.

Participants observed that researchers often used a selective set of indicators on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and called for a more inclusive, holistic perspective. The conflicting planning horizons between governments holding a short-term perspective driven by election considerations and the effects of family planning programmes, that were reaped over the medium and long term, were acknowledged. Participants recommended that it would be advisable to work more with parliamentarians, and also recognized the role of civil society in holding governments to account.

Participants observed that family planning programmes usually targeted married women and men. Single men had little opportunity to access contraceptives because they faced social pressure and stigmatization when trying to do so. This contributed to low prevalence of contraception in western Africa.

D. HEALTH, MORTALITY AND OLDER PERSONS

Three panellists presented on health, mortality and older persons, moderated by Mr. Victor Gaigbe-Togbe, Chief of the Demographic Analysis Section of the Population Division. Mr. Patrick Gerland, Chief of the Population Estimates and Projections Section of the Population Division, served as discussant.

Mr. Gaigbe-Togbe explained that the first part of the session would focus on healthy and active aging, while the second part would address the global health transition. The session would discuss the implications of a decline in the working-age population, the achievements in access to healthcare, equity in access to healthcare, and improvements in health and mortality in light of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda.

Mr. David Baxter, CEO of the Baxter Consulting Group, gave a presentation about the potential of older workers in an ageing world. He showed that the shares of people aged above 65 years had increased in many countries, resulting from the increase in life expectancy, a baby boom after World War II, and a subsequent baby bust due to a "collapse" of fertility rates in some parts of the world. He stressed that this trend constituted a risk for pension systems, created critical shortages of younger talent, and eventually led to unrealised potential revenues.

One possible solution was to increase the labour force participation of older persons. However, Mr. Baxter showed that, between 1990 and 2015, global life expectancy had increased faster than the labour force participation of people aged 65 years and over. He presented different scenarios of labour force participation of older persons in countries by income group, noting that the labour force participation of older persons was increasing only in high-income countries, while there were no changes or even a slight decline in low-income, lower-middle and upper-middle income countries.

Mr. Baxter proposed six different strategies to encourage increased labour force participation of older workers, based on good practices in Japan, Sweden and the United States. These strategies included (1) encouragement of flexible work arrangements for older workers, (2) alignment of pension systems with

continued work, (3) promotion of life-long learning, (4) reduction of ageism at the workplace, (5) creation of age-friendly work environments, and (6) promotion of positive images of work in later life.

In responding to interventions from the discussant and participants, Mr. Baxter pointed out that in countries that had developed rapidly, older workers commonly lacked skills and capabilities enabling them to adjust to labour market requirements in later stages of their life. Life-long learning would be needed to fulfil the expectations and requirements of modern labour markets.

Ms. Nyovany Madise, Professor and Head of the Malawi Office of the African Institute for Development Policy, reviewed the progress and challenges since 1994 in child survival, reproductive health and family planning, as well as in addressing harmful and unethical practices affecting gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Child and neonatal mortality rates had fallen steadily, but while substantial progress had been made in reducing the levels of maternal mortality, the pace of decline was not sufficient to meet the targets of the 2030 Agenda. Further, this progress had not been evenly distributed across world regions and across rural and urban areas.

Ms. Madise observed that adequate financing, political will and cultural shifts were critical if universal access to sexual and reproductive health care and family planning services are to be achieved. In Africa, the increase in the youth population outpaced the availability of sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning. Using Uganda as an example, she argued that by avoiding unintended pregnancies, the benefits of meeting the demand for sexual and reproductive health services outweighed the costs. Gender inequality and lack of access to sexual and reproductive health and rights contributed to the high prevalence of child marriages in many countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and South and South-East Asia.

In conclusion, Ms. Madise called for greater political commitment to providing access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, highlighting the continuous challenges faced by adolescents, especially those who were unmarried and sexually active, and the urban poor. She called for efforts to stop harmful practices and to break down cultural and religious barriers that perpetuated gender inequality and prevented access to family planning services.

Mr. Prabhat Jha, Professor and Director of the Centre for Global Health Research at the University of Toronto, began his presentation on avoidable mortality by making two critical observations. First, global premature mortality rates, or unfulfilled life-expectancy, expressed as the number of deaths before age 70, had fallen significantly during the past few decades. Second, studying deaths and their causes was essential in order to achieve future reductions in premature mortality rates. He quantified the number of premature deaths for the year 2015 as around 30 million worldwide. Increasing the share of survivors to the age of 70 years, e.g. from 60 to 70 per cent for males, and from 70 to 80 per cent for females between 2010 and 2030, respectively, could be a potential target for 2030. Using disaggregated mortality data from country-specific studies, he had found that while dramatic events received much attention, routine causes often contributed more to premature mortality. For instance, it was estimated that the effects of smoking caused substantially more deaths than epidemics, such as the Ebola outbreak.

To illustrate the importance of understanding the causes of death, Mr. Jha referred to the Indian Million Death Study (MDS), one of the largest studies of premature mortality in the world. The study, which began in 1998, provided region-specific and age-specific results. Responding to a question about the costs and benefits of the study, Professor Jha stated that the low cost of the study, approximately one US dollar per household per year, would make it very relevant for implementation in other countries.

Lastly, Mr. Jha called for substantial expansion of the role of the United Nations in measurement of levels and causes of adult mortality. He argued that efforts were needed in this field that resembled prior efforts in the field of child mortality. He also recommended the establishment of a nationwide mortality and risk factor system, along the lines of the MDS programme, to collect direct evidence while reducing reliance on models. Given that decision-makers were overwhelmed with information, he proposed the development of a set of simple messages which could be used when communicating with governments.

In reviewing the three presentations, Mr. Gerland focused on the global health transition in general and on healthy ageing in particular, pointing out the implications of an increasingly urbanized world for healthy aging. He called attention to the different challenges in establishing age-friendly services for older people in urban and rural areas.

Important progress had been achieved in reducing mortality of specific age groups and certain population groups, including children and women. While much had been achieved in curtailing the HIV/AIDS epidemic during the last 25 years, there was a need to analyse inequality in accessing health services for different population groups in order to identify appropriate responses. Universal health coverage, one of the targets of the 2030 agenda, would be instrumental in this respect.

Participants identified the need for reducing inequalities in accessing health and allowing for different approaches within and between countries. “Standing still” was not an option: continuous efforts were required to address the challenges in health and other related fields. Participants called for greater attention to mental health and health impacts from environmental change, issues that would become important challenges in many countries. Participants raised the issue of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) as well as individual risk behaviour and health and discussed the challenges related to old-age labour force participation, such as health status and the competition between young and older workers.

E. URBANIZATION, INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

This session was moderated by Mr. Bela Hovy, Population Division. Mr. Hovy opened the session by noting that migration had gained attention through the focus of the international community on sustainable development. He then pointed to the varying roles of migration in overall population change, with net migration having virtually no impact on total population change in Africa, while in Europe migration prevented the population from declining. While international migration could delay population decline and slow population ageing, it was unable to stop, let alone reverse, these processes.

Ms. Ellen Kraly, the William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Geography at Colgate University, focused her presentation on data and research needed for evidence-based policies. International approaches to promote safe, orderly and regular international migration would benefit from demographic research and analysis. The assessment of progress towards international goals on population and development would benefit from inputs from stakeholders, including migrants. She summarized the latest developments on migration at the United Nations, ranging from the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants to the consensus on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) reached by the General Assembly in July 2018. The first objective of the GCM, which focused on the collection and utilization of accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies, formed a significant opportunity for the research community.

Ms. Kraly took stock of the role of population data and analysis in the consultations with civil society which had taken place as part of the preparations for the GCM. These consultations had highlighted the

need for data on international migration and displacement as well as the critical contribution of demographic analysis in studying migration dynamics in countries and communities of origin and destination. Robust data were needed to underpin a more equitable sharing of responsibilities in hosting and caring for refugees as well as for rational resource allocation.

The ICPD Programme of Action devoted attention to all dimensions of international migration, including documented and undocumented migrants and refugees. One prominent feature common to the Programme of Action, the GCM and the 2030 Agenda was the notion of common human rights for all categories of migrants, regardless of their migratory status. The *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018*¹ drew attention to several aspects of contemporary international migration that warranted further consideration in the implementation of the GCM and 2030 Agenda.

Participants remarked on the challenges of communicating on migration issues, insisting that the public discourse should be informed to a greater extent by research findings and evidence. Ms. Kraly called on non-governmental organisations, academics and journalists to collaborate in communicating research findings to governments. She reiterated the importance of a human rights perspective in all communications on migrants and migration.

Mr. Fabrizio Natale, project manager on demography and migration at the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, presented key findings from a recent study undertaken at the Joint Research Centre on drivers of international migration, using a regression model at the country and individual level. The model confirmed a positive relationship between GDP per capita and migration in middle-income countries, and a negative one in high-income countries. As countries developed, emigration would first rise and only start to fall once the GDP per capita had reached a certain level. However, few countries had reached this tipping point.

Mr. Natale noted the impact on migration of continued population growth and a young age structure in low-income countries, as young people were more likely to migrate. The changing age structure characterized by a higher share of young adults would lead to an increase of the overall emigration rates from these countries, even if the propensity to migrate remained the same. He illustrated the strong role of migrant networks and geographic distance, but also noted a recent tendency towards diversification of migration corridors.

Research on international migration into cities in eight Member States of the European Union had found high levels of migration not only in large cities, but also in medium and small size cities and in rural areas. Geographical concentration was lower among the largest migrant communities from nearby countries, while migrants coming from distant and fragile countries were more likely to cluster. The study found that migrant communities in the receiving country had a tendency to disperse after a certain time had passed since arrival and after reaching certain thresholds of concentration.

Better data were needed to understand migration flows, particularly within Africa, including on corridors for temporary and circular migration. Evidence-based policies required disaggregated data at the local level. Georeferenced census and survey data could inform policies focusing on migrant integration, including residential segregation and attitudes towards migration, among others. Non-traditional data sources could assist in estimating migration. In particular, Facebook data could be used for the estimation of stocks, while air passenger data could help to estimate migration flows. In response to concerns expressed by participants about the reliability of such data, Mr. Natale clarified that these alternative data sources,

¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. (2018). Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018>.

while not replacing traditional data sources, could complement migration statistics by providing rapid indications of new movements, additional segmentations, and coverage in parts of the world with scarce data.

Ms. Holly Reed, an associate professor of sociology at the City University of New York, delivered a presentation on forced and undocumented migration and development. Forced migration generally included refugee and other forcibly displaced populations, whereas undocumented migration referred to any migration not regulated or documented by the nation state. However, she pointed out that these two types of migration often coincided, which led to the concept of “mixed migration flows”. In recent years, the issue of mixed migration flows had received growing attention in the discourse on human rights and international protection as well as in public discourse and academic research.

Ms. Reed reported a rapid increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers globally, from less than 10 million in 2005 to almost 26 million in 2016, accounting for 10 per cent of all international migrants. The majority of forced migrants were hosted in countries in the less developed regions, with Turkey topping the list. The rise in internal displacement globally was fuelled in part by increased border restrictions and barriers to entry and exit in many countries. Half of the world’s refugees lived in urban settings with the majority of them living in private accommodation, while just over one-fifth lived in planned refugee camps. While abundant information was available on refugees in camps, there was a dire need for reliable data on access to services among self-settled refugees. Even though numbering in the tens of millions worldwide, reliable data on undocumented or irregular migrants were not available.

While undocumented migrants and refugees contributed to the economy in host communities through entrepreneurship, knowledge transfer and skilled work, they often faced challenges. A recent study in the United States had concluded that barriers and challenges made it difficult for undocumented students to pursue their education and earn an advanced degree, regardless of their academic abilities.

Both innovative data sources, such as social media and mobile phone networks, and more traditional sources, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), were important tools for understanding forced and undocumented migration flows. Given the role of cities in receiving migrants, data disaggregation was critical in providing municipal authorities with accurate data. National and global policy frameworks should promote durable solutions for both regular and undocumented migrants, including measures to promote integration and status regularization. Policies should also address the multiple barriers migrants encountered in pursuing economic and social development, in accessing services, and in integrating into host societies.

Mr. Joseph Teye, Director of the Centre for Migration Studies at the University of Ghana, gave a presentation on the relationship between urbanization, internal and international migration and sustainable development. He observed that the majority of African migrants had moved to destination countries within the region. Outside Africa, Europe was the most popular destination. However, many Africans also moved to other regions, especially the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Africa had also recently attracted increasing numbers of international migrants, especially from Asia. Both poverty and development had contributed to migration within and out of the region.

The negative effects of migration, such as the loss of highly skilled workers and labour shortages in sending areas, and increasing pressure on social amenities and unemployment in receiving areas, had historically dominated discussions in both policy and academic circles. Nevertheless, the positive contribution of migration to both receiving and sending areas had been recognised in recent years. For example, policies recently formulated in Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone aimed at protecting the rights of

migrants and promoting the transfer of remittances and skills. Other efforts made by the African Union and other regional agencies included programmes to facilitate intra-regional mobility within various regional economic blocs.

Mr. Teye pointed out that in Africa, internal migration, especially rural to urban migration, was far more significant than international migration, in terms of the numbers of people involved and the flow of remittances it generated. He stated that rural-urban migration would continue to drive the urbanisation process in addition to other demographic and non-demographic factors, notwithstanding the attempts by some governments to discourage rural to urban migration. He argued that governments needed to appreciate the positive effects of rural to urban migration.

Mr. Teye identified a number of challenges for governments: ineffective urban management, including poor urban infrastructure, inadequate affordable housing and services and inadequate investment in employment. At the local level, land tenure systems and weak capacity of municipal authorities affected planning for sustainable urban development. Mr. Teye argued that migration governance should be an integral part of urban planning and sustainable development programmes, because well managed internal and international migration could contribute to socio-economic development in Africa.

During the ensuing discussions, participants noted that many women were participating in various types of migration, particularly in Africa. Available evidence indicated that women sent back remittances more regularly than men, although remittances sent by male migrants were larger than those sent by female migrants. Participants also discussed the link between internal migration and population ageing in rural areas, given that internal remittances played an important economic role in some areas.

F. MEASURING POPULATION-RELATED SDGs AND TARGETS

This session was moderated by Mr. Alex Ezeh, Dornsife Professor of Public Health at Drexel University.

Mr. Wilmoth introduced the context and effort of the Population Division to search population-related SDGs in 2015-2016. After the 2030 Agenda was adopted in 2015, the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on sustainable development was established to review progress on the SDGs. The Commission on Population and Development (CPD) as one of eight functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council was mandated to support that review. He reported that the forty-eighth session of the CPD in 2015 undertook a thorough review of its working methods, to align them with the new development agenda.

One proposal was to create a dedicated agenda item for the annual session of the CPD to review the SDGs. For this purpose, the Population Division employed two approaches to identifying population-related SDGs. One approach was to search for keywords of individual SDG targets in the ICPD Programme of Action, and the other was to classify SDG targets according to the type of linkage between the target and population or demographic process. He reported that both methods led to the conclusion that almost all SDG targets are related to population or demographic processes.

However, Member States did not have an interest in creating a dedicated agenda item in the CPD annual session. Instead, they agreed that the Commission's agenda should continue to focus on reviewing progress towards the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, while also contributing to the review of the 2030 Agenda. As a result, this exercise did not continue.

Participants noted that population numbers were used in many of the denominators of the SDG indicators. In addition, in reference to the concept of population-related SDGs, participants agreed that population processes had become very important in understanding how to reach many of the goals. About 40 per cent of the indicators that were currently considered as measurable used estimates prepared by the Population Division.

Mr. Sikufele Mubita, a demographer from the Central Statistical Office of Zambia, delivered a presentation on Zambia's experience in mainstreaming the SDG framework into national development planning. The seventh national development plan of Zambia, covering the period 2017-2021, was fully aligned with the SDG framework as was its accompanying implementation plan, demonstrating the country's commitment towards mainstreaming SDGs into national policies.

Currently Zambia was collecting SDG indicators from various sectors for a baseline report. As part of the process, Zambia had faced important challenges in data collection, in particular for the indicators related to climate change and gender disparities, along with indicators requiring various levels of disaggregation. Poor data quality and inadequate data disaggregation hampered the ability to provide quality and timely data to monitor the progress of the SDGs. Currently, there were no data available for about one third of the SDG indicators. Only about 20 per cent of the SDG indicators were readily available, often from administrative sources, while the remaining 46 per cent could be computed from various existing datasets. Rapid urbanization and the growth in the number of young people had put pressure on the government to create jobs and provide adequate social services. Given that the SDG framework did not provide direct measures of urbanization or changes in the age structure, additional indicators were needed.

The speaker recommended making further investments in national statistical systems and in capacity development for planners, monitoring and evaluation officers and statisticians in governmental positions. Ownership of the SDG goals and targets should not be left to national statistical offices, but the entire national statistical system should be involved. Greater efforts were needed to use existing datasets to generate indicators.

Participants remarked that by discussing practical challenges in measuring SDGs, the session was very informative. The guiding principle of the 2030 Agenda of "leaving no one behind" required countries to have in place a system capable of collecting quality data disaggregated at subnational level. The 2020 round of population censuses was an opportunity to focus on geographic mapping as a means to track groups that were left behind.

Participants agreed that data availability was a major challenge in many countries for tracking progress both at the national and subnational levels. Given that Zambia was relatively advanced in data collection, other countries in Africa would face even greater hurdles in data collection to monitor the implementation of the SDGs.

G. IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND THE 2030 AGENDA

During this session, panellists discussed the role of civil society and private foundations in achieving population-related goals and targets and implementing the Programme of Action. They also reviewed ways and means of communicating policy-relevant findings about demography and population dynamics. The first part of the session included short presentations by each of the panellists, while the second part involved an interactive discussion including all experts.

The five panellists were Mr. Alex Ezeh; Ms. Nyovani Madise, African Institute for Development Policy; Mr. Win Brown, Senior Programme Officer of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and Ms. Barbara Sow, UNFPA's Representative in Cameroon. Mr. Hongtao Hu, advisor of Partners in Population and Development, who was unable to participate in the panel in person, was represented by Mr. Baochang Gu.

The moderator, Ms. Vladimira Kantorova of the Population Division, opened the session by asking panellists to name the three most important population-related challenges in the 21st century. Her second question focused on population-related responses and interventions to ensure the 2030 Agenda would be achieved. Her third question was on how best to communicate population issues and challenges to policy makers and the general public, including the role of demographic factors in advancing the SDGs.

According to Mr. Ezeh, the Cairo conference had been a watershed moment, bringing women's rights into the conversation on sexual and reproductive health. The Guttmacher-Lancet Commission on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights had provided new impetus for this agenda, including through formulating new definitions on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Now, it was time for the United Nations to initiate a new framework for action to make the promise of Cairo a reality.

Growing inequalities were one of the significant challenges within and across countries. The world today witnessed divergent demographic trends and patterns, with rapid population growth limiting opportunity in some areas while population ageing and decline presented challenges in other areas. In developing population-related policies, it was critical to accommodate different demands from countries with different situations. In communicating population issues, Mr. Ezeh stressed the need to create easily understood arguments and narratives to gain support in high-fertility countries with challenges in providing access to family planning services.

Despite the challenging political climate for negotiating population related issues, outdated laws and policies which significantly and adversely impacted the lives of people needed to be updated. A global agreement that went beyond the ICPD Programme of Action could be envisaged, building on regional agreements such as the Montevideo Consensus on sexual rights and the Maputo Protocol on access to safe abortion.

Ms. Madise argued that current population growth in Africa was unsustainable in terms of impacts on the environment and resource utilization. Governments were unable to keep up with the increasing demand for family planning services. Addressing persistently high fertility should be combined with investing in young people. Lack of access to family planning services, especially for rural, unmarried and adolescent women and women with disabilities should be urgently addressed.

African countries should manage emigration to harness its benefits for development by following the example of several countries in Asia, such as the Philippines, which trained health providers to work overseas. Internal migration, urbanization and rural-to-rural movements also offered opportunities for advancement, including for women. Ms. Madise stressed the need for action, given that there were already many existing policies with good intentions. For example, while there was support from donors for family planning, for effective implementation, demonstration of local ownership was critical. An integrated approach that prioritized universal access to family planning was key to lower birth rates, slowing population growth, and capitalizing on the demographic dividend. Education and youth policies in Africa needed to harness the potential of modern technology. The role of civil society was critical in bridging the gap between policy makers and local communities. The narrative of the demographic dividend proved an effective entry point to engage political leaders in discussions on fertility and family planning.

Mr. Brown briefly introduced the work of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in the field of family planning, highlighting the role of Ms. Melinda Gates in putting family planning back on the international agenda. The Foundation's main strategy was to ensure universal access to family planning. Family planning programmes should take place within a human rights framework with quality of care as a central concept. High levels of unmet need for family planning among over 200 million women justified the need for expanded family planning coverage.

Data played a critical role in tracking progress in relation to population challenges. Granular data produced at subnational level was essential to understand spatial inequalities by identifying "blind spots". In addition to conventional household surveys, the Foundation was increasingly interested in using "big data" and other information that was collected on a routine basis.

Clear goals with readily available data to monitor progress were essential for communities to raise resources based on a shared vision. Indicators related to family planning in the SDGs required further improvement. In particular, the definition and calculation of current use of contraception, unmet need for family planning, and demand for family planning that was satisfied with modern methods required further development. While targeting young people in family planning programmes was important, there was a risk of inadvertently neglecting women of all ages. Referring to a major contrast between young people aged 15 to 19 years and those aged 20 to 24 years in responding to surveys, it would be useful to ask different questions to youth of different ages in order to better understand the lives of young people.

Mr. Brown also called for a better communication strategy on the contribution of family planning to population change, while backing the social justice orientation of programmes and respecting human rights. Further, there was a need to stimulate the development of new contraceptive technologies.

Ms. Sow called attention to the unequal access to services to prevent maternal mortality and to education, especially in Africa. Population age structures with high proportions of both young and ageing dependents at the same time created challenges for providing adequate services and security. The SDGs lacked a dedicated indicator on youth, and thus a clear lens focusing on adolescents and youth. There was insufficient data on gender-based violence given that the issue was largely absent from the ICPD Programme of Action. With regard to funding, she highlighted the need for innovative financing, e.g. blended financing, going beyond the traditional models of financing for development. Lastly, there was a need for addressing the nexus between humanitarian and development issues and for preparing populations for conflict and crises by building resilience.

Mr. Hu identified some strategic priority areas in population and development, including population dynamics and development, universal access to sexual and reproductive health and family planning services, women's, children's, and adolescents' health and gender equality, healthy ageing, migration, and poverty alleviation. He underscored the need for a more comprehensive approach to population issues. More advocacy and scientific evidence should be provided to policy makers and the general public on the relationship between family planning and health, and between the demographic dividend and economic growth. South-South cooperation in population and development was deemed essential. Examples of such cooperation included the Beijing Call for Action adopted by a recent ministerial dialogue on South-South cooperation and the Bali Call for Action adopted by an inter-ministerial conference on South-South and triangular cooperation.

Family planning contributed significantly to reducing both maternal mortality and fertility, which in turn contributed to improvements in health and wellbeing, and social and economic development. China

was a good example of a country conducting systematic research to support policy making on the interrelationship between population dynamics and development.

In the following discussion, participants expressed concern about potential for regression in the commitments made by Member States in the ICPD Programme of Action. While the international climate was challenging, participants were hopeful that UNFPA and the United Nations Population Division could create a space to discuss emerging population issues.

Participants highlighted the importance of the CPD as a platform for Member States to explore the linkages between the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda. Participants called for investment in regional demographic training and research centres with a view to training the next generation of population scientists and to informing policy makers.

H. THE WAY FORWARD

Mr. Jorge Bravo, Chief of Population Policies and Development Branch, Population Division, reiterated the important linkages between the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda, noting that all population trends were linked to development, including fertility, population ageing and international migration. Population policies contributed in many ways to development. For instance, providing sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, contributed to the decline of fertility, which in turn, freed up funding for health and collective well-being. Funding and political will were key to implementing the 2030 Agenda.

One common thread during the discussions had been the call for addressing inequalities, such as in the availability of quality education in Africa and in less developed countries in general. He noted the necessity of emphasizing and illustrating the contributions of the Programme of Action to the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda with specific real-world examples, such as the reduction in infant mortality and maternal mortality. He also noted some sensible ideas, such as the discussion of the cost-benefit analysis by the Guttmacher Institute, on how to best communicate up-to-date research and evidence on population and development to policy makers.

A consensus that emerged among participants was that, as part of the 25th anniversary of the ICPD Programme of Action, major progress in its implementation should be celebrated, while, at the same time, gaps and challenges in further implementation of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda should be highlighted.

Participants concurred that the Programme of Action continued to be of relevance in achieving the population-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Important lessons could be learnt from countries such as Ethiopia and Malawi which presented successful examples of advancing family planning despite their status as low-income countries. The demographic dividend is an important example of population and development trends potentially reinforcing each other; to harness its economic growth potential, countries were advised to promote job creation and investments in education.

I. CONCLUSION

Mr. Wilmoth closed the meeting by thanking the participants for their presentations and for their stimulating contributions to the discussion. The materials presented as well as the deliberations would be

very helpful to the Secretariat in preparing for the 52nd session of the Commission and, in particular, the report of the Secretary-General

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

In preparing this report, a number of cross-cutting recommendations emerged from presentations, discussions and interventions:

A. THE NEED TO BROADEN THE ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- Address the continually widened inequalities for the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda.
- Continue to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services.
- Develop a thematic approach to broaden the Programme of Action, in alignment with the changed space and context for the ICPD.
- Move things forward through making progress in regional agreements, e.g. Montevideo Consensus in Latin America and the Caribbean giving prominence to population dynamics, and Maputo Protocol in Africa on safe access to abortion.

B. MORE DATA TO MONITOR PROGRESS

- United Nations should take a leadership role in pushing the collection of mortality data on causes of deaths.
- Develop and collect more granular, disaggregated data to understand inequalities, and monitor progress for programme implementation.
- Develop better indicators to measure progress, such as gender equality.
- Fill significant knowledge gaps on sexual and reproductive health and rights, such as for population groups with missing evidence, i.e. very young adolescent and older people.
- Develop and collect robust data on migrants and displaced populations for governance of international migration, e.g. responsibility sharing and resource allocation.

C. COMMUNICATING WITH POLICY MAKERS

- Highlight and celebrate significant progress achieved since the ICPD, e.g. maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS, rather than merely stressing gaps and challenges.
- Use powerful evidence to convince policy makers, e.g. the cost of investing in access to contraceptive services versus investment in maternal health care services
- Use the demographic dividend as a good entry point to engage policy makers in Africa, while effectively communicating the role of declining fertility to reap the benefits of demographic dividend.

D. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION AND CIVIL SOCIETIES

- Continue to enhance the South-South cooperation for the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda.
- Recognize and increase the role of civil societies in advocacy and communication, and in monitoring progress at the country level.

**UNITED NATIONS EXPERT GROUP MEETING FOR THE REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF
THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE FOLLOW-UP AND
REVIEW OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Population Division

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

United Nations Secretariat

New York, 1-2 November 2018

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Thursday, 1 November 2018

10.00-10.10 OPENING SESSION

- John Wilmoth, Population Division

10.10 - 10.50 SESSION I: Setting the stage

The session will provide an overview of major demographic trends that are relevant for assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). Presenters will examine demographic “megatrends” that are likely to impact the future implementation of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They will highlight challenges and issues that will affect the implementation of Programme of Action as well as the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets. The session will also discuss how the Programme and Action and the 2030 Agenda can help address population-related challenges and issues.

- Frank Swiaczny, Population Division
- Benoit Kalasa, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Moderator: John Wilmoth, Population Division

10.50 - 13.00 SESSION II: Fertility, reproductive health and population change

The first panel will assess progress and identify challenges in protecting and fulfilling the reproductive rights of couples and individuals. Panellists will identify best practices to achieve universal access to reproductive health care and services. The panellists will examine the linkages between sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights and

population dynamics, and will highlight the role of such linkages in implementing the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda.

- Suzana Cavenaghi, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
- Ann Biddlecom, Guttmacher Institute

Moderator: Karoline Schmid, Population Division

The second panel will focus on policy responses to high and low fertility in the context of implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Panellists will review best practices for improving maternal health, providing access to contraception and preventing unintended pregnancies. The panel will highlight the role of reproductive health, education and women's empowerment in reducing fertility. Panellists will also reflect on policy interventions in high- and middle-income countries to address the challenges and to benefit from the opportunities presented by low fertility and population ageing.

- Baochang Gu, Renmin University of China
- John Bongaarts, Population Council

Moderator: Rachel Snow, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Lunch break

15.00 – 18.00 SESSION III: Health, mortality and older persons

The panel will focus on active and healthy ageing. Panellists will discuss the implications of a decline in the working-age population in some countries for achieving productive employment and decent work for all. They will review emerging needs and support mechanisms for ageing populations and discuss how to achieve greater equity in access to health services.

The panel will also discuss the global health transition with a focus on developing countries. It will examine progress in improving health and reducing mortality since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action and will assess how future health challenges will differ from those in the recent past. Panellists will discuss the challenges and opportunities for achieving further gains in child survival and reductions in preventable adult mortality.

- David Baxter, Baxter Consulting Group
- Nyovani Madise, African Institute for Development Policy
- Prabhat Jha, University of Toronto

Discussant: Patrick Gerland, Population Division

Moderator: Victor Gaigbe-Togbe, Population Division

Friday, 2 November 2018

10.00 – 12.00 SESSION IV: Urbanisation, internal and international migration

This session focuses on urbanization, internal migration and international migration in the context of sustainable development. Panellists will discuss the role of migration in urbanization and highlight key challenges in promoting sustainable urbanization in developing countries. Panellists will also discuss the linkages between migration and development and assess the demographic impact of migration.

- Ellen Kraly, Colgate University
- Fabrizio Natale, Joint Research Centre, European Commission
- Holly Reed, City University of New York
- Joseph Teye, University of Ghana

Moderator: Bela Hovy, Population Division

12.00 – 13.00 SESSION V: Measuring population-related SDGs and targets

This session will assess progress made in developing and measuring SDG indicators related to population and will identify opportunities and limitations of using the SDG indicator framework for monitoring progress in the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action. The session will also address the challenge of identifying a subset of “population-related” targets of the SDGs, in order to provide guidance to the Commission on Population and Development in fulfilling its mandate to offer recommendations based on a solid, evidence-based review of progress on the 2030 Agenda in the Commission’s area of work.

- John Wilmoth, Population Division
- Sikufele Mubita, Central Statistical Office of Zambia

Moderator: Alex Ezeh, Drexel University

Lunch break

15.00 – 16.30 SESSION VI: Implementing the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda

This panel discussion will focus on cross-cutting issues that are key for the further implementation of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda. Panellists will discuss the role of civil society and private foundations in achieving population-related Goals and targets as well as their contributions to capacity building, including through South- South cooperation. Panellists will also discuss ways and means of communicating policy-relevant findings about demography and population dynamics.

- Win Brown, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Alex Ezeh, Drexel University
- Nyovani Madise, African Institute for Development Policy
- Hongtao Hu, Partners in Population and Development
- Barbara Sow, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Moderator: Vladimira Kantorova, Population Division

16.30 – 17.50 SESSION VII: Conclusions and way forward

The roundtable will discuss the main findings of the expert group meeting and formulate a set of practical recommendations. The roundtable will also identify knowledge gaps and propose ways and means of addressing these gaps.

Moderator: Jorge Bravo, Population Division

17.50 – 18.00 CLOSING SESSION

- John Wilmoth, Population Division

ANNEX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Invited experts

Mr. David Baxter

Baxter Consulting Group
San Francisco, USA

Ms. Ann Biddlecom

Guttmacher Institute
New York, USA

Mr. John Bongaarts

Population Council
New York, USA

Mr. Win Brown

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Seattle, USA

Ms. Suzana Cavenaghi

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
(IBGE)
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Mr. Alex Ezeh

Drexel University
Philadelphia, USA

Mr. Baochang Gu

Renmin University of China
Beijing, China

Mr. Hongtao Hu

Partners in Population and Development
Beijing, China

Mr. Prabhat Jha

University of Toronto
Toronto, Canada

Mr. Benoit Kalasa

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
New York, USA

Ms. Ellen Percy Kraly

Colgate University
Hamilton, New York, USA

Ms. Nyovani Madise

African Institute for Development Policy
Lilongwe, Malawi

Mr. Sikufele Mubita

Central Statistical Office
Lusaka, Zambia

Mr. Fabrizio Natale

Joint Research Centre, European Commission
Ispra, Italy

Ms. Holly Reed

City University of New York (CUNY)
New York, USA

Ms. Rachel Snow

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
New York, USA

Ms. Barbara Sow

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
New York, USA

Mr. Joseph Teye

University of Ghana
Accra, Ghana

Population Division

Mr. Jorge Bravo
United Nations
New York, USA

Mr. Bela Hovy
United Nations
New York, USA

Ms. Vladimira Kantorova
United Nations
New York, USA

Mr. Victor Gaigbe-Togbe
United Nations
New York, USA

Mr. Patrick Gerland
United Nations
New York, USA

Ms. Karoline Schmid
United Nations
New York, USA

Mr. Frank Swiaczny
United Nations
New York, USA

Mr. John Wilmoth
United Nations
New York, USA

Mr. Guangyu Zhang
United Nations
New York, USA

