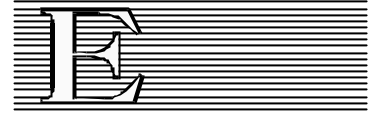




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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

JOINT ECA/OAU/ADB SECRETARIAT
IN COLLABORATION WITH UNFPA

Second Meeting of the Working Group for the
Follow-up to the DND and the ICPD-PA

Dakar, Senegal
14-16 June 2000

REPORT

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I. THE MEETING

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The Second Meeting of the Working Group for the follow-up to the DND and the ICPD-PA met at IDEP in Dakar, Senegal, on 14-16 June 1998 to review the main findings and recommendations of the ICPD+5 review process and make proposals for the administrative and substantive preparations of the ten-year-review and evaluation process (ICPD+10).
2. The meeting was chaired by the Representative of the host country and Chairman of the Follow-up Committee.
3. The following institutions were represented at the meeting: African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA) and Union for African Population Studies (UAPS).
4. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African Development Bank (ADB).
5. The representative of the *Association pour les activités en matière de population-Senegal* (APAPS) attended as observer. A list of participants is given in Annex 6.

B. AGENDA

6. The meeting adopted the following agenda:
 - (a) Introductory remarks
 - (b) Adoption of the agenda and the programme of work
 - (c) Report on the ICPD+5 review process
 - (d) Brainstorming session on the main findings of the ICPD+5 review process and their implications for Africa
 - (i) The report on African experiences on the implementation of the DND/ICPD-PA
 - (ii) The final document on the key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD-PA
 - (e) Process and modalities for the review and appraisal of the key actions for the further implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA
 - (i) Proposals for follow-up activities for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the key actions during the period 2000-2004
 - (ii) Proposals for the role of the regional and sub-regional institutions and their inputs into the review and evaluation process

- (iii) Orientations on the scope and content of country questionnaire including demographic and socio-economic indicators for monitoring the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA
- (iv) Consideration and adoption of proposals for the agenda of the Fourth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee
- (f) Report on the preparatory activities for the Fourth General Assembly of the African Population Commission, Tunis, 2001
- (g) Any other business
- (h) Adoption of the main recommendations and closure of the meeting

7. The list of working documents and background documents of the meeting is given in Annex 1.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Introductory remarks (agenda item a)

8. In their introductory remarks, Prof. Ocholla, Director of IDEP, followed by Mrs Rockeya Sene, Director of the Department of Human Resources Planning of Senegal and chair of the Follow-up Committee, extended a cordial welcome to all participants. The main objectives of the meeting were underscored by both speakers who then invited participants to review the main findings of the ICPD+5 review process and come up with proposals for the preparations of the ten-year-review and evaluation process (ICPD+10).

Report on the ICPD+5 review process (agenda item c)

9. The meeting considered document entitled Monitoring the Implementation of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration and the ICPD Programme of Action - From ICPD+5 to ICPD+10 (see annex). In presenting the document, the representative of ECA indicated that the ECA secretariat, in close collaboration with major stakeholders, notably OAU, ADB and UNFPA, took the lead in the overall co-ordination and preparation of the in-depth assessment of African countries' experiences in implementing the DND and the ICPD-PA.

10. He reported that, as agreed at the first meeting of the Working Group, the African regional report on ICPD+5 is a synthesis of assessments by the sub-regional population and development institutions, completed questionnaires received from 41 countries, sub-regional reports provided by the UNFPA-Country Support Teams (CSTs) and reports of two ECA-sponsored field missions to twelve African countries¹. The regional report documents experiences, particularly the main achievements including policy changes that have occurred since ICDP, constraints encountered and success stories.

11. The representative of ECA also informed the meeting that the regional report has been extensively reviewed at the following regional fora: (i) The Third Meeting of the Follow-up Committee, Addis Ababa, September, 23-25; (ii) the First Meeting of the ECA Committee on Sustainable Development, Addis Ababa, 25-29 January 1999; (iii) the Third General Assembly of the African Population Commission, Abuja, Nigeria, 10-14 May 1999. Moreover, a summary of the regional report including the recommendations was distributed to

¹ Uganda, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Lesotho, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal

African delegates who attended The Hague Forum in February 1999, and the 32nd Session of the UN Commission on Population and Development, in March 1999, in New-York. Also, through the OAU, a Joint ECA/OAU/ADB Statement on Population and Development based on an Assessment of African Experiences on the Implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA, was circulated during the United Nations General Assembly special session on ICDP+5.

12. In this regard, the representative of the ECA noted that ICPD+5 review process culminated in July 1999 with the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly special session (UNGASS) of its final document on proposals for "Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development". This comprehensive document is organized in the following five substantive sections: population and development concerns; gender equality, equity and empowerment of women; reproductive rights and reproductive health; partnerships and collaboration; mobilizing resources. Each of these sections outlines key future actions needed to achieve the goals and objectives agreed to at the ICPD.

Brainstorming session on the main findings of the ICPD+5 review process and their implications for Africa (agenda item d)
Process and modalities for the review and appraisal of the key actions for the further implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA (agenda item e)

13 Under this agenda items the meeting considered the report on African experiences on the implementation of the DND/ICPD-PA and the final document on the key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD-PA. A summary of the Africa Regional Report and highlights of the final document of the UNGASS, attached as annexes to this report, were prepared and submitted to the meeting as working documents. Also the meeting considered the agenda proposed for the Fourth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA .

14. In light of the foregoing, the meeting decided that the ten-year review process in the Africa region will focus on the following five main thematic areas: Poverty; HIV/AIDS; Youth; Migrations; Gender.

15. The meeting also decided on specific Issues to be addressed in each of these thematic areas as indicated below . It further recommended that the evaluation process should include both quantitative and qualitative aspects i.e a *quantitative evaluation*, using a country questionnaire to assess progress made in country implementation of the DND and the recommendations contained in the final document on the key actions and a *qualitative evaluation* implying the preparation of country reports.

16. The meeting also recommended that the Joint Secretariat should involve major stakeholders in the preparation of the Africa's ICPD+10 review process including NGOs, IGOs, sub-regional economic communities and also make use of existing Memorandum of Understanding between members of the Joint Secretariat and other institutions in order to complement different areas of intervention.

17. Thereafter, the meeting reviewed the proposed agenda items for the Fourth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee in order to highlight the following tasks on which the Committee will focus its work: (i) Issues and challenges of the demographic transition in Africa; (ii) 10-year review and appraisal of the DND and the ICPD-PA; (iii) Demographic and socio-economic indicators for regular monitoring and evaluation of the DND and the ICPD-PA ; (iv) Consideration of the report on the preparatory activities of the Fourth General Assembly of the African Population Commission. On the issues of indicators it was reported that a zero

draft was prepared and will be finalized to serve as working paper for the meeting.

18. The Agenda proposed for the Fourth meeting of the Follow-up Committee was adopted without amendments as presented in Annex 2 of this report. The meeting also agreed that the Fourth meeting of the Follow-up Committee will be held out of Addis Ababa for more exposure and will last three working days. Final decisions on the venue will be made after consultations by the Joint Secretariat.

Report on the preparatory activities for the Fourth General Assembly of the African Population Commission, Tunis, 2001 (agenda item f)

19. In reviewing the activities of the Secretariat, the representative of OAU informed the meeting that the Bureau of the African Population Commission met in Tunis in March 2000 to review the administrative and substantive preparatory activities for the Fourth General Assembly of the African Population Commission (APC.4). He then reported that the Bureau recommended that the following four priority thematic areas will be covered by APC.4: HIV/AIDS –Advocacy – Youth - South/South Cooperation. The main theme of APC.4 is “Mobilizing political commitment for national actions to address crucial population issues on HIV/AIDs, Youth and Migrations”

20. In the ensuing discussions, the meeting recommended that the content of the questionnaire and country reports should be harmonized with the guidelines defined for the Fourth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA.

Adoption of the main recommendations and closure of the meeting (agenda item h)

21. The meeting adopted its main recommendations as presented below. The meeting was then formally closed by the representative of the host country and chair of the Follow-up Committee who thanked the participants for their active contribution to the work of the Group and then requested the secretariat to initiate activities as recommended by the meeting.

II. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ICPD+10 REVIEW AND EVALUATION PROCESS

22. The Second meeting of the Working Group for the follow-up to the DND and the ICPD-PA, held in Dakar, Senegal, from 14-16 June 2000 with the participation of member Institutions and under the chairmanship of the representative of the host country, adopted the following recommendations for the ten-year review and evaluation process of the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA i.e. ICPD+10.

23. These recommendations are related to the themes to be covered by the evaluation, the issues to be addressed in each thematic area, the type of evaluation to be used and the partnership. They include the amendments proposed and adopted by the meeting.

A. THEMES TO BE COVERED

24. The ten-year review and evaluation process in the Africa region will focus on the following five main thematic areas: **Poverty and demographic changes; HIV/AIDS; Youth; Migrations; Gender.**

B. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

25. The following issues will be addressed in each of the five thematic areas:

Poverty and demographic changes :

- Relevant indicators to measure and monitor poverty
- Focus on trends and collect data to enable comparative analysis within subregions
- Determine the qualitative aspects of poverty based upon the data collected

HIV/AIDS:

- Issue of appropriate methodologies to determine more accurate AIDS prevalence
- Socio-economic implications of HIV/AIDS
- Appropriate IEC strategies for prevention, counseling and treatment
- Budget allocation in co-financing HIV/AIDS treatment
- Issues addressed and data generated by Africa Development Forum 2000
- Results of Africa Development Forum 2000
- Consolidated partnerships among institutions dealing with HIV/AIDS

Youth:

- Proportions and characteristics of the youth
- Education and vocational training
- Employment and insertion of young graduates in the labor market
- Strategies formulated and implemented by Governments to address these issues
- Health and adolescent sexuality

Migrations:

- Internal migrations
- International migrations
- Type and systems of migrations within sub-regions in Africa
- Integration instruments – Find out whether African sub-regional economic communities (SADEC, ECOWAS, COMESA....) have formulated strategies and put in place data collection systems on migrations
- Impact of migrations on receiving and sending countries
- Data collection and analysis on migrations

Gender:

- Issues addressed in the final document of UNGASS on ICPD+5
- Operationalization of the concept
- Strategies to integrate gender perspectives into the socio-economic process
- Women empowerment through access to land, micro-credits, education,....
- Partnerships between Governments and NGOS including community-based associations

C. TYPE OF EVALUATION

26. The meeting recommended that both quantitative and qualitative aspects should be evaluated during the process .

Quantitative evaluation: using a country questionnaire to assess progress made in country implementation of the DND and the recommendations contained in the final document on the key actions

Qualitative evaluation : Preparation of country reports

D. PARTNERSHIP

27. The Joint Secretariat should involve NGOs, IGOs, sub-regional economic communities in the evaluation process and make use of existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between members of the Joint Secretariat and other institutions to complement different areas of intervention.

Annexes

Annex 1**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

1. FSSDD/APC.3/WG.2/00/Inf.1 Draft Programme of Work
2. FSSDD/APC.3/WG.2/00/Inf.2 List of Documents
3. FSSDD/APC.3/WG.2/00/1 Provisional Agenda
4. FSSDD/APC.3/WG.2/00/2 Monitoring the Implementation of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration and the ICPD Programme of Action: From ICPD+5 to ICPD+10
5. FSSDD/APC.3/WG.2/00/3 Highlights of the Final Document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the ICPD
6. FSSDD/APC.3/WG.2/00/4 African Experiences on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the DND and the ICPD-PA
A Summary of the African Regional Report on ICPD+5
7. FSSDD/ICPD/FC.3/99/6 African Experiences on the Implementation of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
8. FSSDD/98.1 Country Questionnaire for Assessing National Implementation of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration (DND) and the ICPD Programme of Action (ICPD-PA)
9. Africa's Population and Development Bulletin (June–July 1999)
10. A/S-21/5/Add.1 Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the Twenty-first Special Session of the General Assembly

Annex 2

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DND AND THE ICPD-PA

1. General debate on the demographic transition in Africa: Issues and challenges
2. Key actions for further implementation of the ICPD-PA
 - 2.1 Report on Countries experiences and best practices in the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA
 - 2.1.1 General debate
 - 2.1.2 Findings from the analysis of the Country questionnaires
 - 2.2 Reports from regional and sub-regional institutions
3. Consideration and adoption of proposals for the preparation of ICPD+10 review process
4. Consideration and adoption of demographic and socio-economic indicators for regular monitoring and evaluation of the DND and the ICPD-PA ;
5. Report on the preparatory activities of the Fourth General Assembly of the African Population Commission
6. Any other business

ANNEX 3

**FSSDD/WG.2/00/2
29 May 2000**

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

JOINT ECA/OAU/ADB SECRETARIAT

Second Meeting of the Working Group for the
follow-up to the DND and the ICPD-PA

Dakar, Senegal
14-16 June 2000

**MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DAKAR/NGOR DECLARATION
AND THE ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION**

From ICPD+5 to ICPD+10

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its first meeting, held in Dakar, Senegal, on 6-7 May 1998, the Working Group for the follow-up to the Dakar/Ngor Declaration (DND) and the ICDP Programme of Action (ICPD-PA) suggested orientations for the preparation of Africa's input into the five-year review and appraisal of the ICPD (ICPD+5). It also defined the role and inputs of the regional and sub-regional institutions in the preparation of the African regional report.

2. The paper will attempt to review follow-up activities that have since been undertaken by the Joint Secretariat for the preparation and finalisation of the regional report, summarise the main findings and recommendations of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on ICPD+5 (UNGASS) and make proposals for the preparation of the ten-year review and appraisal of the ICPD i.e. ICPD+10.

II. AFRICA'S PROCESS TOWARDS BUILDING CONSENSUS ON THE REGIONAL REPORT

3. The ECA secretariat, in close collaboration with major stakeholders, notably OAU, ADB and UNFPA, took the lead in the overall co-ordination and preparation of the in-depth assessment of African countries' experiences in implementing the DND and the ICPD-PA.

4. As agreed at the first meeting of the Working Group, the African regional report on ICPD+5 is a synthesis of assessments by the sub-regional population and development institutions, completed questionnaires received from 41 countries, sub-regional reports provided by the UNFPA-Country Support Teams (CSTs) and reports of two ECA-sponsored field missions to twelve African countries².

5. The regional report documents experiences, particularly the main achievements including policy changes that have occurred since ICDP, constraints encountered and success stories. The report focuses on the following key programme areas: (i) Reproductive health and reproductive rights; (ii) Gender equality, empowerment of women and male involvement; (iii) Family, youth and adolescents; (iv) Advocacy and IEC strategies; (v) Population and development strategies; (vi) NGOs, civil society and private sector and, (vii) Institutional mechanisms for co-ordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population programmes.

6. The report has been extensively reviewed at several regional fora. The Third Meeting of the Follow-up Committee which met in Addis Ababa, September, 23-25, reviewed this regional report as well as some country-specific reports. Subsequently, the report was reviewed and endorsed by representatives of African Governments, international organizations and regional institutions who attended the First Meeting of the ECA Committee on Sustainable Development held in Addis Ababa, in January 1999. Following the review, the meeting also made recommendations for the way forward. A summary of the revised, adopted report and recommendations was distributed to African delegates who attended The Hague Forum in February 1999, and the 32nd Session of the UN Commission on Population and Development, in March 1999, in New-York.

7. Of great importance in building consensus on the findings and recommendations from the regional report, is the Third General Assembly of the African Population Commission which took place in Abuja, Nigeria, in May 1999 and which was devoted to ICPD+5.

² Uganda, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, Lesotho, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal

Sessions of the General Assembly provided opportunity for African countries to report on their experiences in the course of implementing the DND and the ICPD-PA and a special session was also organized to exchange ideas on pragmatic ways to overcome constraints encountered by African countries. The outcome of the General Assembly is a *Joint ECA/OAU/ADB Statement on Population and Development based on an Assessment of African Experiences on the Implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA*. This report, through the OAU, was circulated during the United Nations General Assembly special session on ICDP+5.

III. UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL SESSION ON ICPD+5 : MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8. ICPD+5 analyzed the operational experience at the country level to determine progress made and constraints faced in the implementation of the Programme of Action. The review process involved all partners in the implementation of the ICPD-PA including programme countries, donor countries, the United Nations System, representatives of civil society, NGOs and the private sector.

9. ICPD+5 culminated in July 1999 with the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly special session (UNGASS) of its final document on proposals for "*Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development*". The document shows that, in some countries and regions, including Africa, progress has been limited. Some of the major limitations findings of the review process include the following:

- Financial constraints that have hampered developing country capacity to implement the ICPD-PA: Countries have not yet met the agreed target for allocating 0.7 per cent of their gross domestic product as official development assistance (ODA); at least 4 per cent of ODA should be devoted to population-related activities;
- Lack of access to appropriate information and services for young people and weak political commitment to adolescents' rights and to reproductive health, although acceptance of the concept of reproductive and sexual health is growing;
- Little progress in reducing high levels of maternal mortality in a number of countries; the HIV/AIDs situation is much worse than in 1994;
- Persistence of unsafe abortion which is still not adequately addressed as a public health issue in a number of countries. Consequently, these countries have not been able to reduce the prevalence of unsafe abortion through the provision of family planning services and information;
- "Zero-tolerance " for all forms of violence against women and children, including rape, incest, sexual violence and sex trafficking is still not reached by many countries although these countries have enacted gender action plans aimed at promoting and protecting women's rights.

10. Based on the main findings of the review process, the final document adopted by the UNGASS outlines key future actions needed to achieve the goals and objectives agreed to at the ICPD in the following five substantive sections: population and development concerns; gender equality, equity and empowerment of women; reproductive rights and reproductive health; partnerships and collaboration; mobilising resources. Some of the proposed actions in the final document are summarised as follows:

- In the area of population and development, Governments, in cooperation with the international community, need to create enabling conditions that will enable developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth and to establish the means for managing resource flows. In this regard, developing countries should be helped to eradicate poverty by ensuring an open, equitable international trading system, by encouraging direct investments, by cutting debts, and by ensuring that structural adjustment programmes respond to social and environmental concerns;
- Developing countries should also be helped to adopt multi-sectoral approach to population issues, institutionalize capacity-building, enhance partnerships, implement strategies to increase awareness and promote the availability of data and indicators for monitoring progress;
- Concerning resource mobilization, both donors and developing countries should fulfil their funding commitments. In financing, HIV/AIDS prevention should be given priority, and the ICPD-PA target of \$1.3 billion for this effort should be met quickly. Moreover, Governments, at the highest levels, should also commit themselves to improve care for HIV-infected persons and work to mitigate the impact of the AIDS epidemic;
- In the area of gender equality and the empowerment of women, a gender perspective should be incorporated in all development initiatives, and health sector reforms must accord priority to gender-sensitive reproductive health services. Actions should also be taken to eliminate negative traditional, religious and cultural attitudes and practices that subjugate women and reinforce gender inequality. In this regard, greater efforts should be made to combat sexual violence, which threatens girls' and women's human rights and put them at the risk from sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. The impact on women of globalization of the economy and of the privatization of social and health sectors must also be monitored, and specific mitigating measures adopted, especially for the poor;
- In the area of youth and adolescents, national plans for investing in young people should be developed and implemented with the full involvement of adolescents. Such plans should include education, professional and vocational training, income-generating opportunities, and sexual and reproductive health information and services. Special attention should be given to gender equality and equity and to youth disadvantaged by poverty, race, ethnicity, residence or disability.

IV. FROM ICPD+5 TO ICPD+10 : SOME PROPOSALS

11. To date, there have been four assessments which took place at the following fora organized by ECA in collaboration with major stakeholders: Experts and NGOs Workshop on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA (Abidjan, 1995); Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, Population and Information Scientists (Addis Ababa, 1996); Second Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA (Addis Ababa, 1997); Third Meeting of the Follow-up Committee (Addis Ababa, 1998).

12. In order to update the work already done, the Joint Secretariat will continue to monitor country implementation of the recommendations of the DND and the ICPD-PA, including the key actions adopted at the UNGASS. Although the comprehensive 10-year review and appraisal of ICPD (ICPD+10) has yet to be formally agreed upon, it is anticipated that it will soon be put on the international agenda, for implementation. This has already been the case for the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit +10, 2002).

Keeping in mind that ICPD+10 will have to be completed in 2004, activities described below and summarized in table 1, are proposed for the period 2000-2004:

- Convening of the annual meetings of the Working Group (2000-2003) to define guidelines for the substantive preparation of the ICPD+10 review process, including the schedule of events in preparation for the regional assessment and the inputs of sub-regional population and development institutions;
- Preparation of a detailed country questionnaire on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA. This will be initiated during the year 2000. Given the experience of the ICPD+5 review process, it is suggested to use a team approach for the preparation of the questionnaire i.e. a team comprising of Experts in population and development, reproductive health, gender issues, IEC and economy;
- Preparation of two analytical reports on country implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA, including best practices and programme needs, for presentation and discussions at the subsequent meetings of the Follow-up Committee (One report in 2001; one report in 2003);
- Production, in 2001, of an ECA's major study to assess the demographic transition in Africa and its determinants, identify best practices and draw lessons for the further implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA. The process will involve the preparation of country reports analyzing available data and results from various studies and researches;
- Organization, in 2001 and 2003, of the Fourth and Fifth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee respectively, to enable participants, including African Governments, International Organizations, donors and NGOs, to review country-specific reports on the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA.
- Production, as the final outcome from the ICPD+10 review process, of a comprehensive African regional evaluation report highlighting the main achievements and constraints in the goals of the DND and ICPD-PA and formulating recommendations for the way forward.

Table 1 – Proposed activities for 2000-2004

ACTIVITIES	YEAR
1. Annual Meetings of the Working Group (4)	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003
2. Country questionnaires	2000, 2003
3. Study on demographic transition in Africa	2000-01
4. Country-specific reports	2001, 2003
5. Synthetic evaluation reports (2)	2001, 2003
6. Meetings the Follow-up Committee (2)	2001, 2003
5. Fourth General Assembly African Population Commission	2001
7. Regional ICDP+10 report	2004
8. Global meeting on ICPD+10	2004

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

13. This meeting of the Working Group is invited to pay particular attention to issues and recommendations emanating from ICDP+5 review process in order to come out with guidelines and proposals to enhance activities of the Joint Secretariat and major stakeholders towards effective monitoring and evaluation of country implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA recommendations including the key actions adopted at the UNGASS. Therefore, the various outcomes expected from the meeting include the following:

- (i) Proposals for follow-up activities during the coming years in preparation for Africa contribution to ICPD+10 review process including the preparation of the regional evaluation report;
- (ii) Proposals for the agenda, venue and dates of the Fourth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee (See annex 1);
- (iii) Guidelines for building partnerships with regional and subregional institutions for the follow-up of the implementation of the DND and the ICPD-PA including proposals on the role and contribution of these institutions in implementing proposals contained in (i) and (ii) above;
- (iv) Orientations for the scope and content of a questionnaire for evaluation of country implementation of the DND and the ICPD/PA recommendations including the key actions adopted at the UNGASS.

ANNEX 4

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

JOINT ECA/OAU/ADB SECRETARIAT

Second Meeting of the Working Group for the
follow-up to the DND and the ICPD-PA

Dakar, Senegal
14-16 June 2000

**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL
ASSEMBLY SESSION ON THE ICPD**

1. At the final plenary session , held late on 2 July 1999, the 177 Member States participating in the special session adopted by consensus the final document --Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development – (A/S-21/5/Add.1). This comprehensive document affirms that the Programme articulated a comprehensive approach to issues of population and development and identified demographic and social goals to be achieved over a 20-year period. It also reflected the view that an early stabilization of the world population would make a crucial contribution to realizing the objective of sustainable development.
2. It states that the five-year review of progress showed that the implementation of the Conference's recommendations had had positive results. Many countries have taken steps to integrate population concerns into their development strategies. In addition, many civil society organizations are contributing to the formulation and implementation of policies, programmes and projects on their own or in partnerships with governmental and intergovernmental organizations, as well as with the private sector.
3. However, the text goes on, for some countries and regions, progress has been limited and, in some cases, setbacks have occurred. Women and girls continue to face discrimination, while the HIV/AIDS pandemic has increased mortality in many countries.
4. Mortality and morbidity among adults and children from diseases, continue to take their toll, while maternal mortality and morbidity remain unacceptably high. Adolescents remain vulnerable to reproductive and sexual risks, and millions of couples and individuals still lack access to reproductive health information and services.
5. Among the key actions recommended by the 106-paragraph text, governments were called on to ensure that the human rights of women and girls are respected, protected and promoted through the development, implementation and effective enforcement of gender-sensitive policies and legislation. The implementation of national population and development policies should continue to incorporate reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action.
6. Governments were also asked to promote and protect the human rights of the girl child and young women, which include economic and social rights, as well as freedom from coercion, discrimination and violence, including harmful practices and sexual exploitation. Governments should review all legislation and amend and revoke those which discriminate against the girl child and young women.
7. Addressing the empowerment of women, the text asks governments to establish mechanisms to accelerate women's equal participation and equitable representation at all levels of the political process and public life. Governments and civil society should also take action to eliminate attitudes and practices that discriminate against and subordinate girls and women and reinforce gender inequality.
8. Governments were also requested to take measures to fulfil girls' and women's potential through education, skills development and the eradication of illiteracy without discrimination of any kind, and to give paramount importance to the elimination of poverty and ill-health. In addition, governments, in collaboration with civil society, should take the necessary measures to ensure universal access, on the basis of equality between women and men, to appropriate, affordable and quality health care for women throughout their life cycle.

9. Addressing the gender perspective in programmes and policies, the text states that such a perspective should be adopted in all processes of policy formulation and implementation and in the delivery of services, especially in sexual and reproductive health. In that regard, the institutional capacity and expertise of staff in government, civil society -- including NGOs -- and the United Nations system should be strengthened in order to promote gender mainstreaming. The differential impact on women and men of globalization of the economy and the privatization of basic social services, particularly reproductive health services, should be monitored closely, the text stresses. Special programmes and institutional mechanisms should be put in place to promote and protect the health and well-being of young girls, older women and other vulnerable groups. The provision of services to meet men's reproductive and sexual health needs should not prejudice reproductive and sexual health services for women, the document states.

10. Governments were also called upon to give priority to developing programmes and policies that foster norms and attitudes of zero tolerance for harmful and discriminatory attitudes, including son preference, which could result in harmful and unethical practices such as prenatal sex selection, discrimination and violence against the girl child, and all forms of violence against women, including female genital mutilation, rape, incest, trafficking, sexual violence and exploitation. The girl child's access to health, nutrition, education and life opportunities should also be protected and promoted.

11. Another key action recommended is that governments, parliamentarians, community and religious leaders, family members, media representatives, educators and other relevant groups actively promote gender equality and equity. Those groups should develop and strengthen their strategies to change negative and discriminatory attitudes and practices towards women and the girl child. All leaders at the highest levels of policy and decision-making should speak out in support of gender equality and equity, including empowerment of women and protection of the girl child and young women.

12. Governments, in collaboration with civil society, including NGOs, donors and the United Nations system, should give high priority to reproductive and sexual health in the broader context of health sector reform, including strengthening basic health systems, from which people living in poverty, in particular, could benefit, the document stresses.

13. It should also be ensured that policies, strategic plans, and all aspects of the implementation of reproductive and sexual health services respect all human rights, including the right to development, and that such services meet health needs over the life cycle -- including the needs of adolescents -- address inequities and inequalities due to poverty, gender and other factors and ensure equity of access to information and services.

14. Governments, in collaboration with civil society, including NGOs, donors and the United Nations system, should also promote men's understanding of their roles and responsibilities with regard to respecting the human rights of women; protecting women's health, preventing unwanted pregnancy; reducing maternal mortality and morbidity; reducing transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS; sharing household and child-rearing responsibilities; and promoting the elimination of harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation, and sexual and other gender-based violence.

15. The United Nations system and donors were requested to support governments in the building of national capacity to plan, manage, implement, monitor and evaluate reproductive and sexual health services. The text calls for increased efforts by the United Nations system and the international community to develop common key indicators on reproductive health programmes, including, family planning, maternal health, sexual health, sexually transmitted

diseases, and HIV/AIDS. The World Health Organization (WHO) was invited to take the lead role in that area, in coordination with the United Nations system.

16. Another key action recommended is that governments should take effective action to ensure the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. The United Nations system and donors should, upon request, support governments in: mobilizing and providing sufficient resources to meet the growing demand for access to information, counselling, services and follow-up on the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable family-planning and contraceptive methods, including new options and underutilized methods.

17. Where there is a gap between contraceptive use and the proportion of individuals expressing a desire to space or limit their families, countries should attempt to close this gap by at least 50 per cent by 2005, 75 per cent by 2010, and 100 per cent by 2050, the document states. In attempting to reach that benchmark, demographic goals, while legitimately the subject of government development strategies, should not be imposed on family-planning providers in the form of targets or quotas for the recruitment of clients, it adds.

18. The text urge governments, with the increased participation of the United Nations system, civil society, donors and the private sector, to pursue the research and development of new, safe, low-cost and effective family planning and contraceptive methods, for both men and women, including female-controlled methods that both protect against sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and prevent unwanted pregnancy.

19. It adds that all actors must abide by internationally accepted ethical, technical and safety standards in all research and development, as well as by applicable standards in manufacturing practices, quality control and product design, production and distribution.

20. Also by the document, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is urged to continue to strengthen its leadership role within the United Nations system in assisting countries to take the strategic action necessary to ensure availability of reproductive health services and choice of reproductive health products, including contraceptives.

21. Other key actions included that governments, with the increased participation of the United Nations system, civil society, including NGOs, donors and the international community, should recognize the linkages between high levels of maternal mortality and poverty and promote the reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity as a public health priority and reproductive rights concern.

22. Also, they should ensure that the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality is a health-sector priority, and that women have ready access to essential obstetric care, well-equipped and adequately staffed maternal health-care services, skilled attendance at delivery, emergency obstetric care, effective referral and transport to higher levels of care when necessary, post-partum care and family planning.

23. The document states that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning. All governments and organizations are urged to strengthen their commitment to women's health, to deal with the health impact of unsafe abortion as a major public health concern and to reduce the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be given the highest priority, and every attempt should be made to eliminate the need for abortion.

24. Further, women who have unwanted pregnancies should have ready access to reliable

information and compassionate counselling. Any measures or changes related to abortion within the health system can only be determined at the national or local level, according to the national legislative process. In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe. In all cases, women should have access to quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion. Post-abortion counselling, education and family planning services should be offered promptly, which will also help to avoid repeat abortions.

25. Governments, from the highest political levels, should take urgent action to provide education and services to prevent the transmission of all forms of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV and, with the assistance, where appropriate, of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), develop and implement national HIV/AIDS policies and action plans, ensure and promote respect for the human rights and dignity of persons living with HIV/AIDS, improve care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS, including support services for home-based care, and take steps to mitigate the impact of the AIDS epidemic by mobilizing all sectors and segments of society to address the social and economic factors contributing to HIV risk and vulnerability.

26. Governments should ensure that prevention of and services for sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS are an integral component of reproductive and sexual health programmes at the primary health-care level, according to the text. Gender, age-based and other differences in vulnerability to HIV infection should be addressed in prevention and education programmes and services. Governments, with assistance from UNAIDS and donors, should, by 2005, ensure that at least 90 per cent, and by 2010 at least 95 per cent, of young men and women aged 15 to 24 have access to the information, education and services necessary to develop the life skills required to reduce their vulnerability to HIV infection.

27. Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, should, as a priority, make every effort to implement the Programme of Action in regard to adolescent sexual and reproductive health, the document states.

28. It goes on to state that, in order to protect and promote the right of adolescents to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health, governments should provide appropriate, specific, user-friendly and accessible services to address effectively their reproductive and sexual health needs, including reproductive health education, information, counselling and health promotion strategies. These services should safeguard the rights of adolescents to privacy, confidentiality and informed consent, respecting their cultural values and religious beliefs and in conformity with relevant existing international agreements and conventions.

29. Moreover, countries should ensure that programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access of adolescents to appropriate services and the information they need, including for the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS and sexual violence and abuse. Recognizing the growing and special needs of youth and adolescents, including reproductive and sexual health issues, and taking into account the special situations they face, the United Nations system and donors should complement governments' efforts to mobilize and provide adequate resources to respond to these needs.

30. Also by the document, governments, should include representatives of non-governmental organizations and local community groups in country delegations to regional and international forums where issues related population and development are discussed. Governments, civil society at the national level and the United Nations system should work towards enhancing and strengthening their collaboration and cooperation with a view to

fostering an enabling environment for partnerships for the implementation of the Programme of Action. Governments and civil society organizations should develop systems for greater transparency and information-sharing so as to improve their accountability.

31. Further, governments are encouraged to recognize and support the important and complementary role of civil society at the national level towards changing attitudes and actions for further implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action.

32. Increased political will from all governments and reaffirmation of the commitment for mobilization of international assistance as was agreed at Cairo are urgently needed to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action which, in turn, will contribute to the advancement of the broad population and development agenda, the document emphasizes.

33. All developed countries are urged to strengthen their commitment to the goals and objectives of the ICPD Programme of Action, in particular, its cost estimates, and to make every effort to mobilize the agreed estimated financial resources required for its implementation and, in so doing, the needs of least developed countries should receive priority.

34. It further states: Translation of commitment to the goals of the Conference into commensurate levels of donor funding has not been forthcoming, and there is an urgent need for donor countries to renew and intensify efforts to meet the need for complementary external resources required to implement the costed elements of the Programme of Action, that is: (in 1993 United States dollars)

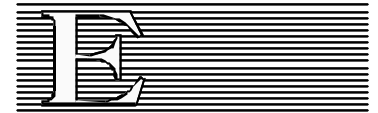
\$5.7 billion in 2000, \$6.1 billion in 2005, \$6.8 billion in 2010, and \$7.2 billion in 2015." Donor countries are urged to take the necessary action to reverse the current decline in overall official development assistance (ODA) and should strive to fulfil the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for ODA as soon as possible.

35. Since the HIV/AIDS pandemic is having a more severe impact than was originally projected, special attention should be given to providing promptly the necessary resources as has been called for in the Programme of Action for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV.

36. Donor countries and international funding agencies, including the World Bank and the regional development banks, are urged to complement, at the request of countries, the domestic efforts made to meet the growing and urgent basic health and reproductive health needs, including reproductive health commodities, of the developing and the least developed countries, countries facing increasing demands for such commodities and a diminishing share of international assistance, and countries with economies in transition.

37. Countries, especially developed countries, are urged to substantially increase voluntary contributions to the UNFPA, as well as to other relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies, so that they will be in a better position to assist countries to further implement the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action, including reproductive health programmes

ANNEX 5



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**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

JOINT ECA/OAU/ADB SECRETARIAT

Second Meeting of the Working Group for the
follow-up to the DND and the ICPD-PA

Dakar, Senegal
14-16 June 2000

**AFRICAN EXPERIENCES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DND AND THE ICPD-PA**

A Summary of the African Regional Report on ICPD+5

I. ECA's ASSESSMENTS OF THE DND AND THE ICPD-PA

1. To date, there have been the following four assessments on the implementation of the recommendations of the DND and the ICPD-PA undertaken under the auspices of the Joint ECA/OAU/ADB Secretariat, in collaboration with the UNFPA: Abidjan, 1995 - Experts and NGOs Workshop; Addis Ababa, 1996 - Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, Population and Information Scientists; Addis Ababa, 1997 – 2nd Meeting Follow-up Committee on the implementation of DND/ICPD; Addis Ababa, 1998 – 3rd Meeting Follow-up Committee.

II. AFRICA REVIEW OF ICPD+5

2. The African regional report on ICPD+5 is a synthesis of the following assessments: ECA country questionnaire: 41 member States; findings of two field missions to 12 countries (implementation of reproductive rights/reproductive health policies, programmes, laws; constraints, best practices and institutional changes, including partnerships with the civil society); reports from UNFPA/CSTs (Addis Ababa, Dakar, Harare); reports of national /sub-regional seminars (Nairobi, Kinshasa); Assessments by IFORD, RIPS and CERPOD.

III. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE REGIONAL REPORT

3. The African regional report on ICPD+5 documents experiences, particularly the main achievements including policy changes that have occurred since ICDP, constraints encountered and success stories.

3.1 Creating an enabling environment

3.1.1 Achievements/Best practices

4. Reformulating national population and development policies and programmes; creating institutional mechanisms for coordination and monitoring the implementation of National population policies; involving individuals and groups in formulation and implementation of population policies; emphasizing population /development relationships; improving the quality of census and survey data, creating national population database.

3.1.2 Constraints

5. Inadequate financial resources and trained personnel; ineffective advocacy strategies; insufficient consultations with stakeholders; lack of clearly defined implementation strategies; inadequate integration of population factors in development planning; lack of cooperation among sectoral ministries; political instability.

3.2 Gender equality, equity, empowerment of women and male involvement

3.2.1 Achievements/Best practices

6. Ratification and implementation of the CEDAW; enactment of laws to abolish gender discrimination; establishment of institutional mechanisms to address gender issues; emergent role and leadership of First Ladies; establishment of femalefriendly banks and provision of credit and technical advice to female entrepreneurs; establishment of programmes to improve girls' education; availability of gender sensitive data; formation of organized women's groups; establishment of Gender Focal Points; introduction of quotas for women in parliament; increased recognition for men's participation to ensure gender equality.

3.2.2 Constraints

7. Perpetuation of traditional, cultural stereotypes; underfinancing of mechanisms for promoting gender equality; unequal opportunities for education for men and women; lack of specialized gender experts; ineffective advocacy strategy for promoting women's rights.

3.3 Reproductive health including family planning and sexual health, reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS

3.3.1 Achievements/Best practices

8. Formulation of RH policies and standards; provision of integrated services; expansion of RH information and services to adolescents, displaced people and refugees; increased community-based FP; efforts to combat HIV/AIDS especially in Uganda; laws to eliminate FGM (Burkina Faso, Senegal, Uganda and Ghana); legal measures taken: age of marriage; re-entry into schools by drop-outs due to premarital pregnancy.

3.3.2 Constraints

9. Compartmentalization of RH services; non-involvement of males in RH activities; insufficient financial/human resources; cultural constraints; concentration of services in urban areas; unmet need among adolescents and disabled persons; breakdown of traditional family-support networks; spread of HIV/AIDS endemic.

3.4 Advocacy and IEC strategies

3.4.1 Achievements/Best practices

10. Recognition of need leading to formulation/implementation of national IEC and advocacy strategies; establishment of institutional mechanisms for advocacy and IEC programmes (Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia); wide use of Advocacy and IEC strategies by national NGOs to:

- . initiate programmes to prevent and treat STDs/HIV/AIDS;
- . involve communities to eliminate FGM (Uganda, Burkina Faso, Ghana);
- . support management of abortion complications (South Africa);
- . outlaw sexual violence and support women's rights to inheritance (Tanzania, Uganda);
- . support girls' education (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea);
- . eliminate young girls as shrine slaves (Ghana).

3.4.2 Constraints

11. Lack of well coordinated institutional mechanisms; non-involvement of beneficiaries and private sector; prohibitive cost of media production; inadequate dissemination channels; absence of socio-cultural research-based information.

3.5 Forging partnerships with the NGOs, civil society and private sector

3.5.1 Achievements/Best practices

12. Many Governments recognize importance of involving NGOs, civil society and private sector in the implementation of population policies and programmes; there exists now a wide

range of links between governments, NGOs, private sector and civil society in many member States; NGOs, civil society and private sector are increasingly being involved in discussions and decision-making related to population and other development issues; Governments are also increasingly willing to take actions related to concerns expressed by these entities.

3.5.2 Constraints

13. Lack of clarity in management structure; small scale intervention of African NGOs; lack of professional skill in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; limited expansion of the roles and activities of the private sector due to uncertain and complex legal, fiscal and regulatory frameworks; diversity and complexity of civil society; absence of coordination of efforts by the different components of the civil society in their endeavor towards poverty reduction, women empowerment, protection of human rights.

III. SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REGIONAL REPORT

14. In charting the way forward on population and development in Africa in the 21st Century, the assessment argues that:

- (i) the most important policy issues for the region were related to strengthening support for policy development and programming of HIV/AIDS prevention and related services. Governments and the international community should therefore make HIV/AIDS prevention and control in the region a priority at the highest political level;
- (ii) the centrality of achieving family values should be the basis for development. In this regard, given the extreme poverty which face many families in Africa, women and adolescents should be provided with income-generating opportunities so they can cope with poverty and hence be empowered to address sexual and reproductive health issues;
- (iii) the issue of conflicts and political instability in the region should be given more prominence in analyzing the various transformations the African families have undergone;
- (iv) Appropriate population and development policies should be formulated and adopted and effective and targeted interventions intensified in regard to adolescents and youth in all aspects of reproductive health programming ;
- (v) Adequate decentralized policy and programme implementing, coordinating, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be established by those countries that have not yet done so and, both short-term and long-term training programmes provided so to increase the number of qualified personnel ;
- (vi) The role of NGOs, civil society and the private sector should be better recognized and increased in addressing population concerns;
- (vii) Governments, as well as NGOS, civil society and the private sector, should increase IEC/advocacy activities that mobilize support for integrated RH, women's empowerment and economic, environmental

and other social welfare programmes. In this regard, appropriate research should be undertaken for the development of IEC/Advocacy messages with the full involvement and participation of all stakeholders;

- (viii) Governments and their partners in the development process (bilateral and multilateral donors, international organizations, NGOs, civil society and the private sector) should help in allocating the level of resources required for the full implementation of DND and ICPD-PA recommendations.

Annex 6

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