



Fw: Note on UNGASS and its outcome/implications

SGCentral to: Hazel Foster
Sent by: Hazel Foster

02/10/2014 10:09 AM

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----- Forwarded by Hazel Foster/NY/UNO on 02/10/2014 10:09 AM -----

From: Susana Malcorra/NY/UNO
To: SGCentral/NY/UNO@unhq,
Date: 01/10/2014 06:56 PM
Subject: Fwd: Note on UNGASS and its outcome/implications

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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Begin forwarded message:

From: "Babatunde Osotimehin" <osotimehin@unfpa.org>
Date: October 1, 2014 at 3:35:55 PM EDT
To: "BAN Ki-moon" <bkm@un.org>, "Jan Eliasson" <eliasson@un.org>
Cc: "Susana Malcorra" <malcorra@un.org>, "Paul Akiwumi" <akiwumi1@un.org>
>, "Bjorn Andersson" <andersson@unfpa.org>, "Niyi Ojuolape" <ojuolape@unfpa.org>
Subject: Note on UNGASS and its outcome/implications

Dear Mr. Secretary-General and Mr. Deputy Secretary-General,
Please find attached, for your kind information, a summary note on the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014: Outcome and Implications.

The note includes, among other things, key positions highlighted by Member States. You will also find a list of Member States that delivered their statements and a list of Member States that could not deliver their statements due to time constraints.

Best regards,
Babatunde



Outcomes and Implications of the Special Session on ICPD beyond 2014.docx

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List of Speakers.docx



List of Non-speakers.docx

Special Session on the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014: Outcome and Implications

The 29th Special Session of the General Assembly on the follow up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 took place in the General Assembly on 22 September 2014. 144 Member States, 10 Observers and 5 NGOs inscribed to speak. Due to time constraints only 90 Member States spoke, including 18 Heads of States, as well as 5 NGO representatives representing the five regions and the global youth coalition. 54 listed Member States and 10 Observers could not speak.

Objectives of the Special Session

The two General Assembly resolutions on the ICPD review 65/234 and 67/250 identified the purposes of the special sessions as follows:

- (i) To assess the status of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action
- (ii) To recommit Governments at the highest political level and renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action.

The Special Session was seen as a crucial opportunity for world leaders to pronounce themselves at the highest political level on the key issues identified in the findings and recommendations of the operational review contained in the Secretary-General's report A/69/62 "Framework of Actions for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014" to the Special Session as well as the Secretary-General's Index Report A/69/122 on the key issues identified by Member States in the 47th session of the Commission on Population and Development and to reaffirm support for the ICPD agenda beyond 2014.

Based on the UN System concept for the ICPD beyond 2014 review, the concrete outcome of the Special Session was expected to endorse the findings and recommendations of the review and express support for the regional review

outcomes in order to accelerate the implementation of the Cairo agenda and support countries to achieve their development objectives; acknowledge the Framework of Actions as the major reference point for discussing, implementing and monitoring population and development policies and programmes beyond 2014; and convey support for the integration of population and development into the UN Post 2015 Development Agenda beyond.

Key positions expressed by Member States

Member States expressed strong support for the Reports of the Secretary General, including the Framework of Actions for the follow-up to the implementation of the POA of the ICPD (A/69/62) and the Index Report (A/69/122) and expressed gratitude to the Secretary General and to UNFPA for the ICPD Beyond 2014 operational review.

There was widespread endorsement of the centrality of human rights as a necessary precondition for achieving sustainable development, including by civil society. Member States endorsed the analytical approach to the Framework of Actions and agreed with the conclusion that investing in individual human rights, capabilities and dignity, across the multiple sectors of the ICPD and throughout the life-course, is the foundation of sustainable development.

It was noted that despite significant gains and achievements since 1994, there remained persistent gaps, and emerging development challenges not least of which included poverty, income and wealth inequalities, climate change and its impacts, changing population dynamics, and a lack of access to human rights and basic services, particularly sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and young people.

There was a focus on people-centered development, and it was stressed that inequalities remained a threat to social cohesion, inclusive economic growth and sustainability, that poverty was an affront to human dignity and that its swift eradication remained the fundamental objective of any development effort and required the systematic participation of all countries. There was a strong call to

protect the human rights of all persons, particularly the most vulnerable, and to uphold the principles of nondiscrimination and equality.

The centrality of fulfilling the rights of women and girls as a means for ending poverty, achieving population stabilization, and sustainable development was recognized, and there was a strong call for the fulfilment of commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment including through ensuring gender parity at all levels of education, supporting women in the workplace, protecting their sexual and reproductive rights, addressing adolescent pregnancy, eradicating gender based violence and harmful traditional practices including early, child and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Member States noted that the rights of many women and young people, particularly their sexual and reproductive health and rights remained unfulfilled and stressed the urgent need to strengthen health systems as a means of, ensuring universal access to a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health information, education and services, and addressing the increasing numbers of NCDs. They emphasized the urgent need to prioritize young people and invest in their capabilities throughout the lifecourse - by protecting their rights and ensuring access to quality education, including comprehensive sexuality education; to decent work; and to participation in order to achieve the demographic dividend and sustainable development.

There was also deep concern expressed at the Ebola outbreak in West Africa and calls for a coordinated response by the international community.

Member States reflected on the changing population dynamics of the last two decades including urbanization, ageing, population growth, fertility declines and migration. They emphasized the need to address the situation of internally displaced persons, to protect the rights of migrants regardless of their status and to provide care and support for older persons. They also noted changing household patterns, the need to build sustainable cities with urban-rural linkages and highlighted the integration of population dynamics into development planning at the national, regional and international levels.

The effects of climate change were emphasized and Member States warned that current production and consumption patterns were unsustainable. They highlighted inherent inequalities in the existing development model and noted the disproportionate impacts of climate change on the poor and most vulnerable and called for global leadership, collective responsibility and sector-wide global action to cut down the emission of greenhouse gases, to protect the environment and to ensure the quality of life of future generations.

Member States highlighted various national achievements in line with the Programme of Action but identified fiscal pressures, lack of development assistance and technical capacity, as well as the recent financial crisis, as barriers to the full implementation of the Programme of Action. To address these challenges, they emphasized the need for increased traditional cooperation and other modalities such as south-south and triangular partnerships, as expressed in the ICPD POA and the ICPD Review Reports, as well as the need to provide financing, free of conditionality, to the least developed countries.

There was strong endorsement and ownership of the outcomes of the regional ministerial review meetings held to prepare for the ICPD Beyond 2014 review, highlighting them as regional action plans for the full implementation of the ICPD beyond 2014.

Member States expressed gratitude to UNFPA for its work in the implementation of the Programme of Action at the country level and re-affirmed their full commitment to its full implementation beyond 2014.

Member States strongly called for the inclusion of the findings and recommendations of the ICPD beyond 2014 Review into the Post 2015 development agenda, and underscored the need to ground future development aspirations in the principles of human rights and equality.

Conclusion/outcome of the Special Session

The session largely fulfilled the objectives set out by the UN System. Contrary to the opposition expressed by a small group of Member States to the Framework of Actions and the implication of the regional ministerial review outcomes during the 47th Commission on Population and Development (CPD) in April 2014, world leaders at the Special Session embraced the Framework, describing the report as “transformational” and expressing support for their respective regional outcomes. There was a near universal call for integrating the ICPD beyond 2014 in the Post 2015 Development Agenda, which was remarkable for its consensus. The concluding statement of the President of the General Assembly highlights some of the key conclusions and commitments made by Governments at the session.

At the end of the session, the General Assembly, recalling the Secretary- General's reports on the ICPD beyond 2014 review, took note of the deliberations of the Special Session on the findings and recommendations of the review reports, without any objection or reservation. By this oral decision, the Member States have formally acknowledged the Framework of Actions for the follow up to the Programme of Action beyond 2014 and the steps for further implementation, taking into account their respective statements in the special session.

Substantive implications of the Outcome of the review and its special session

1. Operationalizing the regional review outcomes – Member States in their respective regions agreed to a substantial list of commitments for ensuring human rights and dignity; individual well-being and resilience, and sustainable development. UN regional and country teams as well country offices need to explore with their national partners ways to introduce the forward looking commitments from the regional review outcomes into country programme documents as well as UNCT, national and regional instruments and frameworks.
2. The strong call for the conclusions of the ICPD review to be integrated into the Post 2015 Development Agenda requires a consistent UN System response, including agreement on the implications for strengthening the current goals and targets related to the ICPD agenda, proposed in the

report of the Open Working Group. For example, the three related specific targets-Health; 3.1; 3.7, Gender: 5.6., did not use the concept or term sexual and reproductive health and rights and was weak in reference to human rights, young people and population dynamics. The outcome of the Special Session has opened the door for active advocacy with Member States for improving the language in the report of the OWG in order to be consistent with the forward looking agenda that has emerged from the ICPD review.

3. The Framework of Actions should be recognized as a critical reference for the UN System in its analysis and reports to Member States.
4. The ICPD beyond 2014 Secretariat will produce a report highlighting the key takeaway commitments contained in the statements of the leaders as the fourth "outcome" (ICPD review results, regional review outcomes and index report) of the review for the purposes of advocacy and reference for negotiations.

List of Speakers at UNGASS 2014

Opening statements from GA President (PGA): Sam Kutesa

Secretary General (SG): Ban Ki Moon

UNFPA Executive Director (ED): Dr. Babtunde Osotimehin

1. BOLIVIA (G-77)
2. UGANDA
3. CHILE
4. CHAD
5. GRENADA
6. ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
7. MYANMAR
8. GEORGIA
9. TOGO
10. PANAMA,
11. SWAZILAND
12. FINLAND
13. TUVALU
14. BURUNDI
15. TURKMENISTAN
16. GHANA
17. HONDURAS
18. SERBIA
19. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
20. MAURITANIA
21. NEPAL
22. TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
23. MOZAMBIQUE
24. NETHERLANDS
25. BANGLADESH
26. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
27. CANADA
28. MALDIVES
29. SWEDEN
30. ECUADOR
31. KAZAKHSTAN
32. DENMARK
33. AZERBAIJAN
34. PALAU
35. EU
36. FRANCE
37. LUXEMBOURG
38. CUBA
39. GERMANY
40. GUINEA
41. JAMAICA
42. ICELAND
43. DJIBOUTI

44. AUSTRALIA
45. MONGOLIA
46. VIETNAM
47. BARBADOS
48. CHINA
49. PAKISTAN
50. URUGUAY
51. ESTONIA
52. GUYANA
53. MALAYSIA
54. SURINAME
55. UKRAINE
56. SRI LANKA
57. BOTSWANA
58. COSTA RICA
59. BELGIUM
60. MEXICO
61. TUNISIA
62. SIERRA LEONE
63. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
64. ZIMBABWE
65. NIGER
66. EL SALVADOR
67. SOUTH AFRICA
68. ETHIOPIA
69. ZAMBIA
70. TANZANIA
71. SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
72. GUNIEA BISSAU
73. VENEZUELA
74. CAMEROON
75. BURKINA FASO
76. GAMBIA
77. MARSHALL ISLANDS
78. BENIN
79. EGPYT
80. POLAND
81. ITALY
82. PERU
83. SWITZERLAND
84. LAOS
85. NAMIBIA
86. SOUTH SUDAN
87. AFGHANISTAN
88. BELARUS
89. KENYA
90. CONGO

+ 5 NGOs

List of Member States that did not deliver their statements during the Special Session

1. Nigeria
2. Kiribati
3. Iraq
4. Madagascar
5. Saint Kitts and Nevis
6. Algeria
7. Senegal
8. Brazil
9. Malawi
10. Gabon
11. Haiti
12. Sudan
13. Mali
14. Paraguay
15. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
16. Cote d'Ivoire
17. Papua New Guinea
18. Eritrea
19. Lesotho
20. Belize
21. Libya
22. Russian Federation
23. India
24. United States
25. Colombia
26. Tajikistan
27. Argentina
28. Cambodia
29. Qatar
30. Norway
31. Spain
32. Bhutan
33. United Arab Emirates
34. United Kingdom
35. Philippines
36. Slovakia
37. Morocco
38. Indonesia
39. Turkey

40. Israel
41. Malta
42. Nicaragua
43. Kyrgyzstan
44. Ireland
45. Cabo Verde
46. DPRK
47. Iran (Islamic Republic of)
48. New Zealand
49. Seychelles
50. Japan
51. Syrian Arab Republic
52. Thailand
53. Vanuatu
54. Fiji

Observers:

1. State of Palestine
2. Holy See
3. Cook Islands
4. Organization of Islamic Cooperation
5. Partners in Population and Development
6. International Development Law Organization
7. League of Arab States
8. International Organization for Migration
9. Inter-Parliamentary union
10. Parliamentarian Assembly of the Mediterranean