

**Analytical tools for the study of the
draft Programme of Action of the
International Conference on Population and Development:**

*Comparison with the World Population Plan of Action
and the Mexico City Recommendations*

and

Index of key concepts

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INTRODUCTION

In the course of the intergovernmental consultations leading up to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), delegations expressed the wish to receive an assessment of what was described as "the value added" of the Draft Programme of Action, i.e. what elements in the recommendations of the ICPD document were new compared to the recommendations adopted at the two previous intergovernmental population conferences, namely the World Population Conference, held at Bucharest in 1974 and the International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984.

In response to that request, an informal background document titled "Cross-referencing of the draft ICPD Programme of Action, the World Population Plan of Action and the Mexico City Recommendations" was made available to participants at the third session of the Preparatory Committee in April 1994, based on version of the draft Programme of Action (document A/CONF.171/PC/5) which was under discussion at the time.

The present paper consists of two parts: part one contains a revised version of that cross-referencing exercise, taking into account the extensive amendments made by the Preparatory Committee to the draft Programme of Action, now issued as document A/CONF.171/L.1. Part two contains an index of selected terms, to facilitate the task of locating references to certain themes that are of special interest to Conference in the action paragraphs of the draft Programme of Action as well as in the recommendations adopted by the six expert group meetings and the five regional conferences held in preparation for the Conference.¹

In order to appreciate correctly the results of the comparative exercise presented in part one, a few methodological points need to be borne in mind:

1. The starting point for the comparison is the text of the paragraphs appearing under the title "Actions" throughout the draft Programme of Action. As a consequence:

(a) Chapters I (Preamble) and II (Principles) of the draft Programme of Action are excluded from the comparison since they contain no actions; and

(b) The numbering of the relevant paragraphs is the same as it appears in the draft Programme of Action. Within each chapter, breaks in the numbering sequence result from the exclusion of paragraphs that did not figure under the title "Actions".

2. Once the key subject or subjects of each Action paragraph in the draft Programme of Action had been identified, the operative paragraphs of the World Population Plan of Action (i.e., paragraphs 16-109) and the paragraphs titled *Recommendation* in the Mexico City

¹ This large body of recommendations emanating from the preparatory process has been compiled and reissued for easy reference in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations, issues no. 34/35 and 36/37 respectively.

Recommendations for the Further Implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (recommendations 1-88) were searched for relevant references. In doing so,

(a) A number of judgement calls had to be made as to what were contextually relevant references, when it was felt that different words were being used to convey related ideas, or, on the contrary, when it was felt that the different contexts in which the same word appeared constituted in fact distinct and non-related ideas; however, when there was doubt as to the mutual relevance of two or more passages, the final decision was generally to retain them;

(b) The comparisons were restricted to operative paragraphs and recommendations because the focus of the exercise was on the actions contained in the draft Programme of Action - of which there were 243, several of them with subdivisions - excluding preambular and other language. Therefore, themes identified as new are not necessarily themes never thought of previously, but rather themes about which no previous recommendation exists. This approach assumes that there is a fundamental distinction between recommendations and other types of text, based on the perception that agreement on action is essentially different from agreement on principles, objectives or basis for action.

3. Having retrieved the recommendations in the World Population Plan of Action and in the Mexico City document that were seen as corresponding to the relevant ICPD draft recommendations, they were all placed side by side and reviewed in the context of one another. To sum up that review, a brief comment was formulated, typically in the form of a one-line sentence.

In an attempt to facilitate the answer to the question of the "value added" of the ICPD draft document, an effort was made to standardize the comments on the degree and nature of novelty introduced by each of the ICPD draft Actions: essentially identical or similar in essence, new issues, new approaches and new actions. On the basis of those one-line assessments, it appears that out of a total of 243 actions, only 60, at most, appear to be essentially similar to previously adopted recommendations. Even so, in most cases they represent more concise or systematic formulations, or, when time-bound goals are involved, introduce new and updated figures. Pure reiteration of adopted language, which is almost inevitable in a stand-alone document, has been kept at a modest level in the recommendations for action in the ICPD draft.

Moreover, a survey of the one-line comments, which are obviously highly synthetic and selective, suggests that in those operational sections of the ICPD document that have been studied here, the international community would find reference to at least some 50 new issues, 100 new approaches and 40 new specific actions. These figures are, of course, indicative rather than exact, also given the fact that the distinction between issues, approaches and actions is to some extent subjective. However, irrespective of the subjective nature of these classifications, it is beyond doubt that the draft Programme of Action of the ICPD represents a vastly innovative document in the context of the United Nations intergovernmental population conferences.

PART ONE

CROSS-REFERENCING OF THE DRAFT ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION THE WORLD POPULATION PLAN OF ACTION AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION

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Chapter III

INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POPULATION, SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>3.5. At the international, regional, national and local levels, population issues should be integrated into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development. Development strategies must realistically reflect both the short-, medium- and long-term implications of, and consequences for, population dynamics as well as patterns of production and consumption.</p>	<p>95. Population measures and programmes should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programmes and this integration should be reflected in the goals, instrumentalities and organizations for planning within the countries. (...)</p>	<p><i>R 1</i> (...) national development policies, plans and programmes, as well as international development strategies, should be formulated on the basis of an integrated approach that takes into account the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development. In this context, national and international efforts should give priority to action programmes integrating population and development.</p> <p><i>R 11</i> Governments are urged to adopt population policies and social and economic development policies that are mutually reinforcing. (...) Special emphasis needs to be given to linkages between population trends, labour supply and demand, the problems of unemployment and the creation of productive employment. Governments are urged to share their experience in integrating population policies into other social and economic development policies.</p>
Similar in essence.		
<p>3.6. Governments, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and other concerned parties should undertake timely and periodic reviews of their development strategies, with the aim of assessing progress towards integrating population into development and environment programmes that take into account patterns of production and consumption and seek to bring about population trends consistent with the achievement of sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life.</p>		
New action: periodic reviews to assess progress of integration of population concerns.		

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<p>3.7. Governments should establish the requisite internal institutional mechanisms and enabling environment, at all levels of society, to ensure that population factors are appropriately addressed within the decision-making and administrative processes of all relevant government agencies responsible for economic, environmental and social policies and programmes.</p>	<p>95. Population measures and programmes should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programmes and this integration should be reflected in the goals, instrumentalities and organizations for planning within the countries. In general, it is suggested that a unit dealing with population aspects be created and placed at a high level of the national administrative structure and that such a unit be staffed with qualified persons from the relevant disciplines.</p>	<p><i>R 75</i> Governments are invited to develop an adequate corps of trained persons for the effective formulation and implementation of integrated population and development policies, plans and programmes at all levels. In this regard, increased efforts should be made by Governments and training institutions, both at national and international levels, to further facilitate the integration of population studies into training curricula for policy makers and executives who plan and implement development programmes.</p> <p><i>R 81</i> The international community should give particular emphasis to: (...) (b) Institutionalization of the integration of population planning in the development process; (...)</p>
<p>Similar in essence.</p>		

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<p>3.8. Political commitment to integrated population and development strategies should be strengthened by public education and information programmes and by increased resource allocation through cooperation among Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, and by improvement of the knowledge base through research and national and local capacity-building.</p>	<p>78. (...) The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...) (f) The formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies including: methods for integrating population inputs and goals in development plans and programmes; means for understanding and improving the motivations of people to participate in the formulation and implementation of population programmes-study of education and communication aspects of population policy; analysis of population policies in their relationship to other socio-economic development policies, laws and institutions, including the possible influences of the economic system on the social, cultural and economic aspects of population policies; translation into action programmes of policies dealing with the socio-economic determinants of fertility, mortality, internal migration and distribution, and international migration; (...) (m) Methods for the development of systems of social, demographic and related economic statistics in which various sets of data are interlinked, with a view to improving insight into the interrelationships of variables in these fields; (n) The interrelations of population trends and conditions and other social and economic variables, in particular the availability of human resources, food and natural resources, the quality of the environment, the need for health, education, employment, welfare, housing and other social services and amenities, promotion of human rights, the enhancement of the status of women, the need for social security, political stability, discrimination and political freedom; (...) (q) Development of social indicators, reflecting the quality of life as well as the interrelations between socio-economic and demographic phenomena should be encouraged. Emphasis should also be given to the development of socio-economic and demographic models.</p> <p>(See also paras. 88 and 89 on information activities).</p>	<p>R 72 (...) Special emphasis should be given to research on the integration of population processes with socio-economic development, considering not only applied but also theoretical and methodological topics.</p> <p>R 86 Policy makers, parliamentarians and other persons in public life are encouraged to continue to promote and support actions to achieve an effective and integrated approach to the solution of population and development problems by arousing public awareness and working towards the implementation of national population policies and programmes. (...)</p>
<p>Similar in essence.</p>		

3.9. To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, Governments should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies. Developed countries should take the lead in achieving sustainable consumption patterns and effective waste management.	70. It is imperative that all countries, and within them all social sectors, should adapt themselves to more rational utilization of natural resources, without excess, so that some are not deprived of what others waste. (...)	
New issue: unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. New approach: Leading role of developed countries in sustainable consumption and waste management.		
3.17. Investment in human resource development, in accordance with national policy, must be given priority in population and development strategies and budgets, at all levels, with programmes specifically directed at increased access to information, education, skill development, employment opportunities, both formal and informal, and high-quality general[, and sexual and reproductive] health services[, including family-planning services], through the promotion of sustained economic growth within the context of sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	69. In planning measures to harmonize population trends and socio-economic change, human beings must be regarded not only as consumers but also as producers. The investment by nations in the health and education of their citizens contributes substantially to productivity. Consequently, plans for economic and social development and for international assistance for this purpose should emphasize the health and education sectors. (...)	
New approach: agenda for human resource development spelt out and placed in the context of sustained economic growth.		
3.18. Existing inequities and barriers to women in the workforce should be eliminated and women's participation in all policy-making and implementation, as well as their access to productive resources, and ownership of land, and their right to inherit property should be promoted and strengthened. Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector should invest in, promote, monitor and evaluate the education and skill development of women and girls and the legal and economic rights of women, and in all aspects of [reproductive and sexual] health, [including family planning], in order to enable them to effectively contribute to and benefit from economic growth and sustainable development.	41. Governments should ensure full participation of women in the educational, social, economic and political life of their countries on an equal basis with men. It is recommended that: (...) (b) Women should be actively involved both as individuals and through political and non-governmental organizations, at every stage and every level in the planning and implementation of development programmes, including population policies; (...)	<p>R 5 Governments are strongly urged to integrate women fully into all phases of the development process, including planning, policy- and decision-making. Governments should pursue more aggressively action programmes aimed at improving and protecting the legal rights and status of women through efforts to identify and to remove institutional and cultural barriers to women's education, training, employment and access to health care. In addition, Governments should provide remedial measures, including mass education programmes, to assist women in attaining equality with men in the social, political and economic life of their countries. (...)</p> <p>R 35 Governments wishing to decrease fertility levels should adopt development policies that are known to reduce the level of fertility, such as improved health, education, integration of women and social equity. (...)</p>
Similar in essence, but recommends new action: monitoring and evaluation of education, skill development and economic and legal rights of women.		

<p>3.19. High priority should be given by Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to meeting the needs, and increasing the opportunities for information, education, jobs, skill development and [reproductive health services.], of all underserved members of society. ^{17/}</p> <p>^{17/} Children, adolescents, women, the aged, the disabled, indigenous people(s), rural populations, urban populations, migrants, refugees, displaced persons and shum-dwellers.</p>	<p>25. It is recommended that health and nutrition programmes designed to reduce morbidity and mortality be integrated within a comprehensive development strategy and supplemented by a wide range of mutually supporting social policy measures; special attention should be given (...) to the formulation of policies to widen their coverage so as to reach, in particular, rural, remote and underprivileged groups.</p>	<p><i>R 25</i> Governments should, as a matter of urgency, make universally available information, education and the means to assist couples and individuals to achieve their desired number of children. (...) Particular attention should be given to those segments of the population which are most vulnerable and difficult to reach.</p> <p><i>R 43</i> Rural development programmes should be primarily directed towards increasing rural production and efficiency, raising rural incomes and improving social conditions and rural welfare, particularly for small peasant producers and rural women. Governments should therefore improve the accessibility of basic social services and amenities to scattered populations, regularize landownership, facilitate access to credit, new technology and other needed inputs, and adopt pricing policies geared to the needs of smallholders. (...)</p>
<p>New approach: intent to give high priority to a specified list of underserved members of society.</p>		
<p>3.20. Measures should be taken to strengthen food, nutrition and agricultural policies and programmes, and fair trade relations, with special attention to the creation and strengthening of food security at all levels.</p>	<p>70. (...) In order to increase the production and distribution of food for the growing world population, it is recommended that Governments give high priority to improving methods of food production, the investigation and development of new sources of food and more effective utilization of existing sources. International co-operation is recommended with the aim of ensuring the provision of fertilizers and energy and a timely supply of food-stuffs to all countries.</p>	<p><i>R 43</i> Rural development programmes should be primarily directed towards increasing rural production and efficiency, raising rural incomes and improving social conditions and rural welfare, particularly for small peasant producers and rural women. Governments should therefore improve the accessibility of basic social services and amenities to scattered populations, regularize landownership, facilitate access to credit, new technology and other needed inputs, and adopt pricing policies geared to the needs of smallholders. Appropriate measures must be taken to carry out agrarian reform as one of the important factors which increase agricultural production and promote the development of rural areas.</p>
<p>New approach: policies, programmes and fair trade relations to strengthen food security.</p>		

<p>3.21. Job-creation in the industrial, agricultural and service sectors should be facilitated by Governments and the private sector through the establishment of more favourable climates for expanded trade and investment [on an environmentally sound basis. This will require creating and sustaining democratic institutions, good governance and transparency, curtailing corruption, and redirecting domestic budget priorities to the social sectors and human resource development.] Special efforts should be made to create productive jobs through policies promoting efficient and, where required, labour-intensive industries, and transfer of modern technologies.</p>		
<p>New approach: spelling out the political requisites for the establishment of more favourable climates for trade and investment.</p>		
<p>3.22. [The international community should continue to promote a supportive economic environment, particularly for developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their attempt to eradicate poverty and achieve sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development. In the context of the relevant international agreements and commitments, efforts should be made to support those countries, in particular the developing countries, by promoting an open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable international trading system; promoting foreign direct investment; reducing the debt burden; providing new and additional financial resources from all available funding sources and mechanisms, including multilateral, bilateral and private sources, including on concessional and grant terms according to sound and equitable criteria and indicators; access to technologies; and by ensuring that structural adjustment programmes are so designed and implemented as to be responsive to social and environmental concerns.]</p>	<p>44. (...) In many developing countries, adverse consequences are due in large part to the economic structures resulting from the dependent situation of those countries in the international economic system; the correction of these shortcomings requires as a matter of priority the establishment of equitable economic relations among peoples.</p> <p>65. (...) All countries are invited to consider fully giving appropriate support and assistance to the World Employment Programme and related national employment promotion schemes.</p> <p>54. Countries that are concerned with the outflow of migrant workers and wish to encourage and assist those remaining workers or returning workers should make particular efforts to create favourable employment opportunities at the national level. More developed countries should co-operate, bilaterally or through regional organizations and the international community, with less developed countries, to achieve these goals through the increased availability of capital, technical assistance, export markets and more favourable terms of trade and choice of production technology.</p>	<p>R 3 In order to promote the broadly based socio-economic development that is essential to achieving an adequate quality of life as well as national population objectives and to respond effectively to the requirements posed by demographic trends, all countries are urged to co-operate in efforts to achieve the above objectives and to accelerate development, particularly in developing countries, <i>inter alia</i>, through policies to lower barriers to trade, to increase multilateral and bilateral development assistance, to improve the quality and effectiveness of this assistance, to increase real income earnings from the export of commodities, to solve the problems arising from the debt burden in a significant number of developing countries, to increase the volume and improve the terms of international lending, and to encourage various sources of investment and, wherever appropriate, entrepreneurial initiatives. To respond to the needs of populations for employment, food self-sufficiency, and improvements in the quality of life and to increase self-reliance, productive investment should be increased, appropriate industries should be encouraged and substantial investments should be fostered in rural and agricultural development.</p>
<p>Similar theme, but with some updating (countries in transition, structural adjustment programmes, etc.).</p>		

<p>3.29. Governments at the appropriate level, with the support of the international community and regional and subregional organizations, should formulate and implement population policies and programmes to support the objectives and actions agreed upon in Agenda 21, other Conference outcomes and other international environmental agreements, taking into account the common but differentiated responsibilities reflected in those agreements. Consistent with the framework and priorities set forth in Agenda 21, the following actions, <i>inter alia</i>, are recommended to help achieve population and environment integration:</p> <p>(a) Integrate demographic factors into environment impact assessments and other planning and decision-making processes aimed at achieving sustainable development;</p> <p>(b) Take measures aimed at the eradication of poverty, with special attention to income-generation and employment strategies directed at the rural poor and those living within or on the edge of fragile ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) Utilize demographic data to promote sustainable resource management, especially of ecologically fragile systems;</p> <p>(d) Modify unsustainable consumption and production patterns through economic, legislative and administrative measures, as appropriate, aimed at fostering sustainable resource use and preventing environmental degradation;</p> <p>(e) Implement policies to address the ecological implications of inevitable future increases in population numbers and changes in concentration and distribution, particularly in ecologically vulnerable areas and urban agglomerations.</p>		<p><i>R 4</i> In countries in which there are imbalances between trends in population growth and resources and environmental requirements, Governments are urged, in the context of overall development policies, to adopt and implement specific policies, including population policies, that will contribute to redressing such imbalances and promote improved methods of identifying, extracting, renewing, utilizing and conserving natural resources. Efforts should be made to accelerate the transition from traditional to new and renewable sources of energy while at the same time maintaining the integrity of the environment. Governments should also implement appropriate policy measures to avoid the further destruction of the ecological equilibria and take measures to restore them.</p>
New approach: set of specific actions integrating population and environment concerns.		
<p>3.30. Measures should be taken to enhance the full participation of all relevant groups, especially women, at all levels of population and environmental decision-making to achieve sustainable management of natural resources.</p>		
New issue: sustainable management of natural resources.		

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<p>3.31. Research should be undertaken on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources, and human health as a guide to effective sustainable development policies.</p>	<p>78. (...) The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (a) The social, cultural and economic determinants of population variables in different developmental and political situations, particularly at the family and micro levels; (b) The demographic and social processes occurring within the family cycle through time and, particularly, in relation to alternative modes of development; (...) (f) (...) analysis of population policies in their relationship to other socio-economic development policies, laws and institutions, including the possible influences of the economic system on the social, cultural and economic aspects of population policies; (...)</p>	<p><i>R 72</i> (...) Special emphasis should be given to research on the integration of population processes with socio-economic development, considering not only applied but also theoretical and methodological topics.</p>
<p>New action: general research agenda on population and sustainable development.</p>		
<p>3.32. Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector should promote public awareness and understanding for the implementation of the above-mentioned actions.</p>		<p><i>R 85</i> Members of parliament, the scientific community, the mass media, and others in influential positions are invited, in their respective areas of competence, to create an awareness of population and development issues and to support appropriate ways of dealing with these issues.</p> <p><i>R 86</i> Policy makers, parliamentarians, and other persons in public life are encouraged to continue to promote and support actions to achieve an effective and integrated approach to the solution of population and development problems by arousing public awareness and working towards the implementation of national population policies and programmes. (...)</p>
<p>Nearly identical.</p>		

Chapter IV

GENDER EQUALITY, EQUITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>4.4. Countries should act to empower women and should take steps to eliminate inequalities between men and women as soon as possible by:</p> <p>(a) Establishing mechanisms for women's equal participation and equitable representation at all levels of the political process and public life in each community and society and enabling women to articulate their concerns and needs;</p> <p>(b) Promoting the fulfilment of women's potential through education, skill development and employment, giving paramount importance to the elimination of poverty, illiteracy and ill health among women;</p> <p>(c) Eliminating all practices that discriminate against women; assisting women to establish and realize their rights, [... including those that relate to sexual and reproductive health ...];</p> <p>(d) Adopting appropriate measures to improve women's ability to earn income beyond traditional occupations, achieve economic self-reliance, and ensure women's equal access to the labour market and social security systems;</p> <p>(e) Eliminating violence against women;</p> <p>(f) Eliminating discriminatory practices by employers against women, such as those based on proof of contraceptive use or pregnancy status;</p> <p>(g) Making it possible, through laws, regulations and other appropriate measures, for women to combine the roles of child-bearing, breast-feeding and child-rearing with participation in the workforce.</p>	<p>32. (...) (b) (...) national laws and policies, as well as relevant international recommendations, should be reviewed in order to eliminate discrimination in, and remove obstacles to, the education, training, employment and career advancement opportunities for women; (...)</p> <p>41. Governments should ensure full participation of women in the educational, social, economic and political life of their countries on an equal basis with men. It is recommended that: (a) Education for girls as well as boys should be extended and diversified to enable them to contribute more effectively in rural and urban sectors, as well as in the management of food and other household functions; (b) Women should be actively involved both as individuals and through political and non-governmental organizations, at every stage and every level in the planning and implementation of development programmes, including population policies; (c) The economic contribution of women in households and farming should be recognized in national economies; (...)</p>	<p>R 5 Governments are strongly urged to integrate women fully into all phases of the development process, including planning, policy and decision-making. Governments should pursue more aggressively action programmes aimed at improving and protecting the legal rights and status of women through efforts to identify and to remove institutional and cultural barriers to women's education, training, employment and access to health care. In addition, Governments should provide remedial measures, including mass education programmes, to assist women in attaining equality with men in the social, political and economic life of their countries. (...)</p> <p>R 6 Governments should ensure that women are free to participate in the labour force and are neither restricted from, nor forced to participate in, the labour force for reasons of demographic policy or cultural tradition. Further, the biological role of women in the reproductive process should in no way be used as a reason for limiting women's right to work. Governments should take the initiative in removing any existing barriers to the realization of that right and should create opportunities and conditions such that activities outside the home can be combined with child-rearing and household activities.</p> <p>R 7 Governments should provide women, through education, training and employment, with opportunities for personal fulfillment in familial and non-familial roles, as well as for full participation in economic, social and cultural life, while continuing to give due support to their important social role as mothers. To this end, in those countries where child-bearing occurs when the mother is too young, Government policies should encourage delay in the commencement of child-bearing.</p> <p>R 20 Governments are urged to promote and support breast-feeding. Information should be widely disseminated on the nutritional, immunological and psychological benefits of breast-feeding, as well as its influence on child spacing. Nursing mothers, especially those in the labour force, should be provided with appropriate maternal benefits, including day-care facilities, access to proper food supplements for themselves, and complementary weaning and foods for their infants, in order to ensure adequate nutrition throughout infancy and early childhood. Governments which have accepted it should be urged to take the necessary steps to implement the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes (...)</p>
New issues: violence against women and gender equality in access to social security. New approach: empowerment of women.		

4.5. All countries should make greater efforts to promulgate, implement and enforce national laws and international conventions to which they are party, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, that protect women from all types of economic discrimination and from sexual harassment, and to implement fully the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993. Countries are urged to sign, ratify and implement all existing agreements that promote women's rights.	41. Governments should ensure full participation of women in the educational, social, economic and political life of their countries on an equal basis with men. It is recommended that: (...) (d) Governments should make a sustained effort to ensure that legislation regarding the status of women complies with the principles spelled out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other United Nations declarations, conventions and international instruments, to reduce the gap between law and practice through effective implementation, and to inform women at all socio-economic levels of their legal rights and responsibilities.	<i>R 10</i> All Governments which have not already done so are strongly urged to sign and ratify or accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
Similar in essence, but with specific mention of the new issue (sexual harassment of women).		
4.6. Governments at all levels should ensure that women can buy, hold and sell property and land equally with men, obtain credit and negotiate contracts in their own name and on their own behalf and exercise their legal rights to inheritance.	41.(...) (d) Governments should make a sustained effort to ensure that legislation regarding the status of women complies with the principles spelled out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other United Nations declarations, conventions and international instruments, to reduce the gap between law and practice through effective implementation, and to inform women at all socio-economic levels of their legal rights and responsibilities.	<i>R 10</i> All Governments which have not already done so are strongly urged to sign and ratify or accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
New approach: specific reference to the contents of anti-discrimination instruments.		
4.7. Governments and employers are urged to eliminate gender discrimination in hiring, wages, benefits, training and job security with a view to eliminating gender-based disparities in income.		
New issue: gender-based disparities in income.		

4.8. Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations should ensure that their personnel policies and practices comply with the principle of equitable representation of both sexes, especially at the managerial and policy-making levels, in all programmes, including population and development programmes. Specific procedures and indicators should be devised for gender-based analysis of development programmes and for assessing the impact of those programmes on women's social, economic and health status and access to resources.	41. Governments should ensure full participation of women in the educational, social, economic and political life of their countries on an equal basis with men. It is recommended that: (...) (b) Women should be actively involved both as individuals and through political and non-governmental organizations, at every stage and every level in the planning and implementation of development programmes, including population policies;	<i>R 62</i> Governments are urged to ensure that population and related data are tabulated and published separately by sex, as well as data concerning other demographic, social and economic variables, so that the situation of women is rendered clearly and in order to measure the impact on women of changes that will ensue from the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. <i>R 73</i> (...) In order to ensure increased participation of women in the design, management, implementation and evaluation of population programmes, special attention should be given to the need to include women in all training activities.
New approach: emphasis on women in management and policy-making positions. New action: gender-based analysis of development programmes;		
4.9. Countries should take full measures to eliminate all forms of exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children. This implies both preventive actions and rehabilitation of victims. Countries should prohibit degrading practices, such as trafficking in women, adolescents and children and forced prostitution, and pay special attention to protecting the rights and safety of those who suffer from these crimes and those in potentially exploitable situations, such as migrant women, women in domestic service and schoolgirls. In this regard, international safeguards and mechanisms for cooperation should be put in place to ensure that these measures are implemented.	32. While recognizing the diversity of social, cultural, political and economic conditions among countries and regions, it is nevertheless agreed that the following development goals generally have an effect on the socio-economic context of reproductive decisions that tends to moderate fertility levels: (...) (e) The elimination of child labour and child abuse and the establishment of social security and old-age benefits; (...)	
New approach: firm stance on exploitation and abuse of women, adolescents and children and actions to combat various aspects of such phenomena.		
4.10. Countries are urged to identify and condemn the systematic practice of rape and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment of women as a deliberate instrument of war and ethnic cleansing and take steps to assure that full assistance is provided to the victims of such abuse for their physical and mental rehabilitation.		
New issue: systematic rape of women in the context of war and "ethnic cleansing".		

<p>4.11. The design of family health and other development interventions should take better account of the demands on women's time from the responsibilities of child-rearing, household work and income-generating activities. Male responsibilities should be emphasized with respect to child-rearing and housework. Greater investments should be made in appropriate measures to lessen the daily burden of domestic responsibilities, the greatest share of which falls on women. Greater attention should be paid to the ways in which environmental degradation and changes in land use adversely affect the allocation of women's time. Women's domestic working environments should not adversely affect their health.</p>		<p><i>R 9</i> Governments should promote and encourage, through information, education and communication, as well as through employment legislation and institutional support, where appropriate, the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility, including family planning, child-rearing and housework so that family responsibilities can be fully shared by both partners.</p>
<p>New issue: pressures on women's time.</p>		
<p>4.12. Every effort should be made to encourage the expansion and strengthening of grass-roots, community-based and activist groups for women. Such groups should be the focus of national campaigns to foster women's awareness of the full range of their legal rights, including their rights within the family, and to help women organize to achieve those rights.</p>	<p>41. Governments should ensure full participation of women in the educational, social, economic and political life of their countries on an equal basis with men. It is recommended that: (...) (d) Governments should make a sustained effort (...) to reduce the gap between law and practice through effective implementation, and to inform women at all socio-economic levels of their legal rights and responsibilities.</p>	<p><i>R 12</i> (...) To be effective and successful, population programmes and development activities should be responsive to local values and needs, and those directly affected should be involved in the decision-making process at all levels. Moreover, in these activities, the full participation of the community and concerned non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, should be encouraged.</p>
<p>New approach: efforts to expand and strengthen activist groups for women.</p>		

<p>4.13. Countries are strongly urged to enact laws and to implement programmes and policies which will enable employees of both sexes to organize their family and work responsibilities through flexible work-hours, parental leave, day-care facilities, maternity leave, policies that enable working mothers to breast-feed their children, health insurance and other such measures. Similar rights should be ensured to those working in the informal sector.</p>		<p><i>R 9</i> Governments should promote and encourage, through information, education and communication, as well as through employment legislation and institutional support, where appropriate, the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility, including family planning, child-rearing and housework so that family responsibilities can be fully shared by both partners.</p> <p><i>R 34</i> Family policies adopted or encouraged by Government should be sensitive to the need for: (a) Financial and/or other support to parents, including single parents, in the period preceding or following the birth of a child, as well as the period during which parents assume the major responsibility for the care and education of children; (b) A strengthening of child welfare services and child-care provisions; (c) Maternity and paternity leave for a sufficient length of time to enable either parent to care for the child, with adequate remunerative compensation and without detriment to subsequent career prospects and basic communal facilities that will enable working parents to provide care for children and aged members of their families; and (d) Assistance to young couples and parents, including single parents, in acquiring suitable housing.</p>
Similar in essence.		
<p>4.14. Programmes to meet the needs of growing numbers of elderly people should fully take into account that women represent the larger proportion of the elderly and that elderly women generally have a lower socio-economic status than elderly men.</p>		<p><i>R 58</i> Governments are urged to reaffirm their commitment to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging. In this context, further efforts should be made to analyse the issue of aging, particularly its implications for overall development, social services, medical care and other related fields, and on the basis of such data Governments are urged to take appropriate measures to secure the welfare and safety of older people, paying particular attention to the situation and the needs of older women. (...)</p>
Similar theme (needs of elderly women).		

<p>4.17. Overall, the value of girl children to both their family and to society must be expanded beyond their definition as potential child-bearers and caretakers and reinforced through the adoption and implementation of educational and social policies that encourage their full participation in the development of the societies in which they live. Leaders at all levels of the society must speak out and act forcefully against patterns of gender discrimination within the family, based on preference for sons. One of the aims should be to eliminate excess mortality of girls, wherever such a pattern exists. Special education and public information efforts are needed to promote equitable treatment of girls and boys with respect to nutrition, health care, inheritance rights, education and social, economic and political activity.</p>		<p><i>R 7</i> Governments should provide women, through education, training and employment, with opportunities for personal fulfillment in familial and non-familial roles, as well as for full participation in economic, social and cultural life, while continuing to give due support to their important social role as mothers. (...)</p>
<p>New issues: value of the girl child and excess mortality of girls. New approach: addressing gender discrimination within the family.</p>		
<p>4.18. Beyond the achievement of the goal of universal primary education in all countries [... before the year 2015 ...], all countries are urged to ensure the widest and earliest possible access by girls and women to secondary and higher levels of education, as well as vocational education and technical training, bearing in mind the need to improve the quality and relevance of that education.</p>		<p><i>R 5</i> (...) Governments should pursue more aggressively action programmes aimed at improving and protecting the legal rights and status of women through efforts to identify and to remove institutional and cultural barriers to women's education, training (...) In addition, Governments should provide remedial measures, including mass education programmes, to assist women in attaining equality with men in the social, political and economic life of their countries. (...)</p> <p><i>R 21</i> Governments are strongly urged to take all necessary measures, including, whenever they consider it useful, utilizing the services of non-governmental organizations, to raise the level of education attained by women as an end in itself and because of its close link to child survival and spacing. In countries where there are still many illiterate women, a supplementary effort should be made to extend mass education programmes.</p>
<p>New issue: access by girls and women to education beyond primary level.</p>		

<p>4.19. Schools, the media and other social institutions should seek to eliminate stereotypes in all types of communication and educational materials that reinforce existing inequities between males and females and undermine girls' self-esteem. Countries must recognize that, in addition to expanding education for girls, teachers' attitudes and practices, school curricula and facilities must also change to reflect a commitment to eliminate all gender bias, while recognizing the specific needs of the girl child.</p>		
<p>New issues: gender-related stereotypes and gender bias (the word gender is new).</p>		
<p>4.20. Countries should develop an integrated approach to the special nutritional, [... reproductive and sexual health ...], education and social needs of girls and young women, as such additional investments in adolescent girls can often compensate for earlier inadequacies in their nutrition and health care.</p>		<p><i>R 18</i> All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...) (d) To give special emphasis in nutritional programmes to the needs of pregnant women and nursing mothers; (...) (g) To encourage community education to change prevailing attitudes which countenance pregnancy and childbearing at young ages, recognizing that pregnancy occurring in adolescent girls, whether married or unmarried, has adverse effects on the morbidity and mortality of both mother and child.</p> <p><i>R 29</i> Governments are urged to ensure that adolescents, both boys and girls, receive adequate education, including family-life and sex education, with due consideration given to the role, rights and obligations of parents and changing individual and cultural values. Suitable family planning information and services should be made available to adolescents within the changing socio-cultural framework of each country.</p>
<p>New approach: integrated approach to the needs of girls and young women.</p>		

<p>4.21. Governments should strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. In addition, Governments should strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and minimum age at marriage and should raise the minimum age at marriage where necessary. Governments and non-governmental organizations should generate social support for the enforcement of laws on minimum legal age at marriage, in particular by providing alternatives to early marriage, such as educational and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>39. (...) Governments should assist families as far as possible to enable them to fulfil their role in society. It is therefore recommended that: (...) (c) National legislation having direct bearing on the welfare of the family and its members, including laws concerning age at marriage (...) be periodically reviewed, as feasible, and adapted to the changing social and economic conditions and with regard to the cultural setting; (...) (d) Marriages be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses; (...)</p> <p>32. While recognizing the diversity of social, cultural, political and economic conditions among countries and regions, it is nevertheless agreed that the following development goals generally have an effect on the socio-economic context of reproductive decisions that tends to moderate fertility levels:... (f) The establishment of an appropriate lower limit for age at marriage.</p>	<p>R 8 Governments concerned should make efforts to raise the age of entry into marriage in countries in which this age at marriage is still quite low.</p>
New approach: strict enforcement of laws relating to marriage.		
<p>4.22. Governments are urged to prohibit female genital mutilation wherever it exists and to give vigorous support to efforts among non-governmental and community organizations and religious institutions to eliminate such practices.</p>		
New issue: female genital mutilation.		
<p>4.23. Governments are urged to take the necessary measures to prevent infanticide, prenatal sex selection, trafficking in girl children and use of girls in prostitution and pornography.</p>		
New issues: infanticide, prenatal sex selection, trafficking in girl children and use of children in prostitution and pornography.		

4.26. The equal participation of women and men in all areas of family and household responsibilities, including [family planning,] child-rearing and housework, should be promoted and encouraged by Governments. This should be pursued by means of information, education, communication, employment legislation and by fostering an economically enabling environment, such as family leave for men and women so that they may have more choice regarding the balance of their domestic and public responsibilities.	42. Equal status of men and women in the family and in society improves the over-all quality of life. This Principle of equality should be fully realized in family planning where each spouse should consider the welfare of the other members of the family.	<i>R 9</i> Governments should promote and encourage, through information, education and communication, as well as through employment legislation and institutional support, where appropriate, the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility, including family planning, child-rearing and housework so that family responsibilities can be fully shared by both partners.
New approach: emphasis on equality of participation of both sexes in all family and household responsibilities.		
4.27. Special efforts should be made to emphasize men's shared responsibility and promote their active involvement in responsible parenthood, [... sexual and reproductive health and behaviour ...], including [family planning]; prenatal, maternal and child health; prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV; prevention of unwanted and high-risk pregnancies; shared control and contribution to family income, children's education, health and nutrition; and recognition and promotion of the equal value of children of both sexes. Male responsibilities in family life must be included in the education of children from the earliest ages. Special emphasis should be placed on the prevention of violence against women and children.	42. Equal status of men and women in the family and in society improves the over-all quality of life. This principle of equality should be fully realized in family planning where each spouse should consider the welfare of the other members of the family.	<i>R 9</i> Governments should promote and encourage, through information, education and communication, as well as through employment legislation and institutional support, where appropriate, the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility, including family planning, child-rearing and housework so that family responsibilities can be fully shared by both partners.
Similar in essence, but more detailed itemization of men's shared responsibility, including new issues such as STD/HIV prevention, unwanted pregnancies, violence against women ...)		

<p>4.28. Governments should take steps to ensure that children receive appropriate financial support from their parents by, among other measures, enforcing child-support laws. Governments should consider changes in law and policy to ensure men's responsibility to and financial support for their children and families. Such laws and policies should also encourage maintenance or reconstitution of the family unit. The safety of women in abusive relationships should be protected.</p>	<p>40. It is also recommended that: (...) (b) The legal responsibilities of each parent towards the care and support of all children should be established.</p> <p>39. The family is recognized as the basic unit of society. Governments should assist families as far as possible to enable them to fulfil their role in society. It is therefore recommended that: (...) (c) National legislation having direct bearing on the welfare of the family and its members, including laws concerning age at marriage, inheritance, property rights, divorce, education, employment and the rights of the child, be periodically reviewed, as feasible, and adapted to the changing social and economic conditions and with regard to the cultural setting; (...)</p>	
<p>New approach: emphasis on enforcement of child-support laws. New issues: reconstitution of broken families; "battered" wives and children.</p>		
<p>4.29. National and community leaders should promote the full involvement of men in family life and the full integration of women in community life. Parents and schools should ensure that attitudes that are respectful of women and girls as equals are instilled in boys from the earliest possible age, along with an understanding of their shared responsibilities in all aspects of a safe, secure and harmonious family life, [including sexual health and rights], and reproduction. Programmes to reach boys before they become sexually active are urgently needed.</p>		<p>R 9 Governments should promote and encourage, through information, education and communication, as well as through employment legislation and institutional support, where appropriate, the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility, including family planning, child-rearing and housework so that family responsibilities can be fully shared by both partners.</p>
<p>New approach: designation of specific actors and actions involved in promoting change in gender roles.</p>		

Chapter V

THE FAMILY, ITS ROLES, RIGHTS, COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>5.3. Governments, in cooperation with employers, should provide and promote means to facilitate compatibility between labour force participation and parental responsibilities, especially for single-parent households with young children. Such means could include health insurance and social security, day-care centres and facilities for breast-feeding mothers within the work premises, kindergartens, part-time jobs, paid parental leave, paid maternity leave, flexible work schedules, and [reproductive] and child health services.</p>	<p>39. The family is recognized as the basic unit of society. Governments should assist families as far as possible to enable them to fulfil their role in society. It is therefore recommended that: (a) The family be protected by appropriate legislation and policy without discrimination as to other members of society; (...) (c) National legislation having direct bearing on the welfare of the family and its members, including laws concerning age at marriage, inheritance, property rights, divorce, education, employment and the rights of the child, be periodically reviewed, as feasible, and adapted to the changing social and economic conditions and with regard to the cultural setting;</p>	<p>R 26 Governments are urged to promote the best conditions for family formation and family life, ensuring, <u>inter alia</u>, that children enjoy the most favourable environment for their physical, psychological and social development.</p> <p>R 34 Family policies adopted or encouraged by Government should be sensitive to the need for: (a) Financial and/or other support to parents, including single parents, in the period preceding or following the birth of a child, as well as the period during which parents assume the major responsibility for the care and education of children; (b) A strengthening of child welfare services and child-care provisions; (c) Maternity and paternity leave for a sufficient length of time to enable either parent to care for the child, with adequate remunerative compensation and without detriment to subsequent career prospects and basic communal facilities that will enable working parents to provide care for children and aged members of their families; and (d) Assistance to young couples and parents, including single parents, in acquiring suitable housing.</p>
Similar theme (measures in favour of the family), but with specific emphasis on employment-related measures.		

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<p>5.4. When formulating socio-economic development policies, special consideration should be given to increasing the earning power of all adult members of economically deprived families, including the elderly and women who work in the home, and to enabling children to be educated rather than compelled to work. Particular attention should be paid to needy single parents, especially those who are responsible wholly or in part for the support of children and other dependants, through ensuring payment of at least minimum wages and allowances, credit, education, funding for women's self-help groups and stronger legal enforcement of male parental financial responsibilities.</p>		
<p>New approach to supporting poor families: increasing the earning power of parents and their access to income sources that are not hand-outs.</p>		
<p>5.5. Governments should take effective action to eliminate all forms of coercion and discrimination in policies and practices related to marriage, other unions and the family. Measures should be adopted and enforced to eliminate child marriages and female genital mutilation. Assistance should be provided to persons with disabilities in the exercise of their family and reproductive rights and responsibilities.</p>	<p>39. (...) It is (...) recommended that: (a) The family be protected by appropriate legislation and policy without discrimination as to other members of society; (...) (c) National legislation having direct bearing on the welfare of the family and its members, including laws concerning age at marriage, inheritance, property rights, divorce, education, employment and the rights of the child, be periodically reviewed, as feasible, and adapted to the changing social and economic conditions and with regard to the cultural setting; (d) Marriages be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses; (...)</p> <p>40. It is also recommended that: (a) Governments should equalize the legal and social status of children born in and out of wedlock as well as children adopted; (...)</p>	<p><i>R 31</i> Legislation and policies concerning the family and programmes of incentives and disincentives should be neither coercive nor discriminatory and should be consistent with internationally recognized human rights as well as with changing individual and cultural values.</p>
<p>New issues: female genital mutilation and persons with disabilities. Also stronger language regarding coercion and discrimination.</p>		
<p>5.6. Governments should maintain and further develop mechanisms to document changes and undertake studies on family composition and structure, especially on the prevalence of one-person households, and single-parent and multigenerational families.</p>	<p>78. (...) The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...) (p) The changing structure, functions and dynamics of the family as an institution, including the changing roles of men and women, attitudes towards and opportunities for women's education and employment; (...)</p>	<p><i>R 59</i> In planning for economic and social development, Governments should give appropriate consideration to shifts in family and household structures and their implications for requirements in different policy fields.</p>
<p>Nearly identical.</p>		

<p>5.9. Governments should formulate family-sensitive policies in the field of housing, work, health, social security and education in order to create an environment supportive of the family, taking into account its various forms and functions, and should support educational programmes concerning parental roles, parental skills and child development. Governments should, in conjunction with other relevant parties, develop the capacity to monitor the impact of social and economic decisions and actions on the well-being of families, on the status of women within families, and on the ability of families to meet the basic needs of their members.</p>		<p><i>R 11</i> Governments are urged to adopt population policies and social and economic development policies that are mutually reinforcing. Such policies should be formulated with particular attention to the individual, the family and community levels, as well as to other factors at the micro-level and macro-level. (...)</p> <p><i>R 26</i> Governments are urged to promote the best conditions for family formation and family life, ensuring, <u>inter alia</u>, that children enjoy the most favourable environment for their physical, psychological and social development.</p> <p><i>R 34</i> Family policies adopted or encouraged by Government should be sensitive to the need for: (a) Financial and/or other support to parents, including single parents, in the period preceding or following the birth of a child, as well as the period during which parents assume the major responsibility for the care and education of children; (b) A strengthening of child welfare services and child-care provisions; (c) Maternity and paternity leave for a sufficient length of time to enable either parent to care for the child, with adequate remunerative compensation and without detriment to subsequent career prospects and basic communal facilities that will enable working parents to provide care for children and aged members of their families; and (d) Assistance to young couples and parents, including single parents, in acquiring suitable housing.</p>
<p>New action: monitoring the impact of socio-economic policies on the well-being of families.</p>		
<p>5.10. All levels of Government, non-governmental organizations and concerned community organizations should develop innovative ways to provide more effective assistance to families and the individuals within them who may be affected by specific problems, such as extreme poverty, chronic unemployment, illness, domestic and sexual violence, dowry payments, drug or alcohol dependence, incest, and child abuse, neglect or abandonment.</p>		
<p>New approach: list of specific problems affecting families in need of assistance.</p>		

5.11. Governments should support and develop the appropriate mechanisms to assist families caring for children, the dependent elderly and family members with disabilities, including those resulting from HIV/AIDS, encourage the sharing of those responsibilities by men and women, and support the viability of multigenerational families.	39. The family is recognized as the basic unit of society. Governments should assist families as far as possible to enable them to fulfil their role in society. It is therefore recommended that: (a) The family be protected by appropriate legislation and policy without discrimination as to other members of society; (b) Family ties be strengthened by giving recognition to the importance of love and mutual respect within the family unit; (c) National legislation having direct bearing on the welfare of the family and its members, including laws concerning age at marriage, inheritance, property rights, divorce, education, employment and the rights of the child, be periodically reviewed, as feasible, and adapted to the changing social and economic conditions and with regard to the cultural setting;	<p><i>R 19 (...)</i> The important role of the family, especially of mothers, in the area of primary health care should be recognized.</p> <p><i>R 58 (...)</i> Governments and international agencies should increase their efforts and activities with a view to improving care for the aged within the family unit.</p>
New approach: strengthening the capacity of families to care for their members and recognition of the potential of multigenerational families in that context.		
5.12. Governments and the international community should give greater attention to, and manifest greater solidarity with, poor families and families that have been victimized by war, drought, famine, natural disasters and racial and ethnic discrimination or violence. Every effort should be made to keep their members together, to reunite them in case of separation and to ensure access to government programmes designed to support and assist those vulnerable families.		
New approach: greater attention to families victims of war, natural disasters and human rights abuses.		
5.13. Governments should assist single-parent families, and pay special attention to the needs of widows and orphans. All efforts should be made to assist the building of family-like ties in especially difficult circumstances, for example, those involving street children.		
New approach: assistance to building of family-like ties for persons in especially difficult circumstances.		

Chapter VI

POPULATION GROWTH AND STRUCTURE

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>6.4. Countries should give greater attention to the importance of population trends for development. Countries that have not completed their demographic transition should take effective steps in this regard within the context of their social and economic development and with full respect of human rights. Countries that have concluded the demographic transition should take necessary steps to optimize their demographic trends within the context of their social and economic development. These steps include economic development and poverty alleviation, especially in rural areas, improvement of women's status, ensuring of universal access to quality primary education and primary health care, including [reproductive health and family-planning services], and educational strategies regarding responsible parenthood and sexual education. Countries should mobilize all sectors of society in these efforts, including non-governmental organizations, local community groups and the private sector.</p>	<p>31. It is recommended that countries wishing to affect fertility levels give priority to implementing development programmes and educational and health strategies which, while contributing to economic growth and higher standards of living, have a decisive impact upon demographic trends, including fertility. (...)</p> <p>32. While recognizing the diversity of social, cultural, political and economic conditions among countries and regions, it is nevertheless agreed that the following development goals generally have an effect on the socio-economic context of reproductive decisions that tends to moderate fertility levels: (a) The reduction of infant and child mortality, (...); (...) (c) The promotion of social justice, social mobility and social development, particularly by means of a wide participation of the population in development and a more equitable distribution of income, land, social services and amenities; (d) The promotion of wide educational opportunities for the young of both sexes, and the extension of public forms of pre-school education for the rising generation; (...)</p>	<p>R 2 National and international efforts should give high priority to the following development goals included in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: the eradication of mass hunger and the achievement of adequate health and nutrition levels, the eradication of mass illiteracy, the improvement of the status of women, the elimination of mass unemployment and underemployment and the elimination of inequality in international economic relations. To achieve these goals, it is further recommended that Governments should take population trends fully into account when formulating their development plans and programmes.</p> <p>R 12 (...) To be effective and successful, population programmes and development activities should be responsive to local values and needs, and those directly affected should be involved in the decision-making process at all levels. Moreover, in these activities, the full participation of the community and concerned non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, should be encouraged.</p> <p>R 35 Governments wishing to decrease fertility levels should adopt development policies that are known to reduce the level of fertility, such as improved health, education, integration of women and social equity. (...)</p>
Similar in essence.		

6.5. In attempting to address population growth concerns, countries should recognize the interrelationships between fertility and mortality levels and aim to reduce high levels of infant, child and maternal mortality so as to lessen the need for high fertility and reduce the occurrence of high-risk births.	<p>32. While recognizing the diversity of social, cultural, political and economic conditions among countries and regions, it is nevertheless agreed that the following development goals generally have an effect on the socio-economic context of reproductive decisions that tends to moderate fertility levels: (a) The reduction of infant and child mortality, (...);</p> <p>18. Countries which aim at achieving moderate or low population growth should try to achieve it through a low level of birth and death rates. (...)</p>	<i>R 13</i> Countries which consider that their population growth rates hinder the attainment of national goals are invited to consider pursuing relevant demographic policies, within the framework of socio-economic development. (...)
Similar theme (linkage fertility-mortality).		
6.8. Countries should give high priority and attention to all dimensions of the protection, survival and development of children and youth, particularly street children and youth, and should make every effort to eliminate the adverse effects of poverty on children and youth, including malnutrition and preventable diseases. Equal educational opportunities must be ensured for boys and girls at every level.	<p>64. (...) The increasing number and proportion of young persons in the populations of developing countries requires appropriate development strategies, priority being accorded to their subsistence, health, education, training and incorporation in the labour force through full employment as well as their active participation in political, cultural, social and economic life.</p> <p>86. Owing to the role of education in the progress of individuals and society and the impact of education on demographic behaviour, all countries are urged to further develop their formal and informal educational programmes; efforts should be made to eradicate illiteracy, to promote education among the youth and abolish factors discriminating against women.</p>	<p><i>R 26</i> Governments are urged to promote the best conditions for family formation and family life, ensuring, <i>inter alia</i>, that children enjoy the most favourable environment for their physical, psychological and social development.</p> <p><i>R 56</i> Governments and the international community should continue to bear in mind the considerations that led to the designation of the International Year of the Child, as well as the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action with respect to age distribution, giving due attention to the full range of the needs of children.</p> <p><i>R 57</i> Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are invited to intensify their efforts in the execution of specific programmes related to youth, duly taking into account the situation, the needs, the specific aspirations of youth and the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken before and during the International Youth Year endorsed by the General Assembly.</p>
Similar theme (needs of children and youth) but the specific reference to the needs of street children is new.		

<p>6.9. Countries should take effective steps to address the neglect, as well as all types of exploitation and abuse, of children, adolescents and youth, such as abduction, rape and incest, pornography, trafficking, abandonment and prostitution. In particular, countries should take appropriate action to eliminate sexual abuse of children both within and outside their borders.</p>		
<p>New issues: various types of child exploitation and abuse, including those with international dimensions.</p>		
<p>6.10. All countries must enact and strictly enforce laws against economic exploitation, physical and mental abuse or neglect of children in keeping with commitments made under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant United Nations instruments. Countries should provide support and rehabilitation services to those who fall victims to such abuses.</p>	<p>32. While recognizing the diversity of social, cultural, political and economic conditions among countries and regions, it is nevertheless agreed that the following development goals generally have an effect on the socio-economic context of reproductive decisions that tends to moderate fertility levels: (...) (e) The elimination of child labour and child abuse and the establishment of social security and old-age benefits;</p> <p>39. It is (...) recommended that: (c) National legislation having direct bearing on the welfare of the family and its members, including (...) the rights of the child, be periodically reviewed, as feasible, and adapted to the changing social and economic condition and with regard to the cultural setting; (...)</p>	
<p>New approach: enforcement of laws against economic exploitation of children (falling short of mentioning child labour) and against forms of abuse and neglect of children.</p>		
<p>6.11. Countries should create a socio-economic environment conducive to elimination of all child marriages and other unions as a matter of urgency, and should discourage early marriage. The social responsibilities that marriage entails should be reinforced in countries' educational programmes. Governments should act against the discrimination against young pregnant women.</p>	<p>32. While recognizing the diversity of social, cultural, political and economic conditions among countries and regions, it is nevertheless agreed that the following development goals generally have an effect on the socio-economic context of reproductive decisions that tends to moderate fertility levels: (...) (f) The establishment of an appropriate lower limit for age at marriage.</p>	<p>R 8 Governments concerned should make efforts to raise the age of entry into marriage in countries in which this age at marriage is still quite low.</p>
<p>New approach: more forceful stance on child marriages and early marriages. New issue: discrimination against young pregnant women.</p>		

6.12. All countries must adopt collective measures to alleviate the suffering of children in armed conflicts and other disasters, and provide assistance for the rehabilitation of children who become victims of those conflicts and disasters.		
New issue: children victims of wars and disasters.		
6.13. Countries should aim to meet the needs and aspirations of youth, particularly in the areas of formal and non-formal education, training, employment opportunities, housing and health, thereby ensuring their integration and participation in all spheres of society, including participation in the political process and preparation for leadership roles.	64. (...) The increasing number and proportion of young persons in the populations of developing countries requires appropriate development strategies, priority being accorded to their subsistence, health, education, training and incorporation in the labour force through full employment as well as their active participation in political, cultural, social and economic life.	R 57 Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are invited to intensify their efforts in the execution of specific programmes related to youth, duly taking into account the situation, the needs, the specific aspirations of youth and the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken before and during the International Youth Year endorsed by the General Assembly.
Nearly identical.		
6.14. Governments should formulate, with the active support of non-governmental organizations and the private sector, training and employment programmes. Primary importance should be given to meeting the basic needs of young people, improving their quality of life, and increasing their contribution to sustainable development.		R 57 Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are invited to intensify their efforts in the execution of specific programmes related to youth, duly taking into account the situation, the needs, the specific aspirations of youth and the Specific Programme of Measures and Activities to be undertaken before and during the International Youth Year endorsed by the General Assembly.
Similar theme (meeting the needs of youth), but new emphasis on private sector involvement in relevant action.		

<p>6.15. Youth should be actively involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their daily lives. This is especially important with respect to information, education and communication activities and services concerning [sexual and reproductive health], including the prevention of early pregnancies, sex education and the prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Access to, as well as confidentiality and privacy of, these services, must be ensured with the support and guidance of their parents and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, there is a need for educational programmes in favour of life planning skills, healthy lifestyles and the active discouragement of substance abuse.</p>		
<p>New approach: active involvement of youth in programmes relevant to their lives. New issues: life planning skills, healthy lifestyles and substance abuse.</p>		
<p>6.18. All levels of government in medium- and long-term socio-economic planning should take into account the increasing numbers and proportions of elderly people in the population. Governments should develop social security systems that ensure greater intergenerational and intragenerational equity and solidarity and that provide support to elderly people through the encouragement of multigenerational families, and the provision of long-term support and services for growing numbers of frail older people.</p>	<p>66. (...) countries are urged to consider the (...) implications of the combination of their aging structure with moderate to low or very low fertility. All countries should carry out as part of their development programmes, comprehensive, humanitarian and just programmes of social security for the elderly.</p>	<p><i>R 58</i> Governments are urged to reaffirm their commitment to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging. In this context, further efforts should be made to analyse the issue of aging, particularly its implications for overall development, social services, medical care and other related fields, and on the basis of such data Governments are urged to take appropriate measures to secure the welfare and safety of older people, paying particular attention to the situation and the needs of older women. Governments and international agencies should increase their efforts and activities with a view to improving care for the aged within the family unit. Moreover, Governments should view the aging sector of the population not merely as a dependent group, but in terms of the active contribution that older persons have already made and can still make to the economic, social and cultural life of their families and community.</p>
<p>Similar in essence.</p>		

6.19. Governments should seek to enhance the self-reliance of elderly people to facilitate their continued participation in society. In consultation with elderly people, Governments should ensure that the necessary conditions are developed to enable elderly people to lead self-determined, healthy and productive lives and to make full use of the skills and abilities they have acquired in their lives for the benefit of society. The valuable contribution that elderly people make to families and society, especially as volunteers and caregivers, should be given due recognition and encouragement.		<i>R 58</i> (...) Governments should view the aging sector of the population not merely as a dependent group, but in terms of the active contribution that older persons have already made and can still make to the economic, social and cultural life of their families and community.
New approach: emphasis on self-reliance for the elderly.		
6.20. Governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, should strengthen formal and informal support systems and safety nets for elderly people and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against elderly people in all countries, paying special attention to the needs of elderly women.	66. (...) All countries should carry out as part of their development programmes, comprehensive, humanitarian and just programmes of social security for the elderly.	<i>R 58</i> Governments are urged to reaffirm their commitment to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging. In this context, further efforts should be made to analyse the issue of aging, particularly its implications for overall development, social services, medical care and other related fields, and on the basis of such data Governments are urged to take appropriate measures to secure the welfare and safety of older people, paying particular attention to the situation and the needs of older women. Governments and international agencies should increase their efforts and activities with a view to improving care for the aged within the family unit. (...)
Similar theme (safety nets for the elderly).		
6.25. Governments and other important institutions in society should recognize the distinct perspective of indigenous people[s] on aspects of population and development and, in consultation with indigenous people[s] and in collaboration with concerned non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, should address their specific needs, including needs for primary health care and [reproductive health services]. All human rights violations and discrimination, especially all forms of coercion, must be eliminated.		
New issue: distinct perspective of indigenous people[s] on population and development.		

6.26. Within the context of the activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, the United Nations should, in full cooperation and collaboration with indigenous people[s] and their relevant organizations, develop an enhanced understanding of indigenous people[s] and compile data on their demographic characteristics, both current and historical, as a means of improving the understanding of the population status of indigenous people[s]. Special efforts are necessary to integrate statistics pertaining to indigenous populations into the national data-collection system.		<i>R 63</i> Governments are encouraged to tabulate and publish data about minority groups to assist in assessing the impact of the World Population Plan of Action on such groups.
New action: developing the understanding of and compiling data on indigenous people[s].		
6.27. Governments should respect the cultures of indigenous people[s] and enable them to own and manage territories, protect and restore the natural resources and ecosystems on which indigenous communities depend for their survival and well-being, and, in consultation with indigenous people[s], take this into account in the formulation of national population and development policies.	51. It is recommended that Governments and international organizations generally facilitate voluntary international movement. However, such movements should not be based on racial considerations which are to the detriment of indigenous populations. (...)	<i>R 37</i> (...) Population distribution goals (e.g., target growth rates for primate cities or rural population retention goals) should be pursued to the extent that they help to achieve broader societal goals, such as raising per capita incomes, increasing efficiency, making the distribution of income more equitable, protecting the environment and improving the quality of life. In so doing, Governments should ensure that the rights of indigenous and other groups are recognized.
New approach: protecting the culture and resource base of indigenous people[s].		
6.30. Governments at all levels should consider the needs of persons with disabilities in terms of ethical and human rights dimensions. Governments should recognize needs concerning, <i>inter alia</i> , [sexual and reproductive health, including family planning], HIV/AIDS, information, education and communication. Governments should eliminate specific forms of discrimination that persons with disabilities may face with regard to [reproductive rights], household and family formation, and international migration, while taking into account health and other considerations relevant under national immigration regulations.		
6.31. Governments at all levels should develop the infrastructure to address the needs of persons with disabilities, in particular with regard to their education, training and rehabilitation.		

6.32. Governments at all levels should promote mechanisms ensuring the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and reinforce their capabilities of integration.		
6.33. Governments at all levels should implement and promote a system of follow-up of social and economic integration of persons with disabilities.		
6.30.-6.33. All issues and activities pertaining to persons with disabilities are new in the context of the population conferences.		

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Chapter VII

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS, [SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH] AND FAMILY PLANNING

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>7.4. All countries should strive to make accessible through the primary health-care system, [reproductive health] to all individuals [of all ages] as soon as possible [and no later than the year 2015]. [Reproductive health] care in the context of primary health care should, <u>inter alia</u>, include: family-planning counselling, information, education, communication and services; education and services for prenatal care, safe delivery, [pregnancy termination] and post-natal care, especially breast-feeding, infant and women's health care; prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility; prevention of abortion and the management of the consequences of abortion; treatment of reproductive tract infections; sexually transmitted diseases and other [reproductive health] conditions; and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, [sexual and reproductive health] and responsible parenthood. Referral for family-planning services and further diagnosis and treatment for complications of pregnancy, delivery and [abortion], infertility, reproductive tract infections, breast cancer and cancers of the reproductive system, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS should always be available, as required. Active discouragement of harmful practices such as female genital mutilation should also be an integral component of [reproductive and sexual health]-care programmes.</p>	<p>24. It is recommended that national and international efforts to reduce general morbidity and mortality levels be accompanied by particularly vigorous efforts to achieve the following goals: (a) Reduction of foetal, infant and early childhood mortality and related maternal morbidity and mortality; (b) Reduction of involuntary sterility, sub fecundity, defective births and illegal abortions; (...)</p> <p>29. (...) it is recommended that all countries: (a) Respect and ensure, regardless of their over-all demographic goals, the right of persons to determine, in a free, informed and responsible manner, the number and spacing of their children; (b) Encourage appropriate education concerning responsible parenthood and make available to persons who so desire advice and the means of achieving it; (c) Ensure that family planning, medical and related social services aim not only at the prevention of unwanted pregnancies but also at the elimination of involuntary sterility and sub fecundity in order that all couples may be permitted to achieve their desired number of children, and that child adoption may be facilitated; (...) (g) Ensure that information about, and education in, family planning and other matters which affect fertility are based on valid and proven scientific knowledge, and include a full account of any risk that may be involved in the use or non-use of contraceptives.</p>	<p><i>R 30</i> Governments are urged to ensure that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so; couples and individuals in the exercise of this right should take into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities towards the community.</p>
<p>New approach: time-bound goal and precise definition of reproductive health care, with specific reference to issue of female genital mutilation.</p>		



7.5. [Reproductive and sexual health]-care programmes should be designed to serve the needs of women and adolescent females and must involve women in the leadership, planning, decision-making, management, implementation, organization and evaluation of services. Governments and other organizations should take positive steps to include women at all levels of the health-care system.	41. (...) (b) Women should be actively involved both as individuals and through political and non-governmental organizations, at every stage and every level in the planning and implementation of development programmes, including population policies; (...)	R 12 (...) To be effective and successful, population programmes and development activities should be responsive to local values and needs, and those directly affected should be involved in the decision-making process at all levels. Moreover, in these activities, the full participation of the community and concerned non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, should be encouraged.
New approach: emphasis on women-centred character of reproductive and sexual health care programmes.		
7.6. Innovative programmes must be developed to make information, counselling and services for [sexual and reproductive health] accessible to adolescents and adult men. Such programmes must both educate and enable men to share more equally in family planning, domestic and child-rearing responsibilities and to accept the major responsibility for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Programmes must reach men in their workplaces, at home and where they gather for recreation. Boys and adolescents, with the support and guidance of their parents, and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, should also be reached through schools, youth organizations and wherever they congregate. Voluntary and appropriate male methods for contraception, as well as for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS, should be promoted and made accessible with adequate information and counselling.	42. Equal status of men and women in the family and in society improves the over-all quality of life. This principle of equality should be fully realized in family planning where each spouse should consider the welfare of the other members of the family.	R 29 Governments are urged to ensure that adolescents, both boys and girls, receive adequate education, including family-life and sex education, with due consideration given to the role, rights and obligations of parents and changing individual and cultural values. Suitable family planning information and services should be made available to adolescents within the changing socio-cultural framework of each country. R 9 Governments should promote and encourage, through information, education and communication, as well as through employment legislation and institutional support, where appropriate, the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility, including family planning, child-rearing and housework so that family responsibilities can be fully shared by both partners.
New issue: major responsibility of males for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.		

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<p>7.7. Governments should promote much greater community participation in [reproductive and sexual health]-care services by decentralizing the management of public health programmes and by forming partnerships in cooperation with local non-governmental organizations and private health-care providers. All types of non-governmental organizations, including local women's groups, trade unions, cooperatives, youth programmes and religious groups, should be encouraged to become involved in the promotion of better [reproductive and sexual health].</p>	<p>71. In order to achieve the population objectives of this Plan of Action and to put its policy recommendations adequately into effect, measures need to be undertaken to promote knowledge of the relationships and problems involved, to assist in the development of population policies and to elicit the co-operation and participation of all concerned in the formulation and implementation of these policies.</p> <p>90. Voluntary organizations should be encouraged, within the framework of national laws, policies and regulations, to play an important role in disseminating population information and ensuring wider participation in population programmes, and to share experiences regarding the implementation of population measures and programmes.</p>	<p><i>R 28</i> (...) Family planning services should be made available through appropriate and practicable channels, including (...) community based distribution (...). (...) Governments should bear in mind the innovative role which non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, can play in improving the availability and effectiveness of family planning services. (...)</p> <p><i>R 77</i> (...) Governments are invited: (...) (d) To involve communities more actively in the planning and implementation of population programmes.</p>
<p>New approach: much greater community participation in population programmes by specified actors.</p>		
<p>7.8. Without jeopardizing international support for programmes in developing countries, the international community should, upon request, give consideration to the training, technical assistance, short-term contraceptive supply needs and the needs of the countries in transition from centrally managed to market economies, where [reproductive and sexual health] is poor and in some cases deteriorating. Those countries, at the same time, must themselves give higher priority to [reproductive and sexual health] services, including a comprehensive range of contraceptive means, and must address their current reliance on abortion for fertility regulation by meeting the need of women in those countries for better information and more choices on an urgent basis.</p>		<p><i>R 18</i> All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...)</p> <p>(e) To take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning, and whenever possible, provide for the humane treatment and counselling of women who have had recourse to abortion;</p>
<p>New issue: Needs of "countries in transition", which are a new political phenomenon.</p>		
<p>7.9. Migrants and displaced persons in many parts of the world have limited access to [reproductive health] care and may face specific serious threats to their [reproductive and sexual health and rights]. Services must be sensitive particularly to the needs of individual women and adolescents and responsive to their often powerless situation, with particular attention to those who are victims of sexual violence.</p>		<p><i>R 44</i> Governments should adopt effective policies to assist women migrants, especially those who are agricultural workers, as well as women, children and the elderly left behind unsupported in rural areas. Governments are also urged to pay special attention to the difficulties of adaptation encountered in urban areas by migrant women of rural origin and to take appropriate measures to overcome these difficulties.</p>
<p>New issue: reproductive health-care needs of migrants.</p>		

7.13. [Governments and the international community should use the full means at their disposal to support the principle of voluntary choice in family planning.]	29. Consistent with the Proclamation of the International Conference on Human Rights, the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, the relevant targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade and the other international instruments on the subject, it is recommended that all countries: (...) (a) Respect and ensure, regardless of their over-all demographic goals, the right of persons to determine, in a free, informed and responsible manner, the number and spacing of their children; (...)	R 33 (...) Countries implementing family planning programmes should establish programme targets at the operational level, respecting the basic right of couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children, taking into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities, assumed freely and without coercion, towards the community.
New approach: role for the international community in support of voluntary choice in family planning.		
7.14. All countries should, over the next several years, assess the extent of national unmet need for good-quality family-planning services and its integration in the [sexual and reproductive health] context, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and underserved groups in the population. All countries should take steps to meet the family-planning needs of their populations as soon as possible and should, [in all cases by the year 2015], seek to provide universal access to a full range of safe and reliable family-planning methods and to related [legally permissible] [reproductive health] services. The aim should be to assist couples and individuals to achieve their reproductive goals and give them the full opportunity to exercise the right to have children by choice.	25. (...) special attention should be given to improving the management of existing health, nutrition and related social services and to the formulation of policies to widen their coverage so as to reach, in particular, rural, remote and underprivileged groups.	R 25 Governments should, as a matter of urgency, make universally available information, education and the means to assist couples and individuals to achieve their desired number of children. (...) Particular attention should be given to those segments of the population which are most vulnerable and difficult to reach.
New approach: time-bound goal for universal access to family planning and reproductive health services.		
7.15. Governments at all levels are urged to institute systems of monitoring and evaluation of user-centred services with a view to detecting, preventing and controlling abuses by family-planning managers and providers and to ensure a continuing improvement in the quality of services. To this end, Governments should secure conformity to human rights, and to ethical and professional standards in the delivery of family planning and related [reproductive and sexual health] services aimed at ensuring responsible, voluntary and informed consent. In-vitro fertilization techniques should be provided in accordance with appropriate ethical guidelines and medical standards.		
New action: systems to detect, prevent and control abuses by family planning programme personnel.		

<p>7.16. Non-governmental organizations should play an active role in mobilizing community and family support, in increasing access and acceptability of [family-planning and reproductive health] services, and cooperate with Governments in the process of preparation and provision of care, based on informed choice, and in helping to monitor public- and private-sector programmes, including their own.</p>	<p>90. Voluntary organizations should be encouraged, within the framework of national laws, policies and regulations, to play an important role in disseminating population information and ensuring wider participation in population programmes, and to share experiences regarding the implementation of population measures and programmes.</p>	<p><i>R 15</i> Governmental, intergovernmental, parliamentary and non-governmental organizations should involve the community in all possible ways in the planning, implementation and evaluation of health improvement programmes.</p> <p><i>R 27</i> Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to allocate, in accordance with national policies and priorities, the necessary resources to family planning services, where these services are inadequate and are not meeting the needs of a rapidly growing population of reproductive age.</p> <p><i>R 28</i> (...) Governments should bear in mind the innovative role which non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, can play in improving the availability and effectiveness of family planning services.</p> <p><i>R 84</i> (...) Governments are urged, as appropriate, within the framework of national objectives, to encourage the innovative activities of non-governmental organizations and to draw upon their expertise, experience and resources in implementing national programmes.</p>
<p>Nearly identical, but with specific mention of an active role for NGOs in monitoring public-sector programmes.</p>		
<p>7.17. As part of the effort to meet unmet needs, all countries should seek to identify and remove all the major remaining barriers to the utilization of family-planning services. Some of those barriers are related to the inadequacy, poor quality and cost of existing family-planning services. It should be the goal of public, private and non-governmental family-planning organizations to remove all programme-related barriers to family-planning use [by the year 2005] through the redesign or expansion of information and services and other ways to increase the ability of couples and individuals to make free and informed decisions about the number, spacing and timing of births and protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases.</p>		
<p>New approach: time-bound goal of removing all programme-related barriers to family planning use.</p>		

<p>7.18. Specifically, Governments should make it easier for couples and individuals to take responsibility for their own [reproductive and sexual health]. [by removing unnecessary legal, medical, clinical and regulatory barriers to information and to access to family planning services and methods.]</p>		
<p>New action: removal of unnecessary barriers to family planning.</p>		
<p>7.19. All political and community leaders are urged to play a strong, sustained and highly visible role in promoting and legitimizing the provision and use of family-planning and [reproductive health] services. Governments at all levels are urged to provide a climate that is favourable to good-quality public and private family-planning and [reproductive and sexual health] information and services through all possible channels. Finally, leaders and legislators at all levels must translate their public support for [reproductive health, including family planning,] into adequate allocations of budgetary, human and administrative resources to help meet the needs of all those who cannot pay the full cost of services.</p>		<p><i>R 85</i> Members of parliament, the scientific community, the mass media, and others in influential positions are invited, in their respective areas of competence, to create an awareness of population and development issues and to support appropriate ways of dealing with these issues.</p> <p><i>R 86</i> Policy makers, parliamentarians, and other persons in public life are encouraged to continue to promote and support actions to achieve an effective and integrated approach to the solution of population and development problems by arousing public awareness and working towards the implementation of national population policies and programmes. (...)</p> <p><i>R 12</i> Governments are encouraged to provide adequate resources and, where appropriate, to adopt innovative measures for the implementation of population policy.</p>
<p>Similar theme (role of influential members of society), but more forceful and specific call for leaders to endorse family planning.</p>		

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<p>7.20. In support of fully responsible, informed, [legally and permissible] reproductive choices, Governments are encouraged to focus most of their efforts towards meeting their population and development objectives through education and voluntary measures rather than schemes involving incentives and disincentives.</p>	<p>34. Family size may also be affected by incentive and disincentive schemes. However, if such schemes are adopted or modified it is essential that they should not violate human rights.</p> <p>35. Some social welfare programmes, such as family allowances and maternity benefits may have a positive effect on fertility and may hence be strengthened when such an effect is desired. However, such programmes should not, in principle, be curtailed if the opposite effect on fertility is desired.</p> <p>31. It is recommended that countries wishing to affect fertility levels give priority to implementing development programmes and educational and health strategies which, while contributing to economic growth and higher standards of living, have a decisive impact upon demographic trends, including fertility. International co-operation is called for to give priority to assisting such national efforts in order that these programmes and strategies be carried into effect.</p>	<p>R 31 Legislation and policies concerning the family and programmes of incentives and disincentives should be neither coercive nor discriminatory and should be consistent with internationally recognized human rights as well as with changing individual and cultural values.</p>
<p>New approach: reluctance to support schemes involving incentives and disincentives generally, rather than the traditional preoccupation with ensuring that they are not coercive.</p>		

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<p>7.21. In the coming years, all family planning programmes must make significant efforts to improve quality of care. Among other measures, programmes should:</p> <p>(a) Recognize that appropriate methods for couples and individuals vary according to their age, parity, family size preference and other factors, and ensure that women and men have information and access to the widest possible range of safe and effective family-planning methods in order to enable them to exercise free and informed choice;</p> <p>(b) Provide accessible, complete and accurate information about various family-planning methods, including their health risks and benefits, possible side effects and their effectiveness in the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;</p> <p>(c) Make services safer, affordable, more convenient and accessible for clients and ensure, through strengthened logistical systems, a sufficient and continuous supply of essential high quality contraceptives. [Privacy and confidentiality should be ensured];</p> <p>(d) Expand and upgrade formal and informal training in [sexual and reproductive health] care and family planning for all health-care providers, health educators and managers, including training in interpersonal communications and counselling;</p> <p>(e) Ensure appropriate follow-up care, including treatment for side effects of contraceptive use;</p> <p>(f) Ensure availability of related [reproductive health] services on site or through a strong referral mechanism;</p> <p>(g) In addition to quantitative measures of performance, give more emphasis to qualitative ones that take into account the perspectives of current and potential users of services, through means including effective management information systems and survey techniques for the timely evaluation of services;</p> <p>(h) Family planning and [Reproductive health] programmes should emphasize breast-feeding education and support services, which can simultaneously contribute to birth spacing, better maternal and child health and higher child survival.</p>		
New actions: specific measures to improve the quality of care in family planning [and reproductive health] programmes.		

<p>[7.22. In keeping with the policies of many nations, as agreed to in the consensus of the 1984 International Conference on Population, Governments should "take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning, and wherever possible, provide for the humane treatment and counselling of women who have had recourse to abortion".]</p>		<p>R 18 All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...) (e) To take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning, and whenever possible, provide for the humane treatment and counselling of women who have had recourse to abortion;*</p> <p>_____</p> <p>* While joining the consensus the Swedish representative made the following statement: "In the opinion of the Swedish delegation, effective contraception liberates women from unwanted pregnancies and induced abortions and improves considerably the health of both mothers and children. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be the principal aim. However, illegal abortions performed under unsafe medical conditions represent a very serious health hazard in many countries. The Swedish delegation regrets very much that an amendment was adopted to delete the word "illegal" from recommendation 13 (e) as proposed by the Preparatory Committee, which suggests that this Conference failed to recognize the importance of this very serious problem. The Swedish delegation would like to reiterate that a major step towards the elimination of illegal abortions is to provide all women in the world with access to legal and safe abortions."</p>
<p>Intended to be identical (quotation).</p>		
<p>7.23. In order to meet the substantial increase in demand for contraceptives over the next decade and beyond, the international community should move, on an immediate basis, to establish an efficient coordination system and global, regional and subregional facilities for the procurement of contraceptive and other commodities essential to [reproductive health] programmes of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The international community should also consider measures such as transfers of technology to developing countries enabling them to produce and distribute high-quality contraceptives and other commodities essential to [reproductive health] services, in order to strengthen the self-reliance of those countries. At the request of the countries concerned, the World Health Organization should continue to provide advice on the quality, safety and efficacy of family-planning methods.</p>		
<p>New approach: coordination of contraceptive procurement and local production of contraceptives. Specific mention of a continued role for WHO.</p>		

<p>7.24. Provision of [reproductive health-] care services should not be confined to the public sector but should involve the private sector and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the needs and resources of their communities, and include, where appropriate, effective strategies for cost recovery and service delivery, including social marketing and community-based services. Special efforts should be made to improve accessibility through outreach services.</p>	<p>90. Voluntary organizations should be encouraged, within the framework of national laws, policies and regulations, to play an important role in disseminating population information and ensuring wider participation in population programmes, and to share experiences regarding the implementation of population measures and programmes.</p>	<p>R 28 (...) Family planning services should be made available through appropriate and practicable channels, including (...) community-based distribution, subsidized commercial retail sales, and, in particular, local distribution through retail outlets where health infrastructure and health referral services exist. Also, Governments should bear in mind the innovative role which non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, can play in improving the availability and effectiveness of family planning services. (...)</p> <p>R 84 National non-governmental organizations are invited to continue, in accordance with national policies and laws, their pioneering work in opening up new paths and to respond quickly and flexibly to requests from Governments, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Governments are urged, as appropriate, within the framework of national objectives, to encourage the innovative activities of non-governmental organizations and to draw upon their expertise, experience and resources in implementing national programmes. Donors are invited to increase their financial support to non-governmental organizations.</p>
<p>New approach: private-sector involvement in the provision of reproductive health-care services and cost-recovery strategies.</p>		
<p>7.28. [Reproductive health] programmes should increase their efforts to prevent, detect and treat sexually transmitted diseases and other reproductive tract infections, especially at the primary health-care level. Special outreach efforts should be made to those who do not have access to [reproductive and sexual health]-care programmes.</p>		
<p>New approach: increased involvement of reproductive health programmes in dealing with sexually transmitted diseases.</p>		

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7.29. All health-care providers, including all family-planning providers, should be given specialized training in the prevention and detection of, and counselling on, sexually transmitted diseases, especially infections in women and youth, including HIV/AIDS.		
New issue: sexually transmitted diseases.		
7.30. Information, education and counselling for responsible sexual behaviour and effective prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV should become integral components of all [reproductive and sexual health] services.		
New issues: sexually transmitted diseases and HIV.		
7.31. Promotion and the reliable supply and distribution of high-quality condoms should become integral components of all [reproductive health]-care services. All relevant international organizations, especially the World Health Organization, should significantly increase their procurement. Governments and the international community should provide all means to reduce the spread and the rate of transmission of HIV/AIDS infection.		
New approach: promotion of condoms.		
7.35. Support should be given to integral sexual education and services for children and young people with the support and guidance of their parents, and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, that stress male responsibility for their own sexual health and fertility and that help them exercise those responsibilities. Educational efforts should begin within the family unit, in the community and in the schools [at an early age], but must also reach adults, in particular men, through non-formal education and a variety of community-based efforts.		
New action: integral sexual education for children and young people, with emphasis on male responsibility.		
7.36. In the light of the urgent need to prevent unwanted pregnancies, the rapid spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and the prevalence of sexual abuse and violence, Governments should base national policies on a better understanding of the need for responsible human sexuality and the realities of current sexual behaviour.		
New approach: national policies to be based, <u>inter alia</u> , on the realities of current sexual behaviour.		

7.37. Active and open discussion of the need to protect women, youth and children from any abuse, including sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence must be encouraged and supported by educational programmes at both national and community levels. Governments should set the necessary conditions and procedures to encourage victims to report violations of their rights. Laws addressing those concerns should be enacted where they do not exist, made explicit, strengthened and enforced, and appropriate rehabilitation services provided. Governments should also prohibit the production and the trade of child pornography.		
New approach: measures to encourage victims to report violation of their rights. New action: prohibition of child pornography.		
7.38. Governments and communities should urgently take steps to stop the practice of female genital mutilation and protect women and girls from all such similar unnecessary and dangerous practices. Steps to eliminate the practice should include strong community outreach programmes involving village and religious leaders, education and counselling about its impact on girls' and women's health, and appropriate treatment and rehabilitation for girls and women who have suffered mutilation. Services should include counselling for women and men to discourage the practice.		
New issue: female genital mutilation.		
[7.43. Countries should remove legal, regulatory and social barriers to sexual and reproductive health information and care for adolescents and must ensure that the programmes and attitudes of health-care providers do not restrict the access of adolescents to the services and information they need. In doing so, services for adolescents must safeguard their rights to privacy, confidentiality, informed consent and respect.]		<i>R 29</i> Governments are urged to ensure that adolescents, both boys and girls, receive adequate education, including family-life and sex education, with due consideration given to the role, rights and obligations of parents and changing individual and cultural values. Suitable family planning information and services should be made available to adolescents within the changing socio-cultural framework of each country.
New approach: reproductive health care rights and needs of adolescents recognized unconditionally.		

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<p>7.44. Countries, with the support of the international community, should protect and promote the rights of adolescents to [sexual and reproductive health] education, information and care and greatly reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies.</p>		<p><i>R 18</i> All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...) (g) To encourage community education to change prevailing attitudes which countenance pregnancy and childbearing at young ages, recognizing that pregnancy occurring in adolescent girls, whether married or unmarried, has adverse effects on the morbidity and mortality of both mother and child.</p>
<p>New approach: protection and promotion of adolescents' rights to sexual and reproductive information and services.</p>		
<p>7.45. Governments, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations, are urged to meet the special needs of adolescents and to establish appropriate programmes to respond to those needs. Such programmes should include support mechanisms for the education and counselling of adolescents in the areas of gender relations and equality, violence against adolescents, responsible sexual behaviour, responsible family-planning practice, family life, [reproductive and sexual health], sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and AIDS prevention. Programmes for the prevention and treatment of sexual abuse and incest and other [reproductive health] services should be provided. Such programmes should provide information to adolescents and make a conscious effort to strengthen positive social and cultural values. Sexually active adolescents will require special family-planning information, counselling and services, including contraceptive services, and those who become pregnant will require special support from their families and community during pregnancy and early child care. Adolescents must be fully involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of such information and services with proper regard for parental guidance and responsibilities.</p>	<p>33. It is recommended that Governments consider making provision, in both their formal and non-formal educational programmes for informing their people of the consequences of existing or alternative fertility behaviour for the well-being of the family, for educational and psychological development of children and for the general welfare of society, so that an informed and responsible attitude to marriage and reproduction will be promoted.</p>	<p><i>R 29</i> Governments are urged to ensure that adolescents, both boys and girls, receive adequate education, including family-life and sex education, with due consideration given to the role, rights and obligations of parents and changing individual and cultural values. Suitable family planning information and services should be made available to adolescents within the changing socio-cultural framework of each country.</p>
<p>New approach: more specific language on special sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents and the appropriate response to those needs.</p>		

<p>7.46. Programmes should involve and train all who are in a position to provide guidance to adolescents concerning responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour, particularly parents and families, and also communities, religious institutions, schools, the mass media and peer groups. Governments and non-governmental organizations should promote programmes directed to the education of parents, with the objective of improving the interaction of parents and children to enable them to comply better with their educational duties to support the process of maturation of their children, particularly in the areas of sexual behaviour and [sexual and reproductive health.]</p>		
<p>New action: training of guidance providers in matters of sexual and reproductive behaviour.</p>		

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Chapter VIII

HEALTH, MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>8.4. All countries should make access to basic health care and health promotion the central strategies for reducing mortality and morbidity. Sufficient resources should be assigned so that primary health services attain full coverage of the population. Governments should strengthen health and nutrition information, education and communication activities so as to enable people to increase their control over and improve their health. Governments should provide the necessary backup facilities to meet the demand created.</p>	<p>25. It is recommended that health and nutrition programmes designed to reduce morbidity and mortality be integrated within a comprehensive development strategy and supplemented by a wide range of mutually supporting social policy measures; special attention should be given to improving the management of existing health, nutrition and related social services and to the formulation of policies to widen their coverage so as to reach, in particular, rural, remote and underprivileged groups.</p>	<p><i>R 16</i> The promotion and preservation of health should be the explicit concern of all levels and branches of government. It is strongly urged, therefore, that governmental action in the area of mortality and health should go beyond the health sector and involve all relevant sectors of national and community development. All development programmes should be monitored and analysed by the Government concerned in order to assess and to improve their impact on health.</p>
New approach: basic health care and health promotion to be the central strategies for mortality reduction.		
<p>8.5. In keeping with the Declaration of Alma Ata, all countries should reduce mortality and morbidity and seek to make primary health care, including reproductive health care, available universally by the end of the current decade. [Countries should aim to achieve by 2005 a life expectancy at birth greater than 70 years and by 2015 a life expectancy at birth greater than 75 years. Countries with the highest levels of mortality should aim to achieve by 2005 a life expectancy at birth greater than 65 years and by 2015 a life expectancy at birth greater than 70 years.] Efforts to ensure a longer and healthier life for all should emphasize the reduction of morbidity and mortality differentials between males and females as well as among geographical regions, social classes and indigenous and ethnic groups.</p>	<p>22. It is a goal of this Plan of Action to reduce mortality levels, particularly infant and maternal mortality levels, to the maximum extent possible in all regions of the world and to reduce national and sub national differentials therein. The attainment of an average expectation of life of 62 years by 1985 and 74 years by the year 2000 for the world as a whole would require by the end of the century an increase of 11 years for Latin America, 17 years for Asia and 28 years for Africa.</p> <p>23. Countries with the highest mortality levels should aim by 1985 to have an expectation of life at birth of at least 50 years and an infant mortality rate of less than 120 per thousand live births.</p> <p>24. It is recommended that national and international efforts to reduce general morbidity and mortality levels be accompanied by particularly vigorous efforts to achieve the following goals: (...) (c) Reduction or, if possible, elimination of differential morbidity and mortality within countries, particularly with regard to differentials between regions, urban and rural areas, social and ethnic groups, and the sexes;</p>	<p><i>R 14</i> All Governments, regardless of the mortality levels of their population, are strongly urged to strive to reduce morbidity and mortality levels and socio-economic and geographical differentials in their countries and to improve health among all population groups, especially among those groups where the morbidity and mortality levels are the highest. Countries with higher mortality levels should aim for a life expectancy at birth of at least 60 years and an infant mortality rate of less than 50 per 1,000 live births by the year 2000. Countries with intermediate mortality levels should aim to achieve a life expectancy at birth of at least 70 years and an infant mortality rate of less than 35 per 1,000 live births by the year 2000. The countries with lower mortality should continue their efforts to improve the health of all population groups and to reduce mortality even further, in keeping with their social and economic capacities. Levels, trends and differentials in mortality should be monitored in order to evaluate the success of programmes in achieving these goals.</p>
Identical in essence (Alma Ata commitments) but with updated time-bound goals for mortality reduction.		

8.6. The role of women as primary custodians of family health should be recognized and supported. Access to basic health care, expanded health education, the availability of simple cost-effective remedies, and the reappraisal of primary health-care services, including [reproductive health-care services] to facilitate proper use of women's time, should be provided.		
New approach: recognition of and support to the role of women in family health.		
8.7. Governments should ensure community participation in health policy planning, especially with respect to the long-term care of the elderly, those with disabilities and those infected with HIV and other endemic diseases. Such participation should also be promoted in child-survival and maternal health programmes, breast-feeding support programmes, programmes for the early detection and treatment of cancer of the reproductive system, and programmes for the prevention of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases.		<i>R 15</i> Governmental, inter-governmental, parliamentary and non-governmental organizations should involve the community in all possible ways in the planning, implementation and evaluation of health improvement programmes.
Similar theme (community participation in health) but with a specific list of areas in which community participation is especially desired.		
8.8. All countries should re-examine training curricula and the delegation of responsibilities within the health-care delivery system in order to reduce frequent, unnecessary and costly reliance on physicians and on secondary- and tertiary-care facilities, while maintaining effective referral services. Access to health-care services for all people and especially for the most underserved and vulnerable groups must be ensured. Governments should seek to make basic health-care services more sustainable financially, while ensuring equitable access, by integrating [sexual and reproductive] health services, including maternal and child health and family-planning services, and by making appropriate use of community-based services, social marketing and cost-recovery schemes, with a view to increasing the range and quality of services available. The involvement of users and the community in the financial management of health-care services should be promoted.	25. It is recommended that health and nutrition programmes designed to reduce morbidity and mortality be integrated within a comprehensive development strategy and supplemented by a wide range of mutually supporting social policy measures; special attention should be given to improving the management of existing health, nutrition and related social services and to the formulation of policies to widen their coverage so as to reach, in particular, rural, remote and underprivileged groups.	
New actions to strengthen basic health-care services.		

<p>8.9. Through technology transfer, developing countries should be assisted in building their capacity to produce generic drugs for the domestic market and to ensure the wide availability and accessibility of such drugs. To meet the substantial increase in demand for vaccines, antibiotics and other commodities over the next decade and beyond, the international community should strengthen global, regional and local mechanisms for the production, quality control and procurement of those items, where feasible, in developing countries. The international community should facilitate regional cooperation in the manufacture, quality control and distribution of vaccines.</p>		
<p>New issue: local production of generic drugs and vaccines.</p>		
<p>8.10. All countries should give priority to measures that improve the quality of life and health by ensuring a safe and sanitary living environment for all population groups through measures aimed at avoiding crowded housing conditions, reducing air pollution, ensuring access to clean water and sanitation, improving waste management, and increasing the safety of the workplace. Special attention should be given to the living conditions of the poor and disadvantaged in urban and rural areas. The impact of environmental problems on health, particularly that of vulnerable groups, should be monitored by Governments on a regular basis.</p>	<p>24. It is recommended that national and international efforts to reduce general morbidity and mortality levels be accompanied by particularly vigorous efforts to achieve the following goals: (...) (d) Eradication, wherever possible, or control of infections and parasitic diseases, undernutrition and malnutrition; and the provision of a sufficient supply of potable water and adequate sanitation; (f) Adoption of special measures for reducing mortality from social and environmental factors (...)</p>	<p><i>R 22</i> Governments of countries where mortality is still high are urged, with adequate international support, to implement intensive programmes to control infectious and parasitic diseases, provide as far as possible sufficient potable water and adequate sanitation facilities, and implement other elements of primary health care for both adults and children.</p> <p><i>R 24</i> Governments are urged to take necessary preventive or corrective measures to eliminate the negative consequences for health that characterize many occupations.</p> <p><i>R 69</i> Governments and funding agencies are urged to allocate increased resources for research in human reproduction and fertility regulation, including biomedical research, in order (...) to address problems of infertility and subfecundity, including those caused by environmental pollution. (...)</p>
<p>Similar theme (promotion of environmental and occupational health), but new action: regular monitoring of impact of environmental problems on the health of the vulnerable groups.</p>		
<p>8.11. Reform of the health sector and health policy, including the rational allocation of resources, should be promoted in order to achieve the stated objectives. All Governments should examine ways to maximize the cost-effectiveness of health programmes in order to achieve increased life expectancy, reduce morbidity and mortality and ensure access to basic health-care services for all people.</p>	<p>25. (...) special attention should be given to improving the management of existing health, nutrition and related social services and to the formulation of policies to widen their coverage so as to reach, in particular, rural, remote and underprivileged groups.</p>	
<p>New approach: reform and cost-effectiveness maximization of the health sector.</p>		

<p>8.16. Over the next 20 years, through international cooperation and national programmes, the gap between average infant and child mortality rates in the developed and the developing regions of the world should be substantially narrowed, and disparities within countries, those between geographical regions, ethnic or cultural groups, and socio-economic groups should be eliminated. Countries with indigenous people should achieve infant and under-5 mortality levels among their indigenous people that are the same as those of the general population. [Countries should strive to reduce their infant and under-5 mortality rates by one third, or to 50 and 70 per 1,000 live births, respectively, whichever is less, by the year 2000, with appropriate adaptation to the particular situation of each country. By 2005, countries with intermediate mortality levels should aim to achieve an infant mortality rate below 50 deaths per 1,000 and an under-5 mortality rate below 60 deaths per 1,000 births. By 2015 all countries should aim to achieve an infant mortality rate below 35 per 1,000 live births and an under-5 mortality rate below 45 per 1,000. Countries that achieve these levels earlier should strive to lower them further.]</p>	<p>22. It is a goal of this Plan of Action to reduce mortality levels, particularly infant and maternal mortality levels, to the maximum extent possible in all regions of the world and to reduce national and sub national differentials therein. (...)</p> <p>24. It is recommended that national and international efforts to reduce general morbidity and mortality levels be accompanied by particularly vigorous efforts to achieve the following goals: (a) Reduction of foetal, infant and early childhood mortality and related maternal morbidity and mortality; (...)</p>	<p><i>R 14 (...)</i> Countries with higher mortality levels should aim for (...) an infant mortality rate of less than 50 per 1,000 live births by the year 2000. Countries with intermediate mortality levels should aim to achieve (...) an infant mortality rate of less than 35 per 1,000 live births by the year 2000. The countries with lower mortality should continue their efforts to improve the health of all population groups and to reduce mortality even further, in keeping with their social and economic capacities. Levels, trends and differentials in mortality should be monitored in order to evaluate the success of programmes in achieving these goals.</p>
<p>Identical in essence, but with updating the quantitative goals beyond 2000.</p>		

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<p>8.17. All Governments should assess the underlying causes of high child mortality and should, within the framework of primary health care, extend integrated reproductive health-care and child-health services, [including safe motherhood], child-survival programmes and family-planning services, to all the population and particularly to the most vulnerable and underserved groups. Such services should include prenatal care and counselling, with special emphasis on high-risk pregnancies and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection; adequate delivery assistance; and neonatal care, including exclusive breast-feeding, information on optimal breast-feeding and on proper weaning practices, and the provision of micronutrient supplementation and tetanus toxoid, where appropriate. Interventions to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and other nutritional deficiencies, such as anaemia, should include the promotion of maternal nutrition through information, education and counselling and the promotion of longer intervals between births. All countries should give priority to efforts to reduce the major childhood diseases, particularly infectious and parasitic diseases, and to prevent malnutrition among children, especially the girl child, through measures aimed at eradicating poverty and ensuring that all children live in a sanitary environment and by disseminating information on hygiene and nutrition. It is also important to provide parents with information and education about child care, including the use of mental and physical stimulation.</p>		<p><i>R 17</i> Governments are urged to take immediate steps to identify the underlying causes of morbidity and mortality among infants and young children and develop special programmes to attack these conditions. Strategies to be considered include emphasis on mother and child health services within primary health care, the introduction and support of a package of specific intervention measures, and massive community-wide education and mobilization to support them. Special efforts should be made to reach under-served and deprived populations in rural areas and urban slums. The international community should take concerted action to support national efforts to this end.</p>
<p>Similar theme (reduction of infant and child mortality) but with more systematic focus on specific areas for action</p>		
<p>8.18. For infants and children to receive the best nutrition and for specific protection against a range of diseases, breast-feeding should be protected, promoted and supported. By means of legal, economic, practical and emotional support, mothers should be enabled to breast-feed their infants exclusively for four to six months, without food or drink supplementation and to continue breast-feeding infants with appropriate and adequate complementary food up to the age of two years or beyond. To achieve these goals, Governments should promote public information on the benefits of breast-feeding; health personnel should receive training on the management of breast-feeding; and countries should examine ways and means to implement fully the WHO International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.</p>		<p><i>R 20</i> Governments are urged to promote and support breast-feeding. Information should be widely disseminated on the nutritional, immunological and psychological benefits of breast-feeding, as well as its influence on child spacing. Nursing mothers, especially those in the labour force, should be provided with appropriate maternal benefits, including day-care facilities, access to proper food supplements for themselves, and complementary weaning and foods for their infants, in order to ensure adequate nutrition throughout infancy and early childhood. Governments which have accepted it should be urged to take the necessary steps to implement the International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, as adopted by the 34th World Health Assembly (resolution WHA 34.22).</p>
<p>Identical in essence, but with somewhat more forceful language regarding the International Code.</p>		

<p>8.21. Countries should strive to effect significant reductions in maternal mortality by the year 2015; [a reduction in maternal mortality by one half of the 1990 levels by the year 2000 and a further one half by 2015. The realization of these goals will have different implications for countries with different 1990 levels of maternal mortality. Countries with intermediate levels of mortality should aim to achieve by the year 2005 a maternal mortality rate below 100 per 100,000 live births and by the year 2015 a maternal mortality rate below 60 per 100,000 live births. Countries with the highest levels of mortality should aim to achieve by 2005 a maternal mortality rate below 125 per 100,000 live births and by 2015 a maternal mortality rate below 75 per 100,000 live births.] However, all countries should reduce maternal morbidity and mortality to levels where they no longer constitute a public health problem. Disparities in maternal mortality within countries and between geographical regions, socio-economic and ethnic groups should be narrowed.</p>	<p>24. It is recommended that national and international efforts to reduce general morbidity and mortality levels be accompanied by particularly vigorous efforts to achieve the following goals:</p> <p>(a) Reduction of (...) maternal morbidity and mortality; (...)</p>	<p><i>R 18</i> All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged:</p> <p>(a) To reduce maternal mortality by at least 50 per cent by the year 2000, where such mortality is very high (higher than 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 births; (...)</p>
<p>Identical in essence, but differentiated maternal mortality goals after the year 2000.</p>		

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8.22. All countries, with the support of all sections of the international community, must expand the provision of maternal health services in the context of primary health care. These services, based on the concept of informed choice, should include education on [safe motherhood], prenatal care that is focused and effective, maternal nutrition programmes, adequate delivery assistance that avoids excessive recourse to caesarean sections and provides for obstetric emergencies; referral services for pregnancy, childbirth and abortion complications; post-natal care and family planning. All births should be assisted by trained persons, preferably nurses and midwives, but at least by trained birth attendants. The underlying causes of maternal morbidity and mortality should be identified, and attention should be given to the development of strategies to overcome them and for adequate evaluation and monitoring mechanisms to assess the progress being made in reducing maternal mortality and morbidity and to enhance the effectiveness of ongoing programmes. Programmes and education to engage men's support for maternal health and [safe motherhood] should be developed.

R 18 All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...) (b) To provide prenuptial medical examinations; (c) To provide prenatal and perinatal care, with special attention to high-risk pregnancies, and ensure safe delivery by trained attendants, including traditional birth attendants, as culturally acceptable; (d) To give special emphasis in nutritional programmes to the needs of pregnant women and nursing mothers; (e) To take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning, and whenever possible, provide for the humane treatment and counselling of women who have had recourse to abortion; (f) To support family planning as a health measure in maternal and child health programmes as a way of reducing births that occur too early or too late in the mother's life, of increasing the interval between births and of diminishing higher birth orders, and by giving special consideration to the needs of those in the post-partum and/or breast-feeding period; (g) To encourage community education to change prevailing attitudes which countenance pregnancy and child-bearing at young ages, recognizing that pregnancy occurring in adolescent girls, whether married or unmarried, has adverse effects on the morbidity and mortality of both mother and child.

* While joining the consensus the Swedish representative made the following statement: "In the opinion of the Swedish delegation, effective contraception liberates women from unwanted pregnancies and induced abortions and improves considerably the health of both mothers and children. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be the principal aim. However, illegal abortions performed under unsafe medical conditions represent a very serious health hazard in many countries. The Swedish delegation regrets very much that an amendment was adopted to delete the word "illegal" from recommendation 18 (e) as proposed by the Preparatory Committee, which suggests that the Conference failed to recognize the importance of this very serious problem. The Swedish delegation would like to reiterate that a major step towards the elimination of illegal abortions is to provide all women in the world with access to legal and safe abortions."

New approach: precise definition of maternal health services in the context of primary health care.

<p>8.23. All countries, especially developing countries, with the support of the international community, should aim at further reductions in maternal mortality through measures to prevent, detect and manage high-risk pregnancies and births, particularly those to adolescents and late-parity women.</p>		<p><i>R 18</i> All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...) (c) To provide prenatal and perinatal care, with special attention to high-risk pregnancies, and ensure safe delivery by trained attendants, including traditional birth attendants, as culturally acceptable; (...) (f) To support family planning as a health measure in maternal and child health programmes as a way of reducing births that occur too early or too late in the mother's life, of increasing the interval between births and of diminishing higher birth orders, and by giving special consideration to the needs of those in the post-partum and/or breast-feeding period; (g) To encourage community education to change prevailing attitudes which countenance pregnancy and childbearing at young ages, recognizing that pregnancy occurring in adolescent girls, whether married or unmarried, has adverse effects on the morbidity and mortality of both mother and child.</p>
<p>Similar theme (prevention and management of high-risk pregnancies).</p>		
<p>8.24. All countries should design and implement special programmes to address the nutritional needs of women of child-bearing age, especially those who are pregnant or breast-feeding, and should give particular attention to the prevention and management of nutritional anaemia and iodine-deficiency disorders. Priority should be accorded to improving the nutritional and health status of young women through education and training as part of maternal health and [safe motherhood programmes]. Adolescent females and males should be provided with information, education and counselling to help them delay early marriage and unions, premature sexual activity and first pregnancy.</p>		<p><i>R 18</i> All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...) (d) To give special emphasis in nutritional programmes to the needs of pregnant women and nursing mothers; (...) g) To encourage community education to change prevailing attitudes which countenance pregnancy and childbearing at young ages, recognizing that pregnancy occurring in adolescent girls, whether married or unmarried, has adverse effects on the morbidity and mortality of both mother and child.</p> <p><i>R 20</i> (...) Nursing mothers (...) should be provided with (...) proper food supplements for themselves (...)</p> <p><i>R 8</i> Governments concerned should make efforts to raise the age of entry into marriage in countries in which this age at marriage is still quite low.</p>
<p>Similar theme (as regards main thrust of the paragraph: nutritional needs), but also new specific action: counselling to delay premature sexual activity.</p>		

<p>8.25. [All Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations are urged to deal openly and forthrightly with [unsafe abortion] as a major public health concern. Particular efforts should be made to obtain objective and reliable information on the policies on, incidence of and consequences of abortion in every country. Unwanted pregnancies should be prevented through sexual health education and through expanded and improved family-planning services, including proper counselling to reduce the rate of abortion. Governments are urged to assess the health and social impact of induced abortion, to address the situations that cause women to have recourse to abortion and to provide adequate medical care and counselling. [Governments are urged to evaluate and review laws and policies on abortion so that they take into account the commitment to women's health and well-being in accordance with local situations, rather than relying on criminal codes or punitive measures. Although the main objective of public policy is to prevent unwanted pregnancies and reduce the rate of abortion, women should have ready access to quality health-care services that include reliable information, counselling and medical care to enable them to terminate pregnancies in those cases where it is allowed by law, if they so decide, and that provide for the management of complications and sequelae of unsafe abortion.] Post-abortion counselling, education and family-planning services should be offered promptly so as to prevent repeat abortions].</p> <p>[ALTERNATIVE 8.25. All Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to deal openly and forthrightly with unsafe abortion as a major public health concern. Governments are urged to assess the health impact of unsafe abortion and to reduce the need for abortion through expanded and improved family-planning services. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be given the highest priority and all attempts should be made to eliminate the need for abortion. In no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning. In circumstances where abortion is legal, women who wish to terminate their pregnancies should have ready access to reliable information and compassionate counselling and such abortion should be safe. In all cases, women should have access to services for the management of complications arising from unsafe abortions. Any measures to provide for safe and legal abortion within the health system can only be determined at the national level through policy changes and legislative processes which reflect the diversity of views on the issue of abortion.]</p> <p>New approach: abortion as a major public health concern.</p>		<p><i>R 18</i> All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...)</p> <p>(e) To take appropriate steps to help women avoid abortion, which in no case should be promoted as a method of family planning, and whenever possible, provide for the humane treatment and counselling of women who have had recourse to abortion;.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>* While joining the consensus the Swedish representative made the following statement: "In the opinion of the Swedish delegation, effective contraception liberates women from unwanted pregnancies and induced abortions and improves considerably the health of both mothers and children. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be the principal aim. However, illegal abortions performed under unsafe medical conditions represent a very serious health hazard in many countries. The Swedish delegation regrets very much that an amendment was adopted to delete the word "illegal" from recommendation 18 (e) as proposed by the Preparatory Committee, which suggests that the Conference failed to recognize the importance of this very serious problem. The Swedish delegation would like to reiterate that a major step towards the elimination of illegal abortions is to provide all women in the world with access to legal and safe abortions."</p>
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8.26. Programmes to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality should include information and [reproductive health services], including family-planning services. In order to reduce high-risk pregnancies, maternal health and [safe motherhood] programmes should include counselling and family-planning information.		<i>R 18</i> All efforts should be made to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Governments are urged: (...) (f) To support family planning as a health measure in maternal and child health programmes as a way of reducing births that occur too early or too late in the mother's life, of increasing the interval between births and of diminishing higher birth orders, and by giving special consideration to the needs of those in the post-partum and/or breast-feeding period; (...)
Similar theme (contribution of family planning to maternal health).		
8.27. All countries, as a matter of some urgency, need to seek changes in high-risk sexual behaviour and devise strategies to ensure that men share responsibility for [sexual and reproductive health], including family planning, and for preventing and controlling sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and AIDS.		
New issue: prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases.		
8.30. Governments should assess the demographic and development impact of HIV infection and AIDS. The AIDS pandemic should be controlled through a multisectoral approach that pays sufficient attention to its socio-economic ramifications, including the heavy burden on health infrastructure and household income, its negative impact on the labour force and productivity, and the increasing number of orphaned children. Multisectoral national plans and strategies to deal with AIDS should be integrated into population and development strategies. The socio-economic factors underlying the spread of HIV infection should be investigated, and programmes to address the problems faced by those left orphaned by the AIDS pandemic should be developed.		

8.31. Programmes to reduce the spread of HIV infection should give high priority to information, education and communication campaigns to raise awareness and emphasize behavioural change. Sex education and information should be provided to both those infected and those not infected, and especially to adolescents. Health providers, including family-planning providers, need training in counselling on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV infection, including the assessment and identification of high-risk behaviours needing special attention and services; training in the promotion of safe and responsible sexual behaviour, including voluntary abstinence, and condom use; training in the avoidance of contaminated equipment and blood products; and in the avoidance of sharing needles among injecting drug users. Governments should develop guidelines and counselling services on AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases within the primary health-care services. Wherever possible, reproductive health programmes, including family-planning programmes, should include facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of common sexually transmitted diseases, including reproductive tract infection, recognizing that many sexually transmitted diseases increase the risk of HIV transmission. The links between the prevention of HIV infection and the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis should be assured.

8.32. Governments should mobilize all segments of society to control the AIDS pandemic, including non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious leaders, the private sector, the media, schools and health facilities. Mobilization at the family and community levels should be given priority. Communities need to develop strategies that respond to local perceptions of the priority accorded to health issues associated with the spread of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases.

8.33. The international community should mobilize the human and financial resources required to reduce the rate of transmission of HIV infection. To that end, research on a broad range of approaches to prevent HIV transmission and to seek a cure for the disease should be promoted and supported by all countries. In particular, donor and research communities should support and strengthen current efforts to find a vaccine and to develop women-controlled methods, such as vaginal microbicides, to prevent HIV infection. Increased support is also needed for the treatment and care of HIV-infected persons and AIDS patients. The coordination of activities to combat the AIDS pandemic must be enhanced. Particular attention should be given to activities of the United Nations system at the national level, where measures such as joint programmes can improve coordination and ensure a more efficient use of scarce resources. The international community should also mobilize its efforts in monitoring and evaluating the results of various efforts to search for new strategies.

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8.34. Governments should develop policies and guidelines to protect the individual rights of and eliminate discrimination against persons infected with HIV and their families. Services to detect HIV infection should be strengthened, making sure that they ensure confidentiality. Special programmes should be devised to provide care and the necessary emotional support to men and women affected by AIDS and to counsel their families and near relations.		
8.35. Responsible sexual behaviour, including voluntary sexual abstinence, for the prevention of HIV infection should be promoted and included in education and information programmes. Condoms and drugs for the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases should be made widely available and affordable and should be included in all essential drug lists. Effective action should be taken to further control the quality of blood products and equipment decontamination.		
8.30-8.35: New issues, approaches and actions related to HIV infection and AIDS.		

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Chapter IX

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, URBANIZATION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>9.3. Governments formulating population distribution policies should ensure that the objectives and goals of those policies are consistent with other development goals, policies and basic human rights. Governments, assisted by interested local, regional and intergovernmental agencies, should assess on a regular basis how the consequences of their economic and environmental policies, sectoral priorities, infrastructure investment and balance of resources among regional, central, provincial and local authorities influence population distribution and internal migration, both permanent and temporary.</p>	<p>46. (...) (a) Measures should be avoided that infringe the right of freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State as enunciated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments; (...)</p> <p>45. (...) In so far as possible, {policies aimed at influencing population flows into urban areas} should be integrated into plans and programmes dealing with over-all social and economic development.</p>	<p><i>R 39</i> Governments are urged to review their socio-economic policies in order to minimize any adverse spatial consequences, as well as to improve the integration of population factors in territorial and sectoral planning, particularly in sectors concerned with human settlements.</p>
New approach: beware of the spatial distribution implications of other policies.		
<p>9.4. In order to achieve a balanced spatial distribution of production employment and population, countries should adopt sustainable regional development strategies and strategies for the encouragement of urban consolidation, the growth of small or medium-sized urban centres and the sustainable development of rural areas, including the adoption of labour-intensive projects training for non-farming jobs for youth and effective transport and communication systems. To create an enabling context for local development, including the provision of services, Governments should consider decentralizing their administrative systems. This also involves giving expenditure responsibility and the right to raise revenue to regional, district and local authorities. While vast improvements to the urban infrastructure and environmental strategies are essential in many developing countries to provide a healthy environment for urban residents, similar activities should also be pursued in rural areas.</p>	<p>46. (d) Population distribution patterns should not be restricted to a choice between metropolitan and rural life: efforts should be made to establish and strengthen networks of small and medium-size cities to relieve the pressure on the large towns, while still offering an alternative to rural living.</p>	<p><i>R 41</i> Governments which have adopted, or intend to adopt, a comprehensive urbanization policy, should seek to integrate such policies into the overall development planning process, with aim of achieving, <i>inter alia</i>, a reduction in current high migration to capital cities and other large urban centres, the development of medium-sized towns and a reduction of rural-urban and regional inequalities. (...)</p>
New approach: sustainable regional development strategies supported by fiscal decentralization.		

<p>9.5. To reduce urban bias and isolated rural development, Governments should examine the feasibility of providing incentives to encourage the redistribution and relocation of industries and businesses from urban to rural areas and to encourage the establishment of new businesses, industrial units and income-generating projects in the rural areas.</p>		
<p>New approach: relocation of industries and businesses from urban to rural areas.</p>		
<p>9.6. Governments wishing to create alternatives to out-migration from rural areas should establish the preconditions for development in rural areas, actively support access to landownership or use and access to water resources, especially for family units, make and encourage investments to enhance rural productivity, improve rural infrastructure and social services and facilitate the establishment of credit, production and marketing cooperatives and other grass-roots organizations that give people greater control over resources and improve their livelihoods. Particular attention is needed to ensure that these opportunities are also made available to migrants' families remaining in the areas of origin.</p>	<p>46. (b) A major approach to a more rational distribution of the population is that of planned and more equitable regional development, particularly in the advancement of regions which are less favoured or developed by comparison with the rest of the country; (...) (e) Intensive programmes of economic and social development should be carried out in the rural areas through balanced agricultural development which will provide increased income to the agricultural population, permit an effective expansion of social services and include measures to protect the environment and conserve and increase agricultural resources; (f) Programmes should be promoted to make accessible to scattered populations the basic social services and the support necessary for increased productivity, for example, by consolidating them in rural centres.</p> <p>48. In rural areas and areas accessible to rural populations, new employment opportunities, including industries and public works programmes, should be created, systems of land tenure should be improved and social services and amenities provided. It is not sufficient to consider how to bring the people to existing economic and social activities; it is also important to bring those activities to the people.</p>	<p><i>R 43</i> Rural development programmes should be primarily directed towards increasing rural production and efficiency, raising rural incomes and improving social conditions and rural welfare, particularly for small peasant producers and rural women. Governments should therefore improve the accessibility of basic social services and amenities to scattered populations, regularize land ownership, facilitate access to credit, new technology and other needed inputs, and adopt pricing policies geared to the needs of smallholders. Appropriate measures must be taken to carry out agrarian reform as one of the important factors which increase agricultural production and promote the development of rural areas.</p>
<p>Similar theme (undesirable migration levels should be addressed through positive measures for the development of rural areas).</p>		

<p>9.7. Governments should pursue development strategies offering tangible benefits to investors in rural areas and to rural producers. Governments should also seek to reduce restrictions on international trade in agricultural products.</p>		<p>R 3 In order to promote the broadly based socio-economic development (...), all countries are urged (...) to accelerate development, particularly in developing countries, <u>inter alia</u>, through policies to lower barriers to trade, (...), to increase real income earnings from the export of commodities, (...), and to encourage various sources of investment and, wherever appropriate, entrepreneurial initiatives. To respond to the needs of populations for employment, food self-sufficiency, and improvements in the quality of life and to increase self-reliance, productive investment should be increased, appropriate industries should be encouraged and substantial investments should be fostered in rural and agricultural development.</p>
<p>Nearly identical macro-economic agenda, but with focus on rural development.</p>		
<p>9.8. Governments should strengthen their capacities to respond to the pressures caused by rapid urbanization by revising and reorienting the agencies and mechanisms for urban management as necessary and ensuring the wide participation of all population groups in planning and decision-making on local development. Particular attention should be paid to land management in order to ensure economical land use, protect fragile ecosystems and facilitate the access of the poor to land in both urban and rural areas.</p>	<p>46. In formulating and implementing internal migration policies, Governments are urged to consider the following guidelines (...): (...) (c) In planning development, and particularly in planning the location of industry and business and the distribution of social services and amenities, Governments should take into account not only short-term economic returns or alternative patterns but also the social and environmental costs and benefits involved as well as equity and social justice in the distribution of the benefits of development among all groups and regions; (...)</p> <p>50. The problems of urban environment are a consequence not only of the concentration of inhabitants but also of their way of life which can produce harmful effects, such as wasteful and excessive consumption and activities which produce pollution. In order to avoid such effects in those countries experiencing this problem, a development pattern favouring balanced and rational consumption is recommended.</p>	<p>R 43 (...) Appropriate measures must be taken to carry out agrarian reform as one of the important factors which increase agricultural production and promote the development of rural areas.</p>
<p>Similar theme (land management) but with better articulated approach.</p>		

9.9. Countries are urged to recognize that the lands of indigenous people[s] and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people[s] concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate. The term "lands" is understood to include the environment of the areas which the people concerned traditionally occupy.		<i>R 37</i> [In pursuing population distribution goals], Governments should ensure that the rights of indigenous and other groups are recognized.
New approach: the ICPD draft borrows language from Agenda 21, more forceful and specific than in Mexico.		
9.10. Countries should increase information and training on conservation practices and foster the creation of sustainable off-farm rural employment opportunities in order to limit the further expansion of human settlements to areas with fragile ecosystems.		
New theme, based on the environmental perspective on migration.		
9.11. Population distribution policies should be consistent with such international instruments, when applicable, as the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), including Article 49.	53. Problems of refugees and displaced persons arising from forced migration, including their right of return to homes and properties, should also be settled in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.	<p><i>R 36*</i> Population distribution policies must be consistent with such international instruments as the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), wherein article 49 prohibits individual or mass forcible transfers from an occupied territory and forbids the occupier from transferring parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies. Furthermore, the establishment of settlements in territories occupied by force is illegal and condemned by the international community.</p> <p>While joining the consensus the delegation of the United States of America stated that: "The United States delegation strongly protested the inclusion of this issue, believing it politically divisive and extraneous to the work of the Conference. The United States also challenged the competence of the Conference to interpret one of the most critical international instruments governing the rules of war, the Geneva Convention."</p>
New approach: reference to the same Convention as in Mexico, but with added restriction ("when applicable").		

9.14. Governments should increase the capacity and competence of city and municipal authorities to manage urban development, to safeguard the environment, to respond to the needs of all citizens, including urban squatters, for personal safety, basic infrastructure and services, to eliminate health and social problems, including problems of drugs and criminality, and problems resulting from overcrowding and disasters, and to provide people with alternatives to living in areas prone to natural and man-made disasters.		
New approach: enabling city and municipal authorities to deal with a specified list of problems.		
9.15. In order to improve the plight of the urban poor, many of whom work in the informal sector of the economy, Governments are urged to promote the integration of migrants from rural areas into urban areas and to develop and improve their income-earning capability by facilitating their access to employment, credit, production, marketing opportunities, basic education, health services, vocational training and transportation, with special attention to the situation of women workers and women heads of households. Child-care centres should be established, and special protection and rehabilitation programmes should be established for street children.		
New approach: steps to promote the integration of migrants in urban areas.		
9.16. To finance the needed infrastructure and services in a balanced manner, taking into account the interests of the poor segments of society, local and national government agencies should consider introducing equitable cost-recovery schemes and increasing revenues by appropriate measures.		
New issue: financing of urban development.		
9.17. Governments should strengthen the capacity for land management, including urban planning at all levels, in order to take into account demographic trends and encourage the search for innovative approaches to address the challenges facing cities, with special attention to the pressures and needs resulting from the growth of their populations.		

9.18. Governments should promote the development and implementation of effective environmental management strategies for urban agglomerations, giving special attention to water, waste and air management, as well as to environmentally sound energy and transport systems.		
9.17. - 9.18. New approach: positive measures for urban areas.		
9.21. Countries should address the causes of internal displacement, including environmental degradation, natural disasters, armed conflict and forced resettlement, and establish the necessary mechanisms to protect and assist displaced persons, including, where possible, compensation for damages, especially those who are not able to return to their normal place of residence in the short term. Adequate capacities for disaster preparedness should be developed. The United Nations, through dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, is encouraged to continue to review the need for protection and assistance to internally displaced persons, the root causes of internal displacement, prevention and long-term solutions, taking into account specific situations.		<i>R 47</i> High priority should be placed on the rehabilitation of expelled and homeless people who have been displaced by natural and man-made catastrophes. In all cases, Governments are urged to co-operate fully in order to guarantee that the parties involved allow the return of displaced persons to their homes and ensure their right to possess and enjoy their properties and belongings without interference.
New approach: emphasis on root causes of displacement and more detailed language on protection and assistance.		
9.22. Measures should be taken to ensure that internally displaced persons receive basic education, employment opportunities, vocational training and basic health-care services, including [reproductive health services and family planning].		
New theme: recognizing and addressing the needs of internally displaced persons.		
9.23. In order to reverse declining environmental quality and minimize conflict over access to grazing land, the modernization of the pastoralist economic system should be pursued, with assistance provided as necessary through bilateral and multilateral arrangements.		
New issue: modernization of the pastoralist economic system.		

9.24. Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations are encouraged to strengthen development assistance for internally displaced persons so that they can return to their places of origin.		<i>R 47 (...)</i> In all cases, Governments are urged to co-operate fully in order to guarantee that the parties involved allow the return of displaced persons to their homes and ensure their right to possess and enjoy their properties and belongings without interference.
New issue: development assistance for internally displaced persons.		
9.25. Measures should be taken, [nationally and internationally,] to find lasting solutions to questions related to internally displaced persons, including their right to voluntary and safe return to their home of origin.		
New issue: lasting solutions.		

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Chapter X

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>10.3. Governments of countries of origin and of countries of destination should seek to make the option of remaining in one's country viable for all people. To that end, efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development, ensuring a better economic balance between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition, should be strengthened. It is also necessary to increase efforts to defuse international and internal conflicts before they escalate; to ensure that the [human] rights of [individuals belonging to] minorities, and indigenous people are respected; to respect the rule of law, promote good governance, strengthen democracy and promote human rights. Furthermore, greater support should be provided for the attainment of national and household food security, for education, nutrition, health and population-relevant programmes, and to ensure effective environmental protection. Such efforts may require national and international financial assistance, reassessment of commercial and tariff relations, increased access to world markets and stepped-up efforts on the part of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to create a domestic framework for sustainable economic growth with an emphasis on job creation. The economic situation in these countries is likely to improve only gradually and, therefore, migration flows from those countries are likely to decline only in the long term; in the interim, the acute problems currently observed will cause migration flows to continue for the short-to-medium term, and Governments are accordingly urged to adopt transparent international migration policies and programmes to manage those flows.</p>	<p>51. It is recommended that Governments and international organizations generally facilitate voluntary international movement. (...)</p> <p>54. Countries that are concerned with the outflow of migrant workers and wish to encourage and assist those remaining workers or returning workers should make particular efforts to create favourable employment opportunities at the national level. More developed countries should cooperate, bilaterally or through regional organizations and the international community, with less developed countries, to achieve these goals through the increased availability of capital, technical assistance, export markets and more favourable terms of trade and choice of production technology.</p>	
<p>New approach: Obviating the need for migration by addressing its root causes, broadly enumerated and including political factors.</p>		

<p>10.4. Governments of countries of origin wishing to foster the inflow of remittances and their productive use for development should adopt sound exchange rate, monetary and economic policies, facilitate the provision of banking facilities that enable the safe and timely transfer of migrants' funds, and promote the conditions necessary to increase domestic savings and channel them into productive investment.</p>		
<p>New actions: measures to foster the inflow of emigrants' remittances.</p>		
<p>10.5. Governments of countries of destination are invited to consider the use of certain forms of temporary migration, such as short-term and project-related migration, as a means of improving the skills of nationals of countries of origin, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition. To that end, they should consider, as appropriate, entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements. Appropriate steps should be taken to safeguard the wages and working conditions of both migrant and native workers in the affected sectors. Governments of countries of origin are urged to facilitate the return of migrants and their reintegration into their home communities, and to devise ways of using their skills. Governments of countries of origin should consider collaborating with countries of destination and engaging the support of appropriate international organizations in promoting the return on a voluntary basis of qualified migrants who can play a crucial role in the transfer of knowledge, skills and technology. Countries of destination are encouraged to facilitate return migration by adopting flexible policies, such as the transferability of pensions and other work benefits.</p>	<p>58. (...) Measures should be taken to encourage the return of scientists and skilled personnel to specific job vacancies.</p> <p>59. (...) International co-operation is needed to improve programmes to induce skilled personnel to return to (...) their own countries.</p>	
<p>New approach: short-term migration as a form of technology transfer. New issue: possible negative impact of short-term migration on working conditions in the host country.</p>		

10.6. Governments of countries affected by international migration are invited to cooperate, with a view to integrating the issue into their political and economic agendas and engaging in technical cooperation to aid developing countries and countries with economies in transition in addressing the impact of international migration. Governments are urged to exchange information regarding their international migration policies and the regulations governing the admission and stay of migrants in their territories. States that have not already done so are invited to consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.		
New issue: integration of international migration into the political and economic agendas. New action: ratification of a new instrument.		
10.7. Governments are encouraged to consider requests for migration from countries whose existence, according to available scientific evidence, is threatened by global warming and climate change.		
New issue: migration pressures resulting from global climate change.		
10.8. In cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations and research institutions, Governments should support the gathering of data on flows and stocks of international migrants, factors causing migration, and the monitoring of international migration. The identification of strategies to ensure that migration contributes to development and international relations should also be supported. The role of international organizations with mandates in the area of migration should be strengthened so that they can deliver adequate technical support to developing countries, advise in the management of international migration flows and promote intergovernmental cooperation through, <u>inter alia</u> , bilateral and multilateral negotiations, as appropriate.	52. (...) It is recommended that international organizations make available upon request co-ordinated technical and financial assistance to facilitate the settlement of people in countries of immigration.	
New actions: data collection on and monitoring of international migration and strengthening the role of international organizations working in the area of migration.		

<p>10.11. Governments of receiving countries are urged to consider extending to documented migrants who meet appropriate length-of-stay requirements and to members of their families whose stay in the receiving country is regular treatment equal to that accorded their own nationals with regard to the enjoyment of basic human rights, including the equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of religious practice, working conditions, social security, participation in trade unions, access to health, education, cultural and other social services and to the judicial system and equal treatment before the law. Governments of receiving countries are further urged to take appropriate steps to avoid all forms of discrimination against migrants, including eliminating discriminatory practices concerning their nationality and the nationality of their children, and to protect their rights and safety. Women and children who migrate as family members should be protected from abuse or denial of their human rights by their sponsors, and Governments are asked to consider extending their stay should the family relationship dissolve, within the limits of national legislation.</p>	<p>55. Countries receiving migrant workers should provide proper treatment and adequate social welfare services for them and their families, and should ensure their physical safety and security, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation and other international instruments.</p> <p>56. Specifically, in the treatment of migrant workers, Governments should work to prevent discrimination in the labour market and in society through lower salaries or other unequal conditions, to preserve their human rights, to combat prejudice against them and to eliminate obstacles to the reunion of their families. Governments should enable permanent migrants to preserve their cultural heritage <u>inter alia</u> through the use of their mother tongue. (...)</p>	<p><i>R 48</i> Governments of receiving countries should work towards extending to documented migrant workers and accompanying members of their families whose situation as regards stay and employment in the receiving country is regular, treatment equal to that accorded to their own nationals with regard to the enjoyment of basic rights, including the equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of working conditions, social security, participation in trade unions and access to health, education and other social services. In achieving this aim, Governments are invited to use as guidelines all relevant international instruments, in particular (...)</p>
<p>New issue: protection of migrant women and children from abuse by their sponsors.</p>		
<p>10.12. In order to promote the integration of documented migrants having the right to long-term residence, Governments of receiving countries are urged to consider giving them civil and political rights and responsibilities, as appropriate, and facilitating their naturalization. Special efforts should be made to enhance the integration of the children of long-term migrants by providing them with educational and training opportunities equal to those of nationals, allowing them to exercise an economic activity, and facilitating the naturalization of those who have been raised in the receiving country. Governments of receiving countries must ensure the protection of migrants and their families, [and recognize the right to family reunification], giving priority to programmes and strategies that combat religious intolerance, racism, ethnocentrism, xenophobia and gender discrimination and that generate the necessary public sensitivity in that regard.</p>	<p>60. Where immigration has proved to be of long-term nature, countries are invited to explore the possibilities of extending national civil rights to immigrants.</p> <p>56. (...) Governments should enable permanent immigrants to preserve their cultural heritage <u>inter alia</u> through the use of their mother tongue. (...)</p> <p>55. Countries receiving migrant workers (...) should ensure their physical safety and security (...)</p> <p>56. (...) in the treatment of migrant workers, Governments should work to (...) combat prejudice against them (...)</p>	<p><i>R 45</i> (...) receiving countries should adopt measures to safeguard the basic human rights of all migrants in their territory and to ensure the respect of their cultural identity. Measures should also be taken to promote the mutual adaptation of both immigrant groups and the population of the receiving country.</p> <p><i>R 51</i> Governments of countries of origin and of receiving countries should encourage and promote the widest dissemination, <u>inter alia</u>, through the mass media, of information aimed at promoting public understanding of and preventing any activity prejudicial to the contribution of documented migrant workers to economic development and cultural interchange.</p>
<p>New approach: emphasis on the integration of second-generation immigrants in contrast with previous accent on preserving cultural heritage.</p>		

10.13. Governments of countries of destination should respect the basic human rights of documented migrants as those Governments assert their right to regulate access to their territory and adopt policies that respond to and shape immigration flows. With regard to the admission of migrants, Governments should avoid discriminating on the basis of race, religion, sex, [age] and disability, while taking into account health and other considerations relevant under national immigration regulations. Governments are urged to promote, through family reunion, the normalization of the family life of legal migrants who have the right to long-term residence.	56. (...) in the treatment of migrant workers, Governments should (...) eliminate obstacles to the reunion of their families. (...)	<p>R 48 Governments of receiving countries should work towards extending to documented migrant workers and accompanying members of their families whose situation as regards stay and employment in the receiving country is regular, treatment equal to that accorded their own nationals with regard to the enjoyment of basic rights (...) In achieving this aim, Governments are invited to use as guidelines all relevant international instruments, in particular, the ILO Convention concerning Migration for Employment (Revised) 1949 (No. 97) and the ILO Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers, 1975 (No. 143), part II.</p> <p>R 49 Governments of receiving countries (...) are urged to consider adopting appropriate measures to promote the normalization of the family life of documented migrant workers (...) through family reunion. Demographic and other considerations should not prevent Governments from taking such measures.</p>
New issue: right of receiving countries to regulate access to their territory.		
10.14. Governments should consider providing assistance and cooperation for programmes that would address the adverse social and economic consequences of forced migration.		
New issue: adverse social and economic consequences of forced migration.		
10.17. Governments of countries of origin and countries of destination are urged to cooperate in reducing the causes of undocumented migration, safeguarding the basic human rights of undocumented migrants including the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution, and preventing their exploitation. Governments should identify the causes of undocumented migration and its economic, social and demographic impact as well as its implications for the formulation of social, economic and international migration policies.	56. (...) Laws to limit illegal migration (...) should be promulgated in conformity with international law and basic human rights. Governments should bear in mind humanitarian considerations in the treatment of aliens who remain in the country illegally.	<p>R 52 All measures adopted or implemented by countries of departure and of arrival to reduce the illegal entry, stay or employment of undocumented migrants (including amnesties, other regularization schemes, border controls and deportations) should respect their basic human rights.</p> <p>R 53 In formulating laws and regulations to limit undocumented migration, Governments of receiving countries should consider the guidelines set forth in the ILO Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions (...)</p>
New issue: causes of undocumented migration.		

10.18. Governments of both receiving countries and countries of origin should adopt effective sanctions against those who organize undocumented migration, exploit undocumented migrants or engage in trafficking in undocumented migrants, especially those who engage in any form of international traffic in women, youth and children. Governments of countries of origin, where the activities of agents or other intermediaries in the migration process are legal, should regulate such activities in order to prevent abuses, especially exploitation, prostitution and coercive adoption.	56. (...) Laws to limit illegal immigration should relate not only to the illegal migrants themselves but also to those inducing or facilitating their illegal action and should be promulgated in conformity with international law and basic human rights. (...)	R 53 (...) To be effective, (...) laws and regulations [to limit undocumented migration] should address the treatment not only of the undocumented migrants themselves but also of those persons inducing or facilitating undocumented migration.
New approach: regulation of intermediaries and sanctions against organizers of undocumented migration. New issues: traffic in women and children, prostitution and coercive adoption.		
10.19. Governments, with the assistance of appropriate international organizations, should deter undocumented migration by making potential migrants aware of the legal conditions for entry, stay and employment in host countries through information activities in the countries of origin.		
New action: information activities in the countries of origin to deter undocumented migration.		
10.20. Governments of countries of origin of undocumented migrants and persons whose asylum claims have been rejected have the responsibility to accept the return and reintegration of those persons, and should not penalize such persons on their return. In addition, Governments of countries of origin and countries of destination should try to find satisfactory solutions to the problems caused by undocumented migration through bilateral or multilateral negotiations on, <u>inter alia</u> , readmission agreements that protect the basic human rights of the persons involved [in accordance with international law].		
New issue: persons whose asylum claims have been rejected.		

10.23. Governments are urged to address the root causes of movements of refugees and displaced persons by taking appropriate measures, particularly with respect to conflict resolution; the promotion of peace and reconciliation; respect for human rights, including those of persons belonging to minorities; respect for independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of States. Moreover, factors that contribute to forced displacements need to be addressed through initiatives related to the alleviation of poverty, democratization, good governance and the prevention of environmental degradation. Governments and all other entities should respect and safeguard the right of people to remain in safety in their homes and should refrain from policies or practices that force people to flee.		R 55 Governments and international agencies are urged to find durable solutions to problems related to refugees and refugee movements and to work towards the elimination of the root causes of these problems. (...)
Similar theme (root causes), but with enumeration of explicit factors and reference to several new issues such as democratization and good governance.		
10.24. Governments are urged to strengthen their support for international protection and assistance activities on behalf of refugees and, as appropriate, displaced persons and to promote the search for durable solutions to their plight. In doing so, Governments are encouraged to enhance regional and international mechanisms that promote appropriate shared responsibility for the protection and assistance needs of refugees. All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the physical protection of refugees - in particular, that of refugee women and refugee children - especially against exploitation, abuse and all forms of violence.		R 55 (...) Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations are urged to continue to promote the protection of refugees (...)
New issue: equitable sharing of the refugee burden by the international community. New approach: emphasis on physical protection of women and children refugees.		

<p>10.25. Adequate international support should be extended to countries of asylum to meet the basic needs of refugees and to assist in the search for durable solutions. Refugee populations should be assisted in achieving self-sufficiency. Refugees, particularly refugee women, should be involved in the planning of refugee assistance activities and in their implementation. In planning and implementing refugee assistance activities, special attention should be given to the specific needs of refugee women and refugee children. Refugees should be provided with access to adequate accommodation, education, health services, [including family planning,] and other necessary social services. Refugees are invited to respect the laws and regulations of their countries of asylum.</p>		<p><i>R 55</i> (...) Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations are urged (...) to provide support and assistance to first asylum countries in satisfying the basic needs of refugees. (...) The basic freedoms and human rights of returnees and their families should be guaranteed and assistance should be provided in developing opportunities for a return to a normal and productive way of living. In situations where neither voluntary repatriation nor resettlement in third countries appears to be feasible, Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations are urged to provide support and assistance to the countries of first asylum in developing the capacity of the national economic and social infrastructure to sustain and, subject to the full approval of the host countries, to integrate refugees.</p>
<p>New issue: refugees' respect for laws of host countries. New approach: involvement of refugees in the planning of refugee assistance and special attention to women and children.</p>		
<p>10.26. Governments should create conditions that would allow for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity. Rehabilitation assistance to repatriating refugees should, where possible, be linked to long-term reconstruction and development plans. The international community should provide assistance for refugee repatriation and rehabilitation programmes and for the removal of land mines and other unexploded devices that constitute a serious threat to the safety of returnees and the local population.</p>		<p><i>R 55</i> (...) Efforts towards the creation of conditions in which voluntary repatriation may take place should be pursued and assistance should be provided in rehabilitating returnees. (...)</p>
<p>New action: assistance for removal of land mines in the context of repatriation efforts.</p>		

10.27. Governments are urged to abide by international law concerning refugees. States that have not already done so are invited to consider acceding to the international instruments concerning refugees - in particular, the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. Governments are furthermore urged to respect the principle of <u>non-refoulement</u> (i.e., the principle of no forcible return of persons to places where their lives or freedom would be threatened because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion). Governments should ensure that asylum-seekers in the Government's territory have access to a fair hearing and should facilitate the expeditious processing of asylum requests, ensuring that guidelines and procedures for the determination of refugee status are sensitive to the particular situation of women.	53. Problems of refugees and displaced persons arising from forced migration, including their right of return to homes and properties, should also be settled in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.	<i>R 54</i> States that have not already done so are invited to consider acceding to the international instruments concerning refugees, in particular to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.
Essentially identical, but the principle of non-refoulement set forth in the 1951 Convention (article 33) is now made explicit.		
10.28. In cases of sudden and massive arrivals of refugees and displaced persons in need of international protection, Governments of receiving countries should consider according to them at least temporary protection and treatment in accordance with internationally recognized standards and with national law, practices and regulations, until a solution to their plight can be found. Persons in need of protection should be encouraged to stay in safe areas and, to the extent possible and as appropriate, near their countries of origin. Governments should strengthen protection mechanisms and provide aid to assist the population in such areas. The principles of collective cooperation and international solidarity should be followed in assisting host countries, upon their request.		
New issue: sudden and massive arrivals of persons in need of international protection.		
10.29. The problems of refugees and displaced persons arising from forced migration, including their right to repatriation, should be settled in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, other international instruments and relevant United Nations resolutions.	53. Problems of refugees and displaced persons arising from forced migration, including their right of return to homes and properties, should also be settled in accordance with the relevant principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments.	
New approach: reference to "right to repatriation" rather than "right of return to homes and properties".		

Chapter XI

POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>11.6. The eradication of illiteracy is one of the prerequisites of human development. All countries should consolidate the progress made in the 1990s towards providing universal access to primary education, as agreed upon at the World Conference on Education for All, held at Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990, notably in ensuring universal access to primary education. All countries should further strive to ensure the complete access to primary school or an equivalent level of education by both girls and boys as quickly as possible, and in any case before the year 2015. Attention should also be given to the quality and type of education, including recognition of traditional values. Countries that will have achieved the goal of universal primary education are urged to extend education and training to, and facilitate access to and completion of education at, secondary and higher school levels.</p>	<p>86. Owing to the role of education in the progress of individuals and society and the impact of education on demographic behaviour, all countries are urged to further develop their formal and informal educational programmes; efforts should be made to eradicate illiteracy, to promote education among the youth and abolish factors discriminating against women.</p>	<p>R 2 National and international efforts should give high priority to the following development goals included in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: (...) the eradication of mass illiteracy, (...)</p>
New approach: time-bound goal for universal primary education; recognition of traditional values; promotion of secondary and higher education.		
<p>11.7. Investments in education and job training should be given high priority in development budgets at all levels, and should take into account the range and level of future workforce skill requirements.</p>	<p>69 (...) The investment by nations in the health and education of their citizens contributes substantially to productivity. Consequently, plans for economic and social development and for international assistance for this purpose should emphasize the health and education sectors. Likewise, patterns of production and technology should be adapted to each country's endowment in human resources. Decisions on the introduction of technologies affording significant savings in employment of manpower should take into account the relative abundance of human resources. To this end it is recommended that efforts should be intensified to determine for each country the technologies and production methods best suited to its working population situation and to study the relationship between population factors and employment.</p>	
Identical in essence.		



<p>11.8. Countries should take affirmative steps to keep girls and adolescents in school by building more community schools, training teachers to be more gender sensitive, providing scholarships and other appropriate incentives and by sensitizing parents to the value of educating girls, with a view to closing the gender gap in primary and secondary school education by the year 2005. Countries should also supplement those efforts by making full use of non-formal education opportunities. Pregnant adolescents should be enabled to continue their schooling.</p>		
<p>New approach: specific steps to prevent girls and adolescents from dropping out of school.</p>		
<p>11.9. To be most effective, education about population issues must begin in primary school and continue through all levels of formal and non-formal education, taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents and the needs of children and adolescents. Where such programmes already exist, curricula should be reviewed, updated and broadened with a view to ensuring adequate coverage of important concerns such as gender sensitivity, reproductive choices and responsibilities, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. To ensure acceptance of population education programmes by the community, population education projects should emphasize consultation with parents and community leaders.</p>	<p>87. Educational institutions in all countries should be encouraged to expand their curricula to include a study of population dynamics and policies, including, where appropriate, family life, responsible parenthood and the relation of population dynamics to socio-economic development and to international relations. (...)</p>	<p>R 29 Governments are urged to ensure that adolescents, both boys and girls, receive adequate education, including family-life and sex education, with due consideration given to the role, rights and obligations of parents and changing individual and cultural values. Suitable family planning information and services should be made available to adolescents within the changing socio-cultural framework of each country.</p>
<p>New approach: education about population issues to begin in primary school; specific issues to be included in curricula.</p>		
<p>11.10. Efforts in the training of population specialists at the university level should be strengthened and the incorporation of contents relating to demographic variables and their interrelationships with development planning in the social and economic disciplines, as well as those relating to health and the environment, should be encouraged.</p>	<p>81. There is a particular need for the development of management in all fields related to population, with national and international attention and appropriate support given to programmes dealing with its promotion.</p> <p>83. Training in population dynamics and policies, whether national, regional or international, should, in so far as possible, be interdisciplinary in nature. The training of population specialists should always be accompanied by relevant career development for the trainees in their fields of specialization. Training should deal not only with population variables but also with interrelationships of these variables with economic, social and political variables.</p>	<p>R 75 Governments are invited to develop an adequate corps of trained persons for the effective formulation and implementation of integrated population and development policies, plans and programmes at all levels. In this regard, increased efforts should be made by Governments and training institutions, both at national and international levels, to further facilitate the integration of population studies into training curricula for policy-makers and executives who plan and implement development programmes.</p>
<p>Nearly identical, but with specific reference to environment, which is new.</p>		

<p>11.16. Information, education and communication efforts should raise awareness through public education campaigns on priority issues such as: [safe motherhood], [sexual and reproductive health and rights], maternal and child health [and family planning], discrimination against and valorization of the girl child and persons with disabilities; child abuse; violence against women; male responsibility; gender equality; sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS; responsible sexual behaviour; teenage pregnancy; racism and xenophobia; ageing populations; and unsustainable consumption and production patterns.</p>		<p><i>R 74</i> Governments, with the assistance, as appropriate, of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should continue to explore innovative methods for spreading awareness of demographic factors (...)</p> <p><i>R 85</i> Members of parliament, the scientific community, the mass media, and others in influential positions are invited, in their respective areas of competence, to create an awareness of population and development issues and to support appropriate ways of dealing with these issues.</p> <p><i>R 86</i> Policy makers, parliamentarians, and other persons in public life are encouraged to continue to promote and support actions to achieve an effective and integrated approach to the solution of population and development problems by arousing public awareness and working towards the implementation of national population policies and programmes. (...)</p>
<p>New approach: illustrative list of priority issues for population awareness campaigns.</p>		
<p>11.17. Elected representatives at all levels, the scientific community, religious, political, traditional and community leaders, non-governmental organizations, parents' associations, social workers, women's groups, the private sector, qualified communication specialists and others in influential positions should have access to information on population and sustainable development and related issues. They should promote understanding of the issues addressed in this programme of action and mobilize public opinion in support of the actions proposed.</p>	<p>85. Training in population matters should be extended to labour community and other social leaders, and to senior government officials with a view to enabling them better to identify the population problems of their countries and communities and to help in the formulation of policies relating to them.</p>	<p><i>R 85</i> Members of parliament, the scientific community, the mass media, and others in influential positions are invited, in their respective areas of competence, to create an awareness of population and development issues and to support appropriate ways of dealing with these issues.</p> <p><i>R 86</i> Policy makers, parliamentarians, and other persons in public life are encouraged to continue to promote and support actions to achieve an effective and integrated approach to the solution of population and development problems by arousing public awareness and working towards the implementation of national population policies and programmes. (...)</p>
<p>Identical in essence, but with a new grass-root slant in the list of categories of influential people.</p>		

11.18. Members of Parliament are invited to continue to promote wide awareness on issues related to population and sustainable development and to ensure the enactment of legislation necessary for effective implementation of the programme of action.		<i>R 85</i> Members of parliament, the scientific community, the mass media and others in influential positions are invited, in their respective areas of competence, to create an awareness of population and development issues and to support appropriate ways of dealing with these issues.
Identical in essence, but with specific reference to enactment of legislation.		
11.19. A coordinated strategic approach to information, education and communication should be adopted in order to maximize the impact of various information, education and communication activities, both modern and traditional, which may be undertaken on several fronts by various actors, and with diverse audiences. It is especially important that information, education and communication strategies be linked to, and complement, national population and development policies and strategies and a full range of services in [sexual and reproductive health and family planning] in order to enhance the use of those services and improve the quality of counselling and care.		<i>R 74</i> Governments, with the assistance, as appropriate, of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should continue to explore innovative methods for spreading awareness of demographic factors and for fostering the active involvement and participation of the public in population policies and programmes and to intensify training of national personnel who are engaged in information, education and communication activities (including the management and planning of those activities), in developing integrated communication activities and education strategies, utilizing mass media and community-level and interpersonal communication techniques.
Similar theme (integrated activities and strategies).		
11.20. Information, education and communication activities should rely on up-to-date research findings to determine information needs and the most effective culturally acceptable ways of reaching intended audiences. To that end, professionals experienced in the traditional and non-traditional media should be enlisted. The participation of the intended audiences in the design, implementation and monitoring of information, education and communication activities should be ensured so as to enhance the relevance and impact of those activities.		<i>R 74</i> Governments, with the assistance, as appropriate, of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should continue to explore innovative methods for spreading awareness of demographic factors and for fostering the active involvement and participation of the public in population policies and programmes (...)
New approach: technical basis and popular participation aspects of IEC activities to be strengthened.		

11.21. The interpersonal communication skills - in particular, motivational and counselling skills - of public, private and non-governmental organization service providers, community leaders, teachers, peer groups and others should be strengthened, whenever possible, to enhance interaction and quality assurance in the delivery of [family planning and sexual and reproductive health] services. Such communication should be free from coercion.		R 74 Governments, with the assistance, as appropriate, of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should continue to (...) intensify training of national personnel who are engaged in information, education and communication activities (...) in integrated communication activities and education strategies, utilizing mass media and community-level and interpersonal communication techniques.
New approach: interpersonal communication skills to enhance quality of services.		
11.22. The tremendous potential of print, audiovisual and electronic media, including databases and networks such as the United Nations Population Information Network (POPIN), should be harnessed to disseminate technical information and to promote and strengthen understanding of the relationships between population, consumption, production and sustainable development.	88. Governments are invited to use all available means for disseminating population information.	R 74 Governments, with the assistance, as appropriate, of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should continue to explore innovative methods for spreading awareness of demographic factors (...)
New approach: specific recognition of the potential of electronic media.		
11.23. Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector should make [greater] use of the entertainment media, including radio and television soap operas and drama, folk theatre and other traditional media to encourage public discussion of important but sometimes sensitive topics related to the implementation of this programme of action. When the entertainment media - especially dramas - are used for advocacy purposes or to promote particular lifestyles, the public should be so informed, and in each case the identity of sponsors should be indicated in an appropriate manner.	88. Governments are invited to use all available means for disseminating population information.	
New approach: specific role of entertainment media in implementation of the programme of action.		

<p>11.24. Age-appropriate education, especially for adolescents, about the issues considered in this Programme of Action should begin in the home and community and continue through all levels and channels of formal and non-formal education, taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents and the needs of adolescents. Where such education already exists, curricula and educational materials should be reviewed, updated and broadened with a view to ensuring adequate coverage of important population-related issues and to counteract myths and misconceptions on them. Where no such education exists, appropriate curricula and materials should be developed. To ensure acceptance, effectiveness and usefulness by the community, education projects should be based on the findings of socio-cultural studies and should involve the active participation of parents and families, women, youth, elders and community leaders.</p>	<p>87. Educational institutions in all countries should be encouraged to expand their curricula to include a study of population dynamics and policies, including, where appropriate, family life, responsible parenthood and the relation of population dynamics to socio-economic development and to international relations. Governments are urged to co-operate in developing a world-wide system of international, regional and national institutions to meet the need for trained manpower. Assistance to the less developed countries should include, as appropriate, the improvement of the educational infrastructure such as library facilities and computer services.</p>	<p>R 29 Governments are urged to ensure that adolescents, both boys and girls, receive adequate education, including family-life and sex education, with due consideration given to the role, rights and obligations of parents and changing individual and cultural values. Suitable family planning information and services should be made available to adolescents within the changing socio-cultural framework of each country.</p>
<p>Similar in essence.</p>		
<p>11.25. Governments should give priority to the training and retention of information, education and communication specialists, especially teachers, and of all others involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of information, education and communication programmes. It is necessary to train specialists who can contribute to the important conceptual and methodological development of education concerning population and related issues. Therefore, systems for professional training should be created and strengthened with specializations that prepare them to work effectively with Governments and with non-governmental organizations active in this field. In addition, there should be greater collaboration between the academic community and other entities in order to strengthen conceptual and methodological work and research in this field.</p>		
<p>New approach: IEC cadre.</p>		

<p>11.26. To enhance solidarity and to sustain development assistance, all countries need to be continuously informed about population and development issues. Countries should establish information mechanisms, where appropriate, to facilitate the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination, and utilization of population-related information at the national and international levels, and networks should be established or strengthened at the national, subregional, regional and global levels to promote information and experience exchange.</p>	<p>100. International co-operation, based on the peaceful coexistence of States having different social systems, should play a supportive role in achieving the goals of the Plan of Action. This supportive role could take the form of direct assistance, technical or financial, in response to national and regional requests and be additional to economic development assistance, or the form of other activities, such as monitoring progress, undertaking comparative research in the area of population, resources and consumption, and furthering the exchange among countries of information and policy experiences in the field of population and consumption. (...)</p> <p>102. Countries sharing similar population conditions and problems are invited to consider jointly this Plan of Action, exchange experience in relevant fields and elaborate those aspects of the Plan that are of particular relevance to them. The United Nations regional economic commissions and other regional bodies of the United Nations system should play an important role towards this end.</p>	<p><i>R 81</i> The international community should give particular emphasis to: (...) (f) Identification of successful programmes, ascertaining those factors accounting for their success and disseminating such information to those developing countries which initiate programmes; (...) (h) Promotion of exchanges between countries with common experiences; (...)</p>
<p>Similar theme (international exchange of population and development information).</p>		

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Chapter XII

TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>12.3. Governments of all countries, particularly developing countries, assisted as appropriate through bilateral cooperation and international organizations and, where necessary, through interregional, regional and subregional cooperation, should strengthen their national capacity to carry out sustained and comprehensive programmes on collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization of population and development data. Particular attention should be given to the monitoring of population trends and the preparation of demographic projections and to the monitoring of progress towards the attainment of the health, education, gender, ethnic and social-equity goals, and of service accessibility and quality of care, as stated in the present Programme of Action.</p>	<p>72. Statistical data on the population collected by means of censuses, surveys or vital statistics registers, are essential for the planning of investigations and the provision of a basis for the formulation, evaluation and application of population and development policies. Countries that have not yet done so are urged to tabulate and analyse their census and other data and make them available to national policy-making bodies in order to fulfil these objectives.</p> <p>73. (...) it is recommended that a population census be taken by each country between 1975 and 1985. It is also recommended that those censuses give particular attention to data relevant to development planning and the formulation of population policies. (...)</p> <p>74. All countries that have not yet done so are encouraged to establish a continuing capability for taking household sample surveys and to establish a long-term plan for regular collection of statistics on various demographic and interrelated socio-economic variables (...)</p> <p>75. (...) countries are encouraged to establish or improve their vital registration systems (...) and to enact laws relevant to the improvement of vital registration. Until this improvement is completed, the use of alternative methods is recommended, such as sample surveys (...)</p> <p>76. Developing countries should be provided with technical co-operation, equipment and financial support to develop or improve the population and related statistical programmes mentioned above. (...)</p> <p>77. Governments that have not yet done so are urged to establish appropriate services for the collection, analysis and dissemination of demographic and related statistical information.</p> <p>78. The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...) (e) Projections of demographic and related variables including the development of empirical and hypothetical models for simulating possible future trends;(...)</p>	<p><i>R 60</i> Governments are urged to develop durable capabilities for data collection, processing and analysis, including needed computer facilities, to provide reliable and timely information in support of population and other development programmes. They are also urged to accord priority to the development of national and regional population information systems. Required assistance should be provided to developing countries by the international community to develop these activities.</p> <p><i>R 61</i> Governments are urged to monitor population trends and to assess future demographic prospects and their implications on a regular basis. Inasmuch as population projections provide basic tools for economic and social development planning, efforts should be made to prepare statistics relevant for this purpose. Co-ordination and co-operation in this work within and between countries should be promoted.</p> <p><i>R 65</i> All countries are requested to participate in the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme and endeavour to improve further their censuses (...)</p> <p><i>R 66</i> Governments, in collaboration with appropriate international organizations, are urged to establish or strengthen national sample survey programmes (...) and to build enduring capabilities for conducting surveys. (...)</p> <p><i>R 68</i> Governments are urged to collect, compile and publish on a timely basis the full range of vital statistics, as well as other demographic and related social and economic statistics needed to plan and evaluate population and health programmes, including family planning programmes. To this end, Governments should establish or strengthen civil registration systems and make use of well-designed sample surveys, special studies and available administrative reporting systems, such as population registers.</p>
Similar in essence, but more concise agenda for data collection and analysis.		

<p>12.4. Programmes for the collection, processing, analysis and timely dissemination and utilization of population and related development data should include disaggregation, including gender disaggregation, coverage and presentation compatible with the needs of effective programme implementation on population and development. Interaction between the community of data users and data providers should be promoted in order to enable data providers to respond better to user needs. Research should be designed, taking into account legal and ethical standards, and carried out in consultation and partnership with, and the active participation of, local communities and institutions, and the findings thereof should be made accessible and available to policy makers, decision makers, planners and managers of programmes for their timely use. Comparability should be ensured in all research and data collection programmes.</p>	<p>72. Statistical data on the population collected by means of censuses, surveys or vital statistics registers, are essential for the planning of investigations and the provision of a basis for the formulation, evaluation and application of population and development policies. Countries that have not yet done so are urged to tabulate and analyse their census and other data and make them available to national policy-making bodies in order to fulfil these objectives.</p> <p>76. Developing countries should be provided with technical co-operation, equipment and financial support to develop or improve the population and related statistical programmes mentioned above. Provision for data-gathering assistance should cover fully the need for evaluating, analysing and presenting the data in a form most appropriate to the needs of users.</p>	<p><i>R 62</i> Governments are urged to ensure that population and related data are tabulated and published separately by sex, as well as data concerning other demographic, social and economic variables, so that the situation of women is rendered clearly and in order to measure the impact on women of changes that will ensue from the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.</p> <p><i>R 63</i> Governments are encouraged to tabulate and publish data about minority groups to assist in assessing the impact of the World Population Plan of Action on such groups.</p>
<p>New approach: promotion of interaction between data users and data providers.</p>		
<p>12.5. Comprehensive, reliable, qualitative as well as quantitative databases, allowing linkages between population, education, health, poverty, family well-being, environment and development issues and providing information disaggregated at appropriate and desired levels, should be established and maintained by all countries to meet the needs of research as well as those of policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Special attention should be given to assess and measure the quality and accessibility of care through the development of suitable indicators.</p>	<p>78. The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...)</p> <p>(m) Methods for the development of systems of social, demographic and related economic statistics in which various sets of data are inter linked, with a view to improving insight into the interrelationships of variables in these fields.</p>	
<p>New action: establishment of databases and development of indicators of quality of [reproductive health] care.</p>		

12.6. Demographic, socio-economic and other relevant information networks should be created or strengthened, where appropriate, at the national, regional and global levels to facilitate monitoring the implementation of programmes of action and activities on population, environment and development at the national, regional and global levels.		
New action: information networks for monitoring of programmes of action.		
12.7. All data collection and analysis activities should give due consideration to gender-disaggregation, enhancing knowledge on the position and role of gender in social and demographic processes. In particular, in order to provide a more accurate picture of women's current and potential contribution to economic development, data collection should delineate more precisely the nature of women's social and labour force status and to make that a basis for policy and programme decisions on improving women's income. Such data should address, <i>inter alia</i> , women's unpaid economic activities in the family and in the informal sector.	41. (...) It is recommended that: (...) (c) The economic contribution of women in households and farming should be recognized in national economies;	R 62 Governments are urged to ensure that population and related data are tabulated and published separately by sex, as well as data concerning other demographic, social and economic variables, so that the situation of women is rendered clearly and in order to measure the impact on women of changes that will ensue from the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.
Nearly identical.		
12.8. Training programmes in statistics, demography and population and development studies should be designed and implemented at the national and regional levels, particularly in developing countries, with enhanced technical and financial support through international cooperation and greater national resources.	Fundação Cuidar o Futuro	R 73 Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (...) should (...) expand training programmes in population fields, particularly in the areas of demography, population studies, survey research, (...)
New action: training programmes in statistics and demography.		

<p>12.9. All countries, with the support of appropriate organizations, should strengthen the collection and analysis of demographic data, including international migration data, in order to achieve a better understanding of that phenomenon and thus support the formulation of national and international policies on international migration.</p>	<p>72. Statistical data on the population collected by means of censuses, surveys or vital statistics registers, are essential for the planning of investigations and the provision of a basis for the formulation, evaluation and application of population and development policies. Countries that have not yet done so are urged to tabulate and analyse their census and other data and make them available to national policy-making bodies in order to fulfil these objectives.</p> <p>74. All countries that have not yet done so are encouraged to establish a continuing capability for taking household sample surveys and to establish a long-term plan for regular collection of statistics on various demographic and interrelated socio-economic variables, particularly those relating to the improvement of levels of living, well-being and level of education of individuals factors which relate closely to problems affecting population. (...)</p> <p>75. In line with the objectives of the World Programme for the Improvement of Vital Statistics, countries are encouraged to establish or improve their vital registration systems as a long-term objective, and to enact laws relevant to the improvement of vital registration. (...)</p> <p>76. Developing countries should be provided with technical co-operation, equipment and financial support to develop or improve the population and related statistical programmes mentioned above. (...)</p> <p>77. Governments that have not yet done so are urged to establish appropriate services for the collection, analysis and dissemination of demographic and related statistical information.</p>	<p><i>R 64</i> Because migration is the least developed area of current demographic statistics, Governments may consider undertaking a comprehensive programme of migration statistics, in line with national priorities, focusing on such areas of concern as (1) internal migration, (2) urbanization and (3) international migration. It is also recommended that migration should be studied in the context of the family. To this end, Governments should consider ways of strengthening their national population censuses, sample surveys or administrative record systems in order to obtain needed migration data and estimates. Countries of origin and of destination are urged to exchange such pertinent statistical data, through the relevant United Nations authorities and other competent international organizations, where appropriate.</p> <p><i>R 66</i> Governments, in collaboration with appropriate international organizations, are urged to establish or strengthen national sample survey programmes that can provide, in conjunction with data from other sources, a continuous flow of integrated statistics in support of population and other development programmes, and to build enduring capabilities for conducting surveys. It is recommended, in particular, that surveys should be carried out periodically on fertility, family planning health of mothers and children, mortality and migration and that technical assistance for this purpose should be made available from international sources.</p> <p><i>R 81</i> The international community should give particular emphasis to: (...) (e) Collection and analysis of needed data; (...)</p>
<p>Similar in essence, but less detailed.</p>		

<p>12.12. Governments, assisted by the international community and donor agencies, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and the academic community, should increase support for basic and applied biomedical, technological, clinical, epidemiological and social science research to strengthen reproductive health services, including the improvement of existing and the development of new [fertility regulation] methods that meet users' needs and are acceptable, easy to use, safe, free of long- and short-term side effects and second generation effects, effective, affordable, suitable for different age and cultural groups and for different phases of the reproductive cycle. Testing and introduction of all new technologies should be continually monitored to avoid potential abuse. Specifically, areas that need increased attention should include barrier methods, both male and female, for fertility control and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, as well as microbicides and viricides, which may or may not prevent pregnancy.</p>	<p>78. The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...) (i) The assessment and improvement of existing and new methods of fertility regulation by means of research, including basic biological and applied research; the evaluation of the impact, both in short-term and long-term effects, of different methods of fertility regulation on ethical and cultural values and on mental and physical health; and the assessment and study of policies for creating social and economic conditions so that couples can freely decide on the size of their families; (j) The evaluation of the impact of different methods of family planning on the health conditions of women and members of their families;</p>	<p>R 69 Governments and funding agencies are urged to allocate increased resources for research in human reproduction and fertility regulation, including biomedical research, in order to improve the safety and efficacy of existing family planning methods, to develop new methods (including those for males), to develop better methods of recognizing the female fertile period and to address problems of infertility and subfecundity, including those caused by environmental pollution. Such research should be sensitive to the varying acceptability of specific methods in different cultures. Other important aspects requiring increased research efforts and support include epidemiological research on the short- and long-term adverse and beneficial medical effects of fertility-regulating agents. Modernization and updating of the official requirements for the preclinical and clinical assessment of new fertility regulating agents and a strengthening of the research capabilities of developing countries in these areas are also urgently needed.</p>
<p>Similar theme (support for reproduction-related research), but with updated agenda priorities.</p>		
<p>12.13. Research on sexuality and gender roles and relationships in different cultural settings is urgently needed, with emphasis on such areas as abuse, discrimination and violence against women; genital mutilation, where practised; sexual behaviour and mores; male attitudes towards sexuality and procreation, fertility, family and gender roles; risk-taking behaviour regarding sexually transmitted diseases and unplanned pregnancies; women's and men's perceived needs for [fertility regulation methods and sexual health services]; and reasons for non-use or ineffective use of existing services and technologies.</p>	<p>78. The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge:(...) (p) biomedical research on male and female fertility (...);</p>	<p>R 69 Governments and funding agencies are urged to allocate increased resources for research in human reproduction and fertility regulation (...)</p>
<p>New action: research on sexuality and gender roles in different cultural settings, with specific agenda.</p>		

<p>12.14. High priority should also be given to the development of new [fertility regulation methods] for men. Special research should be undertaken on factors inhibiting male participation in order to enhance male involvement and responsibility in family planning. In conducting [sexual and reproductive] health research, special attention should be given to the needs of adolescents in order to develop suitable policies and programmes and appropriate technologies to meet their [sexual and reproductive] health needs. Special priority should be given to research on sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and research on infertility.</p>		<p>R 69 Governments and funding agencies are urged to allocate increased resources for research in human reproduction and fertility regulation (...) to develop new methods (including those for males) (...)</p>
<p>New approach: specific emphasis on males and adolescents.</p>		
<p>12.15. To expedite the availability of improved and new methods of [fertility regulation], efforts must be made to increase the involvement of industry, including industry in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. A new type of partnership between the public and private sectors, including women and consumer groups, is needed that would mobilize the experience and resources of industry while protecting the public interest. National drug and device regulatory agencies should be actively involved in all stages of the development process to ensure that all legal and ethical standards are met. Developed countries should assist research programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition with their knowledge, experience and technical expertise and promote the transfer of appropriate technologies to them. The international community should facilitate the establishment of manufacturing capacities for contraceptive commodities in developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, and countries with economies in transition.</p>		
<p>New approaches: promoting the role of industry and private sector while protecting the public interest; local production of contraceptive commodities.</p>		

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12.16. All research on [fertility regulation and sexual and reproductive health] products must be carried out in adherence to internationally accepted ethical and technical standards and cultural conditions for biomedical research. Special attention needs to be given to the continuous surveillance of contraceptive safety and side effects. Users', in particular women's, perspectives and women's organizations should be incorporated into all stages of the research and development process.		<i>R 69</i> Governments and funding agencies are urged to allocate increased resources for research in human reproduction and fertility regulation (...). Such research should be sensitive to the varying acceptability of specific methods in different cultures. (...) Modernization and updating of the official requirements for the preclinical and clinical assessment of new fertility regulating agents (...) are also urgently needed.
New issue: ethical and technical standards for biomedical research. New approach: user's perspectives to be incorporated into the contraceptive research and development process.		
12.17. [Since unsafe abortion is a major threat to the health and lives of women,] research to understand and better address the determinants and consequences of induced abortion, including its effects on subsequent fertility, reproductive and mental health and contraceptive practice, should be promoted, as well as research on treatment of complications of abortions and post-abortion care.		
New action: research on determinants and consequences of induced abortion.		
12.18. There should be enhanced research on natural [fertility regulation methods], looking for more effective procedures to detect the moment of ovulation during the menstrual cycle and after childbirth.		
New action: research on natural fertility regulation methods.		

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<p>12.21. Governments, funding agencies and research organizations should encourage and promote socio-cultural and economic research on relevant population and development policies and programmes, including indigenous practices, especially with regard to interlinkages between population, poverty alleviation, environment, sustained economic growth and sustainable development.</p>	<p>78. The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge:</p> <p>(a) The social, cultural and economic determinants of population variables in different developmental and political situations, particularly at the family and micro levels; (b) The demographic and social processes occurring within the family cycle through time and, particularly, in relation to alternative modes of development; (...) (f) The formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies including: methods for integrating population inputs and goals in development plans and programmes; (...) analysis of population policies in their relationship to other socio-economic development policies, laws and institutions, including the possible influences of the economic system on the social, cultural and economic aspects of population policies; translation into action programmes of policies dealing with the socio-economic determinants of fertility, mortality, internal migration and distribution, and international migration; (...) (n) The interrelations of population trends and conditions and other social and economic variables, in particular the availability of human resources, food and natural resources, the quality of the environment, the need for health, education, employment, welfare, housing and other social services and amenities, promotion of human rights, the enhancement of the status of women, the need for social security, political stability, discrimination and political freedom; (...) (q) Development of social indicators, reflecting the quality of life as well as the interrelations between socio-economic and demographic phenomena should be encouraged. Emphasis should also be given to the development of socio-economic and demographic models.</p>	<p>R 72 (...) Special emphasis should be given to research on the integration of population processes with socio-economic development, considering not only applied but also theoretical and methodological topics.</p>
<p>Similar theme (support for population-related socio-economic research), but with updated research agenda.</p>		

12.22. Socio-cultural and economic research should be built into population and development programmes and strategies in order to provide guidance for programme managers on ways and means of reaching underserved clients and responding to their needs. To this end, programmes should provide for operations research, evaluation research and other applied social science research. This research should be participatory in character. Mechanisms should be established with a view to ensuring that research findings are incorporated into the decision-making process.	78. (...) The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...) (l) Methods of improving the management, delivery and utilization of all social services associated with population, including family welfare and, when appropriate, family planning; (...)	<i>R 70</i> Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should give priority to service and operational research, including (a) acceptability of programmes and methods; (b) programme design and implementation; (c) management of programmes, including training of personnel, monitoring, logistics and impact evaluation; and (d) effectiveness of programmes, including information on planning the number of children. To increase the acceptance and to improve the design of family planning service programmes, priority should be given to social research into the determinants and consequences of fertility. (...)
Similar theme (operational research).		
12.23. Policy-oriented research, at the national and international levels, should be undertaken on areas beset by population pressures, poverty, over-consumption patterns, destruction of ecosystems and degradation of resources, giving particular attention to the interactions between those factors. Research should also be done on development and improvement of methods with regard to sustainable food production and crop and livestock systems in both developed and developing countries.		<p><i>R 70</i> Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should give priority to service and operational research, including (a) acceptability of programmes and methods; (b) programme design and implementation; (c) management of programmes, including training of personnel, monitoring, logistics and impact evaluation; and (d) effectiveness of programmes, including information on planning the number of children. To increase the acceptance and to improve the design of family planning service programmes, priority should be given to social research into the determinants and consequences of fertility. However, substantive priorities should continue to reflect the needs of countries. (...)</p> <p><i>R 72</i> In setting population research goals, Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should endeavour to make them relevant to policies and programmes, with the objective of making innovations in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. Special emphasis should be given to research on the integration of population processes with socio-economic development, considering not only applied but also theoretical and methodological topics.</p>
New action: policy-oriented research on areas beset with population pressures.		

<p>12.24. Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations concerned, funding agencies and research organizations are urged to give priority to research on the linkages between women's roles and status and demographic and development processes. Among the vital areas for research are changing family structures; family well-being; the interactions between women's and men's diverse roles, including their time use, access to power and decision-making and control over resources; associated norms, laws, values and beliefs; and the economic and demographic outcomes of gender inequality. Women should be involved at all stages of gender research planning, and efforts should be made to recruit and train more female researchers.</p>	<p>78. The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...) (o) The impact of a shift from one family size pattern to another on biological and demographic characteristics of the population; (p) The changing structure, functions and dynamics of the family as an institution, including the changing roles of men and women, attitudes towards and opportunities for women's education and employment; the implications of current and future population trends for the status of women; biomedical research on male and female fertility, and the economic, social and demographic benefits to be derived from the integration of women in the development process;</p>	<p><i>R 62</i> Governments are urged to ensure that population and related data are tabulated and published separately by sex, as well as data concerning other demographic, social and economic variables, so that the situation of women is rendered clearly and in order to measure the impact on women of changes that will ensue from the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.</p>
<p>New approach: more emphatic call for a specific and detailed agenda of research on women and by women.</p>		
<p>12.25. Given the changing nature and extent of the spatial mobility of population, research to improve the understanding of the causes and consequences of migration and mobility, whether internal or international, is urgently needed. To provide a sound foundation for such research, special efforts need to be made to improve the quality, timeliness and accessibility of data on internal and international migration levels, trends and policies.</p>	<p>78. The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...) (d) The study of experiences of countries which have major programmes of internal migration with a view to developing guidelines that are helpful to policy makers of those countries and of countries that are interested in undertaking similar programmes;</p>	<p><i>R 64</i> Because migration is the least developed area of current demographic statistics, Governments may consider undertaking a comprehensive programme of migration statistics, in line with national priorities, focusing on such areas of concern as (1) internal migration, (2) urbanization and (3) international migration. It is also recommended that migration should be studied in the context of the family. To this end, Governments should consider ways of strengthening their national population censuses, sample surveys or administrative record systems in order to obtain needed migration data and estimates. Countries of origin and of destination are urged to exchange such pertinent statistical data, through the relevant United Nations authorities and other competent international organizations, where appropriate.</p>
<p>Nearly identical.</p>		

<p>12.26. In the light of the persistence of significant mortality and morbidity differentials between population subgroups within countries, it is urgent to step up efforts to investigate the factors underlying such differentials, in order to devise more effective policies and programmes for their reduction. Of special importance are the causes of differentials, including gender differentials, in mortality and morbidity, particularly at younger and older ages. Increased attention should also be paid to the relative importance of various socio-economic and environmental factors in determining mortality differentials by region or socio-economic and ethnic group. Causes and trends in maternal, perinatal and infant morbidity and mortality also need further investigation.</p>	<p>78. The following areas are considered to require research in order to fill existing gaps in knowledge: (...) (c) The development of effective means for the improvement of health, and especially for the reduction of maternal, foetal, infant and early childhood mortality; (...)</p>	<p><i>R 14</i> (...) Levels, trends and differentials in mortality should be monitored in order to evaluate the success of programmes in achieving these goals.</p>
<p>Similar in essence but with added emphasis on mortality differentials as a research focus.</p>		

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Chapter XIII

NATIONAL ACTION

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>13.5. Governments, with the active involvement of parliamentarians, locally elected bodies, communities, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and women's groups, should work to increase awareness of population and development issues and formulate, implement and evaluate national strategies, policies, plans, programmes and projects that address population and development issues, including migration, as integral parts of their sectoral, intersectoral and overall development planning and implementation process. They should also promote and work to ensure adequate human resources and institutions to coordinate and carry out the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities.</p>	<p>95. Population measures and programmes should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programmes and this integration should be reflected in the goals, instrumentalities and organizations for planning within the countries. (...)</p>	<p><i>R 74</i> Governments, with the assistance, as appropriate, of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should continue to explore innovative methods for spreading awareness of demographic factors and for fostering the active involvement and participation of the public in population policies and programmes and to intensify training of national personnel who are engaged in information, education and communication activities (including the management and planning of those activities), in developing integrated communication activities and education strategies, utilizing mass media and community-level and interpersonal communication techniques.</p> <p><i>R 75</i> Governments are invited to develop an adequate corps of trained persons for the effective formulation and implementation of integrated population and development policies, plans and programmes at all levels. In this regard, increased efforts should be made by Governments and training institutions, both at national and international levels, to further facilitate the integration of population studies into training curricula for policy-makers and executives who plan and implement development programmes.</p> <p><i>R 86</i> Policy makers, parliamentarians, and other persons in public life are encouraged to continue to promote and support actions to achieve an effective and integrated approach to the solution of population and development problems by arousing public awareness and working towards the implementation of national population policies and programmes. (...)</p>
Identical in essence.		

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<p>13.6. Governments and parliamentarians, in collaboration with the international community and non-governmental organizations, should make the necessary plans in accordance with national concerns and priorities and take the actions required to measure, assess, monitor and evaluate progress towards meeting the goals of the present Programme of Action. In this connection, the active participation of the private sector and the research community is to be encouraged.</p>	<p>98. An important role of Governments with regard to this Plan of Action is to determine and assess the population problems and needs of their countries in the light of their political, social, cultural, religious and economic conditions; such an undertaking should be carried out systematically and periodically so as to promote informed, rational and dynamic decision-making in matters of population and development.</p>	<p><i>R 61</i> Governments are urged to monitor population trends and to assess future demographic prospects and their implications on a regular basis. (...)</p> <p><i>R 81</i> The international community should give particular emphasis to: (...) (g) Implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems in order to ascertain the effectiveness and impact of programmes and their continued responsiveness to community needs;</p> <p><i>R 88*</i> The monitoring of population trends and policies and review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action should continue to be undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as specified in the Plan.</p> <p>* While joining the consensus the Mexican representative made the following statement: "The Mexican delegation expressed its reservation concerning the text of recommendation 88, noting that it is not for the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of population programmes funded by multilateral assistance under review, as this is exclusively the prerogative of Governments. In this sense, the Secretary-General may only keep under review the use of the assistance provided by United Nations agencies to governmental programmes in regard to population."</p> <p>The representative of India associated himself with the statement by the representative of Mexico.</p>
<p>New approach: sharper focus on national monitoring of progress towards meeting the goals of the Programme of Action.</p>		

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<p>13.9. Countries should:</p> <p>(a) Formulate and implement human resource development programmes in a manner that explicitly addresses the needs of population and development strategies, policies, plans and programmes, giving special consideration to the basic education, training and employment of women at all levels, especially at decision-making and managerial levels, and to the incorporation of user and gender perspectives throughout the training programmes;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the nationwide and efficient placement of trained personnel managing population and development strategies, policies, plans and programmes;</p> <p>(c) Continuously upgrade the management skills of service delivery personnel to enhance the cost-effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the social services sector, including [family planning and sexual and reproductive health programmes];</p> <p>(d) Rationalize remuneration and related matters, terms and conditions of service to ensure equal pay for equal work by women and men and the retention and advancement of managerial and technical personnel involved in population and development programmes, and thereby improve national execution of these programmes;</p> <p>(e) Establish innovative mechanisms to promote experience-sharing in population and development programme management within and among countries at subregional, regional, interregional and international levels in order to foster relevant national expertise;</p> <p>(f) Develop and maintain databases of national experts and institutions of excellence in order to foster the use of national competence, giving special consideration to the inclusion of women and youth;</p> <p>(g) Ensure effective communication with, and the involvement of, programme beneficiaries at all levels, in particular at rural levels, in order to ensure better overall programme management.</p>	<p>41. (...) (b) Women should be actively involved both as individuals and through political and non-governmental organizations, at every stage and every level in the planning and implementation of development programmes, including population policies;</p> <p>83. Training in population dynamics and policies, whether national, regional or international, should, in so far as possible, be interdisciplinary in nature. The training of population specialists should always be accompanied by relevant career development for the trainees in their fields of specialization. Training should deal not only with population variables but also with interrelationships of these variables with economic, social and political variables.</p> <p>84. Training in the various aspects of population activities, including the management of population programmes should not be restricted to the higher levels of specialization but should also be extended to personnel at other levels, and, where needed, to medical, paramedical and traditional health personnel, and population programme administrators. Such training should impart an adequate knowledge of human rights in accordance with international standards and an awareness of the human rights aspect of population problems.</p>	<p>R 73 Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations should increase their support to the management of population programmes. (...) In order to ensure increased participation of women in the design, management, implementation and evaluation of population programmes, special attention should be given to the need to include women in all training activities.</p> <p>R 75 Governments are invited to develop an adequate corps of trained persons for the effective formulation and implementation of integrated population and development policies, plans and programmes at all levels. In this regard, increased efforts should be made by Governments and training institutions, both at national and international levels, to further facilitate the integration of population studies into training curricula for policy-makers and executives who plan and implement development programmes.</p> <p>R 81 The international community should give particular emphasis to: (...) (h) Promotion of exchanges between countries with common experiences; (...)</p>
<p>New actions: specific steps to facilitate retention and effective deployment of programme personnel.</p>		

13.10. Governments should give special attention to the development and implementation of client-centred management information systems for population and development, [and particularly for sexual and reproductive health, including family-planning programmes], covering both governmental and non-governmental activities and containing regularly updated data on clientele, expenditures, infrastructure, service accessibility, output and quality of services.		<i>R 77</i> Governments are urged to attach high priority to the attainment of self-reliance in the management of their population programmes. To this end, Government are invited: (a) To establish monitoring and evaluation systems and procedures as an important managerial tool for policy-making and programming; (...)
New approach: specification of the data needed for management.		
13.22. Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local communities, assisted upon request by the international community, should strive to mobilize and effectively utilize the resources for population and development programmes that expand and improve the quality of [sexual and reproductive health care, including [family-planning] and sexually transmitted disease/HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. In line with the goal of the present Programme of Action to ensure universal availability of and access to high- quality [reproductive health and family-planning] services, particular emphasis must be put on meeting the needs of underserved population groups, including adolescents [taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents and the needs of adolescents], the rural and the urban poor and on ensuring the safety of services and their responsiveness to women, men and adolescents. In mobilizing resources for these purposes, countries should examine new modalities such as increased involvement of the private sector, the selective use of user fees, social marketing, cost-sharing and other forms of cost recovery. However, these modalities must not impede access to services and should be accompanied with adequate "safety net" measures.		<i>R 12</i> Governments are encouraged to provide adequate resources and, where appropriate, to adopt innovative measures for the implementation of population policy. (...) To be effective and successful, population programmes and development activities should be responsive to local values and needs, and those directly affected should be involved in the decision-making process at all levels. Moreover, in these activities, the full participation of the community and concerned non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, should be encouraged.
New approach: non-traditional modalities of resource mobilization.		

13.23. Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local communities, assisted upon request by the international community, should strive to mobilize the resources to meet reinforcing social development goals, and in particular to satisfy the commitments Governments have undertaken previously with regard to Education for All (the Jomtien Declaration), the multisectoral goals of the World Summit for Children, Agenda 21 and other relevant international agreements, and to further mobilize the resources to meet the goals in this Programme of Action. In this regard, Governments are urged to devote [at least 20 per cent] or [an increased proportion] of public sector expenditures to the social sectors, as well as [20 per cent] or [an increased proportion] of official development assistance, stressing, in particular, poverty eradication within the context of sustainable development.	68. This Plan of Action recognizes that economic and social development is a central factor in the solution of population problems. National efforts of developing countries to accelerate economic growth should be assisted by the entire international community. The implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the New International Economic Order as adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly should lead to a reduction in the widening gap in levels of living between developed and developing countries and would be conducive to a reduction in population growth rates particularly in countries where such rates are high.	R 2 National and international efforts should give high priority to the following development goals included in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade: the eradication of mass hunger and the achievement of adequate health and nutrition levels, the eradication of mass illiteracy, the improvement of the status of women, the elimination of mass unemployment and underemployment and the elimination of inequality in international economic relations. (...)
Essentially similar (but updated) operative reference to recent intergovernmental agreements and strategies on social development issues, including the 20/20 strategy.		
13.24. Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations should collaborate on an ongoing basis in the development of precise and reliable cost estimates, where appropriate, for each category of investment.		
New approach: collaboration between recipients and donors on figuring cost estimates.		

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Chapter XIV

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
14.4. At the programme level, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries, including countries with economies in transition, must be core objectives and central activities for international cooperation. In this respect, important elements are to find accessible ways to meet the large commodity needs, of [family-planning] programmes, through the local production of contraceptives of assured quality and affordability, for which technology cooperation, joint ventures and other forms of technical assistance should be encouraged.		
New approach: national capacity-building and technology transfer to be the core of international cooperation. New issue: programme commodity needs.		

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<p>14.5. The international community should promote a supportive economic environment by adopting favourable macroeconomic policies for promoting sustained economic growth and development.</p>	<p>68. This Plan of Action recognizes that economic and social development is a central factor in the solution of population problems. National efforts of developing countries to accelerate economic growth should be assisted by the entire international community. The implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the New International Economic Order as adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly should lead to a reduction in the widening gap in levels of living between developed and developing countries and would be conducive to a reduction in population growth rates particularly in countries where such rates are high.</p> <p>19. Recognizing that per capita use of world resources is much higher in the developed than in the developing countries, the developed countries are urged to adopt appropriate policies in population, consumption and investment, bearing in mind the need for fundamental improvement in international equity.</p>	<p>R 3* In order to promote the broadly based socio-economic development that is essential to achieving an adequate quality of life as well as national population objectives and to respond effectively to the requirements posed by demographic trends, all countries are urged to co-operate in efforts to achieve the above objectives and to accelerate development, particularly in developing countries, <u>inter alia</u>, through policies to lower barriers to trade, to increase multilateral and bilateral development assistance, to improve the quality and effectiveness of this assistance, to increase real income earnings from the export of commodities, to solve the problems arising from the debt burden in a significant number of developing countries, to increase the volume and improve the terms of international lending, and to encourage various sources of investment and, wherever appropriate, entrepreneurial initiatives. To respond to the needs of populations for employment, food self-sufficiency, and improvements in the quality of life and to increase self-reliance, productive investment should be increased, appropriate industries should be encouraged and substantial investments should be fostered in rural and agricultural development.</p> <p>* While joining the consensus the delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic stated that: "They cannot accept the unbalanced wording in recommendation 3, which implies underestimation of the role that the State sector is playing in socio-economic development as reflected in relevant United Nations documents."</p> <p>While joining the consensus the delegation of the United States of America stated that: "The United States wished to underline that endorsement of this document does not change known United States positions on commodity agreements or future lending resources for international financial institutions."</p>
<p>Identical in essence, but without elaboration on specific aspects of policies.</p>		

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14.6. Governments should ensure that national development plans take note of anticipated international funding and cooperation in their population and development programmes, including loans from international financial institutions, particularly with respect to national capacity-building, technology cooperation and transfer of appropriate technology, which should be provided on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect international property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries.		
New approach: factoring international cooperation in national development plans.		
14.7. Recipient Governments should strengthen their national coordination mechanisms for international cooperation in population and development and in consultations with donors clarify the responsibilities assigned to various types of development partners, including intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, based on careful consideration of their comparative advantages in the context of national development priorities and of their ability to interact with national development partners. The international community should assist recipient Governments to undertake these coordinating efforts.		<i>R 77</i> Governments are urged to attach high priority to the attainment of self-reliance in the management of their population programmes. To this end, Governments are invited: (...) (c) To ensure that international assistance is provided under arrangements and on conditions that are adapted to the administrative resources of the recipient country, and that such assistance is coordinated at the national level in a manner that will facilitate effective and efficient programmes; (...)
New approach: clarifying the responsibilities of development partners in the context of national coordination of international cooperation.		

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<p>14.11. The international community should strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for overall ODA and endeavour to increase the share of funding for population and development programmes commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of the present Programme of Action. A crucially urgent challenge to the international donor community is therefore the translation of their commitment to the objectives and quantitative goals of the present Programme of Action into commensurate financial contributions to population programmes in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Given the magnitude of the financial resource needs for national population and development programmes [as identified in chapter XIII], and assuming that recipient countries will be able to generate sufficient increases in domestically generated resources, the need for complementary resource flows from donor countries would be (in 1993 US dollars): [\$5.7 billion in 2000; \$6.1 billion in 2005; \$6.8 billion in 2010; and \$7.2 billion in 2015.] [Donor agencies and the recipient Governments concerned are further invited to devote at least 20 per cent of ODA funds to the social sectors, including the requirements mentioned above, along with a similar level of domestic expenditure.]</p>	<p>104. Developed countries, and other countries able to assist, are urged to increase their assistance to developing countries in accordance with the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade and, together with international organizations, make that assistance available in accordance with the national priorities of receiving countries. In this respect, it is recognized, in view of the magnitude of the problems and the consequent national requirements for funds, that considerable expansion of international assistance in the population field is required for the proper implementation of this Plan of Action.</p>	<p>R 82 Governments are urged to increase the level of their assistance for population activities in the light of continuing needs in the field and the increasing commitment of developing countries, with a view to reaching the goals set for this purpose in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. In this context Governments of developed countries and other donor countries are urged to allocate increased contributions for population and population-related programmes in accordance with national goals and priorities of recipient countries. This increase should not be detrimental to the levels of economic development assistance in other areas.</p>
New approach: indication of specific resource figures.		
<p>14.12. Recipient countries should ensure that international assistance for population and development activities is used effectively to meet national population and development objectives so as to assist donors to secure commitment to further resources for programmes.</p>		
New issue: accountability of recipient countries.		
<p>14.13. The United Nations Population Fund, other United Nations organizations, multilateral financial institutions, regional banks and bilateral financial sources are invited to consult, with a view to coordinating their financing policies and planning procedures to improve the impact, complementarity and cost-effectiveness of their contributions to the achievement of the population programmes of the developing countries [and countries with economies in transition].</p>		
New approach: donor coordination of financing policies.		

<p>14.14. Criteria for allocation of external financial resources for population activities in developing countries [and countries with economies in transition] should include:</p> <p>(a) Coherent national programmes, plans and strategies on population and development;</p> <p>(b) The recognized priority to the least developed countries;</p> <p>(c) The need to complement national financial efforts on population;</p> <p>(d) The need to avoid obstacles to, or reversal of, progress achieved thus far;</p> <p>(e) Problems of significant social sectors and areas that are not reflected in national average indicators.</p>		<p><i>R 80</i> Organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and donor countries which play an important role in supporting population programmes, as well as other international, regional and subregional organizations, are urged to assist Governments at their request in implementing these recommendations. Of no less importance will be the review of existing criteria for setting co-operation priorities, bearing in mind considerations of regional equity and the proper balance between the various phenomena in the field of international co-operation.</p>
New approach: list of criteria for the allocation of external financial resources.		
[14.15 Countries with economies in transition should receive temporary assistance in the light of the difficult economic and social problems these countries face at present.]		
New issue: countries with economies in transition.		
<p>14.16. In devising the appropriate balance between funding sources, more attention should be given to South-South cooperation as well as to new ways of mobilizing private contributions, particularly in partnership with non-governmental organizations. The international community should urge donor agencies to improve and modify their funding procedures in order to facilitate and give higher priority to supporting direct South-South collaborative arrangements.</p>		
New approach: South-South funding cooperation.		
[14.17. Innovative financing, including new ways of generating public and private financing resources, <i>inter alia</i> , various forms of debt relief, including greater use of debt forgiveness in exchange for government investment in population and development programmes, should be explored.]		
New approach: innovative financing.		

14.18. International financial institutions are encouraged to increase their financial assistance, particularly in population and [sexual and reproductive health and family planning].		
New approach: recognition of potentially greater role of international financial institutions in population assistance.		

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

Chapter XV

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
<p>15.8. Governments and intergovernmental organizations, in dialogue with non-governmental organizations and local community groups, and in full respect for their autonomy, should integrate them in their decision-making and facilitate the contribution that non-governmental organizations can make at all levels towards finding solutions to population and development concerns and, in particular, to ensure the implementation of the present Programme of Action. Non-governmental organizations should have a key role in national and international development processes.</p>	<p>96. The success of this Plan of Action will largely depend on the actions undertaken by national Governments. To take action, Governments are urged to utilize fully the support of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>106. International non-governmental organizations are urged to respond to the goals and policies of this Plan of Action by co-ordinating their activities with those of other non-governmental organizations, and with those of relevant bilateral and multilateral organizations, by expanding their support for national institutions and organizations dealing with population questions, and by co-operating in the promotion of widespread knowledge of the goals and policies of the Plan of Action, and when requested, by supporting national and private institutions and organizations dealing with population questions.</p>	<p><i>R 84</i> National non-governmental organizations are invited to continue, in accordance with national policies and laws, their pioneering work in opening up new paths and to respond quickly and flexibly to requests from Governments, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Governments are urged, as appropriate, within the framework of national objectives, to encourage the innovative activities of non-governmental organizations and to draw upon their expertise, experience and resources in implementing national programmes. (...)</p>
Similar theme, but with greater emphasis on of key role of non-governmental organizations.		
<p>15.9. Governments should ensure the essential roles and participation of women's organizations in the design and implementation of population and development programmes. Involving women at all levels, especially the managerial level, is critical to meeting the objectives and implementing the present Programme of Action.</p>	<p>41. (...) Governments should ensure full participation of women in the educational, social, economic and political life of their countries on an equal basis with men. It is recommended that: (...) (b) Women should be actively involved both as individuals and through political and non-governmental organizations, at every stage and every level in the planning and implementation of development programmes, including population policies; (...)</p>	<p><i>R 5</i> Governments are strongly urged to integrate women fully into all phases of the development process, including planning, policy and decision-making. (...)</p> <p><i>R 12</i> (...) To be effective and successful, population programmes and development activities should be responsive to local values and needs, and those directly affected should be involved in the decision-making process at all levels. Moreover, in these activities, the full participation of the community and concerned non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, should be encouraged.</p>
Similar theme (participation of women's organizations).		

<p>15.10. Adequate financial and technical resources and information necessary for the effective participation of non-governmental organizations in the research, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development activities should, if feasible and if requested, be made available to the non-governmental sector by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions in a manner that will not compromise their full autonomy. To ensure transparency, accountability and effective division of labour, these same institutions should make available the necessary information and documents to those non-governmental organizations. International organizations may provide financial and technical assistance to non-governmental organizations in accordance with the laws and regulations of each country.</p>		<p>R 84 (...) Donors are invited to increase their financial support to non-governmental organizations.</p>
<p>New approach: actions to strengthen the role of NGOs. New issues: transparency and accountability of Governments and international organizations vis-à-vis NGOs.</p>		
<p>15.11. Governments and donor countries, including intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions, should ensure that non-governmental organizations and their networks are able to maintain their autonomy and strengthen their capacity through regular dialogue and consultations, appropriate training and outreach activities, and thus play a greater partnership role at all levels.</p>		
<p>New approach: actions to strengthen the role of NGOs.</p>		
<p>15.12. Non-governmental organizations and their networks and local communities should strengthen their interaction with their constituencies, ensure the transparency of their activities, mobilize public opinion, participate in the implementation of population and development programmes and actively contribute to the national, regional and international debate on population and development issues. Governments, where appropriate, should include representation of non-governmental organizations on country delegations to regional and international forums where issues on population and development are discussed.</p>	<p>90. Voluntary organizations should be encouraged, within the framework of national laws, policies and regulations, to play an important role in disseminating population information and ensuring wider participation in population programmes, and to share experiences regarding the implementation of population measures and programmes.</p>	<p>R 84 National non-governmental organizations are invited to continue, in accordance with national policies and laws, their pioneering work in opening up new paths and to respond quickly and flexibly to requests from Governments, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. Governments are urged, as appropriate, within the framework of national objectives, to encourage the innovative activities of non-governmental organizations and to draw upon their expertise, experience and resources in implementing national programmes. Donors are invited to increase their financial support to non-governmental organizations.</p>
<p>New action: including NGOs on country delegations. Also more systematic reference to expectations on NGO action.</p>		

15.16. Governments and non-governmental and international organizations should intensify their cooperation with the private, for-profit sector in matters pertaining to population and sustainable development in order to strengthen the contribution of this sector in the implementation of population and development programmes, including the production and delivery of quality contraceptive commodities and services with appropriate information and education, in a socially responsible, culturally sensitive, acceptable and cost-effective manner.		
15.17. Non-profit and profit-oriented organizations and their networks should develop mechanisms whereby they can exchange ideas and experiences in the population and development fields with a view to sharing innovative approaches and research and development initiatives. The dissemination of information and research should be a priority.		
15.18. Governments are strongly encouraged to set standards for service delivery and review legal, regulatory and import policies to identify and eliminate those policies that unnecessarily prevent or restrict the greater involvement of the private sector in efficient production of [sexual and reproductive health, including family planning] and commodities, and in service delivery. Governments, taking into account cultural and social differences, should strongly encourage the private sector to meet its responsibilities regarding consumer information dissemination, [particularly on sexual, reproductive and health-related products and services].		
15.19. The profit-oriented sector should consider how it might better assist non-profit non-governmental organizations to play a wider role in society through the enhancement or creation of suitable mechanisms to channel financial and other appropriate support to non-governmental organizations and their associations.		
15.20. Private-sector employers should continue to devise and implement special programmes that help meet their employees' needs for information, education and [reproductive health services], and accommodate their employees' needs to combine work and family responsibilities. Organized health-care providers and health insurers are also including [family planning and reproductive health services] in the package of health benefits they provide.		
15.16-15.20 all new issues and approaches related to the role of the for-profit sector, which is mentioned for the first time in the history of the Conferences.		

Chapter XVI

FOLLOW-UP TO THE CONFERENCE

Draft ICPD Programme of Action (1994) (A/CONF.171/L.1)	World Population Plan of Action (1974)	Mexico City Recommendations (1984)
16.7. Governments should (a) commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives contained in this Programme of Action and (b) take a lead role in coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of follow-up actions.	96. The success of this Plan of Action will largely depend on the actions undertaken by national Governments. To take action, Governments are urged to utilize fully the support of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.	
New approach: emphasis on political commitment and leadership role of Governments.		
16.8. Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and major groups, in particular non-governmental organizations, should give the widest possible dissemination to this Programme of Action and should seek public support for the goals, objectives and actions of this Programme of Action. This may include follow-up meetings, publications and audio-visual aids and both print and electronic media.	<p>106. International non-governmental organizations are urged to respond to the goals and policies of this Plan of Action by co-ordinating their activities with those of other non-governmental organizations, and with those of relevant bilateral and multilateral organizations, (...) and by co-operating in the promotion of widespread knowledge of the goals and policies of the Plan of Action (...)</p> <p>93. The information and experience resulting from the World Population Conference and the World Population Year relating to the scientific study of population and the elaboration of population policies should be synthesized and disseminated by the United Nations.</p>	
New approach: greater recognition of role of Governments in mobilization of public support for implementation of the Programme of Action.		

16.9. All countries should consider their current spending priorities with a view to making additional contributions for the implementation of the Programme of Action, taking into account the provisions of chapters XIII and XIV of the Programme of Action, and the economic constraints faced by developing countries.	104. Developed countries, and other countries able to assist, are urged to increase their assistance to developing countries in accordance with the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade and, together with international organizations, make that assistance available in accordance with the national priorities of receiving countries. In this respect, it is recognized, in view of the magnitude of the problems and the consequent national requirements for funds, that considerable expansion of international assistance in the population field is required for the proper implementation of this Plan of Action.	R 83 In view of the leading role of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in population matters, the Conference urges that the Fund should be strengthened further, so as to ensure the more effective delivery of population assistance, taking into account the growing needs in this field. (...)
New approach: call for all countries (not just donor countries as previously) to spend more on population.		
16.10. All countries should establish appropriate national follow-up, accountability and monitoring mechanisms, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, community groups and representatives of the media and the academic community, as well as with the support of parliamentarians.	98. An important role of Governments with regard to this Plan of Action is to determine and assess the population problems and needs of their countries in the light of their political, social, cultural, religious and economic conditions; such an undertaking should be carried out systematically and periodically so as to promote informed, rational and dynamic decision-making in matters of population and development.	
New action: establishment of accountability and monitoring mechanisms in partnership with NGOs.		
16.11. The international community should assist interested Governments in organizing appropriate national-level follow-up, including national capacity-building for project formulation and programme management, as well as strengthening of coordination and evaluation mechanisms to assess the implementation of the present Programme of Action.	100. International co-operation, based on the peaceful coexistence of States having different social systems, should play a supportive role in achieving the goals of the Plan of Action. This supportive role could take (...) the form of (...) activities, such as monitoring progress (...)	
New action: international assistance for national follow-up.		

16.12. Governments, with the assistance of the international community, where necessary, should as soon as possible set up or enhance national databases to provide baseline data and information that can be used to measure or assess progress towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of this Programme of Action, and other related international documents, commitments and agreements. For the purpose of assessing progress, all countries should regularly assess their progress towards achieving the objectives and goals of this Programme of Action and other related commitments and agreements and report, on a periodic basis, in collaboration with non-governmental organizations and community groups.	94. Where population policies or programmes have been adopted, systematic and periodic evaluations of their effectiveness should be made with a view to their improvement.	
New action: establishment of national databases for assessing progress towards the goals of the Programme of Action.		
16.13. In the preparation of those assessments and reports, Governments should outline successes achieved, as well as problems and obstacles encountered. Where possible, such national reports should be compatible with the national sustainable development plans that countries will prepare in the context of the implementation of Agenda 21. Efforts should also be made to devise an appropriate consolidated reporting system, taking into account all relevant United Nations conferences having national reporting requirements in related fields.	109. It is urged that both the monitoring and the review and appraisal activities of this Plan of Action be closely co-ordinated with those of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and any new international development strategy that might be formulated.	
Similar theme (coordination of monitoring of various development instruments) but updated and more specific.		
16.16. Regional commissions, organizations of the United Nations system functioning at the regional level, and other relevant subregional and regional organizations should play an active role within their mandates regarding the implementation of this Programme of Action, through subregional and regional initiatives on population and development. Such action should be coordinated among the organizations concerned at the subregional and regional levels, with a view to ensuring efficient and effective action in addressing specific population and development issues relevant to the regions concerned, as appropriate.	102? Countries sharing similar population conditions and problems are invited to consider jointly this Plan of Action, exchange experience in relevant fields and elaborate those aspects of the Plan that are of particular relevance to them. The United Nations regional economic commissions and other regional bodies of the United Nations system should play an important role towards this end.	
New approach: greater emphasis on implementation at the regional and subregional levels.		

<p>16.17. At the subregional and regional levels:</p> <p>(a) Governments in the subregions and regions and relevant organizations are invited, where appropriate, to reinforce existing follow-up mechanisms, including meetings for the follow-up of regional declarations on population and development issues;</p> <p>(b) Multidisciplinary expertise should, where necessary, be utilized to play a key role in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action;</p> <p>(c) Cooperation in the critical areas of capacity-building, the sharing and exchange of information and experiences, know-how and technical expertise should be strengthened with the appropriate assistance of the international community, taking into account the need for a partnership with non-governmental organizations and other major groups, in the implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action at the regional level;</p> <p>(d) Governments should ensure that training and research in population and development issues at the tertiary level are strengthened, and that research findings and implications are widely disseminated.</p>	<p>102. Countries sharing similar population conditions and problems are invited to consider jointly this Plan of Action, exchange experience in relevant fields and elaborate those aspects of the Plan that are of particular relevance to them. The United Nations regional economic commissions and other regional bodies of the United Nations system should play an important role towards this end.</p> <p>103. There is a special need for training in the field of population. The United Nations system, Governments and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations are urged to give recognition to that need and priority to the measures necessary to meet it, including information, education and services for family planning.</p>	
<p>New approach: expanded and more detailed agenda for action at the subregional and regional levels.</p>		
<p>16.21. The General Assembly is the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy on matters relating to the follow-up to this Conference. To ensure effective follow-up to the Conference, as well as to enhance intergovernmental decision-making capacity for the integration of population and development issues, the Assembly should organize a regular review of the implementation of this Programme of Action. In fulfilling this task, the Assembly should consider the timing, format and organizational aspects of such a review.</p>	<p>108.5A comprehensive and thorough review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of this Plan of Action should be undertaken every five years by the United Nations system. For this purpose the Secretary-General is invited to make appropriate arrangements taking account of the existing structure and resources of the United Nations system, and in co-operation with Governments. It is suggested that the first such review be made in 1979 and be repeated each five years thereafter. The findings of such systematic evaluations should be considered by the Economic and Social Council with the object of making, whenever necessary, appropriate modifications of the goals and recommendations of this Plan.</p>	<p>R 88 The monitoring of population trends and policies and review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action should continue to be undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as specified in the Plan. The monitoring of multilateral population programmes of the United Nations system aimed at the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action should be undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, through appropriate arrangements. The next comprehensive and thorough review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action will be undertaken in 1989.</p>
<p>Similar theme (periodic United Nations review) but with emphasis on the prerogatives of the General Assembly in organizing that exercise.</p>		

16.22. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should carry out their respective responsibilities, as entrusted to them in the Charter of the United Nations, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the field of population and development.	101. The General Assembly of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other competent legislative and policy-making bodies of the specialized agencies and the various intergovernmental organizations are urged to give careful consideration to this Plan of Action and to ensure an appropriate response to it.	R 87 The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and legislative and policy-making bodies of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations are urged to examine and support the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and to include population questions among their major priorities.
New issue: respective roles of the General Assembly and ECOSOC in policy-making, guidance and coordination of United Nations population activities.		
16.23. The Economic and Social Council, in the context of its role under the Charter, <i>vis-à-vis</i> the General Assembly and in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/264, 46/235 and 48/162, should assist the General Assembly in promoting an integrated approach and in providing system-wide coordination and guidance in the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action and making recommendations in this regard. Appropriate steps should be taken to request regular reports from the specialized agencies regarding their plans and programmes related to the implementation of this Programme of Action, pursuant to Article 64 of the Charter.		
New action: strengthening the reporting of specialized agencies to ECOSOC on their contributions to the implementation of the Programme of Action.		
16.24. The Economic and Social Council is invited to review the reporting system within the United Nations system regarding population and development issues, taking into account the reporting procedures that are required in follow-up to other international conferences, with a view to establishing, where possible, a more coherent reporting system.	109. It is urged that both the monitoring and the review and appraisal activities of this Plan of Action be closely co-ordinated with those of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and any new international development strategy that might be formulated.	
New action: review and improvement of the current reporting system for follow-up to international conferences.		

<p>16.25. Within their respective mandates and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162, the Assembly, during its forty-ninth session and the Economic and Social Council, in 1995, should review the roles, responsibilities, mandates and comparative advantages of both the relevant intergovernmental bodies and the organs of the United Nations system addressing population and development, with a view to:</p> <p>(a) Ensuring the effective and efficient implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the United Nations operational activities that will be undertaken on the basis of this Programme of Action;</p> <p>(b) Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the current United Nations structures and machinery responsible for implementing and monitoring population and development activities, including strategies for addressing coordination and for intergovernmental review;</p> <p>(c) Ensuring clear recognition of the interrelationships between policy guidance, research, standard-setting and operational activities for population and development, as well as the division of labour between the bodies concerned.</p>		
New action: review of the mandates of intergovernmental bodies and organs of the United Nations system addressing population and development		
<p>16.26. As part of this review, the Economic and Social Council should, in the context of Assembly resolution 48/162, consider the respective roles of the relevant United Nations organs dealing with population and development, including the United Nations Population Fund and the Population Division, regarding the follow-up to this Programme of Action.</p>		
New action: review of (primarily) the respective roles of UNFPA and the Population Division regarding the implementation of the Programme of Action.		

16.27. The General Assembly, at its forty-ninth session, in accordance with its resolution 48/162, is invited to give further consideration to the establishment of a separate Executive Board of the United Nations Population Fund, taking into account the results of the above-mentioned review and bearing in mind the administrative, budgetary and programme implications of such a proposal.		R 83 In view of the leading role of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in population matters, the Conference urges that the Fund should be strengthened further, so as to ensure the more effective delivery of population assistance, taking into account the growing needs in this field. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to examine this recommendation, and submit a report to the General Assembly on its implementation as soon as possible but not later than 1986.
New action: establishment of a separate Executive Board of UNFPA.		
16.28. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is invited to consult with the various bodies of the United Nations system, as well as with international financial institutions and various bilateral aid organizations and agencies, with a view to promoting an exchange of information among them on the requirements for international assistance of reviewing on a regular basis the specific needs of countries in the field of population and development, including emergency and temporary needs, and maximizing the availability of resources and their most effective utilization.	105. It is suggested that the expanding, but still insufficient, international assistance in population and development matters requires increased co-operation; the United Nations Fund for Population Activities is urged, in co-operation with all organizations responsible for international population assistance, to produce a guide for international assistance in population matters which would be made available to recipient countries and institutions and be revised periodically.	
New action: Global donor consultations on financial resources and needs for population and development under the aegis of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.		
16.29. All specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system are invited to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow-up to the Conference. Relevant governing bodies should review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities in this regard.	101. The General Assembly of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other competent legislative and policy-making bodies of the specialized agencies and the various intergovernmental organizations are urged to give careful consideration to this Plan of Action and to ensure an appropriate response to it.	R 87 The General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and legislative and policy-making bodies of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations are urged to examine and support the recommendations for the further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and to include population questions among their major priorities.
Similar in essence, but with more specific language as to action required.		

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PART TWO

INDEX OF KEY CONCEPTS IN THE THE DRAFT ICPD PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETINGS AND THE REGIONAL CONFERENCES

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**INDEX OF KEY WORDS IN THE ACTIONS OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION,
AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REGIONAL MEETINGS AND THE EXPERT GROUP MEETINGS**

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Policy	Environment	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Abortion	7.4, 7.8, 8.22, [7.22], 8.25, [Alt.8.25], 12.17	19	14		21, 37	8	20		8, 28(e)	6		
Abstinence	8.31, 8.35				44							
Adolescents	4.9, 6.9, 7.6, 7.9, [7.43], 7.44, 7.45, 7.46, 8.23, 8.31, 11.8, 11.9, 11.24, 13.22	23	8						9, 10, 13	4, 13, 15, 16, 21		
Age at marriage	4.21			33					10			
Ageing (see also Elderly)	11.6	48, 56			4	22, 24			25		14	

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Policy	Environment	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
AIDS/HIV infection	4.27, 5.11, 6.15, 6.30, 7.4, 7.6, 7.21(b), 7.29, 7.30, 7.31, 7.36, 7.45, 8.7, 8.17, 8.27, 8.30, 8.31, 8.32, 8.33, 8.34, 8.35, 11.9, 11.16, 12.12, 12.14, 13.22	19, 46	38		38	12			11, 12	7, 16, 30, 31	11	
Barrier methods (see also Contraceptives)	12.12											
Breast-feeding	4.4(g), 5.3, 7.21(h), 8.7, 8.17, 8.18, 8.24	21				17				30		
Child abuse	5.10, 6.9, 6.10, 7.37, 10.11, 10.24, 11.16								18, 26			
Child survival	6.8, 7.21(h), 8.7, 8.17									4		

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Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Policy	Environment	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Children (see also Youth)	4.9, 4.13, 4.17, 4.23, 4.27, 4.28, 5.3, 5.4, 5.11, 5.13, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.12, 7.14, 7.35, 7.37, 7.46, 8.17, 8.18, 8.30, 9.15, 10.11, 10.12, 10.18, 10.24, 10.25, 11.9	10	27, 29	27, 44, 49, 61	5, 11, 17, 32, 80	14, 16, 35, 46, 57	18		6, 21, 25, 26, 28, 29	3, 4, 7, 20	6, 8	21
Coercion	5.5, 6.25, 11.21											
Community												
leaders	4.29, 7.19, 11.9, 11.17, 11.21, 11.24											
organizations	4.22, 5.10, 8.32			60	45							4, 28
participation	3.30, 7.7, 7.16, 8.7, 9.8, 11.20, 11.24	17(a), 28(c)	40			12		9	5, 7		13, 21	8

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Policy	Environment	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Contraceptives	7.21(c), 7.23, 14.4		10, 49		43		14		11, 27	14, 26, 28		
Cost												
effectiveness	8.11, 13.9(c), 14.13		32			19	12, 16			1, 12, 28, 32	10	
of services	7.19			64						14, 27, 29		
recovery	7.24, 13.22		49				14			28		3
Countries												
developed	3.9, 10.3 12.15, 12.23				53, 54, 70	51, 54, 62		2	25, 27	29	2, 3, 10	11
developing	3.17, 3.22, 7.8, 7.23, 8.9, 8.16, 8.23, 9.4, 10.3, 10.5, 10.6, 10.8, 12.3, 12.8, 12.15, 12.23, 14.4, 14.6, 14.11, 14.13, 14.14, 16.9	52, 66, 67			52, 53, 54, 57	1, 13, 33, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61(c), 62, 72	14, 15	2	25, 27	29, 30	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	11

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Policy	Environment	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Countries (contd.)												
least developed	12.15, 14.14			27, 76(a) 78							2, 3	
with economies in transition	3.17, 3.22, 7.8, 7.23, 10.3, 10.5, 10.6, 12.15, 14.4, 14.11, [14.14, 14.15]					8, 9, 33, 47, 48, 49, 50, 72						
Couple(s)	7.14, 7.17, 7.18, 7.21(a)		6	40(a)	41, 49	8, 57				1	8	
Data collection	6.26, 10.8, 10.18, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.9, 12.25, 16.12	2, 13, 37, 46, 57	32, 35	19, 38, 66, 67, 69, 76(d)	59, 63, 64	48, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74		15	28	35	15, 16, 17	32, 34, 36

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Development												
economic	5.4, 6.4, 12.7	33, 50, 56	49	82	11, 53, 79	1, 47, 65(b), 74		17		1	15	
plans	8.30, 10.26, 13.5, 13.6, 13.9(a), 14.6, 14.14, 16.13		7, 20	22, 33, 44, 79	64							28
policies	3.31, 5.4, 6.27, 11.19, 12.21	33, 39(a), 48		10, 64	69		3	1, 8	3		12	1
programmes	4.8, 12.22, 13.9(a,d), 13.22, 14.6, 14.11, [14.17], 15.9, 15.12, 15.16	2, 32	16, 49	10, 13, 22	30, 63, 64			11, 17				
social	5.4, 6.4, 10.3, 13.23	33, 48, 50, 56	49		11, 53, 79, 80	31, 47, 51, 52, 74		17		1	15	
Disabled persons (see Persons with disabilities)	5.5, 5.11, 6.30, 6.31, 6.32, 6.33, 8.7, 11.16			62		12						

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Donors	8.33, 12.12, 14.11, 14.7, 14.12, 14.16, 15.11	65	50	78	70, 20	55, 63, 72		13, 15, 16	2, 4, 32	5, 15, 17, 18, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34		
Elderly (see also Ageing)	4.14, 5.4, 5.11, 6.18, 6.19, 6.20, 8.7	48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56		60, 61	4, 11, 18, 32	12, 14, 18, 22, 24, 25, 27					12, 13, 14, 19	
Environmental degradation	3.29(d), 4.11, 9.21, 10.23		2	10	13, 14	1	3, 7, 11, 12					10, 24
policies	9.3	7, 16	12		12		3, 13					31

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Family/families	4.12, 4.13, 4.17, 4.26, 4.28, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.9, 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 6.18, 7.45, 7.46, 8.32, 8.34, 9.6, 10.6, 10.11, 10.12, 11.24, 12.13	32, 36, 48, 50, 51, 55, 53, 54, 55	6, 7, 24, 25, 33	23, 34, 49, 60	15, 21, 22, 35, 51, 55,	4, 7, 16, 27, 28, 56, 61(a)	8		15, 16, 18, 28	1, 2, 3	12	14
Family formation	6.30											
size	7.21 (a)	39(a)	7		49							
structure	5.6, 12.24									3	12	
composition	5.6											

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Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Family planning	[3.17, 3.18, 4.26, 4.27, 6.4, 6.30], 7.4, 7.6, [7.13], 7.14, 7.15, [7.16], 7.17, [7.18, 7.19], 7.21(a,b,d,h), [7.22], 7.23, 7.29, 7.45, 8.8, 8.17, 8.22, [8.25, Alt.8.25], 8.26, 8.27, 8.31, [9.22, 10.25, 11.16, 11.19, 11.21, 12.14, 13.9(c), 13.10, 13.22, 14.4, 14.18, 15.18, 15.20]	17(a), 18, 21, 22, 25, 27, 39(a, b), 41, 46	8, 9, 14, 38, 49	40(a,b), , 41(a,b, c), 43, 45, 48	20, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49, 50	8, 9, 10, 16, 49, 52, 53, 57, 58, 60(b), 61(b)	7	6, 8, 13, 17,	7, 11, 26	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34,	8	7, 9
Fertility regulation	7.8, [12.12, 12.13, 12.14, 12.15, 12.16, 12.18]	22,	9, 50						15, 17, 27		5, 8	

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Gender discrimination	4.7, 4.17, 10.12								17, 20			
equality	7.45, 11.16				22, 25	6			18, 29			
roles	4.11, 4.26, 4.27, 4.29, 12.13											
Genital mutilation	4.22, 5.5, 7.4, 7.38, 12.13								14			
Girl child	4.17, 4.19, 4.23, 8.17, 11.16											
Goal(s)	4.18, 7.14, 7.17, 8.18, 8.21, 9.3, 11.6, 12.3, 13.6, 13.22, 13.23, 14.11, 16.7, 16.8, 16.12	66	50	31, 41(a), 73, 78	49	48, 10, 34, 62	18	19		10, 11, 12, 34		2
Human resource development	3.17, 3.21, 13.9(a)		29, 30, 31, 32								1, 12	

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Human rights	4.5, 6.4, 6.25, 6.30, 7.15, 9.3, [10.3], 10.11, 10.13, 10.17, 10.20, 10.23, 10.29		20	4, 23, 25, 30, 61		31, 34, 43, 47, 52, 54, 57, 59(b)				5		24
Human settlements	9.10				13		11					
Incentives	7.20, 9.5, 11.8	51				5, 24, 27	2					
Indigenous people[s]	6.25, 6.26, 6.27, 8.16, 9.9, 10.3, [12.23]				4, 9		17					
Information, education, communication (IEC)	3.8, 3.17, 4.26, 6.15, 6.30, 7.4, 7.30, 8.4, 8.31, 11.16, 11.19, 11.20, 11.25	4	8, 38	45, 50, 51, 52					4, 7, 11	14, 19, 35	20	
Infertility	7.4, 12.14		8		49	8			11		8	
International organizations (see also Non-governmental organizations)	4.8, 7.31, 10.5, 10.8, 10.19, 12.3, 13.24, 15.10, 15.16	63		56(d,e)	11, 52, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 66, 69, 72	11, 38, 41, 49, 64, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18	10, 12	27, 32	21, 27	16	10, 28, 29, 34
Local authorities	9.3, 9.4					28	9			8, 9		4

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Local production of contraceptives	12.15, 14.4, 15.16		10		43					28		
Male responsibility	4.11, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 4.29, 5.4, 7.35, 11.16, 12.14	36	8		47				7	18		
Migration											12	
forced	10.14, 10.29			27, 30, 32								24
internal	9.3, 12.25			20	67							31
international	6.30, 10.6, 10.8, 12.9, 12.25	13, 14	19	29	51, 59	31					1	11, 15, 31, 34, 37
undocumented	10.17, 10.18, 10.19, 10.20				51						1	23, 24
Monitoring	3.5, 3.18, 5.9, 7.15, 7.16, 8.10, 8.22, 8.33, 10.8, 11.20, 11.25, 12.3, 12.5, 12.6, 13.5, 13.6, 15.10, 16.7, 16.10, 16.23, 16.25(a,b)	24, 37, 57	53	46, 66, 80, 81		14, 74	12	3	13	33		

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Morbidity	8.4, 8.5, 8.11, 8.21, 8.22, 8.26, 12.26	19, 47	12		6, 37, 40	15, 16					1, 10	
Mortality	8.4, 8.5, 8.11, 8.21, 8.22, 8.26, 12.26	44, 47	12	49		15					1, 2, 5, 6	
child	6.5, 8.16, 8.17	44	14									
infant	6.5, 8.16, 12.26	44	14	33, 42, 49	6, 17, 37	16, 56						
maternal	6.5, 8.21, 8.22, 8.23, 8.26, 12.26	19, 44	14	33, 42	6, 17, 37, 40	16						

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Non-governmental organizations (see also Private sector)	3.6, 3.8, 3.18, 3.19, 3.32, 4.8, 4.21, 4.22, 5.10, 6.14, 6.20, 6.25, 7.17, 7.45, 7.46, [Alt.8.25], 9.21, 9.24, 10.8, 11.23, 12.24, 13.5, 13.22, 13.23, 15.8, 15.10, 15.11, 15.12, 15.16	4, 28, 49, 65	30, 40	3, 13, 39, 43, 56, 78	2, 23, 31, 39, 45, 66, 67, 75	8, 10, 46, 52, 55, 63, 74						4, 8, 10, 24, 28, 29, 35, 36
Persons with disabilities	5.5, 5.11, 6.30, 6.31, 6.32, 6.33, 8.7, 11.16			62		12						
Population growth	6.5	20, 39(a), 40, 41	1, 16	41(d)	17	1, 47, 52, 53, 56, 59(a, b),	6, 9				1, 3, 4, 17	9
trends	3.6, 6.4, 12.3				63, 68, 69	65	1	19	19		1, 15	

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Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Poverty	3.22, 3.29(b), 5.10, 6.4, 6.8, 8.17, 10.23, 12.5, 12.21, 12.23, 13.23	39(b), 40, 41, 43	2	12	33, 55, 65	1, 7, 52, 59(c)	7		19		4	24
Pregnancies												
teenage	11.6				20, 37, 40							
unwanted	4.27, 7.30, 8.25, [Alt.8.25]				21					16, 31		
Primary health care	6.4, 6.25, 7.4, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.11, 8.17, 8.22, 8.31, 9.22	17(a)	12	40(b)		56						
Private sector (see also Non-governmental organizations)	3.8, 3.18, 3.19, 3.21, 3.32, 6.4, 6.14, 6.20, 7.24, 8.32, 11.17, 11.23, 12.12, 12.15, 13.5, 13.6, 13.22, 13.23, 15.18	12, 36, 49, 65		3	2, 18, 23, 39, 45	4, 13, 14, 27, 46			2, 5, 13, 15, 20, 21	23, 24, 29		4,6

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Quality of care (see also Quality of services)	7.21, 12.3, 12.5, 13.22				36			8	11	21	8	
Quality of life	3.6, 3.9, 6.14, 8.10,	3, 5, 30	2	12, 16, 38, 62	52	18, 62		18				
Quality of services (see also Quality of care)	7.15, 8.8, 13.10	18			50	10, 16, 60(b)		6, 12, 14		3, 8, 9, 14, 33		
Racism	10.12, 11.16											17
Rape	4.10, 6.9, 10.12								18, 26			
Refugees	10.23, 10.24, 10.25, 10.26, 10.27, 10.28, 10.29, [12.23]		18, 19, 20, 46	27, 28	58	34, 36, 37, 38			26			25, 26, 29, 30, 35
Repatriation	10.26, 10. 29		20, 21		11, 58	38						28, 29

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Reproductive health	[3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 4.4(c), 4.20, 4.27, 5.3, 6.4, 6.15, 6.25, 6.30, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16, 7.18, 7.19, 7.21 (d,f,h), 7.23, 7.24, 7.28, 7.30, 7.31, 7.43, 7.44, 7.45, 7.46], 8.5, [8.6, 8.8], 8.17, [8.26, 8.27], 8.31, [9.22, 11.16, 11.19, 11.21], 12.12, [12.14, 12.16, 12.17, 13.9(c), 13.10, 13.22, 14.18, 15.18, 15.20]	19, 34	8	41(c)	3, 6, 38, 40	8, 10, 16, 49, 52, 56, 57, 61(b)		7.20	9, 13, 26, 28	4, 7, 21, 22	8	

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Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Reproductive rights	5.5, [6.30, 11.16]	36			16, 20	59(b)						
Research	3.31, 8.33, 10.8, 11.20, 11.25, 12.4, 12.12, 12.13, 12.14, 12.15, 12.16, 12.17, 12.18, 12.21, 12.22, 12.23, 12.24, 12.25, 12.26, 15.10, 16.17(d)	1, 2, 13, 26, 43, 47, 56, 62	11, 34, 38	7, 29, 38, 39, 47, 51, 68, 71, 79	25, 43, 44, 49, 50, 59, 63, 65, 67, 73	61(b), 65, 67, 69, 70, 74	16	20	27, 29, 32	17, 18, 19, 30, 31, 33, 34	13	31
Resource allocation	3.8., 8.11, 9.3	66	51	2	4, 17, 70	65	1, 16		32	28	1, 5, 13	2
Resource mobilization	3.22, 8.33, 12.15, 13.22, 13.23	64, 65	49	78	57, 70, 80	63	20			28		
Resources for population	4.8, 7.19, 7.24, 8.4, 8.11, 12.8, 13.22, 13.23, 14.14, [14.17]											
Responsible parenthood	4.27, 5.4, 6.4, 7.4		8		47				6	3, 18, 20		
Responsible sexual behavior	7.30, 7.45, 7.46, 8.31, 8.35, 11.16											

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Right to asylum	10.17, 10.20, 10.25, 10.27					42						27, 30
Safe motherhood	[8.17], 8.22, [8.24, 8.26, 11.16]							20	13	4		
Sex education	6.15, 8.31				20, 40, 48				9			
Sexual behaviour	7.30, 7.36, 7.45, 7.46, 8.27, 8.31, 8.35, 11.16, 12.13									20, 31		
Sexual health	[3.17, 3.18, 4.4(c), 4.20, 4.29, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.15, 7.18, 7.19, 7.28, 7.30] 7.35 [7.45, 8.25, 12.13]									22		
Sexually transmitted diseases	4.27, 6.15, 7.4, 7.6, 7.17, 7.21(b) [7.28], 7.29, 7.30, 7.36, 7.45, 8.27, 8.31, 8.32, 8.35, 11.9, 11.16, 12.12, 12.13, 12.14, 13.22	19			37				11, 12, 27, 28	7		

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Single parents	5.3, 5.4, 5.6, 5.13									3		
Social security	4.4(c), 5.3, 5.9, 6.18, 10.11	52		34	4, 18	20, 26			25		19	
Sovereignty	10.23			6	26							
Sustainable development	3.5, 3.6, 3.9, 3.17, 3.18, 3.22, 3.29(a), 3.31, 6.14, 9.4, 10.3, 11.17, 11.18, 11.22, 12.21, 13.23, 15.16, 16.13]	1, 2, 5, 9, 11	36	10, 65	14, 34, 69	1, 14, 47, 59(c), 62	2, 13, 15, 17	1	23	11	11	1
Sustained economic growth	3.17, 3.22, 12.21, 14.5						2, 15				1	
Target(s)	4.18, 7.4, 7.14, 7.17, 8.5, 8.16, 8.18, 8.21, 11.6, 11.8, 13.23, 14.11	65	8, 50	41(a), 51, 53, 78	2, 9, 26, 46	1, 12, 13(a)				11		
Technologies	3.21, 3.22, 12.12, 12.13, 12.14, 12.15	3, 18, 59	2	12, 67	14		2, 12			30		
Technology transfer	3.21, 7.23, 8.9, 10.5, 14.4, 14.6, 12.15		26		53, 54		2, 12					



Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Training	4.7, 4.18, 6.13, 6.14, 6.31, 7.8, 7.21(d), 7.29, 8.8, 8.18, 8.24, 8.31, 9.4, 9.10, 9.15, 9.22, 10.12, 11.6, 11.7, 11.8, 11.10, 11.25, 12.8, 13.9(a), 15.11, 16.17(d)	25, 32, 24, 41, 55, 66	11, 23, 30, 34, 35, 44, 46, 47	2, 22, 36(b), 39, 46, 55, 56(g), 70, 77, 79	2, 25, 40, 53, 57, 60, 73	46, 48, 72	9, 13, 14		23	14, 20	7, 18	6, 7, 21
United Nations	10, 6.26, 8.33, 9.21, 10.29, 11.22, 14.13, 16.8, 16.13, 16.16, 16.22, 16.24, 16.25, 16.26, 16.27, 16.28, 16.29			34, 56(d), 73, 75	78	34, 47				27		31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37

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Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
United Nations (contd.)												
ECOSOC	16.22, 16.23, 16.24, 16.25, 16.26			76(b)								
General Assembly	16.21, 16.22, 16.23, 16.25, 16.27											
Regional Commissions	16.16				79							
UNFPA	14.13, 16.26, 16.27	64, 67	51	75, 76, 80, 82	76, 78	53, 55		16				
WHO	7.23, 7.31, 8.18		11									
Unmet need	7.8, 7.14, 7.17									11		

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Urban poor	9.15, 13.22						7					
Urbanization	9.8	5, 12, 13	16				6					31
Violence												
against adolescents	7.45			57								
against women	4.4(e), 4.5, 4.9, 4.27, 11.16, 12.13								26			
sexual	5.10, 7.9, 7.36											
Vulnerable groups	5.12, 7.14, 8.8, 8.10, 8.17	28	12		11, 20, 63	7, 11, 43, 46				15, 17, 21		

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Women/women's												
education	3.18, 4.4(b), 4.18, 8.24, 11.24, 13.9(a)	34	8	34, 35, 36(b)	16, 17, 35	6, 61(a)	5, 8	7	1, 10, 16, 17	2	7	
elderly	4.14, 5.4, 6.20			60	18, 32							
employment	4.4(b,d), 4.7, 9.15, 12.7, 13.9(a,d)	34		34		4, 6	5		10, 19		7	6
empowerment	4.4	35								21		
groups/ organizations	4.12, 5.4, 12.16, 13.5, 15.9			39, 43, 45(c)	45				32	9, 13		8
health	4.4(b), 4.8, 4.11, 4.20, 5.11, 7.4, 7.5, 7.8, 7.9, 7.21(a), [7.22], 7.29, 7.38, 8.23, 8.24, 8.25	34	8	34	17, 20, 21, 36	16, 17	5	7, 8	1, 3, 10, 12, 13	2, 6, 7, 16, 22		

Key Word(s)	Draft Document Recommendation Number	Regional Meetings					Expert Group Meetings					
		Asia	Africa	Arab World	Latin America	Europe	Environment	Policy	Women	Family Planning	Demographic Structure	Migration
Women/women's (contd.)												
participation	3.18, 3.30, 4(a,g), 4.26, 7.7	33, 34	22, 26, 36	35, 36(c), 39, 52	18	21, 56, 58	5, 8	7	4, 5, 23		7	
refugees	10.24, 10.25, 10.27			27				35		26		30
rights	3.18, 4.4(c), 4.5, 4.6, 4.9, 4.12, 4.13	10, 36	35, 33, 52	16, 24	53, 58	7	10, 14, 18, 21, 22			9	15	
status	4.4(f), 4.8, 4.14, 5.9, 6.4, 8.24, 12.7, 12.24		8, 12, 24	33, 52	37	1, 52, 56			29			
Youth	4.20, 6.8, 6.9, 6.11, 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 7.6, 7.7, 7.29, 7.35, 7.37, 8.24, 9.4, 10.18, 11.24, 13.9(f)	23	29, 30, 31	45(d)	5, 32					13, 20		