

## Chapter 1 : ICPD - International Conference on Population and Development

*Today, it is globally recognized that fulfilling the rights of women and girls is central to development. But if one were to trace the origins of this realization, many threads would lead back to Cairo in 1994, at the International Conference on Population and Development, diverse views on.*

Looking Back While Moving Forward: Other UN conferences on population had preceded the ICPD, but this one turned out to mark a major turning point in forging a new global consensus. Governments around the world agreed that discussion of the issue of population growth should be placed firmly in a development context and that, for the first time, the rights and needs of women must reside at the center of efforts to accelerate development. To both commemorate the Cairo conference and to assess progress on its agenda, a number of events and activities have taken place around the world over the last few years, culminating in a UN General Assembly Special Session in September. The global review process leading up to this event has highlighted not only how much progress has been made, but what more remains to be done to fulfill the vision set forth in the Programme of Action. Since 1994, the basic principles in the Programme of Action have endured and even expanded. During the ICPD negotiations, governmental delegates struggled mightily to finally agree on the importance and meaning of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (see box). Over the last 20 years, however, the world has evolved so that a large and growing body of international jurisprudence, governmental agreements and policy experts now view sexual and reproductive health and rights as interrelated and interdependent—that is, including not only reproductive, but also sexual rights—and advocate for comprehensive and universal access to these services and rights.

**Defining Terms** At its core, sexual and reproductive health and rights means that all individuals should have the rights and means to make decisions concerning their reproductive lives and sexuality, free from coercion, discrimination and violence. Because the individual components of sexual and reproductive health and rights are interconnected, international agreements that define these components have relied on overlapping and repetitive language. Definitions for reproductive health and reproductive rights have been widely approved in agreements negotiated between governments, whereas sexual health and sexual rights have won varying levels of official and unofficial endorsement. Beyond these broad terms, the Programme of Action identifies other key facets of reproductive health, such as the right to information and services needed to control fertility, ensure safe pregnancy and prevent or manage a range of reproductive health problems. It also notably includes sexual health. Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health-care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. Bearing in mind the above definition, reproductive rights embrace certain human rights that are already recognized [including] the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. It also includes their right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence. Still, governments only reached agreement on these formulations after hard-fought negotiations with conservative delegations, which left certain issues significantly compromised. For example, although the document acknowledges the health impacts of unsafe abortions, it stops short of endorsing safe, legal abortion as a necessary strategy to prevent them. In regard to adolescents, the Programme of Action recognizes their right to

reproductive health information and services that safeguard privacy and confidentiality, yet it does not call for the removal of mandatory parental consent policies. Similarly, although the concept of sexual health is included in the Programme of Action, it is not well defined, and sexual rights are altogether missing. Since then, WHO has put forth an unofficial working definition of sexual health that is more comprehensive: Sexual health is a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality; it is not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity. Sexual health requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, discrimination and violence. For sexual health to be attained and maintained, the sexual rights of all persons must be respected, protected and fulfilled. In 1994, the UN General Assembly called for a continuation of the Programme of Action beyond 2000 and agreed to hold a special session in September 2002 to assess progress toward meeting the Cairo benchmarks. To carry out this assessment, governments, UN agencies and civil society have been participating in a multilayered, years-long review process see timeline. All of these events feed into the ICPD review process, though a few are worth highlighting for the ways they reflect the advancements that the world has made since 1994, as well as the fault lines that have persisted or materialized since then. As a whole, they highlight where action is needed to achieve the ICPD agenda moving forward. Global Survey and Summary Report In February 2002, the UN released a report that documents the achievements, gaps, challenges and emerging issues related to implementation of the Programme of Action. A synopsis of this review forms the basis for a summary report by the UN Secretary General that is a critical input in the overarching ICPD review process. Overall, the report concludes that while there has been substantial progress on the ICPD agenda, it has been unequal and fragmented; moreover, new challenges and opportunities have arisen over the last 20 years. In regard to sexual and reproductive health, specifically, the report notes that the substantial progress made in terms of access to and quality of services at the global level masks deep disparities both within and among countries. Nine in 10 women with unmet need live in developing countries. Yet, the vast majority of abortions in Africa are clandestine and unsafe, defined by WHO as those performed by persons lacking the necessary skills or in an environment that does not conform to minimal medical standards, or both. In the case of adolescents, it stresses that universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including youth-friendly services, and comprehensive sexuality education from an early age are essential for young people to protect themselves and lead healthy lives. Regarding abortion, the report is unequivocal: Regional Reviews Arguably, some of the most critical, interesting and groundbreaking aspects of the ICPD review process played out in the context of the regional review meetings. In many ways, these meetings and their outcome documents carry more weight than some of the other processes, because the negotiations were conducted by government delegations and the conclusions they reached express the priorities and views of countries and key advocates in these regions. Consequently, certain regional conferences included unprecedented policy language that set a high-water markâ€”not only for that region, but for global aspirations to advance the ICPD agenda. Participants at the regional conference for Europe opted to produce just a summary of its proceedings, and the outcome document from the Arab region, in many ways, took a step backwards from ICPD. Because of its historical, social and economic ties, the United States is a member of several regional commissions, but is most closely aligned with the European region. For example, in regard to abortion, the outcome document from Latin America goes further than the Programme of Actionâ€”which says that when abortion is not against the law, it should be safeâ€”by recommending that not only should abortions be safe, but that care must be of good quality. Similarly, all of the regions except the Arab conference call for comprehensive sexuality education, with the Europe, Latin America and Asia Pacific documents detailing more specifics, such as the importance of providing accurate information on human sexuality and of designing programs that are gender-sensitive and youth-friendly. In the area of sexual rights, the declaration in Latin America represents a major milestone by putting forth a stand-alone definition of sexual rights, a term that does not even appear in the ICPD Programme of Action. The Latin America agreement is also the only one to mention the particular vulnerability of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender

individuals, specifically in the context of sexual violence. And it repeatedly highlights sexual orientation and gender identity as an issue of concern, particularly as a basis for discrimination. That sentiment is echoed in the Asia Pacific outcome document, which commits governments to eliminating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, among other vulnerable statuses. Although the negotiations around language on sexual orientation and gender identity were highly contentious at all of the regional reviews, they were most controversial in Africa. This dynamic reflects, in part, the highly inflammatory domestic debates on these issues occurring in a region inflicting a spate of harsh antihomosexuality rhetoric and policy. As a result, government representatives at the Africa consultation were so hypersensitive to these topics that they even opposed certain broader policy language on nondiscrimination and human rights, in part due to fear that these were code words for protecting sexual orientation and gender identity. Despite the fractures that persist for now on sexual rights, the ICPD review process has focused attention on how far the world has progressed since . The fact that, since , more than 30 countries have broadened the grounds under which abortions are legally allowed<sup>14</sup> is another reflection of concrete progress even on this unremittingly difficult issue. Even the regional declaration from Africa endorses the concept of sexual and reproductive health and rights, although it supports a less expansive definition than other regions. The assembled governmental delegates reaffirmed the ICPD Programme of Action and approved a guide map for attaining social and economic development that depends on ensuring the rights and health of women in all countries. That did not happen this time around, with most participants attributing the failure, at least in part, to process more than to a rejection of the substance, necessarily. The recurrent themes and key elements identified in the April meeting were included in an index report issued by the UN Secretary General in August. At that session, governments will renew their political commitment to achieving the goals of the ICPD. At that point, the ICPD agenda must be incorporated into the larger global discussion on the post development framework. As the current frameworkâ€”known as the Millennium Development Goals MDGs â€”approaches its expiration in , the global community of governmental and nongovernmental actors is in the midst of developing the next set of goals and targets to end poverty and promote development. Given that the MDGs currently fail to recognize the broad spectrum of sexual and reproductive health and rights, advocates have been agitating to rectify that in the post architecture. The fact that governments from all regions of the world have recommitted themselves to upholding the priorities, principles and contributions of the ICPD agenda lays important groundwork for carrying these forward via the post framework for development. Nonetheless, vigilance is needed. Opponents of sexual and reproductive health and rightsâ€”led by the Vatican, Iran, Malta, Russia and other conservative delegationsâ€”continue their efforts to thwart progress. Moreover, apathy on the part of key stakeholders is another threat, as sexual and reproductive health and rights must compete with the myriad other pressing global issues for a spot at the post table. The stakes are high because donors and recipient countries alike will look to this framework to help guide them in the allocation of funding and other resources. It still serves as a critical tool in articulating how fundamental sexual and reproductive health and rights are to women, men and society at large. And it has empowered and emboldened a global movement to promote the broader sexual and reproductive health and rights agendaâ€”one that includes addressing the importance of access to safe abortion care, attention to the special needs of adolescents, prevention and treatment of HIV and the promotion and guarantee of sexual rights. As the next phase of the global conversation on poverty, development and sustainability gets underway, policymakers must reaffirm and carry forward these underlying principles in the post framework. Report of the Secretary-General, New York: League of Arab States et al.

## Chapter 2 : THE CAIRO CONFERENCE HOME PAGE

*The United Nations coordinated an International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, Egypt, on September 1990. Its resulting Programme of Action is the steering document for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).*

This is an understanding inherent in the commitment by all the UN member states. It represents the shared aspirations of governments and citizens to ensure that- all persons are free from want and fear, and are provided with the basic opportunities and the social arrangements to develop their unique capabilities; and, participate fully in society. The Conference discussed and showed a remarkable consensus on the issues of socio-political-economic equality, including a comprehensive definition of sexual and reproductive health and rights of the Women and children. Other issues discussed in the conference were- population growth, sustainable economic growth and sustainable development. Achieving the Human Rights and Development The vision of development, human rights and a world order based on peace and security remains at the foundation of the UN, since its inception in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights ; The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women and the convention on all Rights of the Child , lay out an extensive list of civil, political and socio-economic-cultural rights that member states are obliged to respect, protect and fulfill. More recently, a regional human rights protection system has emerged to complement the international efforts. Such regional systems provide human rights protection in the context of particular regions. The ICPD brought together the issue of development and human rights, in a compelling and operational manner. It was seen as an integral part of the fundamental human rights. In affirming the centrality of human rights, with regard to population, the discussion was held on a variety of population issues, including- immigration, infant mortality, birth control, family planning and education of women, and protection of women from abortion services. According to the official ICPD release, the conference delegates achieved consensus on the following four qualitative and quantitative goals: Universal Educationâ€” Universal Primary Education in all countries by It also emphasized on urging the countries to provide a wider access to women for secondary and higher education, as well as vocational and technical education. Reduction of Infant and Child Mortalityâ€” Countries should strive to reduce infant and under-5 child mortality rates by one-third, or to deaths per by the year Reduction in Maternal Mortalityâ€” A reduction by One-half of the level, by year ; and further reduction of one-half by Disparity in the maternal mortality rate within the nations, and between different geographical regions, socio-economic and ethnic groups should be narrowed. Access to Reproductive and Sexual Health Servicesâ€” including family planning, family counseling, pre-natal care, safe delivery and post-natal care. The report also advocated an active discouragement of the female genital mutilation FGM. The elimination of violence against women has also received substantial attention from regional commitments. The African, Inter-American and European Human Rights organizations have been developing instruments that address violence against women. The convention came into force in Advances have also been made in the sphere of extending human rights to issues of dignity and non-discrimination. The Programme of Action affirmed the rights of the Persons with Disabilities. In , the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was acknowledged. ICPD, A General Assembly resolution on the review of the implementation of the programme of action of the ICPD and its follow-up beyond undiscovered the need for a systematic, integrative and comprehensive approach to population and development issues. The approach should be one that would respond to new challenges relevant to population and development and to the changing development environment, as well as reinforce the integration of the population of development agenda. The finding and conclusion of the operational review, in the context of the resolution, suggest a new framework for population and development beyond , based on 5 thematic pillars- The Primary attention of Dignity and Human Rights is motivated by the assertion that completing the unfinished agenda of the ICPD will require a focused and shared commitment to human rights, to discrimination and to expanding opportunities for the persons. Any development agenda that aims at individual and collective well-being and sustainability has to

guarantee dignity and human rights to all persons. Principle 1 of the Programme of Action affirmed that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and are entitled to the human rights and freedoms set forth within the Universal Declaration of Human rights, without the distinction of any kind. This is similarly affirmed in international treaties, regional human rights instruments and national constitutions and laws. Every individual has the right to highest attainable standards of health. The Report admits the significance of having a good health in the enjoyment of dignity and human rights, and the importance of human health in contributing to economic and human development. A number of communicable, maternal, nutritional and neo-natal disorders, many of which are preventable, have persisted in the developing countries, particularly in the Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. The achievement of universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights will depend on a holistic strengthening of the health system. Place and Mobility encompasses the social and spatial environment, that we live in. This pillar discusses the changing social and spatial distribution of the human population since , and puts progressive approaches to integrating these changes into public policies, so that they can support human needs for both safe and secure place. Governance and Accountability is the primary means of achieving these goals. The world has seen important shifts in the diffusion of authority and leadership, since , with a growing multiplicity of national, municipal, civil society, private sector and other non-state actors. The ICPD created a momentum at the national level for the creation and renewal of institutions, to address population dynamics, sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and concerns of equality. The last 20 years have witnessed a measurable increase in the formal participation of the intended beneficiaries in the planning and evaluation of population and development. As the world community re-appraises its goals for the future, progress in participation has become the core concern, along with the generation and use of knowledge, adequate resources. Finally, Sustainability means a reaffirmed faith in the intrinsic linkage between the goals elaborated in the other pillars. It mentions that the issue of discrimination and inequality must be prioritized both- in pre and post agenda, for a general well-being of the people as well as the planet. The current model of development for improved living standards has been based on disparity and imbalance. It is also highly exploitative of the environment. Environmental impacts, including climate change, affects the lives of the people. However, the magnitude of impact is much greater for the poorer and marginalized regions. Also, the main responsibility of the contemporary environmental degradation falls on the developed countries. The poor and developing countries contribute the least to the environmental degradation. However, they become the prime victims of increasing diverse population dynamics, and the environmental adversities. Conclusion The significance of the ICPD lies in bringing a paradigmatic change in the model of development of the contemporary world. It brings the human and environment centric model, replacing the erstwhile exploitative model of development. The ICPD gives the idea of equitably expanding the human rights and capabilities, especially for young people. This idea is shared by all the member states. Most of the governments have prepared reports and committees to address these concerns. The main area of focus, in this regard, are- reducing poverty; raising the status of women; expanding education; eradicating discrimination; improving sexual and reproductive health and well being; and, embracing sustainability. Progress achieved, so far, is, nonetheless, uneven, and the presence of inequalities is very evident. The Millenium Development Goals MDGs have been the unifying global framework for the development, since atleast 15 years. As the UN considers the post development agenda, the goal and principles of the ICPD Programme of Action provide important elements to fulfill the issues of human rights, capabilities and sustainable development.

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## Chapter 3 : ICPD (Apr ), International Conference on Population and Development, New York USA - Confere

*ICPD+5, Implementing the Decisions of the International Conference on Population and Development: 5-year Review and Appraisal of Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action ICPD Information Kit.*

Fertility, mortality and population growth rates Basis for action 6. The growth of the world population is at an all-time high in absolute numbers, with current increments approaching 90 million persons annually. According to United Nations projections, annual population increments are likely to remain close to 90 million until the year 2050. While it had taken years for world population to increase from 1 billion to 2 billion, succeeding increments of 1 billion took 33 years, 14 years and 13 years. The transition from the fifth to the sixth billion, currently under way, is expected to take only 11 years and to be completed by 2025. World population grew at the rate of 1.1 per cent per annum. Nevertheless, the attainment of population stabilization during the twenty-first century will require the implementation of all the policies and recommendations in the present Programme of Action. In terms of national averages, during the period 1980-1990, fertility ranged from an estimated 8. In many regions, including some countries with economies in transition, it is estimated that life expectancy at birth has decreased. During the period 1980-1990, 44 per cent of the world population were living in the countries that had growth rates of more than 2 per cent per annum. These included nearly all the countries in Africa, whose population-doubling time averages about 24 years, two thirds of those in Asia and one third of those in Latin America. On the other hand, 66 countries the majority of them in Europe, representing 23 per cent of the world population, had growth rates of less than 1 per cent per annum. These disparate levels and differentials have implications for the ultimate size and regional distribution of the world population and for the prospects for sustainable development. It is projected that between 1980 and 2050 the population of the more developed regions will increase by some million, while the population of the less developed regions will increase by 1, billion. Recognizing that the ultimate goal is the improvement of the quality of life of present and future generations, the objective is to facilitate the demographic transition as soon as possible in countries where there is an imbalance between demographic rates and social, economic and environmental goals, while fully respecting human rights. This process will contribute to the stabilization of the world population, and, together with changes in unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, to sustainable development and economic growth. 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. Countries should mobilize all sectors of society in these efforts, including non-governmental organizations, local community groups and the private sector. 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. Children and youth Basis for action 6. Owing to declining mortality levels and the persistence of high fertility levels, a large number of developing countries continue to have very large proportions of children and young people in their populations. For the less developed regions as a whole, 36 per cent of the population is under age 15, and even with projected fertility declines, that proportion will still be about 30 per cent by the year 2050. In Africa, the proportion of the population under age 15 is 45 per cent, a figure that is projected to decline only slightly, to 40 per cent, in the year 2050. Children in poverty are at high risk for malnutrition and disease and for falling prey to labour exploitation, trafficking, neglect, sexual abuse and drug addiction. The ongoing and future demands created by large young populations, particularly in terms of health, education and employment, represent major challenges and responsibilities for families, local communities, countries and the international community. First and foremost among these responsibilities is to ensure that every child is a wanted child. The second responsibility is to

recognize that children are the most important resource for the future and that greater investments in them by parents and societies are essential to the achievement of sustained economic growth and development. 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. 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. 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. Countries should create a socio-economic environment conducive to the elimination of all child marriages and other unions as a matter of urgency, and should discourage early marriage. Governments should take action to eliminate discrimination against young pregnant women. 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. 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. 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. Youth should be actively involved in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development activities that have a direct impact on their daily lives. 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.

Elderly people Basis for action 6. The decline in fertility levels, reinforced by continued declines in mortality levels, is producing fundamental changes in the age structure of the population of most societies, most notably record increases in the proportion and number of elderly persons, including a growing number of very elderly persons. In the more developed regions, approximately one person in every six is at least 60 years old, and this proportion will be close to one person in every four by the year The situation of developing countries that have experienced very rapid declines in their levels of fertility deserves particular attention. In most societies, women, because they live longer than men, constitute the majority of the elderly population and, in many countries, elderly poor women are especially vulnerable. The steady increase of older age groups in national populations, both in absolute numbers and in relation to the working-age population, has significant implications for a majority of countries, particularly with regard to the future viability of existing formal and informal modalities for assistance to elderly people. The economic and social impact of this "ageing of populations" is both an opportunity and a challenge to all societies. They are also seeking to identify how best to assist elderly people with long-term support needs. To enhance, through appropriate mechanisms, the self-reliance of elderly people, and to create conditions that promote quality of life and enable them to work and live independently in their own communities as long as possible or as desired; To develop systems of health care as well as systems of economic and social security in old age, where appropriate, paying special attention to the needs of women; To develop a social support system, both formal and informal, with a view to enhancing the ability of families to take care of elderly people within the family. 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. 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. 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.

Indigenous people Basis for action 6. Indigenous people have a distinct and important perspective on population and development relationships, frequently quite different from those of the populations with which they interrelate within national boundaries. In some regions of the world, indigenous people, after long periods of population loss, are experiencing steady and in some places rapid population growth resulting from declining mortality, although morbidity and mortality are generally still much higher than for other sections of the national population. In other regions, however, they are still experiencing a steady population decline as a result of contact with external diseases, loss of land and resources, ecological destruction, displacement, resettlement and disruption of their families, communities and social systems. The situation of many indigenous groups is often characterized by discrimination and oppression, which are sometimes even institutionalized in national laws and structures of governance. In many cases, unsustainable patterns of production and consumption in the society at large are a key factor in the ongoing destruction of the ecological stability of their lands, as well as in an ongoing exertion of pressure to displace them from those lands. Indigenous people believe that recognition of their rights to their ancestral lands is inextricably linked to sustainable development. Indigenous people call for increased respect for indigenous culture, spirituality, lifestyles and sustainable development models, including traditional systems of land tenure, gender relations, use of resources and knowledge and practice of family planning. The goal of the Decade, which is the strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education and health, is acknowledged as directly related to the purpose of the International Conference on Population and Development and the present Programme of Action. Accordingly, the distinct perspectives of indigenous people are incorporated throughout the present Programme of Action within the context of its specific chapters. To incorporate the perspectives and needs of indigenous communities into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the population, development and environment programmes that affect them; To ensure that indigenous people receive population-and development-related services that they deem socially, culturally and ecologically appropriate; To address social and economic factors that act to disadvantage indigenous people. Governments and other important institutions in society should recognize the distinct perspective of indigenous people on aspects of population and development and, in consultation with indigenous people 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. Special efforts are necessary to integrate statistics pertaining to indigenous populations into the national data-collection system. Governments should respect the cultures of indigenous people and enable them to have tenure and manage their lands, 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, take this into account in the formulation of national population and development policies. Persons with

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disabilities Basis for action 6. Persons with disabilities constitute a significant proportion of the population. The implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons contributed towards increased awareness and expanded knowledge of disability issues, increased the role played by persons with disabilities and by concerned organizations, and contributed towards the improvement and expansion of disability legislation. However, there remains a pressing need for continued action to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability, for rehabilitation and for the realization of the goals of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities. To ensure the realization of the rights of all persons with disabilities, and their participation in all aspects of social, economic and cultural life; To create, improve and develop necessary conditions that will ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and the valuing of their capabilities in the process of economic and social development; To ensure the dignity and promote the self-reliance of persons with disabilities. Governments at all levels should consider the needs of persons with disabilities in terms of ethical and human rights dimensions. 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. 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. Governments at all levels should promote mechanisms ensuring the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities and reinforce their capabilities of integration. Governments at all levels should implement and promote a system of follow-up of social and economic integration of persons with disabilities.

### Chapter 4 : Commission on Population and Development | IPPF

*The International Research Conference Aims and Objectives The International Research Conference is a federated organization dedicated to bringing together a significant number of diverse scholarly events for presentation within the conference program.*

### Chapter 5 : UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) | Aspirant Forum

*A/CONF/13 - Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development - an element of the body of UN Documents for earth stewardship and international decades for a culture of peace and non-violence for the children of the world.*

### Chapter 6 : International Conference on Population and Development - Wikipedia

*The development and internationalization of this feminist project on reproduction were greatly stimulated by the events surrounding the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in At that meeting women's health advocates gained significant influence over international population policy.*

### Chapter 7 : Talk:International Conference on Population and Development - Wikipedia

*Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development Cairo, September 20th Anniversary Edition.*

### Chapter 8 : International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)

*The High-Level Task Force for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), co-chaired by*

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*former Presidents Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and Tarja Halonen of Finland, is an independent body of 25 distinguished leaders with records of service as heads of state, ministers and parliamentarians, civil society, private sector and philanthropic leaders.*

### Chapter 9 : A/CONF/ Report of the ICPD (94/10/18) (k)

*The International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in laid out a bold, clear, and comprehensive definition of reproductive health and called for nations to meet the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality.*