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Featured articles

World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision

The *2008 Revision of World Population Prospects* is the twenty-first version of official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. According to the *2008 Revision*, the world population, which stood at 6.8 billion in 2009, is projected to reach 7 billion in late 2011 and 9 billion in 2050 (see figure).

Most of the additional 2.3 billion people expected by 2050 will be concentrated in developing countries, whose population is projected to rise from 5.6 billion in 2009 to 7.9 billion in 2050. This increase will be composed of a gain of 1.2 billion people aged 15-59 and 1.1 billion of persons aged 60 or over. The number of children under age 15 in developing countries is actually expected to decrease slightly.

In contrast, the population of the more developed regions is expected to change minimally, from 1.23 billion in 2009 to 1.28 billion in 2050, and would have declined to 1.15 billion were it not for the projected net migration from developing to developed countries, which is projected to average 2.4 million persons annually from 2009 to 2050.

Population in developing countries still young

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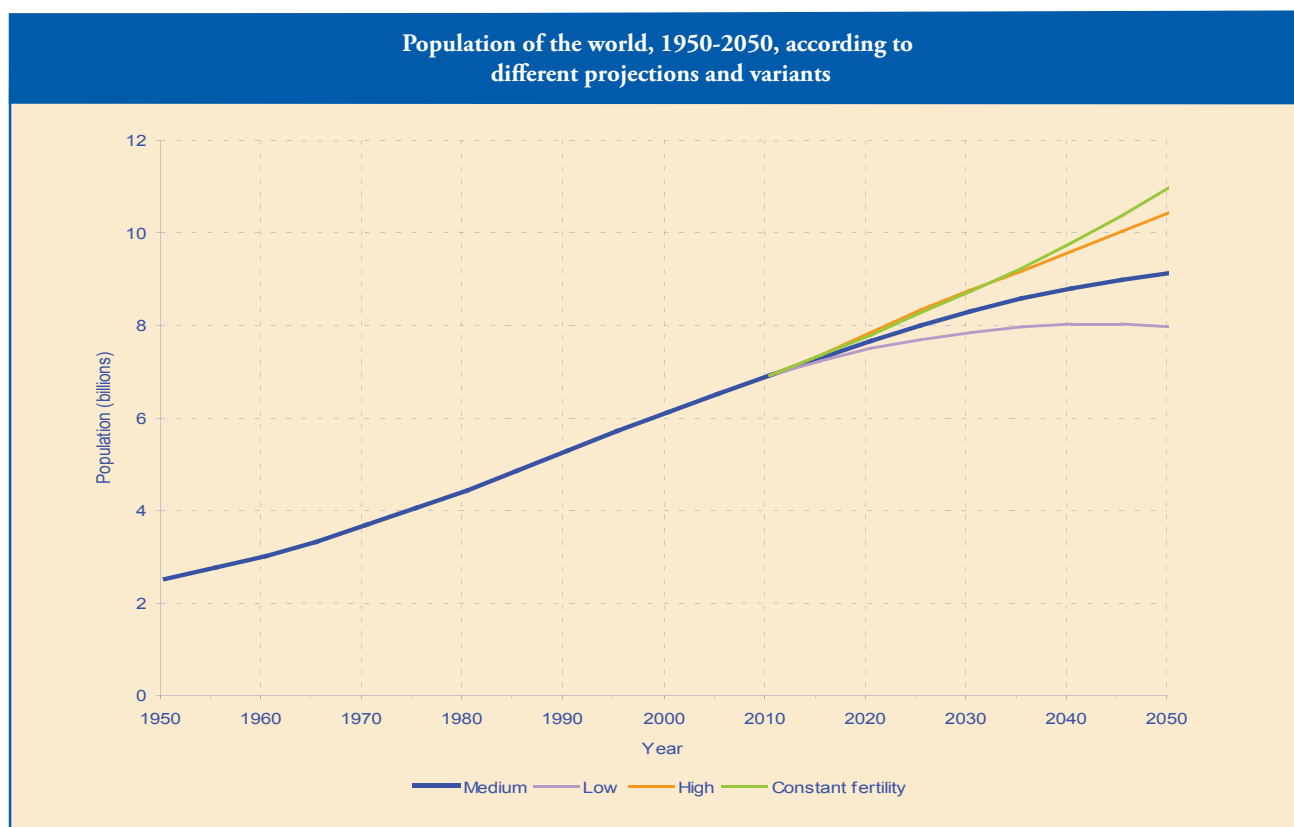
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Currently, the population of the less developed regions is still young, with children under age 15 accounting for 30 per cent of the population and young persons aged 15 to 24 accounting for a further 19 per cent. In fact, the number of children and young people in the less developed regions are at an all time high (1.6 billion children



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

and 1.0 billion young people), posing a major challenge for their countries to provide education or employment to large cohorts of children and young people in the face of an unfolding economic and financial crisis. The situation in the least developed countries is even more pressing because children under 15 constitute 40 per cent of their population and young people account for a further 20 per cent.

In the more developed regions, children and young people account for just 17 per cent and 13 per cent of the population, respectively. Whereas the number of children is expected to change little in the future, remaining close to 200 million, the number of young people is projected to decrease from 163 million currently to 134 million in 2050.

In both the more and the less developed regions, the number of people in the main working ages, 25 to 59, is at an all time high: 603 million and 2.4 billion, respectively.

Yet, while in the more developed regions this number is expected to peak over the next decade and decline thereafter, reaching 528 millions in 2050, the corresponding population in the less developed regions will continue to rise, increasing by nearly half a billion over the following decade and reaching 3.6 billion in 2050. These trends reinforce the urgency to support employment creation in developing countries as part of any strategy to address the global economic crisis that the world is currently experiencing.

Globally, the population aged 60 or over is the fastest growing

Population ageing will continue to have important implications. In the more developed regions, the population aged 60 or over is growing at the fastest pace ever (at 2.0 per cent annually) and is expected to increase by 58 per cent over the next four decades, rising from

264 million in 2009 to 416 million in 2050. Compared with the more developed regions, the population ageing in the less developed regions is also rapid. Over the next two decades, the population aged 60 or over in the developing world is projected to increase at rates far surpassing 3 per cent per year and the number of older persons is expected to rise from 473 million in 2009 to 1.6 billion in 2050.

Projected trends are contingent on fertility declines in developing countries

Population ageing results mainly from declining fertility. According to the *2008 Revision*, fertility in the less developed regions is expected to drop from 2.7 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.1 in 2045-2050. The reduction projected for the group of 49 least developed countries is even steeper: from 4.4 to 2.4 children per woman. To achieve such reductions, it is essential that access to family planning expands, particularly in the least developed countries. Around 2005, the use of modern contraceptive methods in the least developed countries was just 24 per cent among women of reproductive age who were married or in union and 23 per cent of those women had an unmet need for family planning. The importance of realizing the projected fertility reductions is brought into focus by considering that, if fertility were to remain constant at the levels of 2005-2010, the population of the less developed regions would increase to 9.8 billion in 2050, instead of the 7.9 billion projected by assuming that fertility declines. That is, without further reductions in fertility, the world population could increase by nearly twice as much as currently expected.

Projected growth depends on sustained progress in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment

The projected population trends also depend on the success of efforts to lower HIV/AIDS infection rates and to improve the survivorship of AIDS patients by increasing the proportion among them receiving the anti-retroviral therapy.

In the *2008 Revision*, the impact of the epidemic was modelled explicitly in 58 countries¹ (38 of which are in Africa) where adult HIV prevalence reached 1 per cent or higher at some point during 1980-2007, or where the number of people living with HIV/AIDS was at least half a million in 2007. Among the 58 countries, 15 had an adult HIV prevalence of at least 5 per cent in 2007. In projecting the effect of the disease, it is assumed that 26 of the affected countries would be able to provide anti-retroviral treatment to 70 per cent or more of the persons with AIDS and that another 11 countries would reach treatment levels ranging from 50 per cent to 70 per cent by 2015. For the rest of the affected countries, treatment levels are expected to be lower, reaching between 40 per cent and 50 per cent by 2015. It is further assumed that persons receiving treatment would survive, on average, for 27.8 years instead of the 11.7 years expected in the absence of treatment.

These assumptions, together with the generally lower prevalence levels estimated for recent years result in a lower number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS in the *2008 Revision* than in the *2006 Revision*. However, the realization of these new projections depends on sustained funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programmes in the affected countries, despite the global economic downturn.

Meanwhile, there has been considerable progress in fighting the epidemic. According to the 2007 estimates by UNAIDS, adult HIV prevalence peaked during the past decade and a half in at least two thirds of the 58 countries most affected by the epidemic. A growing number of these countries have reached and are maintaining lower prevalence levels. Nevertheless, in countries where prevalence has been high, the impact of the epidemic in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower population growth is still very significant. Thus, for example, in Southern Africa, the region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy has fallen from 61 years in 1990-1995 to

¹The *2006 Revision* modeled the impact of HIV/AIDS in 62 affected countries, five of which have been dropped from the list of affected countries in the *2008 Revision* because their HIV prevalence was revised downward (Gambia, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Myanmar and Niger) and one has been added (Mauritius).

52 years in 2005-2010, and is only recently beginning to increase. Furthermore, life expectancy in the region is not expected to reach again the level it had in the early 1990s before 2045. As a consequence, the growth rate of the population in Southern Africa has plummeted from 2.4 per cent annually in 1990-1995 to 1.0 per cent annually in 2005-2010 and is expected to continue declining for the foreseeable future.

The prevalence of low fertility is increasing

In 2005-2010, the 76 countries with fertility below the replacement level (2.1 children per woman) accounted for 47 per cent of the world population. These countries included China and Brazil, two of the population giants of the world. Other populous developing countries with below replacement fertility include the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam. Between 1990-1995 and 2005-2010, the number of developing countries with fertility under 2.1 children per woman increased from 15 to 38.

Below-replacement fertility has been the norm in the vast majority of developed countries for two or three

decades. Among the 45 developed countries with at least 100,000 inhabitants in 2009, 42 had below-replacement fertility in 1990-1995 and all of them did in 2005-2010. However, between 2000-2005 and 2005-2010, 34 developed countries experienced slight increases in fertility, leading to a small increase of total fertility for the more developed regions as a whole: from 1.58 children per woman in 2000-2005 to 1.64 children per woman in 2005-2010. Yet, in 2005-2010, 25 developed countries, including Japan and most of the countries in Southern and Eastern Europe, still had fertility levels below 1.5 children per woman.

The full results of the *2008 Revision* will be issued in a series of three volumes. A wall chart with summary statistics has been published, and the data for particular countries can be accessed online at the website of the Population Division (www.unpopulation.org). To obtain the wall chart entitled *World Population 2008*, Sales No. E.09.XIII.2, please contact United Nations Publications, Two UN Plaza, Room DC2-853, New York, NY 10017 USA; tel. 1-800-253-9646 or 1-212-963-8302, fax: 1-212-963-3489, e-mail: publications@un.org. ■

The Forty-Second Session of the Commission on Population and Development

The forty-second session of the Commission on Population and Development was held at the United Nations Headquarters from 30 March to 3 April 2009. The theme of the session was “the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals”.

The report of the Secretary-General entitled *World population monitoring, focusing on the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on*

Population and Development to the Internationally Agreed Development Goals, including the Millennium Development Goals was a key document considered by the Commission. The report documented how rapid population growth caused by sustained high fertility was associated with high poverty levels, low levels of primary education and high child and maternal mortality. It concluded that the high fertility characterizing the majority of the least developed countries constituted an obstacle to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and that universal access to reproductive health, as called for by the Programme of Action of the International Conference on

Population and Development, could contribute to accelerating the attainment of the MDGs, especially in the least developed countries. Yet, as the report noted, financial support for family planning programmes had declined on a per capita basis in most developing countries while the proportion of married women who still had an unmet need for contraception was high, especially in the least developed countries. Increasing access to family planning in line with the target of providing universal access to reproductive health was a cost-effective measure that would facilitate, inter alia, the reduction of maternal and child mortality, the attainment of universal primary education and the reduction of poverty.

The Commission also considered a report on the *Monitoring of population programmes*, focusing on the theme of the forty-second session. The report described the programmatic work of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to assist countries throughout the world in responding to the challenges of implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), especially as it contributed to the achievement of the MDGs. The report set out the strategic orientation of UNFPA and provided examples of its activities at the global, regional and country levels aimed at achieving the MDGs relating to: reducing poverty; promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women; improving maternal and reproductive health; combating HIV/AIDS; and ensuring environmental sustainability.

The Commission considered another report on the *Flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development*, which provided revised estimates of the cost components of the Programme of Action, in line with cost estimates for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and reflected more accurately than the estimates contained in the Programme of Action, the financial resources needed to achieve the relevant targets under the Millennium Development Goals framework as well as the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action.

In the general debate that followed the presentation of the reports, the delegations that spoke accepted the premise that achieving the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action would make a crucial contribution to the achievement of the MDGs. Russia, whose population is declining, considered that population growth in some circumstances can lead to economic growth. Several speakers deplored the insufficient progress made on universal reproductive health in MDG 5 and highlighted the threat of the current crises (financial, food, climate change) to the achievement of both the commitments of the ICPD and the MDGs, due to a shortfall of resources. The European Union noted the importance of data and research, and indicated support for the 2010 round of censuses.

Reflecting the heightened interest of Governments and civil society in the theme of the session, the Commission heard statements by an unusually large number of delegations, with 43 Member States and observers speaking about their national experience on the subject. Most countries reiterated their commitment to the ICPD Programme of Action and the MDGs and expressed the importance of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the achievement of the MDGs and provided examples of various national programmes and policies. Many developing countries emphasized that the financial crisis should not be allowed to curtail donor funding for population programmes, with several countries noting that in the current financial crisis it was even more important to increase development assistance to reproductive health programmes. Malta reiterated its traditional reservations to the ICPD Programme of Action with respect to safe abortion; the Holy See, in addition, expressed dissatisfaction with the focus on population growth as an obstacle to development. A few countries and NGOs highlighted the link between unsafe abortions and higher maternal mortality. The Chinese delegation noted that China had five priority policies, including programming for internal migrants (rural to urban migrants), who currently numbered 147 million and were expected to reach 300 million. The United States (US) delegation said that its Government was committed to working in partnership with other donors and developing nations to address the

health challenges facing the global community, focusing on the MDGs. The US delegation mentioned that its new administration had revoked the Mexico City rule on the restriction of funding for organizations that had supported abortion and had recently renewed funding to UNFPA. The US also highlighted the creation within the White House, of a council on women and girls. Peru and Egypt mentioned the relationships between food security and other programmes, and Peru indicated that it had instituted a national programme to reduce malnutrition among children and to promote food security. South Africa expressed concern about HIV and said that it was integrating HIV into reproductive health programmes. South Africa was one of several countries that stressed the problems associated with attaining MDG 5, and said that maternal mortality should be viewed both as a health issue and a human rights issue. Several countries, including Croatia, Kazakhstan and Poland, mentioned the problems they faced with a declining population growth rate and an ageing population. They had implemented policies designed to increase fertility. Canada said that population data must be disaggregated in order to ensure that all segments of the population are served.

The Commission heard two keynote addresses on different aspects of the theme of the session. The first keynote speaker, David Canning, Professor at the School of Public Health of Harvard University, spoke on population growth, changing age structure and their implications for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The second speaker, Jean Pierre Guengant, Resident Representative of the Institut de Recherche pour le Développement in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, made a presentation on the impacts of population growth on least developed countries, with a special emphasis on the role of reproductive health.

The Commission heard a statement by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the preparations for the annual ministerial review and opportunities for the Commission to contribute to the theme of the annual ministerial review. The statement was followed by an informal dialogue with members of the Commission.

The Commission held a general discussion on Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population. In that context, it considered two reports of the Secretary-General, one on world population trends and the other on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2008. It also considered a note presented by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work of the Population Division for the biennium 2010-2011.

In its consideration of follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Commission decided that the theme of its forty-fourth session, to be held in 2011, would be "Fertility, reproductive health and development".

The Commission adopted a resolution on national, regional and international action regarding the contribution of the Programme of Action of ICPD to the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. In that resolution, the Commission reaffirmed the Programme of Action and the key activities for its further implementation and recognized that their implementation was integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. Among other things, the Commission called upon Governments to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries, were essential for achieving the goals set out in the Programme of Action, the Beijing Platform for Action and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. It also recognized the dire need to increase financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action, particularly for family planning, and called upon the international community to assist Governments and to increase funding to reduce unmet needs for family planning. The Commission urged

States to enact and strictly enforce laws that set a minimum legal age for marriage and required the full consent of both spouses before a marriage contract could be issued.

The Commission called upon Governments, with the support of regional and international financial institutions and other national and international actors, to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the negative effects of the economic and financial crisis on development, ensuring that their policies maintain commitment to the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

The Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for its forty-third session and adopted the report

of its forty-second session. The full text of the resolution on the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs, as well as the decisions adopted by the forty-second session of the Commission are available on the website of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations at www.unpopulation.org. Also available on the website are the statements made by government representatives, organizations of the United Nations system, Intergovernmental and Non-governmental organizations as well as all official documents considered by the Commission during this session. ■

Meetings

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population Ageing, Intergenerational Transfers and Social Protection

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat organized, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, an *Expert Group Meeting on Population Ageing, Intergenerational Transfers and Social Protection*, which was held in Santiago, Chile, during 20 and 21 October 2009. The meeting, held as part of a regional technical cooperation project funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, was also co-sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the University of California at Berkeley, and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP).

The meeting examined how population ageing in Latin America and other regions of the world is transforming the need for economic support and social protection for

different population groups. These issues can now be better understood and addressed with newly available information on intergenerational transfers generated by the National Transfer Accounts (NTA) project¹, which is set to measure and analyze intergenerational reallocations with a common conceptual framework and methodology. The expert group meeting focused attention in five countries of the Latin American region, namely Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay, and included also some discussions on countries in Northern America, Europe, Asia, and preliminary results of some African countries.

The meeting brought together more than 50 experts, including academic researchers, specialists from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United

¹ <http://www.ntaccounts.org/>

Nations, the International Labour Organization, the World Bank, as well as government officials, who provided their policy perspective in the final panel of the meeting. The experts discussed the policy implications of population ageing for economic support ratios, i.e., the total number of producers per consumer in the population, noting that most of the Latin American countries are in the phase of the “demographic dividend” where the changes in the age structure lead to increasing support ratios. These ratios will start to decline during the coming decade as population ageing intensifies, and this will require adjustments in life-cycle work and consumption.

In all the countries studied, the role of the public sector in transferring resources is important, typically greatest in providing support for the elderly, notably in Brazil, Uruguay and Chile. Familial transfers are another major source of support, but mostly for children, not significantly for the elderly. Asset-based reallocations (life-cycle saving in housing, private pension accounts and other real

or financial assets) are likely to become a more important source for financing old-age consumption in the region, as newer generations of adults are surviving to ever older ages, and several national pension systems have introduced or expanded private saving schemes.

The policy makers present stressed the importance of addressing the needs of all generational groups in the population and noted the key role of the public sector in protecting older persons and in filling the gap of under-investment in education, and in children in general.

The meeting also addressed the impacts of the present financial and economic crisis on economic security in old age and analyzed different options for addressing the growing health expenditures in ageing societies. A selection of the papers presented at the meeting will be published in *Notas de Población*, a review published by ECLAC/CELADE-Population Division. ■

Work of the Task Team on Population Estimates of the CCSA

The Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities (CCSA) is a body of 37 international organizations that collaborate in the development of a coordinated global statistical system to produce and disseminate high-quality statistics.² In September 2007, the CCSA established a Task Team on Population Estimates, led by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat, in order to:

1. Review and recommend ways to improve consultations with countries in the process of producing national estimates;
2. Indicate to agencies how to factor in changes in the population figures from one revision to the next;

3. Discuss ways to address the concern that there are no internationally agreed standards for annual population statistics.

The task team was initially constituted of 12 members:

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)
- United Nations Population Division/DESA (UNPD)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

²see http://unstats.un.org/unsd/acsub/ccsa_training/ccsa_training_site.htm

- *United Nations Statistics Division/DESA (UNSD)*
- *World Bank*
- *World Health Organization (WHO)*

The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the South Pacific Communities (SPC) joined the Task Team at a later stage.

In September 2008, CCSA reviewed the report prepared by the Task Team addressing the first two aforementioned objectives. CCSA agreed with the proposal of the Task Team to continue work for a second year to address the third objective. This article reports on the activities and recommendations of the Task Team regarding international standards for annual population statistics, as summarized in the Task Team report of its activities during 2009.³

The Task Team held two meetings in 2009. At the first meeting held in February 2009 at the United Nations Headquarters, members of the Task Team based their discussion on a concept note prepared by the Population Division/DESA. The issue of establishing standards for the preparation of population estimates was considered and the Task Team concluded that it was premature to attempt to establish those standards for the following reasons: (a) a variety of demographic techniques for the preparation of population estimates with different degree of detail were available and were well documented in the demographic literature, so there was no need to repeat that literature; (b) the type of data available in each country and their quality determined to a large extent the type of techniques that could be used in each case; and (c) in the presentation of national population estimates compiled by the Statistics Division/DESA on the basis of reports by National Statistical Offices, there was little information on how the estimates were derived so it was not possible to make an assessment of whether further guidance was required or what the parameters for establishing standards might be.

For those reasons, Task Team considered that the first order of business was to improve the information obtained

from National Statistical Offices regarding the data and methods underlying the population estimates they reported. Hence, the Task Team focused its discussion on the minimum set of metadata required to assess the coverage, timeliness and quality of the population estimates reported. In this regard, the concept note prepared by the Population Division/DESA proposed a set of “dimensions” that were thought to be relevant in describing and documenting the data and the methodology used in preparing population estimates.

During the discussion of the dimensions proposed, the Task Team members made a number of suggestions and agreed to focus on the type of structured metadata that would be desirable in order to evaluate and assess the quality and comparability of annual population estimates within countries, across time and across countries. The representative of the Statistics Division/DESA noted that the Division had been collecting similar metadata on population estimates and acknowledged that the suggestions of the Task Team would be helpful in revising the questionnaire that was currently being used. The Division representative however, highlighted that the main problem was the response rate from countries rather than the type of metadata requested.

The second meeting of the Task Team took place at UN Headquarters on 26 May 2009. At that meeting, the Task Team reviewed the set of metadata presented in a paper prepared by the Population Division, which had taken into account the comments and suggestions made by members of the Task Team at the first meeting and in the interim period. There was general agreement that the revised set of dimensions provided the basic guidelines needed to improve the collection of metadata and, at the suggestion of the representative of the Statistics Division/DESA, agreed that the next step would be for the Statistics Division in collaboration with the Population Division/DESA to revise the questionnaire on metadata on population estimates that was being used in gathering the data for the preparation of the Demographic Yearbook.

A final proposal on the type of metadata required, presented next, was prepared by the Population Division

³available in full at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/acccsub/2009docs-14th/SA-2009-7-PopulationEstimates-UNPD.pdf>

taking into account the information, views and comments provided by the Task Team during and after the meetings of in February and May 2009.

Proposal for a Structured Set of Meta-information on Annual Population Estimates

The proposal refers to a structured set of meta-information on annual population estimates that would be desirable in order to evaluate and assess the quality and comparability of annual population estimates.

The highlighted items below constitute a minimum set of meta-information for annual population estimates that should be systematically compiled and disseminated in all statistical publications, such as statistical yearbooks and online statistical reports. This information should be included in technical or methodological notes accompanying the population estimates or in appendices to relevant statistical tables published in statistical reports or yearbooks. Additional meta-information (shown in parenthesis) would be useful, but does not need to be provided systematically for each series of annual population estimates.

Proposed set of meta-information

A. Primary data source

1. **Type of data source:** Indicates the data generating process, such as population register, dual-registration system, population census, sample surveys or other.
2. **Accuracy:** Indicated as either a numerical measure of accuracy or precision (e.g. sampling error), or in terms of a qualitative assessment that could include a description of response error, sources of bias and other non-sampling errors.
3. **Concepts or definitions:** De-facto or de-jure, resident-only, other.
4. **Content:** Sub-categories reflected in estimates produced, such as national/sub-national; total/by sex/by age.
5. **Timeliness:** Includes date when estimates were computed and reference dates of the sources of the latest data used to derive estimates.

6. **Periodicity:** Calendar for the production of estimates (e.g., annually produced, after each census, at the midpoint of the intercensal period).

7. **Status:** Provisional, provisional revised, final, final revised.

B. Capacity

1. **Author:** Unit in charge of producing the estimates.
2. **Professional capacity:** Availability of staff with the required skills (demographic training).
3. [Priority accorded to the production of estimates]

C. Methodology

1. **Estimation method:** Direct (using population registers) or indirect, including using:
 - (a) Latest census, annual vital statistics and data on migration;
 - (b) Latest census and using assumptions on fertility, mortality and migration;
 - (c) Using intercensal growth rate(s).
2. **Adjustment procedures:** If adjustments are made provide description of method, assumptions made and data used.
3. **Continuity:** Information about changes in methodology that can cause a lack of comparability over time.
4. **Quality:** Indicator of quality.
5. **Consistency:** Description of consistency checks used.

D. Coverage

1. **Time period:** Period covered by time series of population estimates.
2. **Territorial coverage:** National, national with the exception of certain areas (indicate which), by state or province, only a part of the country's territory (indicate which).
3. **Excluded groups:** Use the UNDY list of sub-populations that are often excluded from population counts or population estimates.

E. Policies regarding the production of updated series

1. Period for which consistent time series are produced
2. Availability of a long time series of consistent population estimates
3. Methodological and significant quantitative changes from the previously released estimates ■

Wall charts

International Migration 2009

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat issued a wall chart entitled *International Migration 2009*. The wall chart presents up-to-date indicators of levels and trends of international migration and remittances as well as the status of ratification of key international instruments on international migration. Key trends in international migration are depicted in maps and charts. Values for 15 indicators are presented for the 230 countries or areas constituting the world. The indicators include:

- *The total migrant stock: The number of international migrants estimated as of 1 July 2010 for each country or area. These estimates are based mostly on census data relating to the foreign-born. They include the number of refugees estimated on the basis of data reported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);*
 - *International migrants as a percentage of the total population of each country in 2010;*
 - *Female migrants as a percentage of all migrants in 2010;*
 - *Average annual rate of change of the total migrant stock during 2005-2010;*
 - *Net migration among the foreign-born: The estimated net gain in the total number of migrants during 200-2010 taking account of the effects of mortality, excluding refugees;*
 - *Refugees: The number of refugees at the end of 2008 as reported by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);*
 - *Average annual net migration: The net change in population size attributable to international migration during 2005-2010, derived from the 2008 Revision of World*

Population Prospects; Average annual net migration rate: The average annual net migration per 1000 population during 2005-2010, derived from the 2008 Revision of World Population Prospects;

- *Total remittances: The sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers as defined in the national accounts. The data refer to 2007 and are estimates reported by the World Bank;*
- *Total remittances as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2007;*
- *States parties to United Nations instruments: For each of the five United Nations instruments most relevant to international migration, the year in which each signatory country ratified it.*

The estimates presented in the wall chart indicate that the world is expected to have 214 million international migrants in 2010, 19 million more than in 2005. Sixty per cent of the world's international migrants reside in more developed regions. Europe will host the largest number of international migrants (70 million in 2010), followed by Asia (61 million) and Northern America (50 million). With 43 million migrants expected in 2010, the United States will be host of nearly one in five international migrants in the world. It will be followed by the Russian Federation, with 12 million, Germany with 11 million and Saudi Arabia and Canada, with 7 million each. In 2010, 64 countries are expected to host more than half a million international migrants, up from the 57 that did so in 1990.

Because the size of the migrant stock is affected not only by the difference between immigration and emigration, but also by deaths, net migration exceeds the net increase of 19 million estimated to have occurred during 2005-2010 at the world scale. The difference is the number of deaths among international migrants during 2005-

2010. After adjustment for mortality, the estimated net migration during 2005-2010 is 24 million.

International migrants account for 3.1 per cent of the world population. About one in every 10 persons living in the more developed regions is an international migrant, whereas among people living in the less developed regions, only one of every 70 persons is an international migrant. The share of international migrants in the population is highest in Oceania (17 per cent), Northern America (14 per cent) and Europe (10 per cent). In 2010, international migrants are expected to account for over 10 per cent of the population in the 38 countries with more than one million inhabitants.

Female migrants constitute almost half (49 per cent) of all international migrants. The percentage of female migrants is highest in Europe (52 per cent) and Oceania (51 per cent). In Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America, the number of female migrants is nearly equal to that of male migrants. On the other hand, male migrants outnumber female migrants by fairly wide margins in Asia, where female migrants account for a low 45 per cent of all international migrants, and Africa, where they account for 47 per cent of the migrant stock.

Between 2005 and 2010, the global migrant stock increased by 1.8 per cent annually. The growth rate of the migrant stock in the less developed regions was 2.0 per cent per year, slightly higher than that in the more developed regions (1.7 per cent annually). Excluding refugees, the growth rate in the number of international migrants in the more developed regions (1.8 per cent) outpaced that in the less developed regions (1.6 per cent) and, at the global level, the growth rate of the number of international migrants declined from 2.2 per cent annually during

2000-2005 to 1.7 per cent annually in 2005-2010, partly because of the slowdown of voluntary migration caused by the financial and economic crises.

Globally, the total amount of remittances reached US\$380 billion in 2007. Remittances received by developing countries were estimated at US\$ 246 billion, more than twice the amount of official development assistance (ODA) they received that year. The countries that received the largest volumes of remittance transfers were: India (US\$39 billion), China (US\$33 billion) and Mexico (US\$27 billion). Countries that received more than US\$1 billion in remittance transfers in 2007 and where remittances represented more than 20 per cent of total GDP included Honduras, Jordan, Lebanon, the Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan.

By 1 July 2009, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol had each been ratified by 144 Member States, while 141 States were parties to both instruments. The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families had been ratified by 41 States. In addition, the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children had been ratified by 131 States and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air by 115 States.

An electronic copy of the wall chart is available at www.unmigration.org. To order a copy of the wall chart entitled *International Migration 2009*, Sales No. E.09.XIII.8, please contact United Nations Publications, Two UN Plaza, Room DC2-853, New York, NY 10017 USA; tel. 1-800-253-9646 or 1-212-963-8302, fax: 1-212-963-3489, e-mail: publications@un.org. ■

Resolutions

Resolution 2009/1 on The Contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. Adopted by the Commission on Population and Development during its forty-second session, 30 March-3 April 2009

The Commission on Population and Development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation,²

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration³ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁴ as well as General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals,

Bearing in mind that 2009 marks the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, and of the adoption of its Programme of Action, and welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to commemorate it at its sixty-fourth session,⁵

Recognizing that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, including those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which would also contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action,⁶ population and development, education and gender equality, is integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development and that population dynamics are all-important for development,

Recognizing also that the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Popu-

lation and Development and the key actions for its further implementation are integrally linked to global efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those set forth in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and that these goals are mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing further that population dynamics, development, human rights and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, which contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action, empowerment of young people and women, gender equality, rights for women and men to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality and reproduction, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, based on mutual consent, equal relationships between women and men, full respect of the integrity of the person and shared responsibility for sexual behaviour and its consequences, are important for achieving the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Recalling relevant provisions on population and development contained, inter alia, in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁷ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁸ the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and its Programme of Action,⁹ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹⁰ and the Political Decla-

¹Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

²See General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex; Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first special session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-21/5/Rev.1); and A/S-21/PV.9.

³See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁴See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

⁵See General Assembly resolution 63/9.

⁶Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁷Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), resolution 1, annex I.

⁸Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁹Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹⁰Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

ration¹¹ and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,¹² as well as the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,¹³ the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS of 2 June 2006,¹⁴ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁵ and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,¹⁶

Reaffirming that development is a central goal in itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

Recognizing that all populations of the world are undergoing a historically unique transition from high levels of fertility and mortality to low levels of fertility and mortality, known as the demographic transition, which has strong effects on the age structure of populations, and cognizant of the fact that countries are at different stages of this transition, with some countries still experiencing high levels of fertility,

Recognizing also that in the first stage of the demographic transition, when mortality is falling, the proportion of children increases, that in the second stage, when both fertility and mortality are falling, the proportion of adults of working age increases, and that in the third stage, when fertility and mortality reach low levels, only the proportion of older persons increases,

Recognizing further that the second stage of the demographic transition presents a window of opportunity for development and that the translation of this window of opportunity into benefits for development requires national policies and an international economic environment conducive to investment, employment, sustained economic development and further integration and full participation of developing countries in the global economy,

Noting the important contribution made by migrants and migration to development and its importance as a component of population dynamics as well as the need to identify appropriate means of maximizing development benefits and responding to the challenges which migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, especially in light of the current economic and financial crisis,

Noting also the challenges and opportunities of urban growth and internal migration and that, by taking prompt, forward-looking and sustained action, Governments can ensure

that those phenomena have a positive impact on economic growth, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability,

Concerned that, given current trends and the negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis, many countries will fall further short of achieving the agreed goals and commitments of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development as well as most of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that under-age and forced marriage and early sexual relationships have adverse psychological effects on girls and that early pregnancy and early motherhood entail complications during pregnancy and delivery and a risk of maternal mortality and morbidity that is much greater than average, and deeply concerned that early childbearing and limited access to the highest attainable standard of health, including sexual and reproductive health, including in the area of emergency obstetric care, cause high levels of obstetric fistula and maternal mortality and morbidity,

Encouraging States to create a socio-economic environment conducive to the elimination of all child marriages and other unions as a matter of urgency, to discourage early marriage and to reinforce the social responsibilities that marriage entails in their educational programmes,

Recalling the commitment to achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015 as set out in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the need to integrate this goal in national strategies and programmes to attain the internationally agreed development goals and the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizing that reproductive health and reproductive rights embrace certain human rights that are already recognized in national laws, international human rights documents and other consensus documents, that these rights rest on the recognition of 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, which also includes the right to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence, as expressed in human rights documents, that in the exercise of this right, they should take into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities towards the community, that the promotion of the responsible exercise of those rights by all people should be the fundamental basis for Government- and community-supported policies and programmes in the area of reproductive health, including family planning, that as part of their commitment, full attention should be given to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable gender relations and, particularly, to meeting the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality, that reproductive health eludes many of the world's people because of such factors as inadequate levels of knowledge about human sexuality and inap-

¹¹Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹²Ibid., annex II.

¹³See General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

¹⁴See General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

¹⁵Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁶General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

appropriate or poor-quality reproductive health information and services, the prevalence of high-risk sexual behaviour, discriminatory social practices, negative attitudes towards women and girls and the limited power many women and girls have over their sexual and reproductive lives, that adolescents are particularly vulnerable because of their lack of information and access to relevant services in most countries, and that older women and men have distinct reproductive and sexual health issues, which are often inadequately addressed,

Recognizing the need to address the social and economic inequities that increase vulnerability and contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS, that the global HIV/AIDS pandemic disproportionately affects women and girls, and that the majority of new HIV infections occur among young people,

Concerned that funding levels for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development do not meet the current needs and recognizing that the lack of adequate funding remains a significant constraint to the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

Welcoming the decision of the Economic and Social Council to devote the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2009 to the topic "Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health",¹⁷

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring¹⁸ and on the monitoring of population programmes,¹⁹ both of which focus on the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²⁰

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development¹ and the key actions for its further implementation;²

2. *Calls upon* Governments to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development by continuously assessing progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and by intensifying the actions to achieve over the next five years the goals and objectives agreed to in Cairo as well as Governments' commitments towards the Millennium Development Goals,³ especially targets 5a and 5b;

3. *Recognizes* that development is a complex and multidimensional process, that the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation are integrally linked to global efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development, and that the achievement of the goals of the Programme of Action is consistent with and makes an essential contribution to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, with the support of regional and international financial institutions and other national and international actors, to adopt appropriate measures to overcome the negative impacts of the economic and financial crisis on development, ensuring that policies maintain commitment to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Also calls upon* Governments, in cooperation with the international community, to reaffirm their commitment to promote an enabling environment to achieve sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development and to eradicate poverty, with a special emphasis on gender, reducing the debt burden and ensuring that structural adjustment programmes are responsive to social, economic and environmental concerns in order to achieve the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action⁶ and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Further calls upon* Governments, in formulating and implementing national development plans, budgets and poverty eradication strategies, to prioritize actions to address challenges relating to the impact of population dynamics on poverty and sustainable development, keeping in mind that universal reproductive health-care services, commodities and supplies, as well as information, education, skill development, national capacity-building for population and development and transfer of appropriate technology and know-how to developing countries are essential for achieving the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals and can contribute to economic and social development and to poverty eradication;

7. *Urges* Governments, in order to ensure the contribution of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to, inter alia, protect and promote the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms regardless of age and marital status, including by eliminating all forms of discrimination against girls and women, working more effectively to achieve equality between women and men in all areas of family responsibility and in sexual and reproductive life, empowering women and girls, promoting and protecting women's and girls' right to education at all levels, providing young people with comprehensive education on human sexuality, on sexual

¹⁷See Economic and Social Council decision 2007/272.

¹⁸E/CN.9/2009/3.

¹⁹E/CN.9/2009/4.

²⁰E/CN.9/2009/5.

and reproductive health, on gender equality and on how to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality, enacting and enforcing laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses, ensuring the right of women to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, combating all forms of violence against women, including harmful traditional and customary practices such as female genital mutilation, developing strategies to eliminate gender stereotypes in all spheres of life and achieving gender equality in political life and decision-making, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Also urges* States to enact and strictly enforce laws to ensure that marriage is entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses and, in addition, to enact and strictly enforce laws concerning the minimum legal age of consent and the minimum age for marriage and to raise the minimum age for marriage where necessary;

9. *Further urges* Governments and development partners, including through international cooperation, in order to improve maternal health, reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS, to strengthen health systems and ensure that they prioritize universal access to sexual and reproductive information and health-care services, including family planning, prenatal care, safe delivery and post-natal care, especially breastfeeding and infant and women's health care, prevention and appropriate treatment of infertility, quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion, reducing the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services and, in circumstances where abortion is not against the law, training and equipping health-service providers and other measures to ensure that such abortion is safe and accessible, recognizing that in no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning, treatment of sexually transmitted infections and other reproductive health conditions and information, education and counselling, as appropriate, on human sexuality, reproductive health and responsible parenthood, taking into account the particular needs of those in vulnerable situations, which would contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals;

10. *Recognizes* that, to address the challenges of population and development effectively, broad and effective partnership between Governments and civil society organizations is essential to assist in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development objectives and activities;

11. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, within their respective mandates, to continue to support countries in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and

Development and thus contribute to eradicating poverty, promoting gender equality, improving adolescent, maternal and neonatal health, preventing HIV/AIDS and ensuring environmental sustainability, including to address the negative impacts of climate change;

12. *Urges* Governments to strengthen international cooperation in order to assist in the development of human resources for health through technical assistance and training, as well as to increase universal access to health services, including in remote and rural areas, taking into account the challenges faced by developing countries in the retention of skilled health personnel;

13. *Reiterates* the need for Governments to ensure that all women and men and young people have information about and access to the widest possible range of safe, effective, affordable, evidence-based and acceptable methods of family planning, including barrier methods, and to the requisite supplies so that they are able to exercise free and informed reproductive choices;

14. *Calls upon* Governments and the international community to strengthen their efforts to lower infant and child mortality and ensure that all children, girls and boys alike, enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, especially by combating malnutrition, taking measures to prevent and treat infectious and parasitic diseases and eliminating all forms of discrimination against the girl child;

15. *Recognizes* that the largest generation of adolescents ever in history is now entering sexual and reproductive life and that their access to sexual and reproductive health information, education and care and family planning services and commodities, including male and female condoms, as well as voluntary abstinence and fidelity are essential to achieving the goals set out in Cairo 15 years ago;

16. *Calls upon* Governments, with the full involvement of young people and with the support of the international community, to give full attention to meeting the reproductive health-care service, information and education needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality;

17. *Urges* Governments to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010, and the goal to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015;

18. *Also urges* Governments to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support into primary, maternal and child health-care programmes and integrate sexual and reproductive health information and services into HIV/AIDS plans and strategies, so as to increase coverage of antiretroviral treatment and prevent all forms of transmission of HIV, including mother-to-child transmission, protecting human rights and fighting stigma and discrimination by empowering women to exercise their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, free of coercion, the negative impact of the current economic and financial crisis on the international migration process and on the migrants themselves in order to reinforce efforts to maximize the benefits

of international migration for development, especially in regard to poverty eradication and the improvement of education and health, recognizing that migratory patterns should not unduly benefit particular origin, transit or destination countries, and therefore urges that due recognition be given to the need for concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

19. *Calls upon* Governments to strengthen initiatives that increase the capacities of women and adolescent girls to protect themselves from the risk of HIV infection, principally through the provision of health care and health services, including for sexual and reproductive health, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and that integrate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, including voluntary counselling and testing and prevention education that promotes gender equality;

20. *Urges* Governments, supported by international cooperation and partnerships, to expand to the greatest extent possible the capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS programmes in ways that strengthen existing national health and social systems, including by integrating HIV/AIDS intervention into programmes for primary health care, mother and child health, sexual and reproductive health and nutrition, programmes addressing tuberculosis, hepatitis C and sexually transmitted infections and programmes for children affected, orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, as well as into formal and informal education;

21. *Recognizes* the dire need to increase financial resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, particularly for family planning, and calls upon the international community to assist Governments in this regard, to increase funding to reduce unmet needs for family planning, which is far below suggested targets, and to ensure that funding lines for family planning programmes and commodities are included in national budget formulations and that development funding enables the development of quality, comprehensive and integrated reproductive health programmes;

22. *Calls upon* Governments to take into account the linkages of population dynamics, including population growth, changing age structures and spatial distribution, with economic growth and sustainable development in formulating and implementing national development policies and strategies, including those addressing climate change and the current food and financial crises;

23. *Encourages* Member States, assisted, as appropriate, by the offices, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other international organizations, to explore ways to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address

the negative impact of the current economic and financial crisis on the international migration process and on the migrants themselves in order to reinforce efforts to maximize the benefits of international migration for development, especially in regard to poverty eradication and the improvement of education and health, recognizing that migratory patterns should not unduly benefit particular origin, transit or destination countries, and therefore urges that due recognition be given to the need for concrete actions to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue in the area of international migration and development and, where appropriate, to develop and implement national policies and cooperative strategies to ensure that migration contributes to the development of both countries of origin and countries of destination;

24. *Also encourages* Governments to increase and strengthen or, where necessary, develop and implement information, education and communication strategies, programmes and actions to increase awareness, knowledge, understanding and commitment at all levels of society, including among young people, on issues of priority in regard to population and development, and to ensure that all segments of the population, including those who are in vulnerable situations, are taken into account in such strategies;

25. *Reaffirms* strongly that population distribution policies should be consistent with such international instruments, when applicable, as the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,²¹ including article 49 thereof;

26. *Encourages* Governments, including through technical and financial support and cooperation, to prevent and address, as a matter of priority, deaths and complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are still the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age in many developing countries, recognizing that maternal mortality and morbidity have shown very little decline in the least developed countries, that the lack of safe motherhood services is still one of the world's urgent concerns and that reducing maternal mortality and morbidity saves women's lives, protects family health, alleviates poverty and improves opportunities for the next generations;

27. *Recognizes* that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and women's rights and empowerment deserve increased attention in humanitarian assistance and post-crisis recovery, and therefore emphasizes the need for Governments, United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations and non-governmental organizations involved with providing support to countries and regions affected by crises to address the specific needs of those affected in a comprehensive and coherent manner;

28. *Calls upon* Governments, with the help of the international community, as needed, to achieve universal access to quality education, with particular priority given to primary and technical education and job training, to combat illiteracy

²¹United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

and to eliminate gender disparities in access to, retention in and support for primary and secondary education and to promote non-formal education for young people, guaranteeing equal access for women and men to literacy centres, in order to benefit fully from the demographic dividend;

29. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so, in accordance with their commitments, to make concrete efforts towards meeting the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and, inter alia, to assist them in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women;

30. *Decides* that, with the agreement and consent of the host country, the United Nations development system should assist national Governments in creating an enabling environment in which the links and cooperation between national Governments, the United Nations development system, civil society, national non-governmental organizations and private sector entities that are involved in the development process are strengthened, including, as appropriate, during the preparation process of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, with a view to seeking new and innovative solutions to development problems in accordance with national policies;

31. *Urges* Governments to monitor their progress towards the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for its further implementation and the Millennium

Development Goals at the local and national levels and, in this regard, to make special efforts to strengthen relevant national institutions and mechanisms to generate population data, disaggregated, as appropriate, by sex and age and other categories, as needed for monitoring the improvement of maternal health, the achievement of the target of universal access to reproductive health and progress in empowering women and achieving gender equality and to use these data for the formulation and implementation of population and development policies;

32. *Takes note* of the revised cost estimates presented by the Secretary-General for each of the four programme components identified in chapter XIII of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,²² and urges national Governments and development partners to cooperate closely to ensure that resources are used in a manner which ensures maximum effectiveness;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue assessing and reporting on the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, conducting substantive research on the interrelations between population and development and the negative impacts of the economic and financial crisis on development, including progress towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and considering the synergies between population dynamics, the goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

²²E/CN.9/2009/5, sect. IV.



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