

10th International Dialogue
on Population and
Sustainable Development

Population
dynamics in the
21st century
Transforming
challenges into
opportunities

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**10th International Dialogue on Population
and Sustainable Development**

**Population dynamics in the 21st century –
Transforming challenges into opportunities**

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**10th International Dialogue
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Session 1: Opening

Introduction

When 10 years ago the 'International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development' was organised for the first time, it was not yet evident that this format would become one of the main events of the partners involved to discuss population dynamics and policy issues related to sexual and reproductive health and rights with international experts and development practitioners.

2012 marks a critical year on the road to International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD 2014 and Millennium Development Goals/MDG at 2015). The Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development gave recommendations for developing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Many other relevant processes shaping the Post-2015-development agenda have started or will do so soon.

Population dynamics – including growth, household size, population distribution by age and sex, and urban and rural – all affect the ability of individuals, families, communities and governments to adapt to these realities. Population growth, density and migration increase the demand for natural resources like water, energy and food, and further exacerbate environmental problems. At the same time environmental issues affect the lives of the people and challenge their adaptive potential at all levels. Addressing population dynamics at national level and globally is the key to sustainable development. Like never before, just because of their magnitude, young people will determine the pace of population growth and sustainable development in the coming years. Linked to this are the sexual and reproductive rights of women and men. Yet, 222 million women still do not have access to contraception and family plan-

ning. Therefore women, men and young people must have the ability to realise their sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR), access appropriate services and avoid unwanted pregnancies.

There is overwhelming evidence that interdependencies between sexual and reproductive health and rights and nearly all sectors of societal organisation are crucial to seeking sustainable solutions as a critical means of addressing global and local problems.

While in the past International Dialogues the organisers directed the discussions towards sexual and reproductive health and rights and how to achieve them, in the 10th International Dialogue the view will turn around and take a look from the standpoint of SRHR towards relevant development sectors that contribute to shaping population dynamics and are influenced by them at the same time.

In the future, International Dialogues towards ICPD 2014 and the MDGs in 2015 will address issues of the international debate concerning population dynamics and development and its relation to sexual and reproductive health and rights. With this, the International Dialogue leaves the inner field of health and addresses the inter-sectoral determinants of population dynamics, building on the outcomes of the 9th International Dialogue in 2011, which introduced education as a non-health sector with high interdependencies in regard to population dynamics.

On the occasion of its 10th anniversary, the 10th International Dialogue aimed to contribute to the international debates concerning the future development goals for sustainable and just development and to support a new inter-sectoral policy of Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) regarding its work on population dynamics. Experts, development practitioners and – last but not least – young people discussed together the opportunities and challenges and developed potential problem-solving landscapes in this regard.

Why Governance, Environment/ Resources and Food Security?

Governance

Population dynamics show an unprecedented demographic change. It is estimated that by 2100 the world's population will amount to approximately 10.1 billion, reaching 9.3 billion by the middle of the century. Essentially, most of the growth will take place in less developed countries, which includes most of sub-Saharan Africa and predominantly among the poorest parts of the populations. These demographic developments impose great pressure on governments to adequately adjust to the arising challenges. Growing populations amplify demands and challenge the state's capacity to meet the

requirements necessary for providing adequate services. Moreover, rapid population growth increases the risk of exclusion and marginalisation of large parts of the population and thus challenges the capacity of a state to take the lead in a process of sustainable development. The issues and challenges that arise with a rapid growth in the population of a country are fundamentally inter-related with the political governance of the state in interaction with its society. State players can only govern and manage the state in a sustainable way if they engage in a constructive dialogue with an informed, articulated and organised civil society and private sector. Constructive state-society relations are a key element for the development of resilient states, enabling a sustainable development-oriented management of growing populations and responsible population policies.

Environment / Resources

The impact of human lifestyles on the environment is becoming increasingly evident. Developing countries are bearing the main burden of environmental degradation, especially in relation to the consequences of climate change, which are mainly induced by industrialised and industrialising nations. In these countries the poorer communities are affected the most, since they are most directly reliant on ecosystem services for their well-being. Population dynamics are inter-linked with the use of natural resources and climate change, and it is important to understand these processes in order to address the challenge of achieving economically and environmentally sustainable development taking into consideration diverse population dynamics.

Food Security

Out of the seven billion people who currently inhabit the world, nearly one billion people are chronically undernourished; a further two billion people are affected by malnutrition. Poverty is still a major reason for food and nutrition insecurity. Higher rates of fertility among women living in poor and rural households will tend to increase the share of those experiencing food and nutrition insecurity. This vicious circle impacts on health, especially sexual and reproductive health, of future generations and also comes at a high socioeconomic price.

Population dynamics and food and nutrition security are linked in complex ways. Although there seems to be enough food available to feed the world's present population, the continuous growth of population lowers the availability of food per capita. Furthermore, high rates of rural to urban migration have a negative impact on agricultural productivity. Especially young people and men are likely to migrate, resulting in an ageing of rural societies and the 'feminisation of agriculture'. As a result, the role of women for food and nutrition security needs to be acknowledged and addressed by cross-sectoral approaches that combine sexual and reproductive health, nutrition and education.

Objectives

The International Dialogue contributed to answer the following questions:

1. How do sectors from outside health contribute towards accelerating or slowing down population development?
2. How do population dynamics influence the work in sectors outside health?
3. What are the implications for policy recommendations on population dynamics regarding its international dimension for all partners in the International Dialogue, international organisations, civil society and private sector?
4. How can governments and civil societies, including the private sector, work together to ensure that SRHR is a central component, specifically in the Post-2015 development framework, to guarantee sustainable development?
5. What are the consequences and recommendations regarding the discussions of a Post-2015 development framework?





Klaus Brückner

Director of the Berlin Representation,
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Interna-
tionale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

For the past 10 years we have had the pleasure of hosting the Dialogue here every other year, taking turns with KfW Entwicklungsbank. We have seen this format growing to become an established, high ranking and highly demanded forum for exchange and discussion on issues concerning population and development with a strong focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

All in all, the series of International Dialogues has brought together more than 1.000 participants from 50 countries around the world – representing government institutions, multilateral and non-governmental organisations as well as academia and private sector.

In a recent evaluation some achievements of the Dialogue series have been mentioned: the diversity of stakeholders as well as the continuity of the discussion on population issues, the bridging and networking, and last but not least, the agenda setting and dissemination of knowledge and expertise on population issues.

However, over the past ten years a thematic shift has occurred in these Dialogues: in the earlier years, issues of sexual and reproductive health and rights in a narrower sense were dealt with. The more recent dialogues encompassed broader themes and determinants of health and population such as socio-economic, cultural and gender-related issues, young age structure, education and urbanisation. This shows that there is a general tendency of re-focussing on the issue of population dynamics as a cross-

cutting issue of sustainable development which seems quite relevant to me.

In this way the 10th International Dialogue can be seen as a kind of a turning point since it aims at changing our perspectives and to take a look from different points of views beyond the health sector, namely governance, environment and food and nutrition security, that also significantly contribute to shaping population dynamics and are influenced by them at the same time.

At this critical point in time the International Dialogue aims to contribute to the international debates concerning the future goals of development with a special focus on the cross-cutting issue of population dynamics and its various effects and consequences for governments and people, but also for strategies and concepts for effective international cooperation for sustainable development, which is the core business of GIZ.

Although GIZ sometimes might be seen differently – we are, of course, a learning organisation and for us such dialogues are not part of a routine. We very much benefit from such conferences and we also hope that we can add value to the discussions by sharing experiences from our work with partners worldwide.

In conclusion, I would like to share one quote of a participant of many International Dialogues that describes this unique opportunity of the dialogue series so aptly: 'As long as the International Dialogue remains, it will strengthen the government's

understanding of what is happening in different parts of the world and help to develop policies that are sensitive and relevant to the countries which it provides funding for. This result doesn't come through huge events, it comes through deep discussions and through listening to different partners.'



Klaus Brill

Vice President,
Corporate Commercial Relations,
Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals

The International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development took place for the first time 10 years ago. Back then, the conference dealt with the question 'Reproductive Health: the International Community's Poor Relative?' At that time – it was 2002 and eight years after the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo – it looked as if the communities of states and the public at large were losing sight of this important subject, despite a world population of 6.2 billion.

Today, in the year 2012, we have already exceeded the milestone of 7 billion people and the subject continues to be relevant. This can also be seen in the fact that the International Dialogue has become an important international forum that has gained the attention of top experts.

The past 10 years have been marked by achievements, setbacks and contradictions. Although women have fewer children on average than in the sixties, the number of people on the planet continues to rise. Throughout the world there are younger – and older – people than ever before. In some of the poorest countries, high fertility rates continue to stand in the way of development and worsen poverty. In these, the poorest countries of the world, in particular, extreme poverty, insecure food supplies, inequality, as well as high mortality and birth rates have created a vicious circle.

Ten years on, it is clear that this subject is no longer a 'poor relative' in the international community. The opposite is true and it has been recognised that family planning, the health of mothers, together with education

and the promotion of women, children and youth are central factors if we want to positively influence population dynamics. That is why this year's 10th International Dialogue is taking a look at the bigger picture and asking what experts from the areas of 'food' and 'nutrition security', 'environment/resources' and 'governance/national planning' as well as experts from the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights can do to overcome the challenges facing us.

We from Bayer very much welcome this open way of looking at things, not at least because the future of our various fields of business will be influenced by the political and social aspects of these challenges. That is why Bayer is working on solutions for the future that will serve sustainable development and our own business. Our three sub-groups Bayer Healthcare, Bayer CropScience and Bayer MaterialScience have a product portfolio that addresses some of the most urgent problems in the areas of healthcare provision, food science and climate protection.

With its 'Access to Medicine' strategy, Bayer is working for the improved provision of healthcare worldwide and, in conjunction with this; we are already cooperating with a series of private and state organisations. And our projects that are actively involved in the area of family planning, address three of the eight United Nations Millennium Development Goals, namely strengthening equal opportunities, reducing child mortality and improving the provision of healthcare for mothers.

The International Dialogue is helping us to more clearly identify potential challenges

and view these from different angles. The ideas put forward here will also help us to avoid risks, recognise trends and markets at an early stage and thus define focuses for our activities.

Our analyses to evaluate sustainability projects among our stakeholders gave a clear top position to the subject of water (93.1 per cent), followed by food for a growing world population, climate protection, safety (process and facility safety, work safety, transport safety) and alliances for sustainable healthcare and supplier management.

These are great topics we are looking at together. I hope the openness we experience here will help us to develop new ideas and cooperation projects that will be adequate to meet our present requirements without losing sight of the overall vision of a just society as firmly laid down in the Millennium Development Goals.

I see a great number of young faces among the participants, something that is quite unusual for a conference of this type. You give me hope that our ideas will help us to set a course for the future and ensure that these important topics continue to occupy a place on the international political agenda. ●



Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz

State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Germany

For 10 years now, the International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development has been bringing together all players who are important for sustainable development: not only partner governments and donors but also parliaments, civil society, and the private sector. I am delighted that we succeeded, again, in getting many young people to attend.

This year's topic is Transforming Challenges into Opportunities. That is a good description of how we view population dynamics. It is an issue of crucial importance for the world's future. It means challenges but also opportunities. In the last 25 years, the world's population has grown by two billion. Now there are seven billion people on earth. It is expected that by 2050, there will be more than nine billion people. Will our planet then still be a good place to live on? The sheer number of human beings must not threaten the essence of what it means to be a human being.

The population of sub-Saharan Africa in particular will grow significantly. It is expected to double by 2050, reaching more than two billion. But don't be afraid of that. Africa will continue to be a continent with the potential for good development – in principle, it could feed another billion people. We should discuss all population policy issues, and no issues should be a taboo. Initially, we criticised China's one-child policy, because it violates people's freedoms and limits their choices. But where would we be today, globally speaking, if China had not adopted that policy?

Of course we are happy about every new life. But we know that a growing world

population also implies fundamental problems. The resources of our planet, the resources of each region are limited. I want to tell those who believe that we can solve these problems through a selfless attitude, by living modestly and sharing with others, that a culture of asceticism, self-restraint and self-denial is pure illusion. High fertility rates will continue to pose a huge challenge for poverty reduction efforts, no matter how hard we work and how humbly we live in the North.

We are making a point of changing the focus of the debate about a world of seven billion and, later, eight or nine billion people. Human rights, the principle of free choice and the principle of responsible parenthood are inseparable. It should be people's own responsibility to decide about the number and spacing of their children. This is a fundamental right and it is probably the most important decision that people can take in their lives. It is our top priority to maintain, or achieve, this freedom of choice for the people.

Moderate population growth also implies opportunities. We want to tap them through effective development policies. A well-educated young generation can be a key factor for economic growth and prosperity. So we need to invest in young people. Health and education therefore belong to the top priorities of German development policy. We have adopted clear and ambitious goals for both areas. We are working hard to achieve them, particularly in Africa.

More education and health will benefit people directly – and reduce population growth. Let me highlight one success story in this

context: population development in Bangladesh. By investing in health, education and the empowerment of women, Bangladesh has managed to reduce the fertility rate from almost seven to 2.3 children per woman within just 30 years. Or take Kenya: in 1960, the number of children per woman was eight. This has gone down to four to five.

Let me highlight one of our many activities for more education and health. Last year, my Ministry, the BMZ, launched its 'Initiative on Rights-based Family Planning and Maternal Health' and pledged to double its bilateral funding for this. The Initiative helps girls and young women to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Young people, too, need to be able to obtain contraceptives if they wish. And women need to receive appropriate medical care during pregnancy and birth.

We are thus empowering women and we are contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Take Burkina Faso, where we support the distribution and dissemination of contraceptives even in very remote areas. In parallel, there are education campaigns on population development, sexuality, contraception, AIDS, but also on women's and children's rights. We are trying to put more girls in school and to enable more children to get medical care. This multidimensional approach has already led to impressive achievements in Burkina Faso. Within a mere ten years, the use of modern family planning methods has tripled. Female genital mutilation has decreased from more than 40 per cent to just over 10 per cent. And the share of girls in school has increased considerably. And that is – in my view – an impressive story about better links

between the eight MDGs, which we have seen too much in isolation during the last 12 years.

In the health sector, we will be providing an additional 400 million Euros for mother and child healthcare between 2011 and 2015 under the G8 Muskoka Initiative.

In the BMZ's view, the debate on the Post-2015 agenda (including the Sustainable De-

velopment Goals) is one of the major issues for the near future. Here, too, we want to include population dynamics as a cross-cutting issue in the Post-2015 global development goals. During the negotiations on the Rio+20 final document, we already succeeded in including a chapter on health and population.

In the past two decades, after the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the debate had fo-

cused mainly on reproductive health and rights. Now, as we are jointly defining development goals for the future, we are giving increasing attention to population dynamics as a multi-sector issue.

So we welcome the new ICPD High Level Task Force that was set up earlier this month. Its task is to make headway internationally on the 1994 ICPD agenda and Programme of Action, and to incorporate the related issues in the Post-MDG development agenda. Germany has nominated Renate Bähr for the Task Force, and I have strongly supported her nomination. She is the Executive Director of DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung), and there is no better personality in Germany for this challenge. We are supporting the Task Force financially with a total of 3 million Euros – through direct contributions and also through our programme for global efforts for sustainable world population development.

We are trying to set clear priorities and we already have launched a broad range of efforts. But we can do even more, and we want to do even more.

Use this day to look at the interdependencies between various aspects of population dynamics in your three working groups (governance, food security, environment/resources). And feel free to define recommendations for our development cooperation.

Discuss ways in which we can jointly make population dynamics an integral part of the future international development agenda. After all, population dynamics is an important factor for social and sustainable development. In all your debates and proposals,

approach things with a critical mind, be innovative, and try to ensure that our actions will deliver results. But above all, think of young people and their future, because the young generation is nothing less than our common future. ●



Keynote address**Kate Gilmore**

Assistant Secretary-General and
Deputy Executive Director, United
Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Let me start by thanking the organisers for the opportunity of this platform. I want to thank in particular the colleagues who have made it possible to create the conversation that we are having. I am delighted also to have the private sector with us. So thank you Vice President Klaus Brill for being part of the symbolism of the reality that population in the future of the world's development agenda is everybody's business. Thank you so much for the support that the German government and the German people indeed are giving to this issue and to the leadership that issue will receive from you as we move forward.

I wanted to start by saying that the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) takes its mandate, its authority and its priorities from the Cairo Plan of Action. We have been able over the years to build an infrastructure, or a network, of presence in more than 150 countries around the world. With that platform we have the great privilege of working with governments, with diverse ministries, with implementing partners, hospitals and clinics and so on, but critically with civil society on the issues that sit at the heart of our mandate – sexual and reproductive health and rights. I want to say that we hold those issues in trust, in stewardship. UNFPA doesn't have a monopoly on these concerns, but as a United Nations agency, we are created by the expectations and demand of the global community that the world will not forget even those issues which are uncomfortable, which are awkward and which are often shrouded in attempts to say that cultural taboo or religious proclivity or political preference somehow remove these issues from the grasp or the

reach of democratic and community-based engagement.

We have a particular responsibility, but it is a responsibility in part and enabled only through the great partnership provided for us in the form of the private sector, the public sector and I would say this is critically the civil society sector. As we approach 2015 and the end of the Millennium Development Agenda, we have an important and timely opportunity to reflect on the success, or otherwise of this agenda to create a compelling and sustainable story for development. Let me give you three words, three key messages:

It's not only this International Dialog on Population and Sustainable Development that turns 'ten', the future of the world tomorrow is today 'ten', the age of tomorrow is today 'ten'. Let me explain: When I was in Nigeria with Tewodros Melesse, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) last week, I had the honour of attending a hospital about three hours out of Abuja where UNFPA and other partners are supporting the repair of fistula, rupture as a result of obstructed labour. In fact, Germany has been a very powerful and important partner in the work to repair fistula. I mean, fistula is not only an avoidable outcome of injustice. Fistula is also a source of social exclusion and marginalisation because of the long-term consequences. At that hospital, there must have been 50 women waiting to be operated on. There were two women being operated on while we were there and another 30 recovering. I noticed, as we walked in to the hospital, approaching and then running away from our delegation was a very little

girl, very small, quite short. She was circling us as you would expect a stray animal to circle us, wishing to be engaged, fascinated by who we were, but very afraid of any engagement. Over the course of nearly an hour or two that we were there, gradually her confidence was won. The staff explained her story: She was a fistula patient – she became so 12 months ago. She's twelve today. 12 months ago she was eleven. She was pregnant at the age of ten. How did she become pregnant? She became pregnant because she was married at the age of ten to a man who is 65. Why was she married at the age of ten? Because her mother was afraid that, at the age of eleven, she would be an 'old maid' – in English, this was something my mother always said I had become – 'old maid' meaning a spinster, meaning someone beyond the marriageable age – at eleven!

She came to the hospital twelve months ago, abandoned by her husband because of the consequences of fistula, left at the hospital by her mother who never returned. So I was right – my first impression that she was a stray was actually true. For twelve months she has circled that hospital compound, attaching and detaching from the patients making their way through the wards, and from the staff, where there is turnover and so on. And she has nobody, no-one.

They have tried to find her community and I understand they have been able to identify her community and, just this week, they are attempting to return her to that community, but that community has made no effort to find her. She is twelve. She is not a future leader, she already has a past. She has a

past worthy of a 45 year old. The future of the world is today aged ten and, unless we can not change the trajectory of the ten year old, there is no such thing as sustainable development.

Let me give you the second key message. I hope that, beyond turning ten, this Dialogue can move forward with another adjective attached to its purpose. You notice here we have sustainable development and over time, we've confronted ourselves ethically, morally, economically and environmentally with the challenge of sustainable development. There is a missing adjective in front of 'population' and I would say that the key word is 'resilience'. We need to convert our own Dialogue on the future of the world and the challenges that face us to have not only sustainable development, but also resilient populations. The world lying ahead of us is a world where uncertainty will be a hallmark. There is no conclusive victory to be won. There are obstacles and challenges to be met and opportunities to be grasped and for those challenges to be met and the opportunities to be grasped, we have to build hard wire into our populations – resilience – and I want to talk about what that might be.

And the third word – I have said, the future of the world is turning 'ten' today, resilience in population needs to become a clarion call, particularly into the 2015 agenda – the third thing I want to stress is 'accountability'. We have developed, I think in the international system and particularly the UN, something that I would call a 'metricocracy' – a preoccupation with metrics, with measurement, with counting as the outward display of accountability and I don't want to understate

how important it is to hold that data for the impact of our decisions as a very important source of accountability. What we have forgotten and profoundly failed, I think, in our programming, and I include even my own organisation in this – what we have forgotten to do is to build in accountability to affected populations. Part of resilience in populations, just as we talk about sustainability in development, part of resilience in populations is that we need civil and political rights to infect our programmes as much as we've talked about health rights infecting our goals and, by civil and political rights. I mean the rights of local populations to exercise freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and the right to information to hold development accountable for its consequences locally. Yes, we need vertical accountability back to the funders. Far more pressing for sustainable development is a powerful consequential dialogue with the affected populations that we target through these meta-narratives such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

'Accountability', 'resilience', 'age ten'. All the rest is just hot air. I am going to give you some hot air, but you may now switch off. Let me start by just observing that one of the reasons why we need to refocus, I think, the International Development Dialogue, is – although we've succeeded, we've also failed. On the plus side, maternal mortality, for example, thanks to the Millennium Development Goals' focus has reduced. It has reduced probably by about 50 percent. It's uneven, but nonetheless it's going in the right direction, as indeed is child survival. Today, many more women are receiving antenatal care and we've somewhat closed

the rural-urban gap. But, on the downside, inequalities in access to pregnancy advice are striking. The bulk of those regions, well those regions account for the bulk of deaths from preventable causes. Critically, we have simply failed when it comes to children giving birth to children. We have made almost no inroads at all on girls under the age of 16 bearing children. It's very difficult to understand how we could have had a discourse on sustainable development and have so profoundly failed children, and so profoundly failed to address the sexual and reproductive needs of children.

My own guess is that the West has a lot to answer for in that regard, because we have – as donors and as policy leaders – failed to move beyond our comfort zones. This is

a discomfort zone – to admit that there is sexual activity in the very young and we disguise that discomfort by saying things like 'child marriage' is somehow a cultural issue, or an issue of tradition. If that twelve year old I saw last week had been a boy presented in an emergency room with broken legs and broken arms, we would have called it child abuse. Because it is a girl presenting her reproductive health having been married, we dare to talk about tradition and culture. If it were a child being forced into public domain and adult behaviour at the point of a gun, we would talk about child soldiers and we would campaign against child soldiers. But it's a girl, being married at the age of ten and somehow we have let ourselves off the hook of confronting that, and that simply cannot continue.



One of the reasons why the Millennium Development Framework, I think, has failed, is that the values of human rights, the rule of law, accountability and social inequity have not been woven thoroughly into the fabric of the development agenda. The opportunity lies ahead of us to climb that hill in the future narrative and to ensure that universal values are universally applied. There can be no culture, creed, tradition, religion or affectation that makes it okay for a child to bear a child.

For UNFPA, the starting point is not only with the growing world's population, we also want to urge you to consider consumption alongside that. Yes, the population's growing, and by 2050 it will be 2 billion – it will go from 7 to 9 billion in the next 30 years, recalling that there were just 2 billion in 1950. It

took us until 1950 to get to 2 billion; we are going to add 2 billion in 40 years. Feeding those people is something for which we are ill-equipped. Even in 2030, feeding 8 billion people will take an increase in food production of about 50 percent.

We'll need 45 percent more energy and 30 percent more fresh water. By 2030, we won't be able to bend the population curve acutely enough to transform this outcome, because the parents of the next generation are already born. But demography isn't destiny, demography is the product of today's policies and small differences that we can achieve in fertility rates – as Bangladesh and the minister so powerfully presented models for us – small differences can make over time a huge, huge change.

But to bend that population curve of growth downwards and away from the 'unsustainable results for the planet' arc in which we travel, we can't begin with systems and technical innovations and wish for miracles or high-sounding principles, we have to begin with individuals, with the unique and singular and invaluable nature of every individual human being. The pathway forward, actually, lies in human rights. It lies in expanding individual freedoms and opportunities, universal access to voluntary family planning, honouring young people's rights to education with a particular focus on girls, empowering women, reducing unplanned and unintended pregnancy through strengthening gender equality.

We know what the answers are. We know that the pathway to slower population growth is paved with human dignity. The

research shows that family planning is far more likely to be effective when human rights are at its centre: respectful treatment, privacy, confidentiality, complete and accurate information, a choice of appropriate methods. And when these are offered in the context of integrated sexual and reproductive health services, we know fertility rates come down. And furthermore, as women are provided with the opportunity to exercise their human rights, and choose the number of children they have, the family changes. And you move from a resilient individual to a resilient family. That means a family where more investment can be made in each child, converting to children with better health and better education. That in turn creates resilient communities of informed, educated and healthy citizens, which in turn, can generate resilient economies – inclusive and sustainable, which in turn, can meet the challenges of a planetary and species system under grave threat and for which resilience is needed.

Conclusion

Segueing into the next narrative beyond the current MDGs, it's vitally important that we demand a 'future-loyal' development agenda. We have to address the future, not just the current needs. It's far easier in political environments to consider and prioritise the here and now, than to invest in the future, and there are urgent, immediate needs. But even the most hard-pressed of us and the most hard-pressed of development budgets in particular, and also economies must look to the future, and for that we need the discipline of the public health paradigm and the urgency of the emergency room. We have to open and extend and expand our strate-

gic horizons, because today we stand in the dock and it's our grandchildren and children who line the judicial benches and the greatest paradigm shift we need is to act today for a more distant tomorrow.

The test of this coming narrative on the world's aspirations for its future will be on how well we balance urgency with foresight, how well we match scale with personal preference, how well the world focuses on the village and on the home, how well we take global population dynamics and ensure there is a place for the individual and for the self.

Our test will be our leadership, not for the powerful, but for the least powerful. The impact we need is to challenge those who want for nothing to be accountable to those who have nothing but want. We need a development agenda that provides for resilience in the individual, ensuring that sexual and reproductive health and rights goes to the very heart of the resilience self. It's the essence of identity and it's a core human rights obligation and there is a fundamental link to the physical and mental integrity inherent in sexual and reproductive health and well-being and the ability of individuals to participate fully in their communities.

We do need a development agenda that responds to and engages with young people. It is clear that 1.8 billion young people are a talent bonus to be realised. And, if given a chance through preserving their right to childhood and enabling a progression through a protected and empowered adolescence into adulthood, then we have 1.8 billion opportunities for talented contribution





to solutions. Especially important are the 600 million adolescent girls whose decisions today are changing our world tomorrow. If every girl could stay in school, have the number of children she desires, live free from gender-based violence and discrimination, we would not only end child marriage, we would improve the health of families, bring increased prosperity to transforming health outcomes. We need every finance minister, every treasurer to understand that tomorrow is today aged ten.

We also need a development agenda that responds to and activates older people. Globally, the number of older people aged over 60 or so is projected to increase to more than 2 billion in 2050, and they are of the oldest and fastest-growing population group. In our development discourse, we are ill-equipped to deal today with the needs of that 60 and aging population of tomorrow. But we also need a development agenda that tackles consumption. It's easy to talk about population growth from the privilege of countries who, because they have had access to family planning for decades now, are troubled about how little their population is growing. But there is an important discourse to be integrated that at the moment is fractured and fragmented in the international community anyway. It's fragmented by the North talking about growth and the South talking about consumption. Until we can bring them together and find an integrated account of our aspirations universally for the world, there is little hope for a sustainable development agenda.

Five per cent of the world's population uses 23 per cent of the entire supply of energy; a

child born in Europe accounts for 11 times more gas emissions and a North American child 24 times more gas emissions than one child born in Africa. About 70 per cent of the world's population growth will occur up to 2015 in about 20 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia if you take China out of the equation. Okay – 70 per cent of growth. Only 4 per cent of it will occur in the United States, but the additional carbon emission that 4 per cent will generate will be larger than all of the 20 other countries where the 70 per cent growth will occur. That 4 per cent of increase in the United States' population based on current per capita emission will emit a larger amount than all of the growth that will occur in the 20 countries in Asia and Africa. It is not only a game of numbers. So we need stronger research, we need more accurate information and we need better accountability. Many countries lack even the most basic population data. From birth registration through to causes of death, we simply do not know enough to be responsible and accountable for how we shape a future for our children, our grandchildren and indeed their children.

The only meaningful way forward is to enlarge freedoms, to develop inclusive economy, to build sustainable development, but critically to put resilience in front of population and to make the population agenda start first and foremost with the resilient individual. ●



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We are grateful for the chance to speak to you and to respond to Kate Gilmore's keynote. Indeed, it is a special opportunity for us to be here sharing this space with so many different stakeholders, with people from around the globe, all discussing the future of our world and our societies. This year's dialogue is even more special, because a third of the participants are young people – something we value as an important demonstration of the commitment of our organisations to include young people in decision-making processes and of the commitment of young people to effecting change.

Today, more than half of our 7 billion people are young people. As a group we are hugely diverse. We are men, women, intersex and transgender people; gay, lesbian, bisexual and queer and questioning people; we are sex workers; people living with HIV; migrants and refugees and people living with disabilities. Regardless of our backgrounds or which specific populations we might be a part of, young people have rights that need to be respected and upheld. Our sexual rights and reproductive rights are human rights and must be recognised as such. If we want to work towards sustainable development, we cannot afford to continue ignoring the rights of young people. We want every young person to have access to information, education and services that optimise sexual and reproductive health. This includes access to the widest range of contraceptive methods and to safe and legal abortion.

Young people, and particularly young women, must be empowered to participate

and contribute equally and, simultaneously, we must also continue to actively involve men in promoting gender equality. To be successful in this, quality education, including comprehensive sexuality education and employment opportunities must be guaranteed. A young woman, who accesses education and has enough information to decide if and when to have children, will have a better chance of entering the workforce and contributing fully in society.

When we talk about people, development and the environment we must remember that although population dynamics do have implications on the environment and food security, they are not the sole factor. Richer countries with stagnant or negative population growth have been significant drivers of climate change. On the other hand, poorer countries with rapid population growth often contribute the least to climate change and suffer the most with their livelihoods and food security affected. It is critical that we question our consumption patterns, and more generally, the development models of not only middle and low-income, but also of high-income countries.

We have enough resources to feed our population now and in the future. But in order to maintain ecosystem services and biodiversity we have to make sure that resources are managed in a sustainable way. Therefore, we also have to address issues like land-grabbing, bio fuel production, production of cash-crops and so forth which reduce the area available for food production and which will ultimately influence energy and trade policies.

We need to put the money where our mouths are. Addressing these pressing issues requires our governments to take a step forward to ensure that they have enough money to meet our needs and that it will be spent efficiently and in the most useful way. Governments of all countries have to make sure that money is spent on action rather than on bureaucracy, they should be held accountable for the use of funds and young people should be involved in all stages of decision-making and control. And finally, corruption and nepotism must not be tolerated.

As you can see there's plenty to do. Governments, civil society and the private sector have made commitments in the past and will be committing to new goals and documents soon, but we all need to ensure that this does not mean having too many differing agendas. We need an agenda that addresses our needs in a comprehensive way, we need acceptable and achievable goals and, last but not least, we need real commitment to achieve change. We look forward to working with you to make sure that this happens. ●

Working Groups

Understanding the challenge and good practice



Executive Summary

Summary of discussion threads in the working groups on population dynamics linking to ‘governance’, ‘food and nutrition security’ and ‘sustainability’

Common issues

Looking at the three working groups we can recognise that there are four thematic areas which they have in common: youth, gender, (disaggregated) data, governance and the rural/urban divide.

‘Youth’: the participants stressed in particular that youth should be more involved in political processes at all levels – on the community level being part of local solutions, as well as at the governmental level. Their participation should be mainstreamed in organisations and institutions. The concept of youth should be changed; they should be respected and also regarded as active players. For example: ‘don’t only collect data about youth, but ask them which

data are needed in order to involve youth in the policies and also let them collect data themselves.’

‘Gender’: the participants reaffirmed the feminisation of poverty especially in rural areas. They stressed that young rural but also urban women lack reproductive rights, reproductive health services and access to family planning methods, which makes it hard to space children. Therefore there must be higher commitment to empower women and also vulnerable groups.

‘Governance’: the issue was discussed in the context of legal frameworks, rights, and the role of civil society and the participation of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes. The participants also emphasised that gender inequity in laws and regulations should be recognised and changed and all stakeholders should be involved.

‘Data’: the participants agreed that there should be more, better and reliable data. The importance of disaggregation of data was stressed. These should be available for everybody and they should be used for decision-making purposes. Data can be used as the basis to design sexual and reproductive health services for young people so that they meet their actual wants and needs. Many participants gave weight to interdisciplinary research in order to generate data.

Rural and urban divide focused on land reform processes and specific education for rural youths and women to give job perspectives. It was said that rural development policies could reduce rural-to-urban migration.

Implication for population dynamics

The consequences of population dynamics on issues like governmental planning, environment as well as on food and nutrition security were also discussed: ideas mentioned were to encourage the adoption of integrated approaches to development which means the implementation of integrated population, health or environment projects. Research and data analysis should be supported to promote cross-sectoral strategies.

Youth must have the chance to get out of poverty when growing into adults; society should give them specific health and nutrition services. The governments should work intersectorally and take into account the linkages between population and environment. They should conduct sexual reproductive health programmes for adolescents. Cooperation projects should also include traditional organisations, faith-based organisations, cultural and traditional leaders.

Specificities

The working group on environment discussed as a specific topic ‘energy policy’. Investments in alternative non-fossil-fuel-based energy were mentioned as well as development strategies that are not harmful to the environment. The participants stressed that in the first instance careful planning must go hand in hand with changes in local communities.

The working group on ‘government’ was divided into four subgroups, according to the regions the participants came from. There was a group from Pakistan, Nepal, East-Africa, and South-Africa. The Pakistan group emphasised on human rights and the role of civil society. They stressed that civil society should be mobilised for all topics that touch on population dynamics and reproductive health.

The existence of legal frameworks was important for the Pakistan group as well as the Nepal group. Since the Nepali Government failed to reach an agreement on a new constitution, the Nepali participants underlined that there is a lack of transparency and accountability and therefore called for action in this field.

The South and East-African subgroups discussed the impact of population dynamics on the different generations especially on the older generation and on youth. They stressed that rapid population growth increases the risk of the exclusion of large parts of the population. ●

Introduction

Population dynamics show an unprecedented demographic change. It is estimated that by 2100 the world's population will amount to approximately 10.1 billion, reaching 9.3 billion by the middle of the century. Essentially, most of the growth will take place in less developed countries, predominantly among the poorest parts of the populations. Between 2011 and 2100 the population of high-fertility countries, which includes most of sub-Saharan Africa, is projected to triple and increase from 1.2 billion to 4.2 billion¹.

The above described demographic developments impose great pressure on governments to adequately adjust to the arising challenges. Growing populations amplify demands and challenge the states' capacity to meet the requirements necessary for delivering adequate services. Moreover, rapid population growth increases the risk of exclusion and marginalisation of large parts of the population and thus, challenges the capacity of a state to take the lead for a sustainable development process. The issues and challenges that arise with an enormous growth of the population in a country are therefore central to and fundamentally inter-related with the political governance of the state in interaction with its society.

The resilience of a state, i.e. its ability to deal with all kinds of challenges and respond to them in a responsible and development-oriented way, depends largely on its institutions, its performance and its legitimacy. How decisions are made, policies are formulated and implemented is therefore crucial for sustainable development processes and the stability of state. With the aim of preventing rising population numbers to have a destabilising impact on a state, inclusive and effective political negotiation mechanism between state and society need to be in place. Besides necessary preconditions such as the availability of statistics and reliable data on population factors for national planning processes, state players can only govern and manage the state in a sustainable way if they engage in a constructive dialogue with an informed, articulated and organised civil society and private sector. The national policy planning processes thereby can be seen as constant processes of negotiations between the state and its society. Governments can only obtain sufficient information

at the right place to judge the scope and impact of future population dynamics and take decisions about adequate policies to address resulting challenges if they have a continuous dialogue about needs and perspectives with all societal groups. Politically involving the different population groups in the policy planning and implementation processes might be a challenging task at first, but will be a rewarding exercise, since taking into account all societal interests will ultimately lead to more efficient policy design, thus making service delivery more targeted and citizen-oriented. It also increases transparency and accountability in political processes and fosters general acceptance for political decisions. This consequently contributes to a stronger ownership and commitment to reforms as well as to greater legitimacy of state institutions.

In these processes, special attention should be placed on including the marginalised parts of society. As the number of young people (i.e. according to the official United Nations definition the age group of 0 to 24 years old) – a group that often finds itself in a disadvantaged and marginalised positions even today – will continue to increase over the 20-year period



¹ 2010 Revision, United Nations Press Release May 2011, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Other-Information/Press_Release_WPP2010.pdf

from 1.06 billion in 2000 to about 1.2 billion in 2020² – it seems particularly important to place a special focus on this group: all public policies have to be child and youth focused, youth-led and youth need to be involved and included into the formulation, decisions about, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of, as appropriate, local, national, regional and international development strategies and policies.

In conclusion, constructive state-society relations are a key element for the development of resilient states, enabling a sustainable development-oriented management of growing populations and responsible population policies. Promoting resilient states and constructive state-society relations is therefore a substantial part of German development cooperation efforts as underlined by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in its strategy paper 'Promoting Resilient States and Constructive State-Society Relations – Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability'.³

Objectives

The objective of this workshop was to provide experts from different sectors with the opportunity to build a better understanding of the linkages between population dynamics and constructive state-society relations to explore the potential role of population dynamics in the debate on political involvement, and make a case for a stronger consideration of governance aspects in the debate on population dynamics. The workshop aims at providing a platform for exchange, building partnerships and planning for concerted efforts. A specific focus was on the role of youth, including active youth participation in the working group.

Questions for discussion

- What are the main risks and challenges of growing populations for the governance situation in developing countries? What can political involvement change about it?
- Current status: How is the increasing number of youth involved in policy design today? What are examples of positive experience? What are ways of articulating interests and needs for example with regard to health issues of young generations? What makes participation mechanisms for young people sustainable and successful? Is there a difference between countries or regions with fast- and those with slow growing populations?
- How can governance aspects and lessons learned be better considered in the debate on population dynamics? What is the value added?

- What kind of demographic data or population dynamics analysis could make a difference for governance, policies, and cooperation strategies?
- Development Cooperation programmes: What are possible entry points for the promotion of political involvement on the national and decentralised level in developing countries with fast-growing populations? What are successful development cooperation approaches with respect to promoting active political involvement of young people? What are the challenges of such approaches? Should governance programmes in countries/regions with a very high and fast growing percentage of youth be designed differently? Can governance programmes benefit from lessons learned from political participation approaches in sexual and reproductive health and rights programmes? ●

2_ http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/29_filename_rhemployment.pdf

3_ BMZ Special 168 'Promoting Resilient States and Constructive State-Society Relations – Legitimacy, Transparency and Accountability' (2010) http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/spezial168.pdf





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Keynote

Youth – why does it matter?

Today, the population under 25 is estimated at 3.1 billion people. This is 45 per cent of the world population of 7.1 billion people. The current size of the world's population ages 15-24 is 1.2 billion. This group is expected to grow during the next 20 years (source: Population Reference Bureau). The Medium variant of the 2010 United Nations population projections may prove too optimistic, because fertility might decline more slowly in Least Developed Countries and especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

Youth– where do they live?

About 90 per cent of youth live in developing countries. Half of them live in cities (urban areas, whatever defined).

What is the youth bulge?

The concept of youth bulge refers to the weight of youth in the adult population. Situations in which a high proportion (40 per cent or more) of the population is 15–29 years old, relative to the adult population (above age 15); however, other definitions are being used, e.g., proportion of youth (either 15–24 or 15–29) to labor force population (15–64) (May 2012: 281).

Youth – What is at stake?

The youth must undergo five major transitions, namely learning after primary school age, starting a productive working life, adopting a healthful lifestyle, forming a family, and exercising citizenship (World Bank 2006).

Youth: major challenges

First, how can youth manage the 5 transi-

tions? Namely learn, work, be healthy, start a family and become a citizen? Second, how can youth be heard and especially organise?

Youth – stakeholders

From both public and private sectors, the three key groups are the youth advocates, the policymakers, and the program managers (Gribble 2010).

Youth and the state

The state's capacity might be overwhelmed by the 'rising of the youth'. There is also a need for political negotiation processes between state and society. Last but not least, the state must be inclusive and equitable in the distribution of available resources.

Youth – key policies

Five main policies are necessary, namely use a multisectoral approach, start with children, recognise youth's changing needs, reach out-of-school youth, and coordinate programme efforts (Gribble 2010).

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Keynote

The main points are:

The relationship between population dynamics and political participation from a governance perspective:

- Growing populations create demand and may constrain the state's capacity to meet the requirements necessary for delivering adequate services.
- Population dynamics raise questions concerning a fair distribution of available resources.
- Rapid population growth increases the risk of exclusion and marginalisation of large parts of the population.
- To prevent rising population numbers to have a destabilising impact on a state, inclusive and functioning political negotiation processes between state and society need to be in place.
- Hence, constructive state-society relations and political participation are key elements for the development of resilient states: These elements enable a sustainable management of growing populations as well as the formulation and implementation of responsible, effective and citizen-oriented population policies.

The approach of German Development Cooperation to promote constructive state-society relations and political participation:

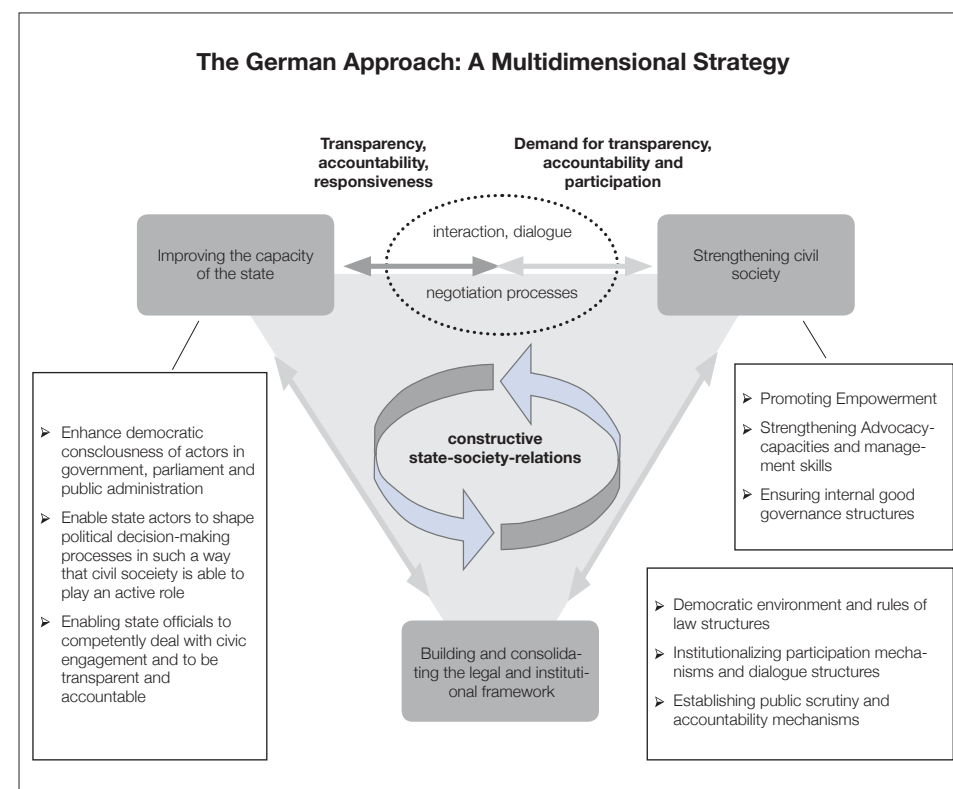
Political involvement, as understood in German Development Cooperation, means all

forces within society having an equal say in political decisions. In this context, the objective of German Development Cooperation is to enable different interest groups and social groups (particularly the disadvantaged or marginalised) to participate in political processes on an equal footing and to have proper representation.

To achieve this objective, the approach of German Development Cooperation focuses on three dimensions that are interdependent and mutually reinforcing:

- building and consolidating the legal and institutional framework
- strengthening civil society
- improving the capacity of the state

More information on the German Development Cooperation's multi-dimensional strategy to foster constructive state-society relations can be found in the following document: BMZ Special 168 (2009): 'Promoting Resilient States and Constructive State-Society Relations. Transparency, accountability, legitimacy.' http://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/spezial168.pdf





Jotham Musinguzi

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Reflection by Rapporteur

Let me take you through the recommendations that came out of the group on governance. We had a group coming from Nepal; we had one from Pakistan and South Africa. Finally we had the 4th group, which we called 'East Africa'. It included Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya as well. It was very clear that each group had its own characteristics. Things were different. It was very clear that each of these countries had some very different issues, different priorities with different impacts.

Recommendation – Data

- Civil registration as a human right
- Biometrical data
- Long-term planning based on scientific data
- De-politicise, democratise data/transparent use of data --> Governance
- Strengthening the national statistical institutions/Capacity development for collection and usage of data

Let me briefly explain what we agreed on. We emphasised the data. We recommended that civil registration should be regarded as a human right. When we are doing long-term planning, we should base it on scientific data. In terms of the use of data for governance, it should be transparent, but we also need to politicise and democratise it. Data should be available to everybody, to civil society and government. We need to link it to the process of politics. This is also a recommendation for the donor countries; it has to be very

clear that we need to build capacities – strengths and capacities.

Recommendation – Education

- Provision of education
- Equal access to education
- Incentives for education of girls
- Secondary education
- Encourage intergenerational dialogue

We said that the provision of basic education should be stressed and there should be equal access to education. We are talking here in terms of girls and boys; we are also talking in terms of education, for example, whether it is private education, whether it is private school or public school education. The standards can be different. Therefore, we need to make sure that it is harmonised. If you don't pay attention to that, you will have education that is really not useful for the country. We need to emphasise the

question of girls, i.e. how to improve and strengthen their enrolment. There is another very important issue – how to enable and to encourage intergenerational dialog.

Recommendation – Youth participation

- Recognise the potential of youth
- Respectful treatment
- Drafting of a national youth policy
--> anchored in the constitution

In terms of youth participation, we agreed that we need to recognise the potential of the involvement of youth, the participation of youth, and we mean here meaningful participation and not just talking. They should be involved in a fundamental way. We should also treat them with respect when we are dealing with youth. Whether you are talking about a national constitution, or constitutions for parties, they need to be included in





these constitutions. That's the only way we can make sure that the participation of youth is taken seriously, is sustainable on long-term basis as well.

Recommendation – Governance

- Fight political insecurity
- Anti-corruption/transparency
- Support drafting a constitution
- Support electing a government
- Capacity development for state actors/ public servants

When it came to the issue of governance, we found out it depends from which nation you come. There may be some different views; in some areas, we know there is political insecurity and this needs to be fought and reduced. In some areas we need to reduce corruption and enhance transparencies. In some countries like Nepal, you don't have the question of constitution, while in others there is no well elected government, so that might become an issue. We need to improve capacity for state actors, but also for civil servants. They need to build up their capacity, if we are really going to improve things on the ground.

Recommendation – Involvement of

- Community leaders
- Civil society
- Traditional clusters

We talked about the need to involve community leaders themselves and civil society in the communities. These are important players. Some of our countries have cultural leaders and they also need to be involved. There are also religious leaders. We need to make sure that we reach out to them, that

they become important, are respected and have a role to play.

Recommendation – Women empowerment

- Quota systems on all levels
- Income generation for women

In terms of women empowerment, we said that there is a need for a quota system at all levels, but this was very debatable indeed. Quotas do not always serve good purposes. But still we have to look at them. There are examples where they really have been useful. But you need to be careful about quotas and what you do with them. It has to be in context. But besides quotas, income-generating activities for women are also important. They bring perspectives that women otherwise wouldn't be able to get. Income-generating activities empower women and create great opportunity.

Recommendation – Service delivery

- Youth-friendly service e.g. by peers
- Child and youth-friendly local governments

Lastly, we talked about service deliveries and the need to have youth-friendly services. The question of involving peers in order to provide these services is an aspect to be discussed. Involving peers is not a panacea, does not necessarily mean that they have been youth-friendly. There may be other actors as well. The important thing is to make sure that children and youth are respected in these services. ●



Maria José Rivas Vera

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Reflection by Youth Representative

First of all, I would like to say that the group worked very well and that we all appreciated everyone's opinions. As you could see, youth was a point in itself and we need to work more on intersectionality.

Firstly, we leave youth out when we talk about **data collection**, and yet we were talking about the fact that we are half of the world's population. We could also have a very important role to play in collecting that data instead of only being subjects of that information. It's not only about how much is the population, we have seen very good examples in some countries – young people collecting data on vaccination and things like that in places like India.

We talked about **quotas**, and a lot of people talked about quotas for women, which I very much agree with. But I think we should also talk about quotas for young people and try to help enforce a bit more youth participation – not only in numbers, but also in quality.

We talked about **education**; I think we could also talk a bit more about life skills. We talked about quality education, that education has to be enabling so that youth can enter the workforce. I come from the sexual reproductive health and rights group – I think there was a complete lack of mention of comprehensive sexuality education. But I think this is very important for sexual and reproductive health and rights, because it is also linked to the participation of young women.

If we are talking about **participation and governance**, we need to ensure that young women and young girls can actively participate. Another aspect we could address is violence. We should also talk a bit more about 'how to institutionalise youth participation'.

We talked about quality, but we need to mention a bit more about how we want to make it happen and to build those capacities. I don't know if it's just me, but when we talked about these new governments in these countries that are in very early stages of developing their institutions, in my head I had the idea that we are **building capacities** but for old men who are going to be

in charge of the government. So let's make sure that, when we talk about building capacities, it is also about building capacities for young people, so that they can be actively involved in the government.

I want to add one last point about **service delivery**. When we talked about it, we talked a lot about sexual and reproductive health services, but we are half of the world's population. When we talk about youth-friendly services, we talk about educational services and public services. But we have to think outside the comfort zone of believing that young people only want to go the hospital or to school. I think these are some of the issues we could work on a bit more. ●



Introduction

The impact of human lifestyles on the environment is becoming ever more evident. Statistics and data show that long-term economic and social development can only succeed if there is simultaneously sustainable conservation of the environment and natural resources. Nevertheless, the environmental aspect is often accorded a lower priority whenever there is a perceived or actual conflict with economic goals.

Developing countries are bearing the main burden of environmental degradation and global climate change mainly induced by industrialised and industrialising nations and leading to a dramatic deterioration of basic means of livelihood, especially among the poorest population groups. Seven per cent of the world population is responsible for half of global green house gases, whereas the poor half of the global population living in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) only contribute seven per cent of greenhouse gas emissions.

Poorer communities are affected most by environmental degradation since they are directly reliant on ecosystem services for their well-being. The livelihoods of more than one billion people depend directly on natural resources. Damage to the environment, as well as a lack of clean water and land suitable for farming or growing food, leads to more hunger, illness, poverty and reduced opportunities to make a living.

Efforts to improve the wellbeing of the current population, and to adapt to the increasing needs of a growing population, not only require a more equitable distribution of goods, services and income, but also depend on higher economic output. Especially the LDCs are showing remarkably high rates of economic growth (4.1 per cent per annum for 2000-2008 as compared to 1.6 per cent for Developed Countries).

Population dynamics will interface with climate change in ways that intensify several other mechanisms, such as natural resources, food and water scarcity as well as societal/individual resilience and vulnerability. Slower population growth would help build social resilience to environmental degradation and climate change's impacts. Experiences on the ground show that there is an urgent need to support local action to increase adaptive capacity. This requires holistic approaches to improve people's lives and livelihoods including sexual and reproductive health while preserving their natural environment.

The population-environment-development debate is important to us because it provides a framework for understanding intersectoral linkages. Challenges of achieving economically and environmentally sustainable development taking into consideration diverse population dynamics require the right analytical tools and strategic approaches. Rapid population growth, declining agricultural productivity, and natural resource degradation are not isolated from one another. In fact: they are intimately related, which underlines the importance of integrating other sectors in order to develop adequate solutions to the problems at hand.

Objectives

The objective of this workshop was to provide experts from different sectors with the opportunity to build a better understanding of the linkages between population dynamics, SRHR and environment/climate/resources and explore the potential role of population dynamics in the debate on the conservation of the environment and to make a case for a stronger consideration of SRHR, gender and health, but also research, technology and innovation.

The younger generation plays a key role in sustainable development on our planet. Young people who are active in environmental protection today could become the decision-makers





of tomorrow – and in any case, they are affected by the consequences of our current approach to nature. They should be given a strong voice.

The workshop aimed at providing a platform for exchange, building partnerships and planning for concerted efforts. Outcomes of the workshop should be the definition of concrete next steps and priority actions.

Questions for discussion

- How do population dynamics (size, age structure, spatial composition, development) influence environmental degradation? How can we use demographic transition for an energy turnaround?
- On the one hand, how does environmental degradation impact the population (dynamics), and how does it influence the resilience and vulnerability especially of the poorer populations?
- On the other hand, how can energy efficiency, consumption patterns and sustainability be linked to socio-economic progress in LDCs? What is the role of science, technology and innovation, education, higher education and research?
- What would be the added advantage of parallel investment in climate-friendly technologies, education on sustainable consumption patterns and addressing population dynamics through rights-based family planning (globally, but more specifically in populous countries – or megacities – with high economic growth rates)?
- What are the obstacles to adding SRHR components more systematically to environmental protection programmes and how can they be overcome successfully?
- How can we feed these inter-sectoral or innovative approaches into the global policy debate and financing arena: Rio plus 20 outcomes, National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) process, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), climate financing, private sector involvement?



Sarah Harper

Professor of Gerontology,
Oxford University and Director
of the Oxford Institute of
Population Ageing

Keynote

In 2010 The Royal Society commenced a study 'People and the Planet' to explore the interaction of 21st century population change and the changing environment. The context behind the study was that the 21st century is a critical period for people and the planet:

- Continued growth and widespread changes in the world's human population.
- Unprecedented and increasing levels of consumption, unequally distributed.
- Profound challenges to human health and wellbeing, and to the natural environment.

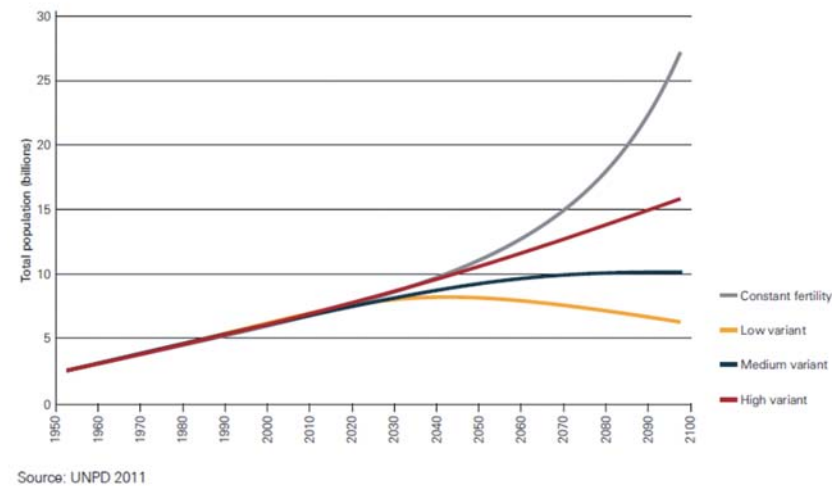
The Royal Society convened an international working group of 22 experts drawn from regions across the world, and from demography, economics and environmental science. Under the chairmanship of Professor Sir John Sulston they considered the interactions of population, consumption and the environment. This 21 month study, which included a wide international consultation process with expert evidence from policy, practice and academic bodies, resulted in the report 'People and the Planet'.

Outcomes of the study

It is a diverse world – population is about much more than total numbers of people.

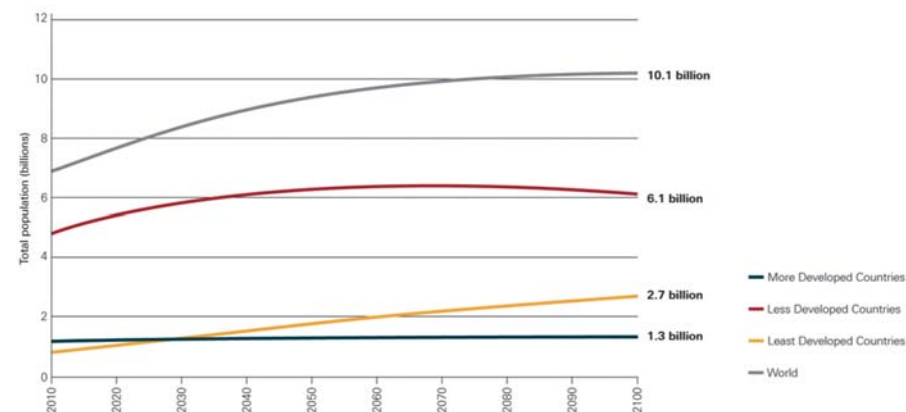
There are several scenarios about how world's population will develop:

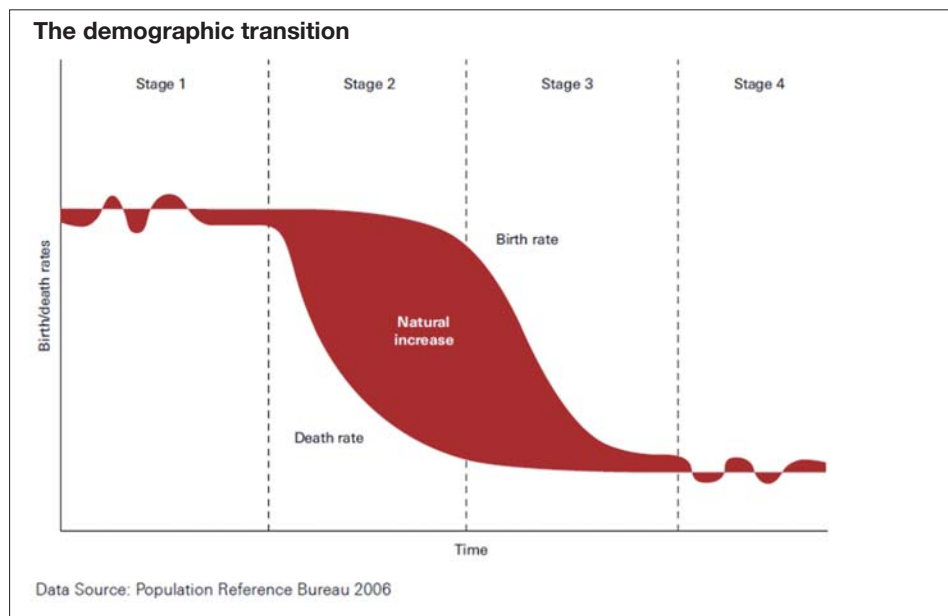
The global picture



Demographic diversity

Below the picture of global population there is huge demographic diversity between regions of the world.



**Least Developed Countries:**

High but declining total fertility rates, high population growth rates, high youth dependency ratio, high rates of urbanisation.

Less Developed Countries:

Declining total fertility rates, but continued population growth, and the potential for a demographic dividend

More Developed Countries:

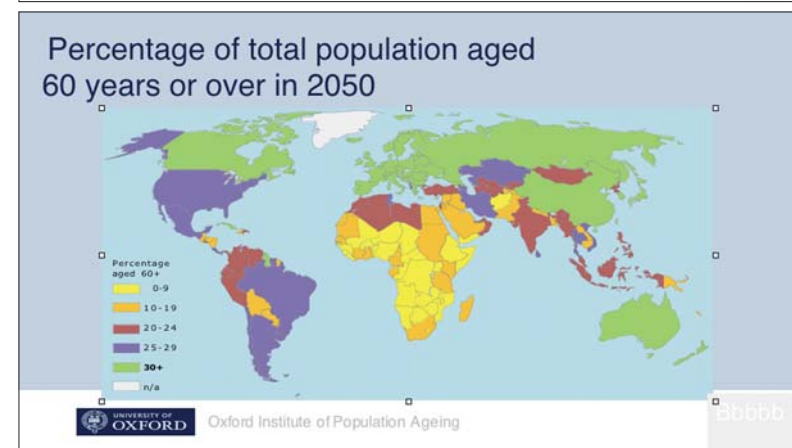
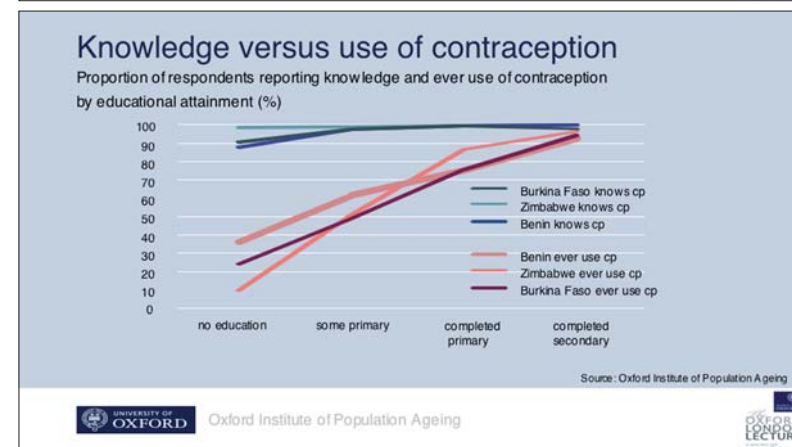
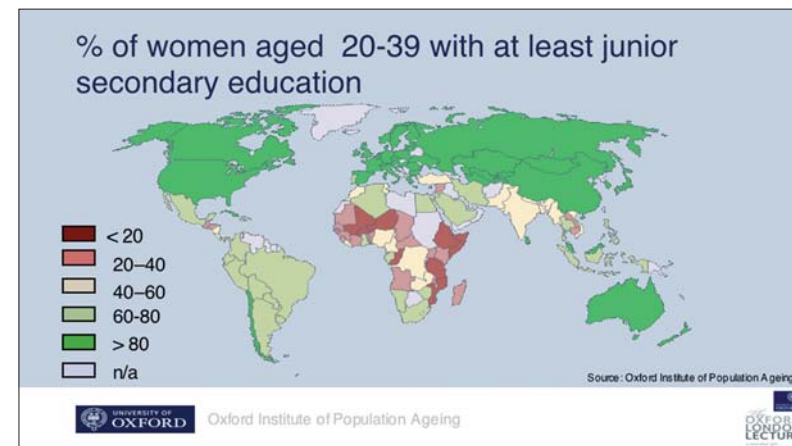
Low total fertility rates, an ageing population, possible demographic deficit

- **Fertility rate change:** improved health, education and empowerment of women, and increased use of modern family planning methods.
- **Migration:** driven by a combination of economic, demographic, political, social, technological and environmental factors.
- **Urbanisation:** rapidly increasing urban areas in size both through natural population increase, and through steady immigration from rural areas.

Why is there so much variation?

Drivers of and barriers to demographic change are

- **Mortality rate change:** social and economic development – improved nutrition, sanitation, public health, education, and medical care.



2. Consumption shows an unequal world

Consumption of material resources (often of natural resources) or the consumption of goods and services (also known as economic consumption) are necessary for meeting human needs and delivering human wellbeing, but they have different implications for the environment. There are huge variations in consumption.

The most developed and emerging economies are consuming too much. The least and some less developed countries are not consuming enough. We can see a convergence of aspirations – towards high consumption patterns. Yet, facing a finite planet, we have to aim for economic activities that benefit the planet, which is sustainable.

What are the measures of consumption?

- Main current measure of consumption in gross domestic product (GDP)
- Yet this misses much and counts damage to the planet as success
- Five key capital assets are natural capital, manufactured or reproducible capital, human capital, knowledge capital and institutional or social capital

What are the drivers of consumption?

- Adequate living standards
- Increase in the population size
- Preferences and cultural factors
- Demographic changes, such as population ageing and changes in household structure, population movement.
- Resulting in aspirations and consumption patterns converging on levels that are unsustainable for a finite planet

A finite planet

Population and consumption should be considered together, as it is the combination of the two that determines the impact on the planet and wellbeing of people. On a planet with finite resources there are absolute limits to current growth patterns. There is need for consumption that benefits the planet. How the limits of a finite planet are approached depends on lifestyles, decisions on consumption and incentives to develop green economies.

For the wellbeing of people and the planet, material consumption of those that consume the most has to be reduced. What matters for people's lives must be measured, in addition to GDP and there should be demography for wellbeing.

A crucial demand is the change of our consumption patterns. Therefore we have to generate and target for:

- economic models
- technology and resource efficiency
- incentives
- behaviour change
- measuring what matters

Planning for change means:

- planning for population decline and ageing
- planning for urbanisation
- planning for migration
- planning for flourishing

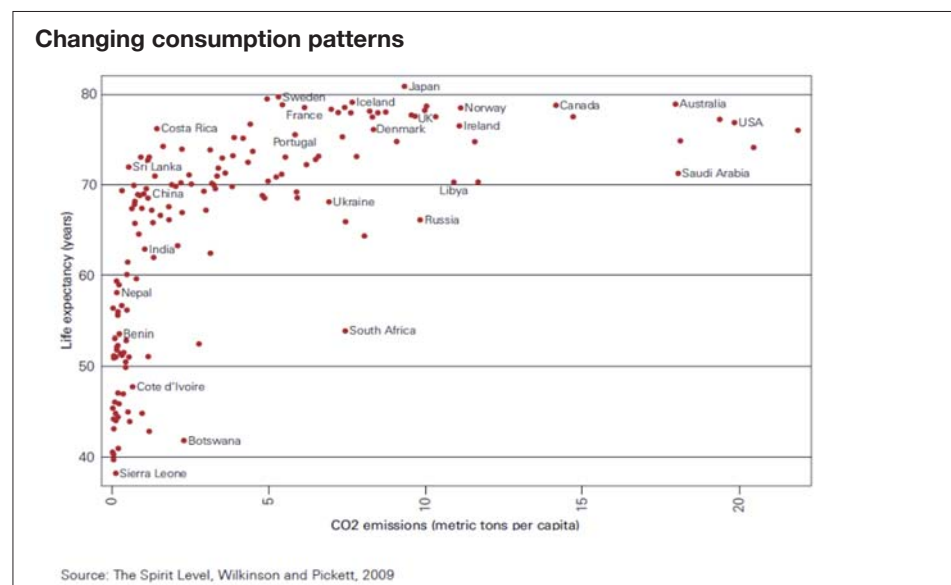
The nine high-level recommendations of the report of the Royal Society 'People and the Planet' are:

1. The international community must bring the 1.3 billion people living on less than \$1.25 per day out of absolute poverty.

2. The most developed and emerging economies must stabilise and then reduce material consumption.
3. Reproductive health and voluntary family planning programmes urgently require political leadership and financial commitment.
4. Population and the environment should not be considered as two separate issues.
5. Governments should realise the potential of urbanisation to reduce material consumption and environmental impact.
6. Financial and non-financial barriers must be overcome to achieve primary and secondary education for all.
7. Natural and social scientists should increase research efforts on the interactions between consumption, demographic change and environmental impact.
8. National governments should accelerate the development of comprehensive wealth measures.
9. Collaboration between national governments is needed to develop socio-economic systems and institutions that are not dependent on continued material consumption.

For more information:

http://www.royalsociety.org/policy/projects/people-planet/
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**Scott Moreland**

Senior Fellow, Futures Group

Reflection by Rapporteur

We looked at population dynamics linking to environment and resources. We clustered the recommendations into four groups.

Encourage the adoption of integrated approaches to development

- Implement integrated population, health and environment projects
- Support research and data analysis and presentation that promotes cross-sector strategies
- Integrate ecological service values into long term decision-making
- Integrate population into environmental planning
- Reinforce policies and programmes that improve women's empowerment

The first thing we did was to look at 'encouraging the adoption of integrated approaches to development'. There were also a number of sub-recommendations, such as encouraging or implementing integrated population, health or environment projects, or supporting research and data analysis in presentations that promote cross-sectoral strategies. We talked about strategies that involve both, environmental and natural resource conservation and population dynamics, and integrating ecological service values into long-term decision making. This is sort of taking recognition of the fact that natural resources give value to society and integrate those into the planning for the future.

Integrating population into environmental planning makes sure that, when we are

looking at environmental planning and long-term strategies for resource conservation, we are recognising the roles that population has and that the planning of those resources for conservation has on the population as well.

Promote local solutions

- Encourage the meaningful involvement of local communities in programme and policy strategies
- Involve local groups in the execution of RH and environmental programmes
- Support IE&C programmes aimed at empowering local people to be more involved in population and environmental programmes
- Encourage multi-sector budgeting at the country level

The second cluster of recommendations was promoting local solutions. This overlaps quite a lot with what he heard about the governance area. But a lot of the problems we saw that are being faced in population and integrated development are local problems. Therefore, we felt that we need to put an emphasis on local solutions. That means encouraging the meaningful involvement of local communities in programmes and policy strategies, particularly in the development of those, but also involving the local groups in the execution of sexual and reproductive health and environment programmes. It does not mean that they just come to the table and give their two cents in terms of the strategies, but that they are actually part of the solution as well, involving and supporting information, communication and educational programmes

aimed at empowering the local people to be more involved in population and environment programmes. Finally, we worked on the suggestion of encouraging multi-sector budgeting at the country level, so that when we are looking at national programmes, they are intersectoral.

Develop economic government development strategies that take account of the linkages between population and the environment.

- Encourage investment in alternative (non-fossil-fuel-based) energy
- Develop education and training strategies that can assist employment of the population in high-value economic sectors
- Prioritise development strategies that are not harmful to the environment
- Identify strategies that have short & medium term benefits as well as long term benefits
- Enhance the transfer of knowledge and technology so as to enhance resilience and adaptation to environmental challenges

The third cluster was developing economic government 'development' strategies that take into account the linkages between the population and the environment. We had a number of these, including encouraging investment in alternative, that is, non-fossil-fuel-based energy. Looking at the development of education and training strategies that can assist employment of the population in what we call 'high-value' economic sectors, they particularly should be targeted towards employing youth

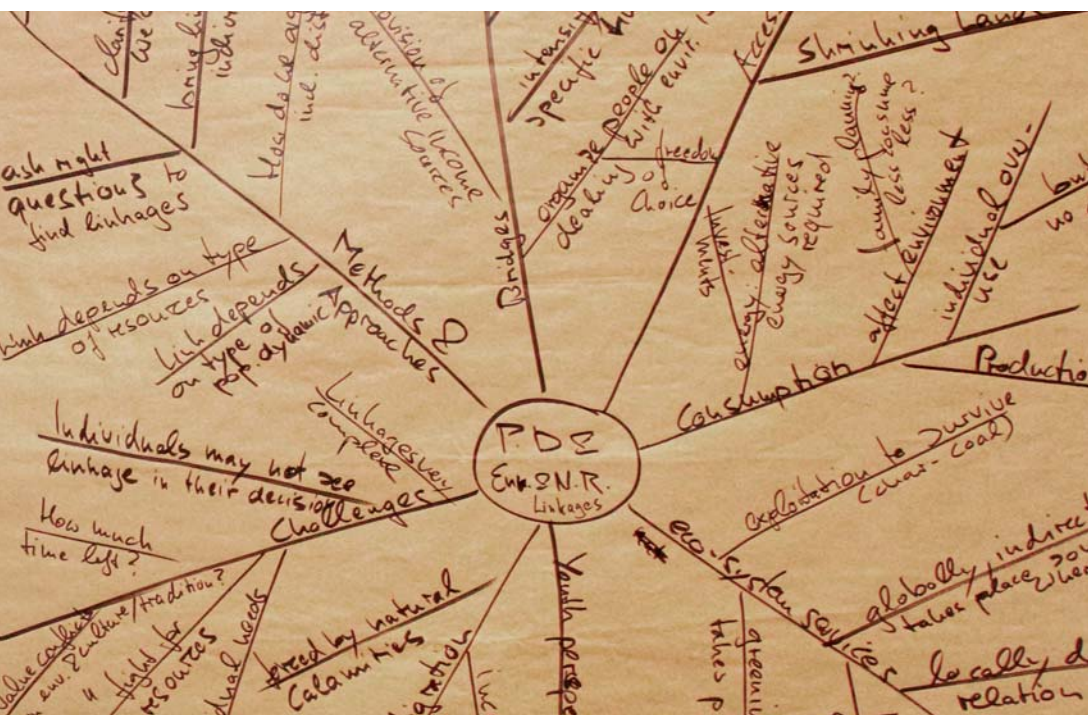
graduates from secondary and tertiary education, prioritising development strategies that are not harmful to the environment – that the strategies are sort of green, earth-friendly strategies. 'Identifying strategies that have short- and medium-term benefits as well as long-term benefits': We often talk about the long-term benefits and we look at population projections over 30 and 40 years. But the politicians and the local communities want action now. They want to see benefits in short to medium terms. This necessarily must not be conflicting. We need to make sure that they get the information, that there are short-term benefits and medium-term benefits deriving from these solutions. The last idea was finally, enhancing the transfer of knowledge and technology to enhance resilience and adaptation to environmental challenges.

Create an enabling environment for linking population with the environment and natural resource management.

- Break down the vertical programme approach by encouraging 'policy coherence' and harmonisation, especially among donors
- Encourage national accountability and responsibility for development programmes
- Encourage linkages by creating opportunities for different sectors to dialogue on options and come to consensus
- Develop global frameworks that recognise the shared responsibilities of developed countries and developing countries
- Prepare awareness raising and advocacy materials for the integration of RH into the Post-2015 'SDGs'

The fourth area was 'creating and enabling environment for linking population with the environment and natural resource management'. You might interpret this as another governance approach. This involves breaking down vertical programme approaches by encouraging policy coherence and harmonisation, especially among the donors. Get the donors out of their silos, their vertical silos, and get them thinking about integrated programmes. When they go into the countries they are already thinking that way and we've already talked about how that might happen at the local level. Encourage national accountability and responsibility for development programmes; encourage linkages by creating opportunities for different sectors to dialogue on options and come to a consensus. This again is trying to get the different sectors, particularly those involved with the more human aspects in population

and health, to talk to and get into dialogue with the natural resource and environmental sectors. So that they don't see that as an 'either-or', but as a 'win-win' situation, and develop global frameworks that recognise the shared responsibilities of the developed countries and the developing countries. Don't just talk about Millennium Development Goals for the developing countries, but talk about world development strategies that recognise that there are different roles for different groups and countries, and that they are all interlinked. Finally, we talked about preparing awareness-raising and advocacy materials for the integration of reproductive health into the Post-2015 agenda. ●





John Ilukor

PhD student, University of Hohenheim, Institute of Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences in the Tropics and Subtropics. His home country is Uganda.

Reflection by Youth Representative

Environmental issues are complex. The complexity stems from variations in the form of natural resources, ranging from the forests to the lands. We have the fisheries, we have grasslands, and all of these have different characteristics, which actually involve and require different levels of intervention. When you are trying to develop interventions in this kind of setting, you need to develop integrated approaches that capture different characteristics or attributes of the environment.

Specifically, from the point of view of youth, we agreed that the youth need to be involved in environment-related projects because they are the most active and environmentally destructive group in the population. Therefore, their involvement in environment is key to sustainable environmental management. The challenge, however, is how to involve or encourage the youth to participate in environmental projects. From our discussion, we proposed encouraging youth to participate in environmentally-friendly projects. It is important to look at the interests of the youth – they are more interested in projects that have quick returns. A key example that was cited in the discussion was a waste management project in Nairobi, Kenya. Youth were engaged in collecting waste and were paid for the service. Youth uses this income to acquire basic needs and to meet their daily expenditures. The problem is that most environmentally-friendly projects take long to yield returns while environmentally-unfriendly projects yield immediate results; for exam-

ple, cut a tree, burn charcoal and you get ready money. Therefore, we need to design environmental projects that generate both long-term and quick returns.

The other problem limiting youth participation in environmentally-friendly projects is their lack of control of resources. In most natural resource and environmental management projects, youth have no control over the resources that are necessary for implementing these projects. As a result, youth participation is limited. A colleague from Zambia noted that, in the case of large scale acquisition of land in Zambia (land-grabbing), concessions are being paid to

the elders and not to youth, because they do not have land rights. Therefore, there is a need to empower youth to have the rights to resources. We need to organise youth and target youth groups in implementing environmental programmes.

Finally, both non-governmental-organisations (NGOs) and governments need to integrate environment within the development projects that focus on food security and health. Similarly, environment-related projects need to integrate development-related projects into their implementations. This is key to sustainable environmental management. ●



Introduction

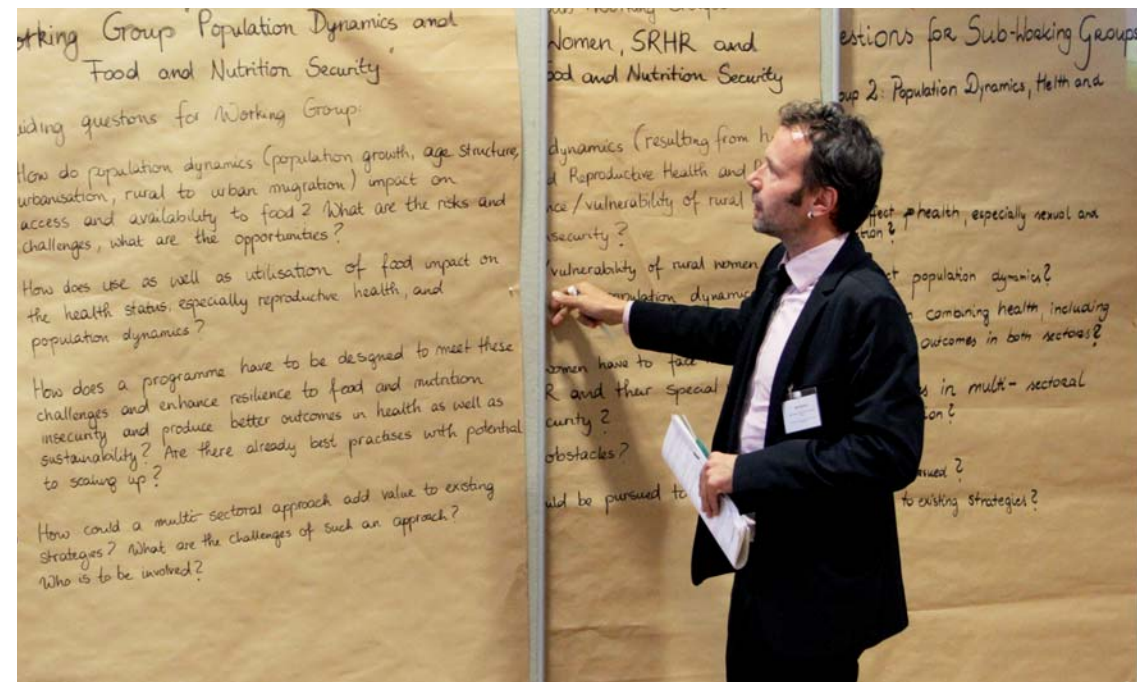
Out of the 7 billion people that currently inhabit the world, about one billion are living in poverty and nearly one billion people (925 million) are chronically undernourished. But not having enough to eat is only part of the problem. What experts refer to as malnutrition or 'hidden hunger' has assumed dramatic proportions as well: two billion people are affected – almost a third of the world's population. Malnutrition is caused by a deficiency of vital micronutrients (vitamins and trace elements, including minerals) indispensable for the health status of adults and children. Today, food and nutrition insecurity is still largely a question of accessibility (i.e. household incomes and market channels), but food security and nutrition is also rapidly becoming a question of availability (i.e. adequate agricultural output and distribution of food), and adequacy (i.e. (cultural) acceptability and quality). In parallel, another aspect of malnutrition, obesity, is increasingly becoming widespread. Today globally more people suffer from obesity than from hunger. This has coined the term 'double burden of food and nutrition security'.

Poverty is still the major reason for food and nutrition insecurity. In general, poor households, especially in rural areas, are far more likely to lack access to sufficient and qualitative diets. At the same time they also lack formal education as well as health information, services and supplies, including for sexual and reproductive health. Higher rates of fertility among women living in poor and rural households will tend to increase the share of those experiencing food and nutrition insecurity unless their income rises fast enough to move them out of poverty. This vicious cycle impacts on health, including sexual and reproductive health, of future generations and also comes at a high socioeconomic price. At-risk groups are in particular women of child-bearing age, newborns and infants, and the sick and elderly. According to UNICEF, insufficient or lack of nutrition contributes to more than a third of all child deaths in developing countries. UNFPA states that among the four major causes of maternal mortality, three (haemorrhage, infection, and obstructed labour) involve under- or mal-nutrition. Furthermore, Vitamin A-deficient infants, for example, are at risk of infection, visual impairment and higher mortality rates. Chronic under-nutrition as well as anaemia caused by an iron deficiency impairs the ability of school-age children to learn and reduces adults' ability to work.

Population dynamics and food and nutrition security are linked in complex ways. Although today there seems to be enough food available to feed the world's present population, the

unequal distribution of food production and food consumption, and continuous growth of population lowers the availability of food per capita at household levels. Increasing income in developing and transition countries will further shift diets towards process food, meat and dairy-products putting additional pressure on food systems. According to the 2010 estimates of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), world agricultural output will need to grow by 70 per cent to feed a population of 9 billion people with rising levels and changing patterns of consumption. However, the global food supply trends today give a different picture: the demand for food in developing countries will rise by 2.2 per cent by 2015 while agricultural production in these countries will only rise by 2 per cent during the same period.

This has to be reflected against the background that already today the vast majority of farmers are smallholders, most of them living in poverty and prone to food and nutrition insecurity themselves. Productivity and quality remains low, since access to finance, inputs and know-how is missing. Market integration remains a challenge due to unfavourable infrastructure and missing or unfavourable market linkages. Moreover, insufficient post harvest handling and missing infrastructure cause further food losses along the value chain. Further challenges are emerging such as the continuous degradation of arable land, competition with other uses (i.e. for fodder and bio fuels) and climate-change related hazards. Additionally, excessive food price volatility on international markets, as observed in 2007/2008 and 2010/2011, can have severe impacts on the status of food and nutrition security. Affected are especially poor households in those countries, that are net importers of food and that have little resources to cope with volatile world market prices.





High rates of rural to urban migration, another feature of population dynamics, continue to deepen the rural-urban bias and have a negative impact on agricultural productivity. Especially young people and men are likely to migrate, resulting in an aging of rural societies and the 'feminisation of agriculture'. In addition, in many countries subsistence farming is traditionally merely female, while inheritance rights favour men.

Given the actual world food market situation, continued high population growth makes it all the more difficult for countries and households to deal with these challenges. Addressing the health needs of families in the developing world, including through increased access to family planning, can help slow rapid population growth, improve the health of families and enhance their food and nutrition security. Especially, the role of women for food and nutrition security needs to be acknowledged and addressed by cross-sectoral approaches that combine sexual and reproductive health, nutrition and education.

Objectives

The objective of this workshop was to build a better understanding of the linkages between population dynamics and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) on the one hand and food and nutrition security and rural development on the other, explore the potential role of population dynamics in the debate on food and nutrition security and make a case for a stronger consideration of SRHR and gender in cross-sectoral approaches.

Questions for discussion

- How do population dynamics (population growth, age structure, urbanisation, rural to urban migration) impact on access and availability of food? What are the risks and challenges, what are the opportunities?
- How does use as well as utilisation of food impact on the health status, especially reproductive health, and population dynamics?
- How does a programme have to be designed to enhance resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and produce better outcomes in health as well as sustainability? Are there already best practises with potential to scaling up?
- How could a multi-sectoral approach add value to existing strategies? What are the challenges of such an approach? Who is to be involved?
- What are possible entry points for the promotion of an integrated approach to food and nutrition security and SRHR/population dynamics at the national and decentralised level in partner countries with fast-growing populations? What important processes can we build on?
- How to improve monitoring tools, indicators and available data for better results? ●

**Constanze von Oppeln**

Food Security Policy Officer,
Welthungerhilfe (German Agro AID)

Keynote

Trends affecting food supply and demand

Trends on supply side:

- Degradation, sealing/urbanisation,
- Loss of arable lands due to climate change (in particular sub-Saharan Africa, South Africa); loss of production due to extreme weather events (major exporting regions),
- Declining growth in agricultural productivity.

Trends on demand side:

- Population growth,
- Spreading of better, more resource-intensive diets (in particular meat, milk products),
- Utilisation of agricultural products for non-food uses (feed, fuel, fibre),
- Acceleration of financial sector interest (food speculation, 'land grabbing').

Challenges

Challenge 1

- Population growth is particularly pronounced where food insecurity is already high, leading to further stress on natural resources, increased vulnerability to effects of climate change, accelerated migration pressure,
- Multiple challenges connected with population growth (e.g. infrastructure, housing, health, water) will make it more difficult for governments
 - to invest more in health services/drinking water as essential components for adequate nutrition (in

urban catchment areas: competition for water for household/industrial/agricultural uses),

- in general: more difficult to create an enabling environment that allows all people to realise their right to adequate food (e.g. access to resources, overburdening of social welfare systems; in particular in the list of low-income food-deficit countries (IFDCs),
- to invest more in agricultural production, research.

malnutrition ('1,000 days'); also: maternal overweight and obesity in pregnancy influence disease risk among offspring,

- Malnourishment weakens the immune system (e.g. of those with HIV/AIDS), making it succumb more quickly to disease and hampering the ability to grow food and earn an income – illness raises energy requirements (e.g. HIV: + 10-30 per cent energy requirements by adults and + 50-100 per cent among children losing weight).

Challenge 3

Challenge 2

- Quality and quantity of food consumption has a direct impact on demographic factors, such as life expectancy, mortality and thus on longer-term population trends,
- Short birth intervals and heavy reproductive burden aggravate maternal malnutrition making it more difficult to break intergenerational cycle of under- and

- Increased rural to urban migration,
- Migration to urban areas because of hunger,
- Change of population structure in rural areas (aging, feminisation), impacting on agricultural productivity (e.g. Tajikistan),
- Change in consumption patterns (i.a. increased threat of obesity),
- Further 'disassociation' of production and consumption: increased vulnerability to





- food price increases and price volatility,
- Food production becoming a 'black box' (e.g. lack of knowledge about functioning of food supply chains, 'depoliticisation' of food and nutrition security policy): inability to participate effectively in decisions about what we eat and what kind of food systems we want.

Opportunities

- Different countries, different scenarios: tailoring of interventions,
- Re-valuation of food and agriculture due to increasing scarcity (e.g. waste-debate in Germany), rising political attention/funding (but: divide between scarcity scenarios and political power),
- Growing urban populations better 'accessible' in terms of education, nutrition supplementation, social protection measures (e.g. Global Health Initiative (GHI) 2009: education of women as key to breaking intergenerational cycle of under nutrition),
- Increased migration: rising flow of remittances into neglected rural areas enabling access (but: social costs, economic fragility),
- Production surpluses in 'shrinking societies' supplementing availability shortages in countries with rapidly growing populations (but: biomass increasingly used for other purposes, trade regulations, transportation in times of increasing energy costs, complexity of combatting food and nutrition insecurity).

- tive resources and (reproductive) health services for women, raise women's status and decision-making power,
- Strengthen and prioritise interventions during 1,000 days; educate consumers on adequate, diverse diets and child feed/care practices (e.g. Welthungerhilfe Mali, India),
- Strengthen climate-resilient, agro-ecological agriculture to raise production sustainably and to increase resilience (gender sensitive!),
- Generate income opportunities in rural areas, support small-scale producers to move up the value chain ('step out or step up'), e.g. through increased support to cooperatives, access to financial services, insurance systems (e.g. extreme weather events), tenure security.

Suggestion 2

- Alleviate pressure on natural resources from more affluent population groups (in particular industrial countries): reducing ineffective and wasteful use of land, water and energy; abolishing harmful policies (e.g. bio fuel quota); and providing incentives/introduce regulation to adjust unsustainable lifestyles; urgent need to address questions of equity regarding distribution of energy, land, water and other resources,
- Strengthen governance system based on transparency, participation, accountability, rule of law and human rights. ●

Way forward

Suggestion 1

- Increase access to education, produc-



Sivananthi Thanenthiran

Executive Director, Asian-Pacific
Resource & Research Centre
for Women (ARROW)

Reflection by Rapporteur

I think we had a very interesting session, because we had a really good overview presentation. Then we broke up into three groups. One focused on 'women', the other one was 'health linking to sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR)', and the third group was about 'population dynamics linking to food and nutrition security and urban/rural migration'. In these groups we had some similarities, but there were also marked differences.

Here are our similar key recommendations in all different groups: Firstly, we looked at data collection, the use of data and especially the collection of disaggregated data, the involvement of communities with regard to the collection of data and the use of data and the capacity-building of national institutions to collect better data and use better data. Secondly, we also had a large focus on the involvement of young people with regards to training and to education/sexual reproductive health education and especially comprehensive sexuality education.

Then we had issues around the cluster of 'governance' which included getting different sectors across governments and development cooperation agencies to break out of silos and work together. We talked about accountability with regards to the use of resources, especially 'land use' and 'market resources', with regards to commodity prices of food. We also discussed governance with regards to international commitments, to ensure that we are implementing those commitments. We also had another set, which showed that 'women' were seen as one of the key mechanisms of the work-

ing area of investment, which needs to be integrated into these issues. This means issues like 'child marriage', 'access to land' or whether it was about gender equality as an essential part of ensuring balanced population dynamics. 'Gender equality' is essential.

Although we have heard of the phrase 'feminisation of HIV/Aids' many times, we've also heard of the phrase 'feminisation of poverty'. What we actually discovered in our group was, that there is a 'feminisation of agriculture' that is occurring because of rural/urban migration; there is a 'feminisation of ageing' within these groups. We need to look at the sector of women in so many different approaches rather than the three

afforded by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) on gender equality. Amongst the things that we had, is that we wanted a multi-sectoral approach; that was actually something that everybody talked about and also about how there is a need to harmonise and become more outcome-oriented rather than just output-oriented with regards to achievements within silos themselves.

Another thing that really came out very strongly was the fact that we also do not need to look at these outcomes as something imposed on Southern governments; the North also has a commitment to encourage and implement sustainable lifestyles. This kind of debate can only take place when there are





commitments at both ends.

The most important thing was that the group felt the 'Post-2015 development framework' was an excellent opportunity for us to be integrating all of this. We should look through the human rights lens, the equity lens and that sexual and reproductive health and rights need to be maintained and strengthened.

Finally, visualisation was very important for this group. It was the fact that 'population dynamics', 'health' and 'food security and nutrition' was seen as like three parts of a triangle. They impact each other, because population dynamics has an impact on health services. For example: how many people, how many babies need to be vaccinated; there is an impact on how many types of services, interventions and strategies need to be implemented. In turn, health also impacts population dynamics: for example through the delivery of services; through family planning services, and SRHR services. It can actually maintain or create that demographic dividend and the population dynamics that need to take place. Then 'health' and 'food security and nutrition' have a direct impact on each other, because the type of food that is accessible during those 'first 1,000 days' is able to actually create a kind of a level playing field across class, age, wealth and education quintile structures. It will directly impact health outcomes for the rest of the life of that human being. These linkages between food and nutrition security and health are actually already known within the health sector, but just need to be encouraged and linked.

The third linkage between 'food security and nutrition' and 'population dynamics' is how

population dynamics impacts whether there is food or food security. In turn, food security and nutrition determines the quality of health the population enjoys.

One of the calls that was really very strongly felt was that always, when we do development work, we are looking at creating level playing fields across different sectors. Access to education, access to health services are very often seen as the leveller within society. The next generation – the human potential in the next generation is able to emerge. Here, with this ideal of the 1,000 days, we can actually look at food security and nutrition security as one of those levellers that we can make a development intervention. The second thing that came really very clearly is that, in order for us to impact the next development framework, we must be cognisant that the big call today is for social justice and that the need to actually look at equity, human rights and access issues is very great.

Whatever development framework we have, we have to locate it within the call for social justice. It was great to have so many people who are members of international development aid organisations and all of them were talking about how we actually create meaningful and sustainable change in society. Looking at short-term as well as long-term benefits on both sides – for governments as well as donors, and talking about balancing the need for efficiency with the need for effectiveness. ●



Bruce Rukundo

PhD Student and Scientific Research Assistant, Technical University of Munich. His home country is Uganda.

Reflection by Youth Representative

I have a few inputs, one aspect was about rural development. One observation was that, as long as we promote rural development without thresholding, then rural areas become urban areas. One of the learning examples I have had is from a village renewal programme in Bavaria, Southern Germany, where they are trying to hold up migration, urban-rural migration, because they want to maintain their rural identity.

We discussed the aspect of youth participation, but we need to be sure of whether it is active or passive participation. This is because some aspects of participation are about 'consultation', but then you don't have full participation. This undermines the youths' positive contribution to development. Decision-making is actually a preserve of some people in higher age groups, and youth are only meant to accommodate what has been decided for them.

Then we have the need for comprehensive data. It was observed that policymakers actually do not know much about population dynamics. For example, in Uganda we have politicians advocating or urging people to produce more children as the current population only occupies half of the current total land area in the country. This is contrasted by the technocrats who are warning of the dangers of a population boom that is already piling pressure on resources. Besides, we should look at the need for data to be used to hold leaders accountable and streamline transparency.

One of the areas where we found common ground with other groups was the need to reduce pressure on the natural resources base and that we saw it as something we can achieve through improving health standards, through the rights-based approach, for example, ensuring equity, in terms of, for example, equity of access to available resources across age groups.

The aspect of a multi-sectoral approach, I think, would actually be the model for implementing integration. One of the things that have been on the development agenda in most European countries is the use of farmer groups – self-help groups – in development. Now, most often, what I see is that when we are implementing these projects, we implement them in isolation. Unfortunately, the project comes, but doesn't have issues of governance, doesn't have issues on reproductive health and rights, doesn't have issues on environment. But this is exactly why there is a need for integration. Either we collaborate as non-governmental organisations working in different sectors, or one NGO should actually be able to implement that and address cross-cutting issues. That is where you are able to educate women, youth, even on reproductive health and rights.

When we talk about governance, my own perception is that the challenge we are facing as African is that we have a poor population. You are teaching them governance and, when the politics comes, I've seen most youth have left youth leadership for politics. They are felt to be the voice of the people. However, although almost everyone advocates an integrated

approach, practice has shown that nobody wants to be integrated. We must move beyond the rhetoric to put our views into action. ●



Public panel discussion

Population Dynamics in the 21st Century: An issue for the Post-2015 Development Framework?

Welcome

Keynote address

Reply by youth representative

Discussion





Ursula Müller

Director-General, Policy issues and political governance of bilateral development cooperation; sectoral affairs, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

In the BMZ's view, the Post-2015 agenda, which should also address the Sustainable Development Goals, is one of the major issues to be debated in the near future.

We are in a very good position to provide input to this. In July, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon asked former Managing Director of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and former German President Horst Köhler to join a high-level panel of experts that will provide advice to the United Nations on how to formulate such goals. The BMZ is working together closely with Mr. Köhler and supports his work, both through human resources and financially. We have also successfully nominated Renate Bähr from DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung) as an independent member of another important international body, the High Level Task Force for the International Conference on Population and Development. We will support her work, too, and of course that of the Task Force as a whole. In that connection, we will play an active role in the relevant national, European and international debates.

The BMZ believes that when it comes to the Post-2015 global development goals, we should also discuss population dynamics as a cross-cutting issue. In the past couple of decades, after the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the debate had focused more on reproductive health and rights, a concept that had been newly introduced in Cairo. Now, in the context of social and sustainable development and the debate about future development goals, there is an increasing focus on population dynamics as a multi-sector issue. But we continue to regard the entire

Cairo Programme of Action as key guidance for our development policy. But I do not wish to conceal that we are still working on how exactly we can best translate this multi-sector dimension of population dynamics into action, and how we can make headway on it with a view to improving people's lives and enhancing equal opportunities nationally and worldwide. So this 10th International Dialogue and your debate here is very important for us.

When I look at the title of our panel discussion, the question, in the BMZ's view, is not whether population dynamics matter for the Post-2015 agenda but exactly how they matter. ●





Ingar Brueggemann

Former Director of the World Health Organization (WHO), Vice Chair, Rotarian Action Group for Population and Sustainable Development (RFPD)

Let me just briefly introduce myself. My name is Ingar Brueggemann, I was born in Nordhorn in Germany.

For more than 25 years I worked at the World Health Organization (WHO) of the United Nations in Geneva, at the end as the WHO-Representative to the United Nations and their institutions in New York. Before I retired in 2002, I was the Director General of the non-governmental organisation for seven years, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in London.

On June 20th, 2002, some of us present today were attending the very first International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development here in Berlin. The subject, this discussion was devoted to, was: 'Reproductive Health – The International Community's Poor Relative?'

At the time, even though eight years after the crucial UN Population Conference in Cairo, the word 'reproductive health' was still perceived as difficult and unclear. Today we associate with it everything that relates to family planning, for example: contraception, child birth, maternal and child health, unwanted and too early pregnancies and sex education. We have passed the phase where in some cases the word 'reproductive health' was interpreted with 'pornography'. It even went as far as taking it as a camouflage for abortion, no matter, whether legal or illegal.

I think there is none of us in this room, who is not aware of the difficulty of the right language in this complex field. We cannot shy away from the fact that we do not deal with

dry demographic data about population, but that we deal with a very intimate situation of individuals, with sex. The turning point in bringing demography and the role of the individual together in the context of population was the Cairo Conference held in 1994 which I already mentioned.

Having attended that event, I would like to expand on its relevance. It was the fifth UN Population Conference, the first having been held in 1954. The characteristic of the Cairo meeting was that it called for 'action', while the earlier conferences had mainly been technical meetings exchanging scientific and statistical information.

The close relationship between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development was emphasised, and proposals for action were made to reach the right balance between population and develop-

ment. There was for example: demand for empowerment and improved status of women, the role of the family, its rights, composition and structure. Sexual and reproductive health and rights and how to achieve these, were debated. It was clearly stated that sexual and reproductive health imply that people are enabled 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.

In Cairo, the emphasis was on how to take action in order to guide countries in the area of population and development during the next 20 years. The content of the Programme of Action of the Conference is still valid.





Politically speaking, this conference in Cairo had to face heavy opposition among its participants which had almost lead to a total break-down of the discussion. The complexity to take action in the field of population became apparent, yet the opposition was finally overcome. This opposition had in fact strengthened the continuity of the Programme of Action, as finally adopted.

After 1994, the population issue has been prominent in other UN conferences, such as the Women Conference in Beijing in 1995, the one on social development in Copenhagen in 1996, and a series of follow-up meetings to the Cairo Conference. However, the world is still not united in its struggle to achieve a balanced population in relation to the resources we have.

However, the understanding of the crucial importance of population dynamics for development has increased. We have not yet the balanced population, we are trying to achieve. We have been too impatient in expecting changes too quickly. Over time, we had to learn that society worldwide still has major problems in discussing themes that relate to sex rationally. We therefore tend to ignore the interrelationship of personal-private life and its consequences on population matters at large.

In the ten years of having held International Dialogues like the present one, the objective has been to overcome the verticalism of development programmes. An effort was and is made to bring together a series of partners in order to enhance coherent inter-sectoral development. I know that this is by no means a new consideration. However, in

reality we seem to be far away from it. Our political, financial and administrative structures are not friendly partners in this intent.

I realise that I should also have referred to the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which encompass important elements of the Cairo Programme of Action. They include the objectives of 'Reducing Child Mortality and Improving Maternal Health' and 'Family Planning', thus bringing the Cairo demands into focus again.

Another precondition to advance the population and development issue is the close cooperation of all those partners, present at this International Dialogue.

If I may express a wish: my strong concern is that in the 'Post-2015 Agenda' sexual and reproductive health programmes and related services for adolescents are given high priority.

It is the youth that will have to cope with the future, and the more they get a chance to understand how this world can be a better place, we have to make all efforts to enable them to face their challenges. ●



John Ngugi

Youth Coordinator, DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung), Kenya

We as youth representatives have learned quite a lot from your presentation and quite a number of issues that you presented, we highly agree with and strongly share the same conviction. That first, the ICPD Plan of Action of 1994 was a major milestone for the world and some of the things have been done. We agree with you that there are also some areas where we still have to go a long way. It is also important to note, that we also agree that rights-based approach to family planning is also central and key to sustainable development in this global and current community that we live in.

‘Empowering women’ and ‘youth’ is key and central to what we are doing. However, we think there are some areas that we wanted to point out to you: First, we feel that though we have made progress since 1994, in some areas there is still a lot of effort that needs to be put in, for example in the areas of social and cultural issues. In some cultures in Africa sexual issues are not discussed. The parents will not discuss. The teachers will not discuss. The pastors, the religious persons will call that an ‘immoral issue’. The teachers will say that it is not academic. The young person, the young woman, the adolescent is left confused and what happens? The young girl gets pregnant. This is bad news. We need to adjust this.

Secondly, we also feel in line with the issues of gender discrimination, which is also an issue particularly in regards to young girls and vulnerable communities, like men who have sex with men and also female sex workers. We also feel that it’s important that we highlight and make our communities know their rights. Because it is one thing to have

a document (policy) but it’s another thing to make a person in Brazil know about what that document is all about.

We need to make our people know which rights exist, what their sexual reproductive health and rights are. So that when they demand for services, they know it’s an inherent right, they don’t have to beg, it’s their right, and it’s our right. We also feel that limited resources still are an issue especially within the context of movement of young people from rural to urban areas. We are posed by a huge challenge as most young people are living in urban areas and rural areas are just left to the women and the young children.

We also feel that it is important, especially for us, for all partners within the room, to practice what we preach. We have so many documents especially in Africa, let’s be honest. Madame Minister (Deputy Minister of Lesotho), help us to get into action. What we are saying is: we are calling for action, we want it done. For instance in my county (Kenya) there is an Adolescent Reproductive Health and Development policy. I know that. But this policy is not being implemented. I am concerned, I am very concerned. So Madame Minister on behalf of Africa leaders let’s do it, do it for us please!

We also think the roles of the partners are integral. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, DSW, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), KfW Entwicklungsbank and Bayer and many other partners have played a role in this particular International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development. We feel it is equally important that we

have the same kind of initiative in our own countries. Here in Berlin it works. It should also work in Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro, and Managua and in Nairobi. We’d also like to see our Ministers here, our young people in Kenya, so that we can discuss the Kenyan context with our own people, with our own President, our own minister, with our own development partners in place, that they see how they should work together: the development partners support the initiative, the government gives the political goodwill and together we do it, together with the young people. We would also like to have this kind of International Dialogues in other countries, in our respective countries, before we have the next International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development, here in Berlin.

It’s a humble request, but we think it will also help us and also make it reality in our own country back home. We want to go to our community; we want our sisters and mothers to benefit from it. Not all of us could come to Berlin. Probably it’s too expensive. But I know my sister at home would like to have a National Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development in Kenya, back home. In a second step then we could have the international level just the way we are having it here today. But we want the local initiative to make it a reality in my community, to help my sister most.

As I conclude, we also feel it is important to contextualise the issues we are discussing within our community levels, within our national levels, that when we discuss international research we also break down to national research. We also should bring



key players within our countries together to make it a reality.

We feel issues of family planning are highly negatively regarded. People are looking at them from a negative perspective. Especially in Africa where people think this is an idea from the West. As young people, we discussed and came to the conclusion that it would be wise, if we go back to our people and ask them how they used to plan their families. I know my grandfather had thirteen children and somehow the gap between one and the next one was equal. My grandfather was born in 1914 so I believe my grandfather has some wisdom that we can learn from. My people will not say that it came from the West, they will appreciate. We'll appreciate, because the key thing here is for us to understand and get the wisdom. Why we need a sustainable community, why we need a sustainable population for us to make it together, succeed together. We think it will be good for us to take advantage of the indigenous resources and the indigenous competence that we have and we integrate with the scientific and modern technology that exist today, too. That together we can move forward. That nobody will say: 'They brought it to us'. No, it should be: 'We did it together'.

We also think it was equally important that we link sexual reproductive health issues and HIV infection and sexual transmitted infections (STIs). To be honest: in Kenya during a weekend young girls who are on a spree of having sex with older men – on Monday there are no after morning pills in the pharmacy's, they have all been sold. This young girls are looking for the after the

morning pill to prevent pregnancy forgetting about the risk of HIV and STIs infection and reinjection. It's painful, it's really painful. As we market our products, as we market the family planning contraceptives, let's not forget about the importance of dual protection, let's make our girls understand it's not just about pregnancy, HIV is more serious, STIs are even more serious.

Finally, we feel, as we take the International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development to our respective countries and communities, it's also equally important to bring private partners from our community for sustainability at the country level. Here it is KfW, may be on local level it can be a local bank in South Africa or Kenya. Or if we are in Nepal, it would be more sustainable to Nepal when there would be a local private sector player, a local pharmaceutical company, local partners who can support the initiative at the national level. Because it's their business, it's their problem. A progress would be their own problem and we stop being donor-dependant. ●



Lucia Nthabiseng Makoe

Deputy Minister of Health,
Kingdom of Lesotho

Lesotho is a country, an enclave within South Africa that is surrounded completely by South Africa. Ingar Brueggeman, when you talked about reproductive health, sexual health, I thought of my country, because access to sexual and reproductive health remains a real major problem. This is evidenced by high maternal mortality; high sexual transmitted infections (STIs), high mortality from HIV/Aids. Especially people in the rural areas are affected and age-wise – especially young people are victims of all these diseases.

Again: for many years family planning in my country, the coverage of contraceptives has always been very, very low. We are at thirty seven per cent even today. The question is why this is happening. Like you rightly mentioned, the mindset, the cultural beliefs are playing an important role. Another striking feature is that, you may not believe it; we are beginning to face an aging society. Old people are becoming a very big constituency in our populations and governments are not prepared for providing services in any aspect. We are in shock because this is a group of people whom, when HIV/Aids came in, they were already over forty. We never thought at this time we would be seeing them, so many of them. They are poor, because they have no income; we have no social securities in our countries. These people need services urgently.

Another feature we are seeing among these old people is that they contract HIV/Aids from caring for their children who are infected, because they do so without any protection. Another issue is migration, a feature of population dynamics, which has affected

us adversely, particularly by taking away our most skilled experienced health workers. This brain drain is an obstacle in reducing the maternal mortality and other problems we have.

In conclusion what I've learned: as governments we need to have a different perception towards population dynamics. I'm saying this because we work in silos. Every government has got departments, ministries, we are all duplicating work with the limited resources we have. The Minister of Health will be having a youth programme, the Minister of Gender will be having another programme, we are duplicating so much that we need to have a holistic approach

towards population dynamics. The question is how do we implement this? This is where development partners come in; you need to assist governments to have a different perspective of how to do things. If we continue to plan in isolation, we'll not get where we want to, which is – we want sustainable development. ●



In 2015 the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will come to an end. It is hard to judge the impact of the MDGs, but they have been successful in focussing advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts around the eight sectors included in the framework. In 2015, the world will endorse a new framework for poverty alleviation and improving development outcomes.

Population dynamics – growth, ageing, urbanisation, migration – are having a huge impact on the ability to meet the MDGs and will continue to impact future development frameworks, debates and outcomes. By 2015, the world population is expected to reach 7.3 billion and exceed 10 billion by the end of the century. Population dynamics are too important to ignore, and will determine the scale and shape of the development challenges we face.

The time for experts in population dynamics to analyse the political landscape is now – to ensure that the next framework considers population dynamics and their impact on a nation's sustainable human and economic growth outcomes; and that it respects rights and includes sexual reproductive health and rights (SRHR). It is critical that advocates and policy-makers are aware of the current international political climate, shifts in global power dynamics and new and emerging issues which will affect future development priorities.

Melinda Crane:

When we say, 'population dynamics' needs to be a part of our discussion of the Post-2015 framework, are we suggesting that they have not adequately been so in the past?

Renate Bähr:

I think 'population dynamics' is a good term as it not only reflects population growth, but also changes in its size and the structure. The term really addresses the future challenges much better than just referring to growth or decline, although it always depends on how you raise it. In my opinion, I do not think they are properly reflected in the current Millennium Development Agenda as they are not really explicitly mentioned. If we look at education for instance, we all know it has an influence and has been rightly included as part of the MDGs. However, if we look at the Cairo agenda, namely 'universal access to reproductive health', this theme was missing from the MDGs until 2007 despite having fought for it for many years. The challenge for us now in the new development agenda is to include more goals and more indicators that are related to population dynamics right from the beginning.

Melinda Crane:

Were population issues not adequately covered in the MDGs, in the Millennium Development Goal framework as we've had it up till now? What were the effects of that?

Tewodros Melesse:

The Millennium Development Goals were discussed and approved in 2000. Yet, it took five years of negotiations before target 5b was agreed – a recognition that finally linked the integral role of reproductive health to maternal mortality. Over the years, the omission of SRHR in the MDGs has undermined the progress made in achieving many of the MDGs and especially in reducing maternal mortality. Talking about reproduction is often seen as controversial, and are often seen as a 'woman's issue'. But let's not forget that we are discussing women's lives – human lives. We must recognize the impact family planning has on women's lives – the relation between income and fertility, education and

child and infant mortality. If a young woman continues to have children at a young age – she is more likely to die in childbirth. If she survives, her opportunities to go to school diminish. In the negotiations around target 5b, this fundamental aspect was not in focus and, sadly an ideological debate prevailed. Unfortunately the politics of the early day meant a strong opposition to sexual and reproductive health and rights and, as a result we ignored its integral force in advancing gender and rights, economic growth, sustainability and education – the other MDGs. And yet, the less controversial issues were included: HIV/Aids, maternal mortality, infant mortality, gender equity. We must recognise that all these are not just separate entities but are central to human life. That's where



the ‘population dynamics’, the dynamism of this inter-relationship comes. When we look at issues in a very separate way, and when we don’t take the human being as a comprehensive needing a sustainable environment, being healthy, educated and out of poverty. We must ensure a comprehensive approach in the next development agenda.

Melinda Crane:

Perhaps, that is precisely the problem, the reason that they were only touched on implicitly? That it’s very difficult to talk about that human side. We like the word ‘demographics’, because it sounds distanced, it’s way out there, it sounds statistical and neutral. Can we do better than implicit?

John May:

The Cairo Conference in 1994 was a sea change for two reasons. First of all, there was an emphasis on human rights, on free choice, on voluntary family planning and reproductive health. It was a very broad agenda. I think it came about because there had been abuses of family planning programmes in the past and we know about it – India, China. But also because we realised that family planning per se was not enough. We had to do many other things in addition to family planning, including female education, empowerment, etc. The Cairo Agenda might not have been implemented the way we would have liked to have seen it implemented because there were many other issues that came around the same time. ‘HIV/Aids’ has been mentioned, the ‘global climate’, the ‘governance issue’. I am trying to understand what happened. I am not passing a judgement here; I am trying to understand the mindset of the people,

the international community, and the stakeholders since 1994. There was a whole host of issues. The problem we may have is that we cannot address intellectually, or programmatically, or financially more than ‘one’ issue at the time. We have to change that, because what’s not being done today, will come back tomorrow to haunt us. We have to act today for the next 20, 30 years. What we see now is that maybe we have not paid enough attention to some critical issues. We don’t have to be a prisoner of the past, but we have to look at the past to try not repeating the same mistakes.

Melinda Crane:

We’re celebrating the 10th of our Population Dialogue in Population and Sustainable Development but Cairo is going to be 20 years old in 2014. Please give us a preview of your assessment of where we stand in terms of the Programme of Action and Cairo today.

Kate Gilmore:

What is being revealed is that the Cairo Programme of Action was a significant milestone. It transformed the confidence and the sense of responsibility that the nation state took to itself with regards to population dynamics. For the first time it converted the ideas and concepts of demography, population data into two key aspects, which we are drawing on today.

There’s that story, but at the other end of the story, there’s the document that came from that Cairo Conference, that said something terribly important that we should still draw on. That is, that evidence must underpin policy and that demography is also about data and data strengthens our ability to

confront truth. That truth is difficult when it comes to sexual and reproductive health in particular, but also to inequity, to discrimination and to injustice. Through instruments as tedious and boring as the ‘census’, for example, and census around the world, which is actually a manifestation of the aspirations of the Cairo Plan for Action, through census, we are also defining who is a citizen. What is it to be a citizen of a society? How does a society build a sense of its own identity? And those, you know one very seemingly benign – taking a census – and one very controversial – sex – are encapsured in this extraordinary document, whose voice is probably even more progressive than one that we could command today, if we were reconvening in Cairo and saying the page is blank. How come? Why is that so? How is it that something that’s 20 years old now looks even more progressive than what we have been able to say today?

Melinda Crane:

How would you say, from your point of view, has the public debate changed since that time? Are we in a different place in terms of population dynamics? Could we get a different global consensus now?

Renate Bähr:

I wouldn’t say it’s more progressive or less progressive. I am afraid that if we were to really put ‘adolescents’ or ‘sexual education’ or ‘sexuality’ again in an international discussion, it would be difficult to find a consensus. The difference to nowadays is that back then Cairo came up with a totally new concept, of an individual approach that really moved away from population targets. Looking at universal access to reproductive

health, I think there has been progress over the last 20 years. Where progress has been lacking however, is in access to reproductive health services for young people. This is, bearing in mind the growing population, something we really need to address more clearly and more explicitly, and is an issue I really want to see in the next agenda.

Melinda Crane:

Within the UN is there still a significant amount of controversy around the population dynamics issue? What’s about the Rio Summit Final document? It ended up getting watered down and in the end it does not make a really explicit connection between population dynamics, reproductive rights and sustainable development.



Kate Gilmore:

I think, for many people, Rio was a step forward, but not a confident step forward, in joining up population dynamics, meaning population growth, meaning patterns of sexual and reproductive health and well-being – joining up those dynamics to the hard-nosed dynamics of economics, environment and climate. Yet they are two sides of the same coin. Population behaviour, behaviour of populations, growth of populations, structure, age, young, urban, rural – these things are intricately linked to the nature of economy, to the nature of economic growth, to impact on the planet. There is an opportunity there. But one of the problems is that we've

found ourselves – and perhaps UNFPA has been part of the problem – allowing the Cairo Agenda to be attached to the health agenda, also to the planning agenda, to the financing agenda, to the environmental agenda. And what happened in Rio is that we ended up having sexual and reproductive rights come on the table, but then taken of the table by people who didn't know anything about them. It wasn't ministers of health who were in Rio, and yet it is ministries of health we are addressing more frequently with the current Plan of Action. I feel very inspired by the minister's intervention, because she challenged her cabinet colleagues to have joined-up thinking and joined-up solutions.

UN Habitat and UNFPA, when was the last time we sat down to plan a programme of action under Cairo. And where's Greenpeace on the podium? You know, we are replicating silos intellectually in our manufacture of knowledge and inevitably therefore in the way we propose solutions.

John May:

We have tons of strategies, policies and documents, probably too many of them, as John Ngugi said. We are still thinking in silos, that we are prisoners of partial thinking. I think that's what we are now and we do need to cross boundaries, to really have a multi-sectoral approach and I think that was one of the main themes I gathered in this 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development. We cannot keep going having climate change, family planning, female education separately; we need to have a comprehensive, global, holistic approach.

Melinda Crane:

What kind of population dynamics-related goals would you like to see in place at the MDGs when the time comes?

Renate Bähr:

What is really important is that access to reproductive health and rights is on the agenda. However, consideration needs to be given to the types of indicators to be used and the outcomes to be achieved. Secondly, I think the empowerment of women and girls is very, very important. Also important, and it goes hand in hand with girls' empowerment, is the issue of inequality. These are really the three things I want to see happen. When it comes to target groups, I want to

see a youth goal in the new development agenda.

Tewodros Melesse:

Our approach is rights-based and human-centred. This year, IPPF is 60 years old. We will be celebrating our 60th Anniversary in on November 29th, 2012. Together with our 153 member associations, we will be setting IPPF's vision for the next development agenda in our Vision 2020. We will be working to build the blocks needed for SRHR to be included from the onset. We are linking with partners from across various sectors and speaking out on SRHR's impact on education, young people, maternal mortality, the environment, and population dynamics. In September this year, IPPF held an Emerging Leaders Conference in Oslo. We sought the vision of young people, not just from IPPF, but from across various sectors – government, press, private sector – on their vision for the future. We also organised a conference in Kuala Lumpur on Islam and women's health, to convene religious scholars and community leaders from 35 countries on Islam's perspective of these issues. The emerging leaders and religious leaders from Islam will also be represented in South Africa to present what is the Islamic philosophy concerning these issues. IPPF will unite a global policy platform to ensure that a comprehensive global framework that includes SRHR from the onset, as a critical component to all areas of development. We must ensure that we are not going to be waiting for 5 years like we did with the Millennium Development Goals.

Melinda Crane:

If UNFPA were designing those ideal next goals and, perhaps, some of you can also



mention whether you think it would be helpful to call them SDGs, as some people are suggesting – Sustainable Development Goals – what would UNFPA put on the list? How would they frame them?

Kate Gilmore:

We are more interested in the outcome than in the actual structure of the narrative. I think we want to be able to use data and evidence to show what the result, however it's crafted, will mean for key population groups – for women, for young people and for adolescents, in that regard the current list of MDGs have had great strengths. But, they haven't worked well together; they haven't really developed an integrated and holistic framework. Therefore, the sense in the current approach is less that it's about

people – holistic, empowered and enabled individuals – and much more about issues and problems.

I hope that the final result can lead us to a point where we have a notion of sustainability, which is a call from the South, the global South, a call on the global North to take responsibility for the stress that consumption is putting the planet under, that we have a sustainable development agenda, but that we recall too the universal values of human rights that say that any agenda we articulate together must take into account of the individual. We can then assess what the member states negotiate, and this will be a highly political process. It's already extremely political; we already have a separation of where the MDG review is headed and where the Sustainable Development Goals reviews are being articulated. In this highly political process, let's make sure that human rights and human-centeredness is very much at the core. There are four levels at which it needs to be at the core: the idea of the individual needs to be preserved and upheld, of the individual empowered, and empowered with integrity, physical and mental integrity, that sexual and reproductive health and well-being are articulated. I then think we need sustained communities, communities that are carried forward through the rule of law, through fairness and justice – also absent in the current paradigm. We do need inclusive economies. The world is gripped and seized now by a financial crisis and the high-level panel looking at the Millennium Development Goals is full of economists. We must be ready to talk about the cost of failing the population that's to come. Finally, we have to talk about the planet. If, indeed, we have a

development agenda that expects a transition out of low-income countries into middle-income countries and a buoyant middle class. The story going forward has to join up the individual to society, to the community, to the economy and to the planet. That's going to take leadership of the kind that Nelson Mandela brought to South Africa. It's going to take a very visionary leadership from a community of leaders who have not been notorious for that sort of integrated vision and that's a real challenge, and it's a challenge to UN agencies as much as to governments.

Melinda Crane:

How you'd want to frame the next set of goals and where you see key additions that need to be made. But, perhaps also build

a bridge to this process question that Kate just brought up and tell us also, how can we then get there? Where do we need to get and how can we get there? She mentioned visionary leadership, what's your recipe?

John May:

First of all, intellectually we do know a lot already. There was a latest report by the Royal Society in London about people on the planet that put emphasis on human consumption, which is not sustainable. We do know a lot about human rights and the need for development to be inclusive, to be respectful of personal freedom and to be respectful of human rights. Maybe there is one area that might need more work and more advocacy, and that's something I think is a huge problem, it's the problem of inequity.



If we look at the demographic and the health surveys throughout the world, we see that the richest people, what we call the 'first quintile' in our jargon, and the poorest people, the bottom quintile, that's the 20 top per cent and the 20 per cent at the bottom, they have very different outcomes. They have very different lives, sometimes in the same country. It might be one of the major issues in the future – inequity, which is explosive as we know, and we see some of this going on as we speak. How to go about it? We have to realise that we cannot move ahead without a strong consensus and a political consensus and a political will. How to achieve this? There is one thing to do more advocacy education, because a

lot of this is ignorance. A lot of people don't know about the consequences of not acting today for what will happen in 10, 20, 30 years down the road. A lot of people don't know about the implications of population growth for economic development and the opportunities that countries can grasp if they do their demographic and fertility transition more rapidly. By doing so, they can go into a demographic dividend, which is a window of opportunity.

Melinda Crane:

Several elements are mentioned there as part of the process – political vision, political will, and also the need to educate and inform people, which suggest to me, among

other things, that getting the word sustainability in the mix might remind people of the long-term implications. You're on the high-level task force that will be trying to come up with some suggestions in regard to the ICPD. What can it do to move this process along? How can it be part of the picture?

Renate Bähr:

Although the task force contains a real heterogeneous group of people from various areas, they are very clear that, and I repeat it again, young people and adolescents, universal access to reproductive health, and the empowerment of women and girls, all need to be higher on the agenda. However we phrase and or explain them, these are definitely three issues we will be exploring.

Melinda Crane:

You've said several times you are moderately optimistic about the path forward, tell us why.

Tewedros Melesse:

What we must realise is that there are champions who are committed to the cause. Since Cairo, we have mobilized, convened and built strong allies and champions that are determined to improve the quality of women and girls' lives through choice. During the London Family Planning Summit, IPPF successfully convened 1,300 civil society organizations from 170 countries committed and dedicated to universal access to rights-based family planning. IPPF is committed to ensuring that we build on this alliance, not only as an opportunistic one but something which is solidly founded. Together, we must continue to work at the country level and at regional level. We have strong allies working

in parliaments around the world. We must encourage and work with them so that they hold their governments accountable. That's why parliaments are there. Democracy is not just about elections, democracy is also about holding governments accountable. And as civil society, we have to engage. It's not a question of just making statements, but engaging with other sectors – all sectors who care about humanity and about the planet. My optimism is that the majority of the world – be it politicians, private sector, the media, young people, civil society, governments – all those care about humanity. ●

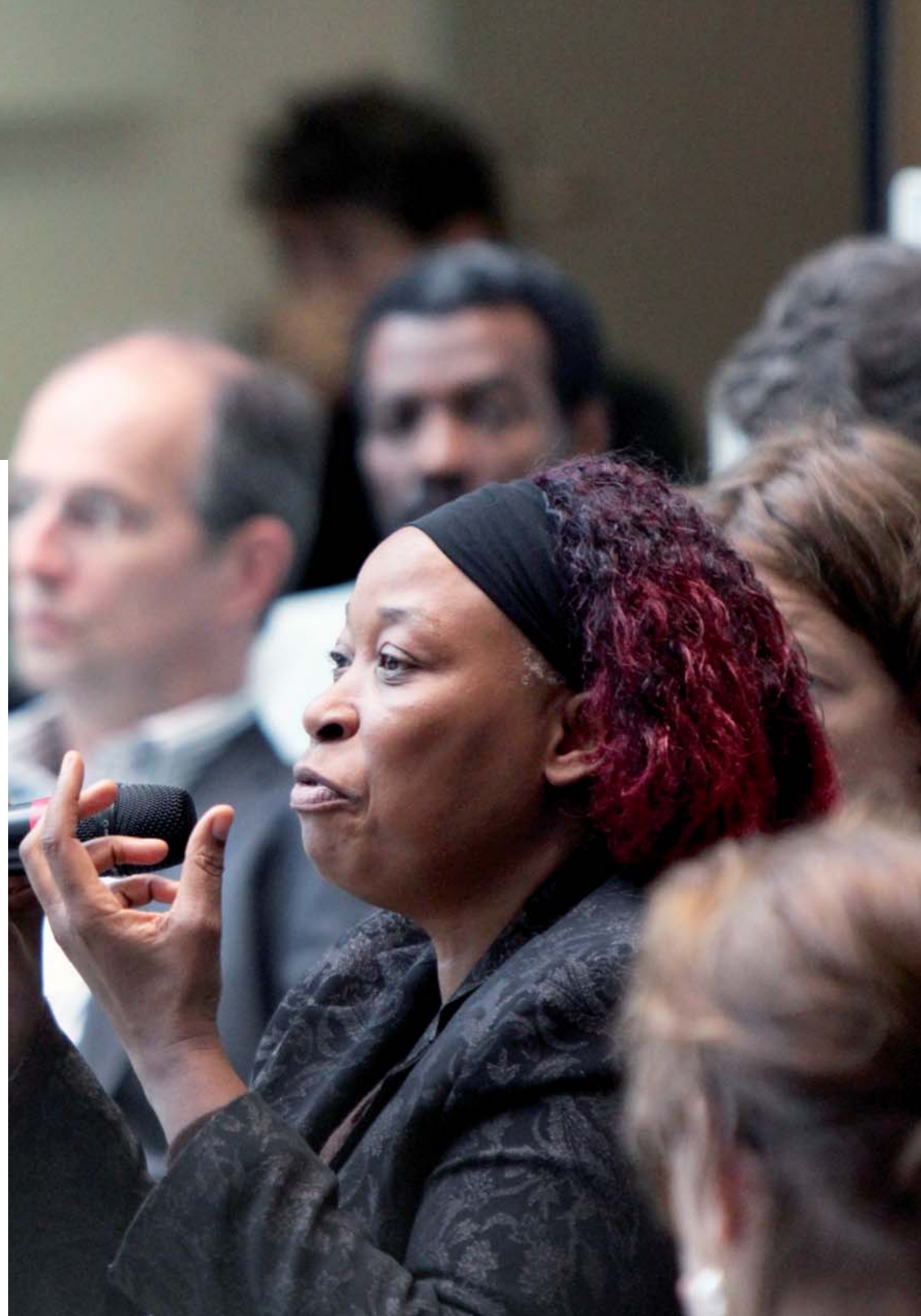


Session 2:
How to integrate
population dynamics
in the international
agenda?

Keynote address

Summary of World Café Sessions

Final words





François Farah

Post-2015/Post-MDG Coordinator,
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

It gives me great pleasure to address population dynamic issues in the current debate of the Post-2015 development agenda. As we all know, the UN system has already begun a far-reaching multi-pronged process of reviews and consultations to ascertain the impact of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) framework and assess the progress of implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Plan of Action (POA), at the global, regional and national levels.

While the MDG framework had a fifteen year term and was to a large extent a self-contained set of goals and targets presented to countries then, the ICPD POA, which was adopted with near unanimity among all member states in Cairo, in 1994, carried a 20-year timeframe agenda, and indeed, a beyond timeline three-pronged premise **of human rights, equality and sustainable development**. It is critical to mention these three premises of the ICPD Plan of Action at the outset as they are the very principles that are being suggested by the UN System for the Post-2015 development agenda as I will have a chance to elaborate later.

What is special about the ICPD POA that made it so relevant beyond a particular timeline and therefore of critical relevance to the Post-2015?

Indeed, unlike the earlier two World Population Conferences, the ICPD POA redefined demographics and population issues primarily from a sustainable, human centric, equitable and gender sensitive standpoint. Unlike the earlier two conferences, it redefined population policies from a human well-

being and rights perspective, giving due attention to critical issues of gender equality, reproductive health and protection of reproductive rights and sustainability. Unlike the earlier conferences, the ICPD also called for all constituencies in society to play their public policy share and assume a stronger and more engaging role in governing population issues and in bringing about the desired policy, programme and reality change.

No wonder then that when the General Assembly approved the review of progress of the implementation of the ICPD POA, it took a conscious decision to retain and maintain the POA beyond 2014 sine die and without a time limit.

Interface between the Post-MDG and the ICPD POA Reviews

The conjunction of the ICPD beyond 2014 Review with the assessment of the performance and delivery of the MDG framework offers an unprecedented opportunity for us to reposition population issues in the broader Post-2015 and indeed post Rio+20 debate. This will help us move towards a mutually supportive, human rights and equality-based and sustainable development.

Let me at this juncture give a quick brief on the process of both the MDG and the ICPD Beyond 2014 Reviews.

Insofar as the MDG is concerned, the UN System Task Team, which the Secretary General set up early this year, has already provided a preliminary vision of a Post-2015 development agenda in the Secretary-Gen-

eral's (SG's) Report '*Realizing the Future we Want for All*'. The UN Task Team has recently set up a UN Working Group to look at the interface between the outcomes of the Rio+20 and the development framework which was discussed in the SG's Report in order to better define integrated sustainable development goals (SDGs) for the Post-2015. I will come back to the development vision in this report to propose a positioning of population issues from a two-pronged perspective.

As we speak, eleven global thematic reviews are being carried out on a range of development issues, including health, inequality, employment, governance, education, water, energy and others. One of the global thematic consultations is on 'population dynamics', which is being led by UNFPA. In addition, national MDG consultations are being scheduled to take place in the next few weeks in more than fifty six countries bringing government, civil society partners and a range of stakeholders together in order to take stock of countries' experiences with MDGs at the national level and to redefine development priorities and approaches for the Post-2015 from a country perspective.

As to the 'ICPD beyond 2014' Operation Review, it is well underway. The review consists of several interrelated activities including a global survey and a number of thematic global and regional conferences, such as the Global Youth Forum in Bali on 4-6 December and the Human Rights Meeting in June 2013.

The survey design and questionnaire and the adoption of progress and impact indicators have been completed with the full par-

ticipation of UN sister agencies whose mandates cover a range of development issues of primary relevance to the MDG and Post-2015 consultations including health, education, inequality, human rights, youth, ageing, gender, labour, economic development, urbanisation, migration, the environment, conflict and fragile contexts, and many others. Agencies will again be invited to participate in the analysis of the data gathered by the ICPD Operation Review.

Seen together, the 'ICPD Operation Review beyond 2014' and the 'MDG 2015' process are multifaceted and at different levels of depth, inter-dependence and synergy. It is in this context that the ICPD Operation Review (OR) will contribute to shaping up the Post-MDG and Post-2015 development agenda in terms of consultations, lessons learned, substantive and policy analysis, as well as advocacy through shared constituencies and interest groups, including government, civil society, youth groups, parliamentarians, private sector and UN country team.

Let me now turn to substance and to mainstreaming population issues in the Post-2015.

ICPD issues as part of the Post-MDG / Post-2015 development agenda

It is common observation that over the last twelve years or so and since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, the MDG framework has galvanised the world's attention and efforts regarding major development issues. In fact, well-defined, measurable, manageable and focused goals and targets

have been quite attractive globally. Goals and targets, including Goal 5 b in connection with universal access to reproductive health, have influenced global and national development policies, resource allocations and development accountability and benchmarking.

However, while significant progress has been made on a number of fronts, significant challenges are still haunting the world community when it comes to achieving '**the Future we Want for All**'. Indeed, the same reviews have highlighted the critical importance of overarching guiding principles such as **human rights equality and sustainability**, which were missing from the MDG framework, and which had represented the **very premise of the ICPD POA** as stated earlier.

Also missing from the MDG framework were complementary and necessary policy areas, such as:

- a) Inclusive economic growth (regarding employment, productivity and others), and
- b) a significantly greater and sustained investment in the social sector (such as education, health including reproductive health, water and sanitation, shelter and others).

You will agree with me that investment in the population and social sector and in bridging growing and expanding structural social and economic disparities within and across countries is both a process and an ultimate development dividend and a guarantee for sustainability.

Within these two complementary policy and programme areas, two intermediary overarching goals become critical and indispensable for the Post-2015:

- a) Curbing the sources of inequality and bridging disparities, among and particularly within countries, and
- b) Supporting groups who happen to be structurally at a disadvantage, mostly women, different age groups in need such as the youth and the elderly, female adolescents and marginalised and vulnerable groups, including reaching the bottom 20 per cent.

It is in this particular context that the POA provisions and population and reproductive health issues become central to development and should be considered an integral part of and of paramount policy significance to the Post-2015 development agenda. Such issues should strategically be considered from a two-pronged policy perspective:

- a) Managing the consequences of evolving population dynamics, including changing population structures, internal and international population movement and distribution; and addressing the development needs of special age groups



such as youth and the older people, as they have tremendous bearing on macro social and economic development and sustainability processes and outcomes, and

- b) bridging disparities and ensuring access to reproductive health and protection of reproductive rights, within a gender equality perspective as they represent a critical challenge for achieving dignified human development and wellbeing for all.

Let me elaborate on how population dynamics and reproductive health globally are indispensable ingredients of and should be mainstreamed in the Post-MDG/Post-2015 development agenda.

Population dynamics

Today's and even tomorrow's world demographics will have a profound impact on the world economy, and the economic and social dividends within and across countries. On the one hand, fertility levels have declined in many countries. Fertility rates are today below replacement levels in over 83 countries across regions. Some of the countries have fertility rates that are considered by some governments as very low and governments in many such countries are trying to implement a set of new policies that face the challenges of rapid ageing and even the possibility of actual decrease in population size. On the other hand, and due to population momentum, Asia is projected to add a billion people over the next forty years, with a large increase in the elderly population. As to sub-Saharan Africa, it is yet to complete its demographic transition.

Indeed, population growth in sub-Saharan Africa has been the most important socio-economic driver as a mid-size African country grows by 250 to 300,000 young people every year (as it has just been reported recently in the SG's Report on NEPAD). Population dynamics will be the major issue for African governments in the future. Close to two thirds of the population in Africa are below 25 years of age today.

Managing the consequences of population dynamics will therefore be required to ease pressure on ecosystems and natural resources, facilitate the management of land and water resources, and improve the chances of achieving a more equitable distribution of energy, particularly in urban areas.

Ageing

Because of sustained decline of fertility in many parts of the world, ageing is on the rise. Europe, including many Eastern European countries have an unprecedented pace of ageing with an average of anywhere from 20 to 26 per cent above the age of 60. As to Asia, ageing is projected to be on a scale unmatched by any other region in the world. In China, for instance, the proportion of those aged 65 and above is projected to rise from 8 per cent in 2010 to 26 per cent in 2050. Japan is now the only nation with over 30 per cent of its population aged 60 or above. By 2050 however, more than 60 countries are forecast to have passed this milestone. By 2050, it is expected that 80 per cent of the world's older people will live in developing countries.

In every continent and in societies at very different stages of economic development, we

are living longer. Improved diets and sanitation, medical advances and greater prosperity have all helped push life expectancy higher. A Post-2015 development agenda should therefore account for a progressively and rapidly ageing world by promoting healthy ageing and economic well being in old age. It should also have provisions to address inequalities, which are increasingly faced by older persons.

In addition, the growing number of older persons, and the ensuing increase in demand for long-term care including a sophisticated health care, presents huge social, economic and cultural challenges. Ageing is increasing in families that have fewer children to look after parents, putting the intergenerational support system under stress.

As UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has said, the impacts of this demographic phenomenon across the world 'are profound and extend well beyond the individual and immediate family, touching broader society and the global community in unprecedented ways'. How we choose to address these challenges and maximise the opportunities of a growing older population will determine whether society will reap the benefits of the longevity dividend.

UNFPA launched on 1. October this year the international report on 'Ageing in the Twenty First Century: A Celebration and a Challenge'.

The report found three areas that required speedy actions in order to ensure a society for all ages in which both, young and old are given the opportunity to contribute to development and share in its benefits:

- 1) An urgent need to guarantee income security and access to essential health and social services for older people;
- 2) A significantly stronger investment in young people combined with flexible employment, lifelong learning and retraining opportunities to enable and encourage current generations of older people to remain in the labor market; and
- 3) A stronger involvement of governments, civil society, communities, families and older persons themselves to develop a new culture in which older persons are considered active members of their society and their contributions recognised and promoted.

In summary, conscious policies are required to i) foster full, productive and remunerative employment, (ii) promote and invest in life cycle savings, and (iii) adopt progressive social transfers, in forms suitable to country contexts. The Post-2015 development agenda should consider relevant specific goals on social security coverage and fiscal and generational sustainability of pension and health care systems, as well as measurable targets for improvements in health status among older people.

Urbanisation

Another important demographic trend across the world is accelerated urbanisation. The world urban population, close to 3.6 billion in 2011, will grow by about 72 per cent between now and 2050, bringing the urban population up to 6.3 billion (about the whole world population in 2002). The vast majority of this growth will occur in less developed regions. The urban population

in the developing world is likely to double, from 2.7 billion in 2011 to 5.1 billion in 2050 not to mention that much of the future urban growth will be made up of poor people. An important issue for consideration is how countries in the region will go about preparing for this inevitable urban future, which presents challenges but also development opportunities, particularly taking into account that many countries will face the effect of climate change and it is in urban areas where most mitigation and adaptation plans will be focused.

A Post-2015 development agenda should therefore prioritise planning for future urban growth, including appropriate infrastructure and access to basic education, health including reproductive health, and other services, so that countries can reap the benefits of economies of scale and greater efficiency, as well as ensure that urban trajectories are beneficial to all urban residents.

A particular area of concern is the vulnerable populations that are at risk of displacement or whose livelihoods are threatened due to climatic changes in environmentally fragile areas. The development agenda should pay particular attention to identifying such populations, and invest in reducing their vulnerability and enhancing their adaptive capacity, including planning for potential migration and relocation of people.

International migration

Moving on, international migration is also a major feature of population dynamics and it is mostly driven by economic motivations and the prospect of achieving better liv-

ing standards. Understanding international migration requires accepting that there are different patterns in different countries and sub-regions, which is part of the complexity of this phenomenon in this region. As migration is becoming more and more prevalent, having a large impact on all aspects of life, it should be incorporated as part of national policy frameworks, based on good data and evidence and ensuring that the rights of migrants are upheld, protected and respected.

A Post-2015 development agenda should therefore ensure international dialogue and cooperation on migration between sending and receiving countries, to ensure that migration occurs in safe and legal conditions, with full respect for human rights. It should strengthen the mechanisms that enable migrants to contribute to development in both origin and destination countries. For instance, the economic contributions of migrants to their home countries, including remittances and the issuance and utilisation of 'diaspora bonds' could be strengthened, and the adverse consequences, such as discrimination in host countries, appropriately addressed.

While the first set of issues, i.e. population dynamics and changing demographic structures, can be construed largely as cross-cutting, enabling factors for Post-2015 development goals, the second set of issues, i.e. access to quality reproductive health services within a gender equality framework, protection of reproductive rights and bridging disparities, should be included in and monitored through clear Post-2015 development goal and target frameworks.

Let me elaborate.

Reproductive health, protection of reproductive rights, youth and bridging disparities

It so happens that inequalities among and within countries are most felt in the access to basic social services, health and reproductive health in particular. While many countries are witnessing economic growth and notable progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals at the national level, in-country disparities in access to health and to reproductive health services are widening.

One of the greatest health inequalities today is in maternal mortality. It is true that globally, the number of maternal deaths has decreased from 543 000 in 1990 to 287 000 in 2010 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) declined from 400 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in 1990 to 210 in 2010. However, more than 800 women continue to die every day as a result of pregnancy or childbirth. African and South Asian countries rank first and second highest in the world respectively in terms of maternal mortality rate. We all know that high maternal mortality is an indicator of an inadequate health care system, with poor quality of care and limited access to services. Maternal mortality also indicates that a woman's rights to life and health are being violated.

On the other hand, and despite their proven impact on social and economic development, family planning programmes and the provision of reproductive health services have lagged behind on the national development agenda. This has hindered efforts to

decrease maternal deaths and morbidities, and prevent unintended pregnancies.

Furthermore, the regional figures on unmet need for family planning disguise the reality of many vulnerable and marginalised groups. The poor, the rural, those from minority ethnic groups and socially excluded, and the female adolescents and the young are especially at a disadvantage in terms of accessing reproductive health services.

Indeed, an estimated 645 million women in the developing world were using modern contraceptives in 2012; that is 42 million more than in 2008. However, about half of this increase was due to population growth. In addition, 222 million women continue to have an unmet need for modern contraceptives. However, in the 69 poorest countries, the number of women who face an unmet need for modern contraceptives actually increased from 153 to 162 million between 2008 and 2012. Bridging women's unmet need for modern contraception in developing countries would prevent an additional 54 million unintended pregnancies, including 21 million unplanned births, would help to avoid 26 million abortions (of which 16 million are unsafe) and seven million miscarriages. It would also prevent 79,000 maternal deaths and 1.1 million infant deaths.

Equal and sustained access to quality reproductive health services, promoting gender equality and empowering women and protecting their reproductive rights, reducing infant, child and maternal mortality and improving maternal health are therefore indispensable ingredients of a Post-2015 development agenda. Such an agenda should

provide directions towards reducing structural and system based inequalities in accessing quality reproductive health and other social services. This is central to development and certainly central to ending poverty and should therefore be reflected in Post-2015 development targets and sub-targets.

Finally, investments in young people, curbing persistent child marriages, keeping female adolescents longer in schools and enabling youth to access friendly reproductive health information and quality services represent another critical population issue and should be an essential component of the broader global development agenda.

In other words, goals pertaining to population and reproductive health issues are intimately linked to the development of a Post-2015 agenda that eliminates extreme poverty, ensures economic growth, promotes peace and security, and is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. These goals include achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health, promoting reproductive rights, reducing maternal mortality, and preventing HIV infection. All of these goals are crucial to accelerating progress on the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda and achieving Millennium Development Goals 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Allow me to highlight the Post-2015 vision that has been articulated in the SG's Report and highlight the place that population dynamics should occupy in this vision (figure 1).

A Post-2015 development agenda should therefore consider adopting measurable tar-

gets regarding achieving better education, sustainable job creation, and the removal of barriers to accessing reproductive health care for improving young people's opportunities and their wellbeing, and for maximising their contribution to society.

In summary, the Post-2015 development agenda should therefore address the following issues:

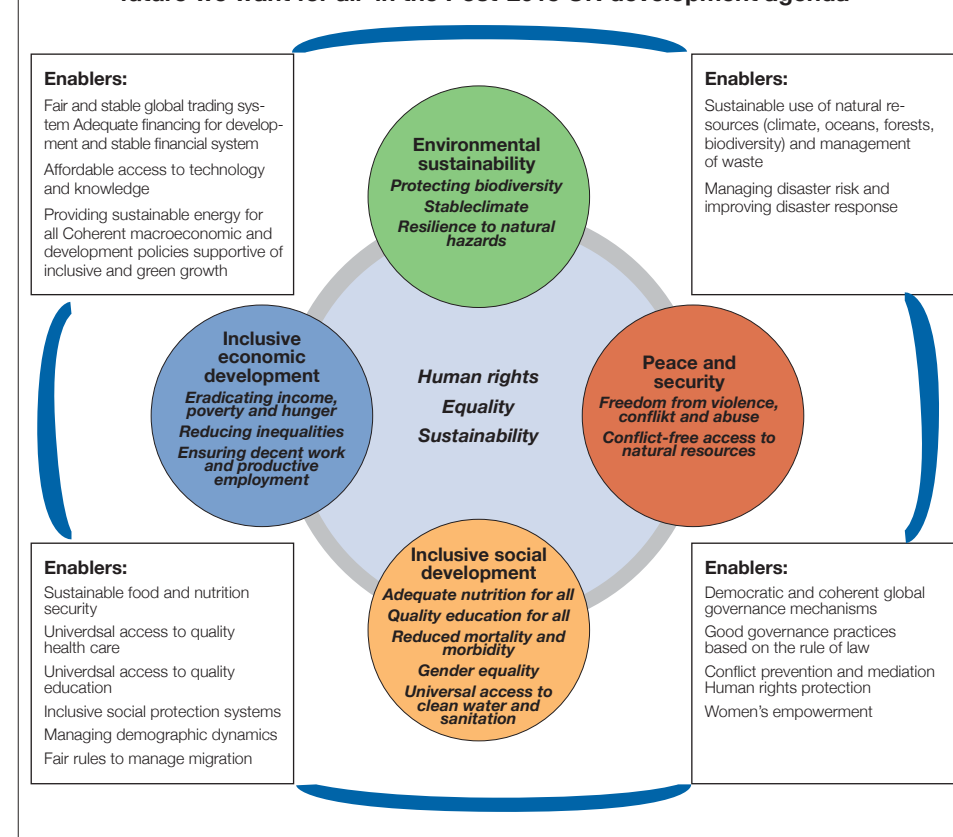
- i) Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and protection of reproductive rights (SRHR) as a pathway to sustainable development and to an individual and social wellbeing;
- ii) Incorporating country-specific demographic dynamics in national sustainable development policies; and
- iii) Promoting gender equality.

The above goals can and should be facilitated by 'enablers' including

- a) achieving peace and security (at the global, regional and local level);
- b) securing macro-economic and financial stability (primarily at the global level; examples include access to markets and mutually beneficial trade terms, access to technology and so on);
- c) committing to participatory and transparent governance at the national and sub-national level; and
- d) committing to environmental sustainability (including strengthening, cushioning and improving disaster management knowledge, technology, structures and practices).

In the end, and it has been mentioned in the UN Think Piece on Population Dynamics, it is critical that the issue of data avail-

Figure 1: An integrated framework for realising the 'future we want for all' in the Post-2015 UN development agenda



ability, provision of scientific evidence for policy dialogue and policy development, and clearly defined, robust and policy relevant indicators is given due consideration in the Post-2015 development framework. Monitoring progress and accounting for impact or remaining gaps is an indispensable management and governance tool as it enables countries ascertain the performance of their policies and the quality delivery of their strategies and intervention programmes. ●

Summary of World Café – Sustainability

The main question was 'How can population dynamics be integrated within three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental development?'

The participants discussed several ideas:

- Population dynamics should be translated into concrete sectoral planning. Awareness could be created by regional dialogues and communication into which clear messages should be integrated.
- Strong involvement of youth in planning, in assessing and in all processes. The following was written on the table cloth: 'We should create our own platforms that would make the old listen to us. This can lead to intergenerational sustainability.'
- The integration of population dynamics in new frameworks to be achieved by a strategy at several levels:

1. Global level:

Where the understanding of population dynamics increase, concrete sectoral planning (outside of health – e.g. water and sanitation) should be supported. Population dynamics should also be looked at in Western countries.

3. Local level:

Urbanisation is a challenge with all links to rural urban development.

4. Individual level:

- a) SRHR as a fundamental right;
- b) Better expression of population (no population control), investment in SRHR makes a difference to society /not just family.

An important topic to integrate population dynamics was creating impacts on economic development. The discussants underlined that the private sector should be incorporated into all decisions. Various opinions were:

- a) Economic changes by shifting from a market-based system to resources-based markets, thus creating a new system of values;
- b) The idea of large population or growing population as a new market of consumers must be defeated, people need to be braver and question this;
- c) The role of Western and development countries by imports and exports, thus the accountability in exploitation of resources, should be focused more on;
- d) An innovative way to approach issues could be to involve youth, since the youth bulge creates economic potentials to harvest demographic dividends.

Referring to the integration of population dynamics in the international agenda the new framework should

- a) Allow for locals to define development goals themselves;

- b) Create space for local creativity, innovation and defining own solutions;
- c) Governments should participate with policy obligation, accountability and sustainability.

The last main topic was the accountability of data. There were demands to include population dynamics in research projects/data collection, governments to use population projections, as well as to validate a strong monitoring tool all the time.

Statements by table hosts

John May (Center for Global Development), **Jason Bremner** (Population Reference Bureau), **Tanja Gabriela Osejo Carillo** (Center for Development Research), **Ntongolzi Gladys Bembe** (GIZ-South Africa – Programme weltwaerts)



Ntongolzi Gladys Bembe
South Africa

I am from South Africa, from the Seriti Institute; we are a partnership organisation of GIZ South Africa. The most outstanding issues in terms of sustainability were that we should have a strong involvement of the youth. We should create economic development and the youth should be part of it. What also came out was that, we the youth, should come up with initiatives. We should not only complain and come up with problems and

say that the old are not giving us platforms. We should create our own platforms that would make the old listen to us. This can lead to intergenerational sustainability. We need a strong monitoring tool that will ensure that we have authentic data that can be used and that this data can always be validated all the time. What came out as well was the equal distribution of resources and whatever we are doing, we should include all sectors of society including the private sector.



Jason Bremner
Washington

At the global level we talked about the need to question the existing economic paradigm that focuses solely on GDP growth. This often leads to the idea, that a large and growing

population represents a new market. There's a need to look at the economic paradigm of today and realise that population dynamics make that a challenge in terms of sustainability. At a national or sectoral level, we need to increase understanding of population dynamics and the assumptions behind these. We should translate it into concrete sectoral planning outside of just the health sector into sectors such like agriculture, education, water and sanitation. Then at the local level it was discussed that urbanisation or migration are challenges. The urban places themselves do not have adequate planning right now. Then we have to look from the individual level and I am talking about individual in terms of those of us who are advocates of sexual reproductive health and rights.

Finally, we have to become better at expressing population dynamics, not as it has been in the past as populations exploding and fear of population growth, but as a criti-

cal input for sector planning. We need too, with increasing confidence, to make the case that investment in sexual reproductive health and rights policies and programmes makes a difference not just for women and for their families, but also for societies affecting population dynamics in a positive way.



Tanja Gabriela Osejo Carillo
Nicaragua

How to integrate this topic population dynamics into sustainability: The people at our table say, as first step, it's much better to send a clear message; it's much better to speak loud about what population dynamics means. The second step is to generate an understanding about the trade-off between population dynamics, environment and livelihood, well-being.

The third key point was how to bring this resilience into the population. An active participation of people, identifying very well what is the real priority of the people and to involve the population over there.



John May
Washington

Here is my washing line (the rope where the cloths from the World Café were hung) and I will try to share some of the ideas before

they dry up. I have a red peg not a green one because I am truly multi-sectoral. We had three main ideas in this group. First of all are the linkages between population dynamics and economy. I think we feel the missing link is the demographic dividends, because the countries do need to try to capture the demographic dividends. That will mean that they have to transform their demographic outcomes in order to capture the economic benefits of the demographic dividends. The second main idea was about the need for evidence-base and more data collection, not only quantitative but also, very importantly, qualitative. The third and final idea was that, beyond the three dimensions – economic, social and environmental development dimensions – there is one major dimension which encompasses all of these dimensions and that is political will. The political will needs to be expressed, but it has to listen to the people, to the importance of the bottom-up approach. We must listen to the people, but we must also have some strategic direction, otherwise this cannot be properly implemented. ●





Summary of World Café – Next development framework

The main question was 'How can population dynamics be included in the next development framework?'

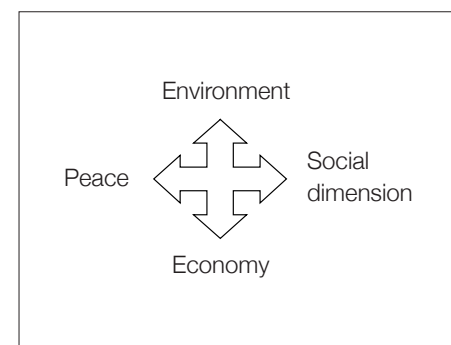
The discussion at the tables on the 'next development framework' were divided into two parts. Firstly, they talked about the architecture of the overall process of the new development framework referring to the keynote speech by François Farah. They stressed that we should take the virtues of the Millennium Development Goals and build on them. They agreed that a lot of work had been done in the last 20 years, and yet a Post-2015 framework has to be created around individuals. Within this process, one strategy would be to implement population dynamics as a cross-cutting theme. Finally, it was said that political leaders should be convinced by using data.

Further, the definition of population dynamics was discussed, talking about the size of population and structure, ageing, rural migration, SRH unequal coverage, consumption patterns, youth, individuality/freedom of choice and rights, and gender (microcredit, SRH, farmer/group women).

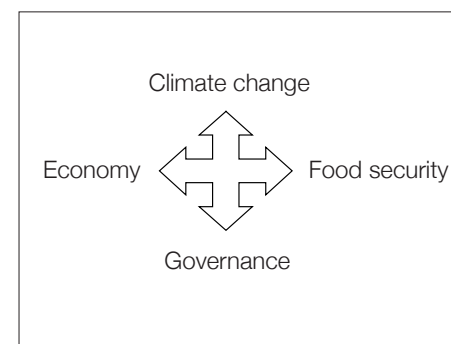
The participants also drafted visions of the future they would like to see. A future on the basis of economic, social, environmental and peace dimensions:

'The future we want' / key priorities

Example 1



Example 2



While including population dynamics in the next development framework, the participants recommended to pay special attention to:

- vulnerable groups; the invisible poor who are discriminated;
- multiple vulnerabilities should be taken into account;
- youth and youth engagement in the process;
- communication; to have population dynamics embedded in a simple language;
- education;
- realise that economic opportunities go alongside education;
- that educating girls/women is necessary with curricula in schools for boys and girls; with changes to cultural values/social structures;
- include possibilities for participation for women and youth in SRHR;
- long for social equity;
- finally, make participation in SRHR possible, and
- make data accountable to create equity and individual-centred surveys.





Statements by table hosts:

Matthew Lindley (IPPF), **Nebosja Novcic** (Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health)



Matthew Lindley
London

The first issue looked at some of the architecture around the whole process. The second issue looked at some of the key points and the third at how can we get involved. We looked at some of the key processes and interventions and entry points. The overarching element of that conversation was that we have time until September 2013. We want to try and influence that process. Having a coalition that keeps repeating why population dynamics is important for economic issues, for environmental issues and for social issues, that's why we have had population dynamics included in the next frameworks.



Nebosja Novcic
Geneva

Population dynamics was perceived as an issue that underpinned and cut across the entire Post-2015 development framework. It was difficult to identify any major topics that are being discussed as part of this frame-

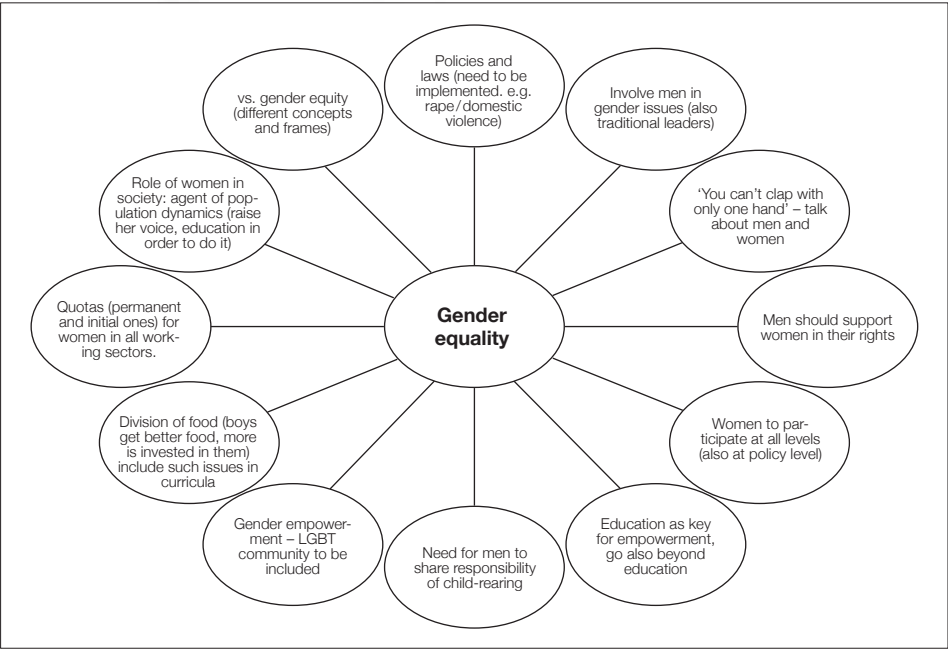
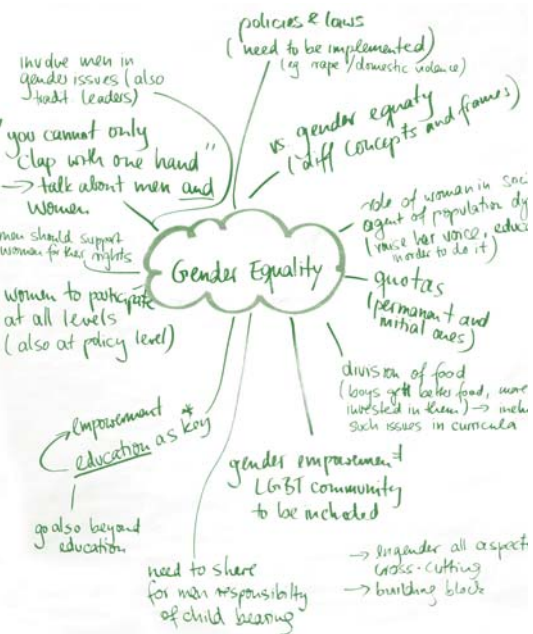
work that would not in some way include population dynamics. The other issue was that, in our discussions on how to improve the way we tackle these types of challenges, we must not forget that we have done a lot and have recorded many successes over the last 15 to 20 years. Sometimes these discussions appear to leave out the successes of the past and only focus on those areas that need to be improved. ●



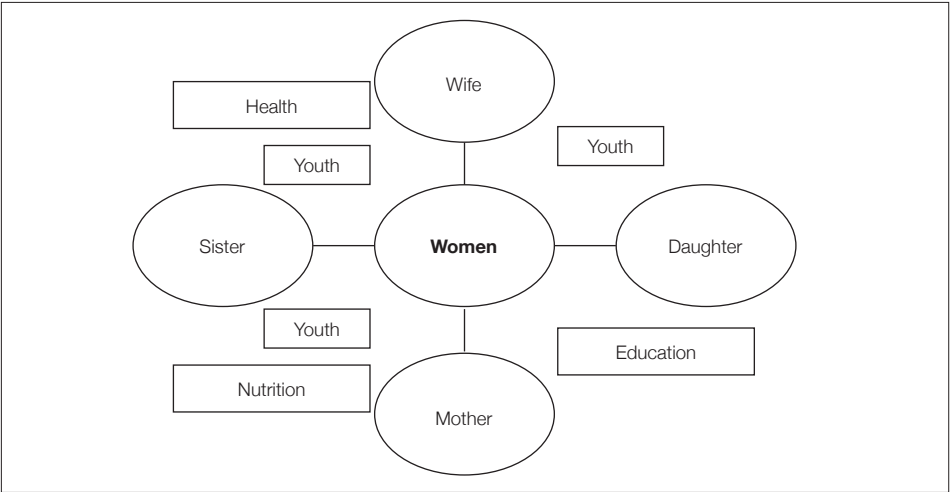
Summary of World Café – Gender equality

The main question was ‘How we can ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in measures dealing with population dynamics?’

One of the central themes was women and their roles in the course of life.



Firstly women and their family roles were accentuated:



Women in the above mentioned roles could be considered as strong agents of change in population dynamics.

If empowered through instruments like education (not only primary but secondary and tertiary education), they can:

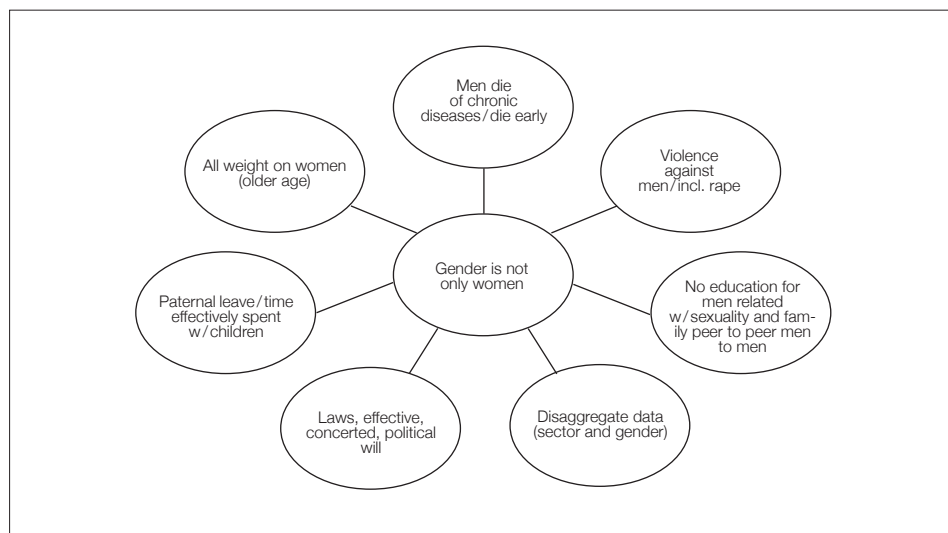
- play a positive role in maintaining peace in the society (especially in scenarios where young unemployed ones are misused by anti-state organisations towards extremism in religion and culture, etc. to create instability in the region);
- take care of their youth in a better way, especially in parts of the world where young people are being exploited for selfish, anti-nation activities including terrorism;
- support the family through income generation

and combat poverty and disease;

- have a say in the family in matters like health seeking, use of contraception methods, number of children, etc;
- be in a better position to understand the issues associated with overburdened population in the least-developed/developing countries like ours;
- eliminate gender discrimination in children regarding provision of food, education and understand better that the girl child needs proper nutrition and education in order to become a strong, healthy future mother;
- eliminate the grievances associated with child marriages and be a stronger mother to combat against this;
- combat corruption in society through proper/better administration/management if given a chance to.

Participants of the group drew on the tablecloth that 'gender is not only gender'.

The diagram was painted for visualisation reasons.



The group discussed also how gender issues could mainstream population dynamics and noticed that:

- Firstly, policymakers have to be aware of the 'drivers' of population dynamics like size, structure, ageing, rural and urban problems caused by migration.
- Secondly, it should be ensured that sectors dealing with population policy and programmes take gender into account.
- Thirdly, society should recognise that women's rights are human rights and all policies must consider this.
- Finally, the awareness, knowledge and skills of policy-makers on issues of sex (biological factors) and gender (social construct) should be increased.

They gave recommendations on how to achieve the objectives from the macro level to the national and local levels. Gender mainstreaming needs to be projected in all working sectors.

There were specific recommendations about how to implement the topic of population dynamics at the local level regarding

1. Participation of women in the peace process:
 - bring gender and culture together / involve community and traditional and religious leaders;
 - involve men in gender issues (also traditional leaders).

2. Legislation of gender-based violence:
 - balance gender equity;
 - look at local levels; strengthen participation particularly at local level;
 - involve families;
 - work on participation at local levels, all intersectoral, care about people;
 - develop policies that guarantee access to key resources;
 - focus on need for basic rights;
 - strengthen institutions (policy and laws) to enforce policies and laws: 'a man cannot be raped'. 'If you are beaten by your wife, you cannot go to the police';
 - call for government accountability;
 - demand equal levels of health and education and well-being across different genders.

3. Re-orient the school curriculum:
 - promote women in higher education, introduce gender-sensitive curricula;
 - realise education is key, quotas, values, equal opportunity;

- stress that reproductive health could be part of the curriculum referring to sustainable development goals;
- focus on men-to-men education;
- work on expectations / role models / gender roles in households – fair sharing (social pressure, choice, structure services);
- be aware of importance of adolescents' education (involve men), research-awareness for men;
- encourage male participation in family life;
- stop tendency of coercing men;
- instead use persuasive approach;
- realise male-to-male communication, men-to-men approach;
- realise that boys get better food, more is invested in them. Include such issues in curricula;
- focus on sex education;
- notice the value of education – fertility (costs implied);
- talk to their children about HIV. There should be support from men and women;



- emphasise the need to talk about contraceptives;
- institutionalise child care.

4. Work on income generation schemes for women like micro credits, create job opportunities in rural areas:

- stress that empowerment should be an affirmative action;
- find out if gender projects are populated by men;
- give access to credit and loans;
- invest in social security and economic development;
- invest in education.

5. Legislation and implementation of quotas for women:

- realise that very few women are in the decision-making processes in parliaments;
- introduce quotas for women in all sectors, quotas for women in political parties and parliament.

6. Disaggregated data by gender/age:

- plan regulation of gender equality.

7. Gender-related indicators:

- show the role of women in society; women are agents of population dynamics;
- equip women with instruments to claim their rights: education;
- ensure that women have the right to decide when to have ...

8. Gender balance manifesto of political parties:

- have gender equality at elections;
- reach percentages showing policy-makers the efficiency of gender balance.

Statements by table hosts

Scott Moreland (Futures Group), **Mubita Simonda** (Afya Mzuri), **Kristin Häfner** (GIZ), **Anisa Afridi** (HRSU FATA)



Scott Moreland
USA

We talked a lot about quotas and laws, which is an effort to maybe break through some barriers. Some people thought these laws or these quotas could be permanent and some could be there as a way of breaking down initial gender roles and demonstrating that you know the world's not going to come to an end if the number of women particularly changes in some particular aspect.



Kristin Häfner
Germany

In my first group there were only men and in the second group there were only women. The men were talking about the women and the women were talking about the men. What one of my youth colleagues told me, I would like to share with you: You cannot clap with only one hand, you need two. If you talk about gender, you need to involve men and women.



Mubita Simonda
Zambia

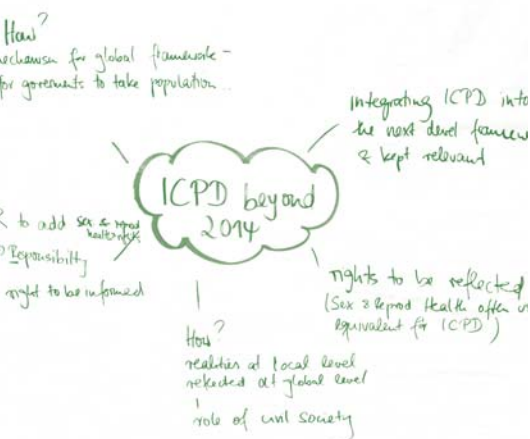
Two key issues came out in my group on education and policies/laws. The group mentioned the need for male involvement and capacity building on gender-related matters, as this will improve the health of both men and women, for example men taking an interest in family planning programmes at household level. The group also mentioned that there were gaps in laws especially concerning men, for example, the non-existence of laws on the rape of men. This has adversely contributed in men and boys not coming out into the open when such atrocities are committed, hence keeping quiet. If we are to address gender inequalities and challenges on population dynamics there is a need to educate political leaders for a political wheel, traditional leaders the custodians of customary law on early marriages and polygamy, religious leaders.



Anisa Afridi
Pakistan

We started talking about the role of woman in society. If we accept how important she is and what role she can play as an agent of population dynamics, we need to equip her with the instruments with which she is

able to raise her voice or demand her rights. That is only possible when she gets education. We need to take notice of gender discrimination in all sectors. There is a cultural discrimination between a female and a male child, whether it be in the provision of food, clothing and other necessities or education. The male child is given more food than the female. Considering that she is going to become a part of another family in future, the parents invest more in the male children. We need to create awareness and sensitisation regarding gender equality right from the primary education level, in education at a very primary level. The curriculum should have contents to teach boys to respect girls as gender equality cannot be attained without the support of both sexes and, of course, as females are mostly the sufferers, mostly males can play a vital role in this respect. ●



Summary of World Café – ICPD beyond 2014

The main question was 'How can we increase the relevance of the ICPD Programme of Action and of sexual and reproductive health and rights in the current debate about global population dynamics and sustainable development?'

The participants discussing at the table dealing with ICPD beyond 2014 first of all focused on the whole process of how to go forward with the entire ICPD Programme of Action. The main idea was to concentrate on the more controversial issues and not on communalities, in order to advance the whole process of ICPD beyond 2014.

Proposals like the creation of a global framework mechanism, that governments take responsibility to add sex and reproductive health and rights to their agenda or that a think tank should be established within the context of demographic potentials, financial budgets, statistics and evidence were discussed. The participants stressed that SRH should play an important role in all negotiations.

The participants underlined the importance of data for advancing the process. 'Things don't happen until they are measurable' was one of the comments written on the table cloth. Further: 'evaluation could work with a minimum set of indicators; governments should incorporate the data from demographers into sectoral planning and country-based global commitments'.

The participants recognised that people are very specialised in their own areas, but they

don't understand what population dynamics means. Therefore gaining a shared understanding of population dynamics would be the first step. The second step would be to generate comprehension about the trade-off between population dynamics, the environment and livelihood or well-being. Clarifying terms like population dynamics and linkings to family planning, birth control, birth spacing was another crucial point of discussion.

Further discussions were about 'participation': the role of Europe and its responsibility to increase accountability in discussions, the role of governments in listening to the voices of civil society, as well as the involvement of ministries and communities. Finally, the role of civil society to find mechanisms like networks, as well as ownerships from the bottom up – from local to global levels – was also discussed.

Statements by the table hosts

Erica Belanger (IPPF), **Lydia Ettema** (Marie Stopes International), **Ruth Hildebrandt** (GIZ – Afghanistan),



Erica Belanger
London

I was the host of three very different discussions. The first discussion we had, very much concentrated on looking at ICPD and how we make sure that ICPD is kept relevant and revitalised. The second round seemed to talk a lot about rights. One very important point was made, that we often use sexual and reproductive health interchangeably with ICPD. We discussed that we should





concentrate on the more controversial issues and try to see how we can bring forward the controversial issues. The last group talked about the 'how'. What is the mechanism? How do we make sure that the realities at the community level are reflected on a global level? How does civil society play a role in countries where governments don't necessarily allow civil society to hold them accountable and how is that changing in various countries?



Lydia Ettema
London

The participants of the various groups highlighted the importance of 1) an action-oriented approach; 2) monitoring and evaluation and 3) a country-level follow-up. It was also suggested that an extra 'r' be added to the sexual and reproductive health and rights – and that is 'responsibility' – in upcoming discussions. Everyone agreed that it is 'our' responsibility and 'not only' our responsibility, but also the responsibility of the individual, communities, and the responsibility of the governments, civil society and donors to take the topic forward. What is linked to that responsibility is that people are well-informed about SRH and about their rights.



Ruth Hildebrandt
Islamabad

One important message that came out of our discussion was that we were reflecting on the 'how'. Could there be a mechanism as part of a Global Development Framework ensuring that governments take population dynamics issues into their sectoral planning, and how could that work. ●



Summary of the Conference and Final Remarks

This is the third time I have been participating in this conference. These events have always been inspiring. In addition, they help to establish and extend networks and to gain insights into new developments and topics related to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in particular. They are excellent due to their different formats and in terms of expertise of the participants. We should continue with the focus on the participation and involvement of youth; this has really been an asset in this conference.

Last night we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the International Dialogue. This is a very good point in time to reflect on past achievements, but also to look at the way ahead. In his opening speech, Klaus Brill (Bayer Healthcare) pointed out rightly that ten years ago (in 2002), the topic of sexual and reproductive rights was neglected in the international debate. The International Dialogue changed this image and helped to put the topic on the international agenda. In 2011, we started to link sexual and reproductive health rights with education and opened the Dialogue to other sectors. This year, we continued this process by opening the Conference to the broader topic of population dynamics with regard to the sectors governance, food security and environment and resources. The International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development has developed into a brand and the organisers can be very proud of what has been achieved. More than 100 participants with

highly diverse backgrounds from more than 30 countries are attending the Dialogue this year, which is truly impressive.

From my side, I would like to focus on six aspects of the Dialogue and reflect on the thoughts and ideas I am taking back from this conference:

1. Definition of Population Dynamics

During the feedback session from the working groups as well as during the evening panel discussion it became clear that it is important to define and to better describe what population dynamics means. The Deputy Minister of Health from the Kingdom of Lesotho, Lucia Nthabiseng Makoe, was mentioning 'ageing' as one important topic not yet touched by the Dialogue. Other aspects that came up were 'urbanisation' and 'migration', 'feminisation of agriculture and of rural areas'. John May from the Centre for Global Development was highlighting the importance of the 'demographic dividend' for global development.

Kate Gilmore (Deputy Executive Director, UNFPA) explained to us the importance of building bridges between resilient individuals to resilient societies. I am convinced that this is the way we have to think as we need both aspects in this discussion, the individual and human rights perspective as well as economic, ecological and political perspectives of a society as a whole. In the panel discussion it was also remarked that 'we should have ministers of finance here on the panel'. It might well be that we are discussing too much in our own (small) expert community and that we need to broaden the forum, including economic and financial

experts and in particular the private sector, which was under-represented at this International Dialogue. And it is encouraging that nowadays you do see ministers of finance, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other financial institutions opening up to the question of population dynamics.

2. Importance of emotions and facts

In her keynote address, Kate Gilmore highlighted two interesting aspects with regard to reproductive health and rights: point one is the emotional side, and she illustrated it well through the tragic story of a 10-year-old girl, who was forced into an early marriage. The second point – and it was mentioned during the conference quite often – is the necessity to have reliable facts and figures. Again, we need both. If you talk to a minister of finance, he is likely to have a family, so he will hopefully be struck emotionally. But in this job he needs to take very tough decisions, and we need to provide him at the same time with convincing facts and figures concerning reproductive health and rights.

3. Cross-sectoral approaches

When searching the Internet for 'demographic change', the first results are documents by banks, insurance companies and economic journals. It is a topic that is reaching a much broader audience today, and there really is the scope now to open up the discussion. We have talked a lot about cross-sectoral dialogues and holistic approaches, but we also know that it is a very complex and sensitive issue. I appreciate very much that we have started these discussions in the working groups, besides all challenges. At the same time, I still remember the time of the integrated regional



Klaus Müller

First Vice President of East and West Africa, KfW Entwicklungsbank

development programmes, and we all know that they have not really been that successful. That means there is a limit to complexity.

From the discussions in the cross-sectoral working groups I found two ideas extremely interesting: The first idea is, that if you want to tackle the problems of population dynamics at a cross-sectoral level, you have to look at those institutions that are coordinating these cross-sectoral issues. The point was made clearly that local governments are a focal point in that respect. In my view, this observation is of importance when looking at programme approaches. As an example, KfW supports a children's fund in Burkina Faso, which does not target individual sectors. Here, the local government is the key actor integrating different measures to prevent child work or to improve the living conditions of families directly. The second idea was the

recommendation to promote more strongly outcome-orientated approaches combining different sectors.

At KfW, where population dynamics is one of three megatrends shaping our overall strategy, it is a particular challenge to integrate population dynamics both in our domestic and international activities. As a major value added, this development has stimulated a very intensive dialogue between the national and international branches of our organisation across different sectors and enables us to combine relevant aspects from both sides into our programmes.

4. Post-2015 discussion

Regarding the Post-2015 discussion, there has been a lot of consensus on the necessity to include population dynamics and SRHR. In her opening statement at the panel discus-

sion, Ursula Müller from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) expressed that it is not a question of whether 'it should be integrated'. It is really only a question of 'how it should be integrated'. The shift from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to a stronger focus on sustainability in form of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was discussed. Renate Bähr, DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung), gave a very precise definition of what she is expecting, and there was consensus with everybody on the panel to focus on universal access, youth and women. It will be a challenge to integrate all these themes into the Post-2015 policy framework, and we can be happy that Renate Bähr and Tewodros Melesse from the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) have the opportunity to influence the discussion, alongside UNFPA.

5. Involvement of Youth

We mentioned a few times the valid contributions of the youth representatives; I would therefore like to devote one point to the contributions that we received from them. We are all very happy that all of them were very outspoken and really brought their topics and issues on the table. I think it became very clear that in the competition about 'resources' and 'wealth', it is very often at the expense of the young generation and therefore it is absolutely needed and required and demanded by the youth representatives to be involved, to participate and have a voice in the decisions made.

6. National Ownership

I particularly liked the comments made by John Ngugi from DSW at the panel discus-

sion, who was mentioning that developing countries need to get rid of their donor dependency. I fully agree with his remark, especially for social sector programmes. If we at KfW support a programme in the energy sector, the partner government will usually contribute 10, 20, or even 30 percent to the programme budget. If there is a reproductive health programme, we can be happy if we get contributions in kind of one or two percent of the total volume. Therefore, the strong statement that we need a much stronger ownership and contribution from the receiving countries – especially in the social sectors – is much appreciated. We also need to invest more in education of young people, especially at the secondary and higher education level.

At the end of this summary I want to thank one person in particular – Joachim Schmitt from BMZ, because he will unfortunately not be able to join us in the preparations for the next International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development. He has been a truly driving force in the preparation and implementation of the last Dialogues, increasing engagement, visibility and political leadership of BMZ considerably. We will certainly miss him, and we wish him all the best for his new and challenging position at the South African Development Community (SADC) in Botswana. ●



Next steps mentioned by the organisers

Where are we going from here? How will we use the discussions and the debates in our daily work, how can we maintain the enthusiasm?



**Statement by
Matthew Lindley**
International
Planned Parenthood
Federation (IPPF)

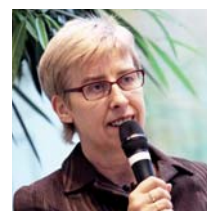
IPPF commemorates in 2012 its 60th birthday. This occasion is an opportunity to re-think how we go about doing our work and how we'll evolve in the future. There has been a big internal debate about 'Is IPPF 60 years old or is it 60 years young?' We have great optimism that we are going to come out at the end of this process and realise that we are actually 60 years young with a

future ahead of us which is still going to be quite challenging.

Through the last couple of days, I've really taken note of this sense that there is an opportunity to kind of fuse together 'population dynamics' and the 'rights of gender'. I think this has been an overwhelming theme that has really come through during the last couple of days and lots of really good ideas about how this can be brought forward, and how critical it is going to be, not only for the next frameworks of development, but for the whole of the 21st century as part of the work and the process we are undertaking at the moment. One of the things that IPPF has been thinking through – and I'm really fortunate to have one of the consultants and the authors of this piece of work, Karin Newman, here – is what kind of shape as a federation we would like that world to go and take. We're in the process of finalising that document and deciding how that document is going to look and, in fact, one of the products we wanted to take from this meet-

ing was your thinking and your thoughts and to try and see how we could integrate some of that into the process. Through this 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development you will be directly influencing how IPPF is shaping that vision, which we're calling 'Vision 2020', for sexual health and reproductive rights. That was the last working title.

I've been particularly touched during this meeting about the sense that population dynamics should really be about what makes a resilient population. What makes a population capable and able to bounce back to the knocks and the challenges? But principally, who is population? Well, population is each of us as individuals; so what helps us as individuals bounce back to those knocks? And, I guess, I would quite like to add to that sense of 'resilience', a sense of optimism. I think one of the things we have started to lose over the last few years is a sense of optimism that this International Dialogue has certainly had.



**Statement by
Renate Bähr**
DSW (Deutsche
Stiftung Weltbe-
voelkerung)

First of all, I am very impressed by the development of the International Dialogue. It has been inspiring to go from where we started, from a way of providing input and sharing information, to becoming a very active, solution-oriented meeting. For me personally, this came at exactly the right time. I am a member of the High Level Task Force for

the ICPD, which is working towards keeping sexual and reproductive health and rights on the Post-2015 development agenda. We are in the process of defining positions and thinking about what is of most importance for this area. However, while population dynamics, challenges and opportunities apply all over the world, they are not always the same. Take ageing for instance. This is definitely more of an issue in the North at the moment, in comparison to the youth bulge issue being faced by other countries in the South. There will not be a 'one-size-fits-all' solution. The word I will take home with me is 'resilient population', which was used by Kate Gilmore from UNFPA. I think the new framework really needs to provide opportunities for societies to be resilient via education, access to health, etc.

As one of the hosts of the International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development, I would also ask about what this means for the organisation I am heading. I think three things are important; first, we will not just aim for one goal, we will set our focus much more on outcomes. That is also something that I will be doing in my position on the High Level Task Force. Second, when we are talking about sexual and reproductive health, we all know it is a broad approach that we are talking about, but we don't mention it and I think we need to reach out to other institutions, stakeholders and constituencies to engage in population dynamics and sexual and reproductive health.

Third thing: We talked a lot about the importance of civil society engagement, about youth and youth involvement – that is absolutely necessary. I would like to add a third



group, members of parliament. They are sometimes overlooked, but I would like to really highlight this – we should not forget them as MPs are very important. Some of you know that in Germany, DSW works with the All Party Parliamentary Group on Population and Development. We also reach out to parliamentarians in the East African countries where we work because they are influential and as our allies, they will help prioritise sexual and reproductive health and population dynamics.



**Statement by
Klaus Brill**

Bayer Healthcare
Pharmaceuticals

Before we go into the next steps, I want to throw out some ideas. Number one is when I look at the title – ‘dynamics’ is written there – and we really have demonstrated dynamics in our meeting. Not only by sharing different views, but also by walking around and changing tables. This was a very interactive meeting and this is something that I think is typical for this kind of International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development, to really demonstrate the interaction between people, topics and areas.

This leads to the number two: I think last year in the closing remarks I said, I wish to have youth represented at the International Dialogue, and this year we achieved that. Thank you to all of those who are under the category of youth, that you have been coming and have expressed your point of view,

for standing up and giving a voice, which I think is very important because, let's say the more ‘mature’ participants of the International Dialogue have a view that oversee sometimes different views. I think it is a very lively element to have the youth here and to see and to hear different opinions, different perspectives and a different approach and a request for something to make a change.

The third one is that I am impressed by what you have worked out in the last one and a half days. This is really something which gives the steering committee – and this is the first next step – a headache, to digest all of this information, to analyse that information and to come up with a good plan for what are the next steps in terms of using some of the good recommendations, findings, and analysis for the next International Dialogue meetings. We will look over all of this documentation and I think have a fruitful, constructive and maybe sometimes contradictory discussion about what will be the next steps. One firm next step is that we will have the 11th Dialog Meeting in 2013 in Berlin and welcome back in 2013 to Berlin.



**Statement by
Joachim Schmitt**

Federal Ministry
for Economic
Cooperation and
Development (BMZ)

What are the takeaways? Also one of the advantages for us of hosting the International Dialogue is always the involvement we have from our political leadership, which we shouldn't underestimate. It is very important as well to have them here with us and

to be part of the discussions and they are always very impressed about the meetings we organise. Following what Klaus Brill said, there are many, many takeaways and it is a bit difficult right now to structure these and to give them the right priorities. But there are six points I would like to mention:

First: The youth involvement worked well, I think we will work internally to take it maybe even a step further. We have had some discussion alongside what we could do; especially if we are committed to Population 21st Century we should keep focus.

The second aspect I really liked of the discussions was about the student-centred approach, about the rights approach, about the empowerment approach. I found that very stimulating and very helpful.

The third area, which I really didn't expect, that for me would be a takeaway, we've been working on ways and means within our development cooperation to work on the issue of child marriage. That was really some takeaway, the story Kate Gilmore gave us to keep on working on that. I mean that is such a crucial issue. We will intensify our work internally to see what we can do.

Fourthly, we discussed the whole importance of data, demographic data and the qualitative views of data. That is something we will further discuss in our Ministry. We all know about the importance, but we need to get a better understanding internally about how we'll approach that, because we have the feeling that right now, that all the sectors discuss data but we are not really where we want to be.

Number five, with respect to the whole population dynamics and the new concept we are working on. What struck me was that the ‘resilience point’ of view is one that would be very helpful for us, because there is still the challenge – we need to cross over to other sectors, but we need to have a justification and we need to have a clear idea of what we want. I mean, all the sexual reproductive health and rights discussions will continue, that is such an important part of it. Maybe the resilience point of view opens a way towards how we can address other sectors. That's something we will keep on discussing.

Last but not least, the very important and timely debate on the Post-2015 MDG Framework, thank-you for the excellent keynote by François Farah (UNFPA). ●



Annex



Programme

Curricula Vitae

List of participants

10th Anniversary of the International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development – a Review

Programme

Day 1 – 24.10.2012 (Wednesday)

► Location – GLZ House, Reichpietschufer 20, 10785 Berlin, Germany

12:00 a.m. Registration with small lunch

1:00 p.m. **Opening session**

Moderators:

Michael Zillich / Steffi Leupold, denkmodell

Welcome:

Klaus Brückner, Director, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Klaus Brill, Vice President Corporate Commercial Relations, Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals

Hans-Jürgen Beerfeltz, State Secretary, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Keynote:

Kate Gilmore, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Reply by youth representative

2:30 p.m.

Understanding the challenge and good practice

Three working groups 'environment / resources, governance, food and nutrition security'.

Methodology: A key note speaker will 'set the scene' on the interrelation between population dynamics and the topic along the lines of the questions for discussions mentioned in the concept paper of the respective working groups. Afterwards, the working groups will split up into 3 sub-working groups that will continue the discussion along guiding questions. The sub-working-groups will meet again as a whole group, present the outcomes of the discussions and formulate joint recommendations from the 3 work streams.

Working Group: **Population Dynamics linking to Governance**

Moderator	Ruth Hildebrandt , Technical Advisor, FATA Development Programme – Health Component, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Keynotes	John May , Center for Global Development and Adjunct Professor of Demography at Georgetown University, Washington D.C. Léonie Jana Wagner , Consultant, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Rapporteur	Jotham Musinguzi , Director – Region Africa, Partners in Population and Development Africa Regional Office (PPD ARO)

Working Group: **Population Dynamics linking to Environment/Resources**

Moderator	Karen Newman , Coordinator, Population and Sustainability Network (PSN)
Keynote	Sarah Harper , Professor of Gerontology, Oxford University and Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing
Rapporteur	Scott Moreland , Senior Fellow, Futures Group

Working Group: **Population Dynamics linking to Food and Nutrition Security**

Moderator	Ralf Südhoff , Head of Berlin, World Food Programme (WFP)
Keynote	Constanze von Oppeln , Food Security Policy Officer, Welthungerhilfe (German Agro AID)
Rapporteur	Sivananthi Thanenthiran , Executive Director, Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW)

5:30 p.m. End of Working Groups

Public panel discussion

**Population Dynamics in the 21st Century:
An issue for the Post-2015 Development Framework?**

► Location – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Stresemannstraße 92, 10963 Berlin

6:30 p.m.

Welcome:

Ursula Müller, Director-General, Policy issues and political governance of bilateral development cooperation; sectoral affairs, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Keynote:

Ingar Brueggemann, Founding member of the International Dialogue series

Reply by youth representative

Discussants:

7:00 p.m.

Renate Bähr, Executive Director, DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung), Member of the High-Level Task Force for ICPD

Kate Gilmore, Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

John May, Center for Global Development and Adjunct Professor of Demography at Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

Tewodros Melesse, Director-General, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Moderator:

Melinda Crane, Deutsche Welle-TV, Moderator

8:30 p.m.

End of Panel discussion

Programme

Day 2 – 25.10.2012 (Thursday)

► Location – GLZ House, Reichpietschufer 20, 10785 Berlin, Germany

9:00 a.m.	<p>Reflection of day 1, feedback by each of the groups</p> <p>Feedback presentation by rapporteurs of day 1 Working group environment/resources Working group governance Working group food and nutrition security</p> <p>Feedback by youth representatives in talkshow style Working group environment/resources Working group governance Working group food and nutrition security</p>
10:00 a.m.	<p>How to integrate population dynamics in the international agenda?</p> <p>Keynote: „State of the art of the international discussion on future development framework (MDGs beyond 2015/ICPD + 20/Rio + 20)“ François Farah, Post-2015, Post-MDG Coordinator, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p>
11:00 a.m.	World Café

World Café

Introduction by moderators

Sustainability: 4 tables

How can population dynamics be integrated within the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental development?

Next development framework: 4 tables

How can population dynamics be included in the next development framework?

Gender equality: 4 tables

How can we ensure that gender equality is mainstreamed in measures dealing with population dynamics?

ICPD beyond 2014 4 tables

How can we increase the relevance of the ICPD Programme of Action and of sexual and reproductive health and rights in the current debate about global population dynamics and sustainable development?

1:00 p.m.	Lunch break
2:30 p.m.	<p>Results of World Café</p> <p>16 hosts will present the results from the World Café tables</p>
4:15 p.m.	<p>Final words:</p> <p>Klaus Müller, First Vice President East and West Africa, KfW Entwicklungsbank</p>
4:30 p.m.	End of conference



Acharya, Santosh

did his Bachelor in Physics at the Tribhuvan University (TU) and his Masters in Political Science. He has nearly six years of experience in the development sector, especially youth movement and youth issues, working from the leadership position. Since August 2012 he is the President of a Youth Initiative. Also, he serves as Coordinator in an Anti-Corruption Campaign (Bhrastacharri Lai KiraParosh).



Afridi, Dr. Anisa

is presently serving as a Coordinator in HSRU (Health Sector Reforms Unit) of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA) where she works on research and policy analysis related to public health issues. She did her Masters in International Health at the University of Heidelberg in 2008 and her PGC (Post Graduate Certificate) HRHM (Human Resources for Health Management) at the Queen Margaret University Edinburgh.



Afridi, Samina

is from Khyber Agency of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA). She lectures at the University of Peshawar, Pakistan. Besides being a member of the Provincial Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW) she is leading and coordinating the Female FATA Reforms Council (FFRC). Ms. Afridi was awarded fellowship by SEPHIS/Ford project for her research.



Ali, Farzana

is currently working as Bureau Chief in Peshawar, Pakistan. She is a journalist and wrote numerous articles concerning social, political, and women issues. She did her Master in Journalism and Mass Communication at the Gomal University D.I. Khan.



Awin, Dr. Narimah

is the Director of the Family Health Development Programme in the Ministry of Health Malaysia, and is based in the capital city of Kuala Lumpur. This programme is responsible for health of 'the family' and takes the life-course perspective approach, from 'womb-to-tomb' as the saying goes. Thus, she is responsible for policies in health and ageing. She contributed towards the development of the WHO document 'Policy Framework in Active Ageing', and is currently involved in two WHO projects and ageing, the 'INTRA III' project and the 'Gender, Ageing and Health' project.



Bähr, Renate

is the Executive Director of DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung). Ms. Bähr has a long-standing record of successful media and public awareness work for population and sexual and reproductive health issues in Germany and around the world. Ms. Bähr has served on the German government delegations to major conferences, including ICPD, for more than a decade. She holds degrees in Political Science and Mathematics by the University of Hannover.



Bathala, Sandeep Kaur

is a Program Associate for the Environmental Change and Security Program and the Global Health Initiative. Before, she was the Sierra Club's Global Population and Environment Programme Director, where her efforts included coordinating study tours to India and Ethiopia to build a strong base of support for integrated reproductive health and environmental projects supported by USAID and U.S. contributions to the UN Population Fund.



Baumgartner, Philipp

is a Junior Researcher at the Centre for Development Research (ZEF) University of Bonn, Germany, in the Department of Economic and Technological Change. The main focus of his research is the impact of large-scale agro-investments in East Africa on poverty reduction and rural transformation. He did his Master of Science in Political Economy of Development at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Additionally, he completed his Master degree in Regional Studies Southeast Asia, Economics and Politics, at the University of Passau, Germany.



Beerfeltz, Hans-Jürgen

is State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and former Vice-President of the German Federal Agency for Civic Education. He learned the fundamentals of development policy when working for the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, his first job after graduating from Hamburg University in sociology. Mr. Beerfeltz was head of office for the German Minister of Economics, Otto Graf Lambsdorff and was responsible in particular for coordinating his visits to the USA, accompanying him and also helping to welcome foreign officials visiting Germany.



Behrend, Dr. Markus

is a German/Chilean Medical Doctor and Public Health Expert, holding an academic doctorate degree (Heidelberg), a M.Sc. in Health Systems Management (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine) and is a graduate of WHO's Global Health Leadership Officer Program. For the past 18 years he has been working with international and national health authorities, development agencies and academia in the health sector of developing countries. Currently, he is with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) managing a Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) funded Health Sector Support Program in Nepal.



Belanger, Erica

is a Resource Mobilization Officer at the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Central Office in London and has been with the Federation since 2007. She is responsible for working to create a supportive environment within donor governments to finance sexual and reproductive health and rights. She is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.



Beldzik, Claudia

is a Social Scientist. She studied in Germany and England and has work experience in Central America and Southern Africa. After working for an AIDS Service Organisation and an Online Service Company for medical doctors in Germany, she moved into international development field. In Costa Rica she developed an information network for a Latin American association, and in Mozambique she worked as advisor to the National AIDS Council. Since 2011 she is on the HIV Focal Point for Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in South Africa.

**Bembe, Ntongolozzi G.**

went to the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg where she did her junior degree, graduated and then got employed at Seriti Institute a non-governmental organisation, which is working with communities to develop them. She is currently doing development work throughout South Africa, working with different people.

**Berke, Carla**

is Division Chief, Sector and Policy Division Peace and Security Sub-Saharan Africa, KfW Entwicklungsbank.

**Bougnoux, Nathalie**

is working on population issues for the French Development Agency (AFD). Currently, she is trying to identify how population issues are integrated within the AFD development strategies and projects (sexual and reproductive health and family planning but also related issues linked to demographic growth such as urbanisation, climate change, access to education and health services, as well as to population aging), and how AFD could integrate them better.

**Bremner, Jason**

is the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) Program Director for Population, Health, and Environment, informing people through research, writing, and outreach on the relationships between population, environmental change, and the impacts on human health. He has over 10 years of research and programme experience in population, health, and environment and has worked throughout South America and East Africa.

**Brill, Klaus**

is Vice President of Corporate Commercial Relations at Bayer Healthcare Pharmaceuticals, Berlin. Further career milestones were: Head of Department of Medical Affairs Gynaecology and Marketing Gynaecology, Head of the Gynaecology Business Unit in the German operation and Head of Strategy and Portfolio Management as well as of the Global Women's Healthcare Business Unit. He is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Brückner, Klaus**

is Director, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Berlin. He did the spadework for North Rhine-Westphalia's cooperation with the federal state of Brandenburg and later on served as Head of the Unit for Personnel and Budget Matters in the newly established State Chancellery of Brandenburg. From 2000 to 2002 he headed the Office of the NRW Prime Minister. As he became GTZ Programme Manager in South Africa, he served as advisor to the Presidential Office and the Ministry of Finance and helped build up pan-African institutions such as the Pan-African Parliament, based in Johannesburg.

**Brüggemann, Ingar**

is Vice Chair of the Rotarian Action Group for Population and Sustainable Development (RFPD). From 1995 until 2002 Ingar Brüggemann had been Director General at International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in London UK. Prior she had been with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) in Berlin as Director Development Policy Forum. From 1989 until 1992 she was Director and Representative of the Director General of World Health Organization at the United Nations, New York, USA. All in all Ingar Brüggemann worked at WHO for 25 years. Since her retirement in 2002 she holds several honorary positions, amongst others, she

was board member at The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and at Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

**Büttner, Prof. Dr. Thomas**

is a Demographer, working on global demographic trends, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, ageing and health. He holds a PhD in Economics and a DSc in Demography. He has worked for 20 years at the United Nations Secretariat as a Demographer in the Population Division, where his main task was to prepare population estimates and projections for all countries of the world. Prof. Büttner retired from the United Nations in October 2011. He is now active in several German NGOs and as consultant for the United Nations and others. He is 62 years old and married.

**Datta, Neil**

is Secretary at European Parliamentary, Forum on Population and Development. He holds a Master's Degree in European Public Administration from the College of Europe in Bruges and a Bachelor of Arts in History and Languages from the State University of New York at Binghamton. In 2000, together with a select group of Parliamentarians he founded the European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development and since 2004 has served as its Secretary.

**Djanibekov, Utkur**

is Junior Researcher at the Center for Development Research (ZEF) University of Bonn, Germany, in the Department of Economic and Technological Change. He researches about agricultural and ecological economics and policy; land use change; farm risk management; cooperative game theory; agricultural contracts; economics of land degradation; carbon markets. He gained work experience in a German-Uzbek development project of the ZEF/UNESCO on landscape restructuring in Ur-

gench, Uzbekistan. As a Field Assistant he was responsible for virtual water analysis and farm and household surveys.

**El-Gibaly, Prof. Dr. Omaira**

is currently Professor of Public Health & Community Medicine at the Assiut University in Egypt. There, she mainly researches, is training facilitator in reproductive health relevant courses, and teaches under and post-graduates. She did her Ph.D. in Public Health and Preventive Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University in 1994. Also, she is member of IUSSP, the Egyptian Society of Community Medicine, and the Assiut Alliance for Arab Women.

**Ennis, Ruth**

is originally from Ireland but currently residing in Leipzig. She completed an HONS BA in European Studies in Dublin, with one year spent at the University of Strasbourg. The focus of her BA thesis was male victims of domestic violence using feminist analysis. Ruth served on the Governing Council of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) for three years between 2008 – 2011. Ruth has a longstanding interest in development and global issues, particularly those touching upon Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.

**Ettema, Lydia**

is Policy Advisor at Marie Stopes International (MSI).

**Fabian, André**

is working at Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

**Farah, Dr. François M.**

is UNFPA Post-2015/Post-MDG Coordinator since April 2012. In March this year, he completed his assignment as UNFPA Resident Representative for Romania and Country Director for FYR of Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia where he worked since November 2009. Before that, he was Chief of the Social Development Division at the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA) in Beirut, Lebanon. Prior to that, he was the UNFPA Resident Representative/Head of Mission country Director in several countries. India, Pakistan and Uganda, Cameroon, Bhutan and Afghanistan.

**Gabriel, Annette**

is Health and Population Specialist for KfW Entwicklungsbank. She has an educational background in African studies and development economics. She is member of the steering group of the 10th International

Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Ghimire, Nirupama**

is currently working as a member of the executive committee in a Youth Initiative. Prior to that, she worked as an intern in a children organisation in Nepal for one academic year. She did her Bachelor in Social Work at

the Kantipur college of Business Management and humanity studies.

**Glass, Dr. Christian**

is Desk Officer, Environment and Sustainable Resource Management at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

**Gilmore, Kate**

is Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director (Programme) of UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund. Ms. Gilmore brings to UNFPA more than 20 years of strategic leadership experience, working on social issues in her government and in not-for-profit organisations. She started her career with her government in social work and community education roles.

**Garthwaite, Rachel**

is the Sustainable Growth and Climate Change Advisor at Save the Children, UK. In this role Rachel undertakes research, policy development and technical advocacy on issues such as sustainable live-

lihoods policy, food security, agriculture, climate change and the fair and sustainable use of natural resources. Prior to joining Save the Children, Rachel worked at the Royal Society where she led their programme of work on environment and climate change policy.

**Häfner, Kristin**

is working as a Junior Advisor at the Sector Initiative Population Dynamics, Sexual and Reproductive Health at GIZ in Germany. She studied 'Health Promotion and Management' at the University of Applied

Science in Magdeburg and at the University of Toronto, Canada and graduated in 2009. From 2010 – 2012 she worked as a Technical Advisor of GIZ in Zambia in the area of HIV and Aids Prevention and Health Promotion workplace programmes.

**Hanne, Dr. Detlef**

is a Geoscientist by training, who spent several years working internationally in research projects of development cooperation and industry after his first degree. After his PhD, he was responsible for the Af-

rica Initiative of the Volkswagen Foundation as a program manager. Since then, he works for the KfW Entwicklungsbank in the financial cooperation section. One of his key interests is research capacity development in Low Income Countries (LICs), especially sub-Saharan Africa. He is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Harper, Prof. Dr. Sarah**

is Professor of Gerontology at Oxford University and Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing. She works on global population ageing, widespread falls in fertility and growth in extreme longevity

with particular interest in the Asia-Pacific Region. She was an author of the Royal Society Report on population change: People and the Planet, serves as on the Advisory Board of Population Europe, the World Demographic Association, the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, and the Scientific Board of Natural England.

**Haslegrave, Marianne**

having studied history for her BA and MA degrees, now semi-retired, she still spends part of her time working as the Director of the Commonwealth Medical Trust (Commat). She also served as a consultant on

Partnerships for Sexual and Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with the UN Millennium Project and has been a member of UK government at International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994.

**Hellstern, Dr. Elke**

is Senior Economist Health at Competence Centre Health, Education, Social Security, KfW Entwicklungsbank.

**Hildebrandt, Dr. Ruth**

worked as a post doc in the Department of Clinical Pharmacology, University Heidelberg, after she graduated from Medical School, University of Heidelberg, in 1980. She did her post-graduate training in obs/gyn at

FU Berlin, she subsequently served as a senior doctor until she changed career in 1999. Her new career path was geared at making her experience as a clinician, lecturer and researcher available to development work. Taking her MSc Public Health in Development Countries from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) enabled her to contribute to projects in the thematic areas of quality management in health care and reproductive health/safe motherhood.

**Hinz, Catherina**

is working as Senior Project Advisor of the sector initiative PD SRHR with a focus on population dynamics at Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH since September 2011. She

has more than 16 years of experience working in the field of information, communication and advocacy on development issues with a special focus on population issues and sexual and reproductive health. She is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Ilukor, John**

is PhD student at University of Hohenheim, Institute of Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences in the Tropics and Subtropics.

**K.C., Muna**

does her Bachelor in Population Studies and Sociology at the Ratna Rajyalaxmi Campus in Kathmandu, Nepal. She served as Data Entry Supervisor at the Ministry of Finance Inland Revenue Department, as

Computer Operator at the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, and as Facilitator for Sang Sangai programme, Youth Action Nepal.

**Karg, Hanna**

is working as a Scientific Assistant at the Department of Physical Geography at the University of Freiburg in Germany. In November 2011, she graduated with a Master's degree in Geography. For the last years,

she has been involved in several international interdisciplinary research projects and completed research stays at international agricultural research centres in Ghana, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Her scientific interest encompasses urban sanitation and options for mitigating related health and environmental risks, urban and peri-urban agriculture and information technologies such as GIS and remote sensing.



Kavuma, Hon., Ruth Nvumetta was Member of Parliament (Kalangala District Women representative) of the Ssese Islands until 2011. Her areas of expertise include public health (Family Planning and SRH champion), leadership, education (Science –

Girls) and information and communication technology in gender mainstreaming. She is the founder of Jjaja Ruth Child Care Centre and did her Bachelor of Science in Physics.

**Kelboro Mensuro, Girma**

is Junior Researcher at the Center for Development Research (ZEF) University of Bonn, Germany, in the Department of Political and Cultural Change. He does research about Parks

and People in Ethiopia and Institutions of Natural Resource Management in the Nech Sar National Park. He holds a Bachelor in Forestry and a Master of Science in Tropical Forestry. Mr. Mensuro is a forestry expert in the Commission for Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Rehabilitation, Southern Region of Ethiopia.

**Kent, Caroline Jane**

was awarded an MSc in European Studies from the London School of Economics in 1998 and prior to this she studies Social Sciences at the University of Hanover. From 2000 to 2004, she worked at DSW as

a Project Coordinator on several different international communication projects, then went on to London to become the Chief Editor of the UN Millennium Campaign. She returned to DSW in June 2006. In January 2009, Ms. Kent became Advocacy and Campaigns Manager and 2011 Director German Advocacy. She is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Khoeli, Malerato**

is Principal of Health at the Ministry of Health, Kingdom of Lesotho.

**Kimani, Dr. Elisabeth**

is an Associate Research Scientist at African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC). She first joined APHRC in 2003 as a Research Trainee before proceeding for PhD studies, and rejoined the

centre in March 2010. Elisabeth holds a PhD in Public Health from the University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa, focusing on the double burden of malnutrition in a high HIV prevalence setting in rural South Africa. She also holds a

Master of Public Health degree from Moi University, Kenya and a BSc. in Environmental Health from the same university.

**Kiziak, Dr. Tanja**

is the Deputy Manager of the Berlin Institute for Population and Development, an independent think tank that researches questions about global demographic changes and development policies.

Among other publications, she co-authored the study 'Africa's demographic challenges. How a young population can make development possible', which was published by the Berlin Institute in 2011.

**Kloss-Quiroga, Dr. Barbara**

is Head of the Sector Initiative Population Dynamics, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights at Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ GmbH). She has been working for

DSE/InWEnt since October 1988 as head of the Primary Health Care Division. She was Senior Project Manager responsible for Social Security programmes and HIV/AIDS cross sector representative as well as Gender and equality representative for InWEnt. She is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Kühn, Thierry**

is Desk Officer in the division 'Health, Population, Politics' at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Before, he worked with the German Academic Exchange

Service (DAAD) in Germany, with Doctor without Borders (MSF) in the Democratic Republic of Congo and with the Welthungerhilfe (Ger-

man Agro Aid) in Ethiopia. He is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Kurtenbach, Dr. Sabine**

works for the GIGA, German Institute of Global and Area Studies for Latin America Studies. She studied Political Science, Spanish, and Modern History in Madrid, Erlangen, Sevilla and Hamburg. Her research ad-

dresses themes such as post war societies, violence and social changes, such as youths.

**Lehmann, Luise**

is a Senior Independent Consultant with 25 years experience in conceptualising and evaluating development programmes in various world regions. While her main areas are sexual and reproductive health,

social marketing and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), she often works in inter-sectoral contexts. Currently, she assists in integrating population dynamics as a cross-cutting issue into various sector programmes supported by German Development Cooperation.

**Levy, Claudia**

is specialised in society-nature relations, study of fringe communities and management of conservation areas. She holds an MSc on Human Geography from the São Paulo State University of Campinas – UNI-

CAMP, Brazil; and a Joint International MSc on Regional Development Planning and Management under the SPRING Program from the University of Dortmund, Germany and the Kwame Nkrumah University of Kumasi, Ghana. Since 2009 Claudia joined the DITSL – German Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Agriculture.

**Lieser, Marion**

is the CEO of Oxfam Germany e.V. since January 2012. She studied Social Pedagogy, Sociology, and Life Sciences. She worked for the German Development Service (DED) in the area of women's aid and stabilisation in Kenya and Sudan. Furthermore, she initiated campaigns against xenophobia and managed several other projects concerning HIV/AIDS, health care, education and poverty reduction for well-known institutions such as EPOS Health Management and GIZ.

Further, she initiated campaigns against xenophobia and managed several other projects concerning HIV/AIDS, health care, education and poverty reduction for well-known institutions such as EPOS Health Management and GIZ.

**Lindley, Matthew**

is Senior Adviser, Resource Mobilization, at the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

**Loenenbach, Anna Dorothea**

is a Gender Scientist and Ethnologist (M.A.) with exploratory focus on international health care policy and epidemiology. She already gained experience in ethnological field studies about Indian Diaspora in East

Africa in India and Tanzania. Furthermore, she worked as trainee in Ruanda and Germany for the GIZ in programmes concerning HIV prevention as well as sexual and reproductive health and rights.

**Lukale, Nelly**

serves as a Programme Associate the World Young Women's Christian Association. She is trained community health nurse and a peer educator/counselor in Kenya.

**Matthaeus, Dr. Horst**

holds a PhD in Development Administration/Public Policy. He worked in Latin America, Africa and Asia on Urban development and Governance programmes for Deutsche Gesellschaft für

Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH since 1990 as Program Manager and Governance Advisor. Earlier (1979 – 1986), he was engaged in the Bhaktapur Development Project, Nepal, as consultant and team leader. Presently, he is Program Manager of the Sub-national Governance Program (SUNAG), a joint programme of Nepal and German Government.

**May, Prof. Dr. John**

is a visiting fellow at the Centre for Global Development and adjunct Professor of demography at Georgetown University. He was lead demographer in the Africa Region at the World Bank and, before that, worked

on many population projects around the world for UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). He was posted in Haiti, West Indies, and New Caledonia, South Pacific, for the United Nations. He did his Masters in Demography, Catholic University of Louvain and his PhD at the University of Paris-V (Sorbonne).

**Melesse, Tewodros**

took up the post of International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Director-General in September 2011. As economist who studied at the Catholic University in Louvain, Belgium, he has over 25 years experience

in family planning and reproductive health, starting in 1984 as a programme officer with FPIA. Subsequently he joined IPPF Africa Region. He assumed the directorship of the Africa Regional Office in 2002, and vigorously refocused and restructured the operation.

**Mohammad Khan, Farzana**

is currently working at HSRU (Health Sector Reforms Unit) of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA) as GIS specialist to develop a GIS infrastructure for Health

system. She did her Masters in Geography, Urban and Regional Planning, a Post-graduate Diploma in Geographical Information System, M.phil in Geography, Urban and Regional Planning, and additionally, her Masters in Public Health (MPH).

**Moreland, Dr. Scott**

serves currently as Futures Group's Principal Investigator (PI) on the MEASURE Evaluation Project. He provides overall strategic and technical management for Futures Group's contribution to the project, and

leadership for data demand and information use (DDIU) activities. Dr. Moreland has worked in more than 30 countries and has a worldwide reputation as a developer of policy analysis models. He has a PhD in economics from Duke University.

**Mothupi, Rozana Albertina**

completed her first year of Diploma in Computer Accountancy in 2007 and worked as apprentice receptionist. In 2009 she joined ANC and ANCYL and was elected as additional member. She became

Secretary of Ramotshere Moiloa Writers Forum, Youth Council Deputy Secretary of Ramotshere Moiloa Youth Development Council. Currently she serves Lovelife Mpintshi, facilitating and presenting HIV/AIDS and Lovelife programmes at schools and activating Lovelife programmes, events and activities.

**Müller, Dr. Klaus**

is First Vice President of East and West Africa of the KfW Entwicklungsbank in Frankfurt.

**Müller, Ursula**

is Director-General, Policy issues and political governance of bilateral development cooperation; sectoral affairs, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

**Mungure, Elinami**

has a degree in Law from Tuzenai University of Tanzania. He has also undergone training in Law, Human Rights and HIV/AIDS from Human Rights and Peace Centre of Makerere University and Emotion Intel-

ligence leadership training to mention only few. Prior to joining DSW-Tanzania as advocacy officer he worked for Haki Madini where he was leading several advocacy projects with mission towards ensuring Tanzania and community benefit from mineral wealth. His current work with DSW focuses on advocating for pro-poor health service, programme, policy and budget.

**Musinguzi, Dr. Jotham**

is the Regional Director of Partners in Population and Development (PPD), Africa Regional Office. Dr. Musinguzi has served as a Senior Lecturer, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Makerere Univer-

sity Medical School, Uganda. He has also served as a Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist in Mulago Hospital. He is a former President of Uganda Medical Association as well as a former Board Member of PPD representing Uganda. Dr. Musinguzi was a Board Member of Uganda's National Planning Authority, Africa Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC), Kenya, as well as the Population Council of New York.

**Newman, Karen**

is coordinator for the Population and Sustainability Network (PSN). She was one of the main architects of the International Planned Parenthood federation (IPPF) Charter of Sexual and Reproductive Rights. Karen

was a member of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Gender and Rights advisory panel between 2003 and 2010, which she co-chaired from 2007.

**Ngugi, John Munyiri**

works currently as DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung) Project Assistant-Behavioral. John has over six years extensive professional experience in working with Most at Risk Populations (MARPS),

young people, women and children in community development, sports for development, advocacy and HIV prevention and care for People Living with HIV and AIDS. Prior to that, he worked as Volunteer Training Associate in the National Organisation of Peer Educators (NOPE). Additionally, he gained further work experience as volunteer peer educator and supervisor/trainer at the Mathare Youth Sports Association.

**Nilsson, Karin**

is the Program Officer of Public Policy and Advocacy at the Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (rfsu). The objective of the rfsu is an equal world in which the individual rights of all people including

women, homosexual, bisexual, transgender persons and the poverty-stricken are respected. Their international development efforts aim to increase the conditions for productive work with SRHR issues in various countries through long-term cooperation with local partner organisations.

**Novcic, Nebojsa**

is a Strategy and Finance Officer at the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH), which is hosted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Geneva. Nebojsa has worked for more than 12 years

with multilateral and bilateral donors and agencies, partner countries, CSOs, and private sector stakeholders to improve in achieving the MDGs, and health MDGs in particular. He has an undergraduate economics degree from Exeter University, UK, and a Masters in International Development from Cambridge University, UK.

**Nthabiseng Makoe, Dr. Lucia**

is Deputy Minister at Ministry of Health Kingdom of Lesotho. She holds a PhD from the University of South Africa (UNISA). She also holds a Masters in Public Health (MPH) from the Hebrew University School of

Public Health and Social Medicine, Jerusalem, Israel in 1987, and a Bachelor Degree in Nursing Education (Bed Nursing) from the University of Botswana in 1983. In June 2012, she was appointed to the position of the Deputy Minister of Health. She is a Senator and also a member of the Basotho National Party (BNP).

**Nyoni, Yemurai**

is the National Facilitator of the Zimbabwe Young People's Network on Sexual Reproductive Health, HIV and AIDS (YPSNRHHA). He oversees the ten provincial and 85 district networks with a total

establishment of over 1200 youth leaders aged between 10 and 24 years, representing different organisations engaged in the response to young people's sexual reproductive health. Furthermore, he serves as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Youth Family Planning Ambassador for Zimbabwe. He is also the youth representative in the White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood in Zimbabwe and he further represents young people in the country's National ASRH Coordination Forum.

**Nyrienda, Peter Chayima**

is working for a local non-governmental organisation called Afya Mzuri which is funded by USAID with health information provision specialisation. He studied Economics and Information Management and his

highest qualification is a Bachelor's degree in Economics/Library and Information Studies. He participated in a workshop training in HIV and AIDS peer education. Also, he currently serves as a Join in Circuit (JiC) trainee.

**Odimegwu, Prof. Dr. Clifford**

received his Ph.D. in Demography and Social Statistics and is Professor and Head of Demography and Population Studies at University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. His research interests

span the broad spectrum of demography. He is recently focusing on the dynamics of reproductive health in Africa with its attendant consequences on demography and development of the region. Odimegwu was selected to be one of PSTC's Hewlett Visiting Scholars. These positions are supported by PSTC's Hewlett Population Program grant award and aim to support short-term visiting scholars from Africa conducting population-related research.

**Olwero, Maureen Anyango**

is currently doing her Master Program in Health and Society about Gender and Diversity Studies. The thesis of her research work is: assessing the core principles of HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) in a Pre-

vention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV Program in Western Kenya (an empirical study). Prior to that, she worked as teacher for six years.

**Oseja Carrillo, Tania Gabriela**

does research for the Center for Development Research (ZEF) University of Bonn, Germany, in the Department of Economic and Technological Change about: Assessing the Opportunity Cost of Avoided

Deforestation in Central America: Case Studies in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. She graduated from the University of Central America in Nicaragua with a Bachelor of Applied Economics, specialised on macro-economics. Also, she completed her Master in Economic Policy in Sustainable Development and Ecological Economy at the UNA (Universidad Nacional) of Costa Rica.

**Oppeln, Constanze von**

is the Food Security Policy Officer at Welthungerhilfe, a German non-governmental development organisation. Her main responsibilities include the Global Hunger Index, land investments and the right to

adequate food. Prior to joining Welthungerhilfe Head Quater, she worked as Project Coordinator for a rural development project in Afghanistan in 2007-2008. She studied Law and holds an M.A. in Humanitarian Assistance.

**Reis Reynier, Ivens**

is studying in the Bachelors program of Social Science at Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais until 2013. He is a member of the Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights, the Managing Council

of the Movimento de Adolescentes do Brasil (MAB), and the blog team for the World AIDS Day campaign of the Ministry of Health, Brazil. Additionally, he serves as Junior Researcher at NUH (Núcleo de Direitos Humanos e Cidadania LGBT) and NEOS/UFMG (Núcleo de Estudos Organizacionais e Sociedade/Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais).

**Rivas Vera, Maria José**

is a young Lawyer and Advising Director (Youth Representative) from Paraguay. She is trained to be a Sexuality Educator and plans to undertake a Masters in Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. She has

been volunteering for more than 12 years in the area of non-formal education in the Scout Movement. Ms. Rivas is also engaged with human rights and women's access to justice with local organisations, such as Amnesty International-Paraguayan Chapter and CLADEM Paraguay (Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights). She has been a member of the Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población (CEPEP), the IPPF/WHR Member Association in Paraguay, since 2009.

**Rudolph, Dr. Hans-Heiner**

currently is Head of section 'New Socio-Political Issues' and responsible for the demography unit at Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. He gained experience abroad as project manager and worked in different positions within the former GTZ. He studied Education and Sociology followed by a Master degree in Education and International Development Processes in Frankfurt a.M. A few years later he completed his doctorate in Educational and Social Sciences. He has many years of professional experience in education research and policy advice, demography and intergenerational dialogue as well as youth and community work.

**Rukundo, Bruce**

is a Doctoral candidate at the Technical University of Munich. He also holds a MSc in Land Management from the Technical University of Munich Germany, and a Bachelors degree in Environmental Management from Makerere University Kampala/Uganda. He has worked at the Chair of Land Management as a Scientific Research Assistant since 2009. Before that, he worked with Air Water Earth (AWE) Ltd and Arrow Consults and Associates in Uganda from where he actively participated in Environmental Impact Studies of numerous development projects.

**Samini, Prof. Dr. Cyrus**

is Professor for Geoecology at the Department of Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna, Austria.

**Sani, Hon. Saudatu**

is CEO of the Nigerian Parliamentary Advocates for Population and Development. She was singled out for an additional honour as one of the seven women who have redefined,

revolutionised and reawakened the spirit of women in politics. Hon. Sani convinced the Nigerian government that investing in women pays. She led the fight to make women's health a priority, and inspired the government to create a budget line dedicated to 'reducing the maternal mortality rate', a critical first step in increasing funding.

**Simoni Pedersen, Klaus**

is Resource Mobilisation Adviser at United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) New York, United States.

**Schaub, Dr. Ruediger**

is the Head of Sustainable Development for the Bayer CropScience AG, Monheim, Germany. He completed his Master's degree in Agriculture Science, which was shortly followed by a PhD in Phytopathology/Agriculture at the University of Giessen, Germany. During his career he assumed various functions in research, development and marketing in the chemical industry, before he took over responsibility as Portfolio Manager for cotton at Bayer CropScience. In 2010, Ruediger has been appointed Head of Sustainable Development at Bayer CropScience with the objective to embed sustainability principles into their business.

**Schiffer, Kornelius**

is currently Advisor to the Sector Project Agricultural Policy and Food Security at the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. He is an engineer/economist with more than 20 years of experience working in the field of development programmes and relief and recovery operations in conflict and post-conflict environments. His interests centre on food and nutrition security and agricultural development. He lived and worked for extended periods in the Middle East, Central Asia and South East Asia.

**Schmitt, Joachim**

works in the Division for Health and Population Policy in the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in Bonn. His main working areas are MDG 4 and 5, sexual and reproductive health and rights. He is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Schneider, Simone**

holds a Master's degree in Public Administration and Political Science from University of Leiden and University of Konstanz. Since 2010, she works for German Development Cooperation, advising the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) on the promotion of good governance, democracy and rule of law. Prior to that, she has been working for GIZ Tanzania and the United Nations Office for Partnerships (UNOP).

**Schöning, Eva**

is Project Advisor of the sector initiative PD, SRHR at Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH with a focus on HRBA, linking SRHR/HIV, MDG 5 and FP since 2010. She has been working in the field of SRH in clinical, community-based and humanitarian settings since 1992.

**Sebati, Ngwakana Asnath**

is the founder of the Tennis Foundation. She obtained her tennis coaching certificate in 2009 and has qualified in mini tennis and level one tennis coaching. In 2012 Asnath pursued her studies through Unisa, majoring in Sports Management and Sports Psychology. She is also a member of the Northern Cricket Umpires Association with D and C umpiring qualifications.

**Shaw, Sarah**

is Advocacy Officer at the International Planned Parenthood Federation, London. She is member of the steering group of the 10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development.

**Simonda, Mubita**

is 'Join in Circuit' (JIC) officer and Trainer for Afya Mzuri. Simonda, coordinates eight JIC implementing organisations in Zambia.

**Speranza, Dr. Chinwe I.**

is Senior Research Scientist at University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), Switzerland.

**Stewart, Zoë**

is currently doing her Masters of Public Health (MPH) at the University of Sydney. She achieved her Bachelor of Medicine/ Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS) and her Bachelor of medical Science (Honours) at the Monash University. Also, she is Committee Member of the Bayside City Council Open Spaces Strategy Community Consultation Committee.

**Südhoff, Ralf**

is Head of WFP Office Berlin and Spokesperson – Germany – for Global Issues for the UN World Food Programme (WFP). From February till December 2007 he worked as Public Affairs Officer and spokesperson of the UN World Food Programme for Germany and Austria until he was appointed Head of the Berlin office of the UN World Food Programme in January 2008. Prior to that, he was Spokesperson and Public Affairs Officer for the World Health Organisation, Germany.

**Thanenthiran, Sivananthi**

is Programme Manager Information and Communications for Asia Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Malaysia (ARROW). She currently manages the ICPD+15 project (International Conference of Population and Development) which spans 22 partners in 12 countries and she co-wrote 'Reclaiming & Redefining Rights – ICPD+15: Status of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Asia'. She has presented the findings of this report to Asian women parliamentarians, the U.S. State Department and to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

**Tittel-Gronefeld, Reinhard**

is Head of Division Health, Population Politics of Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

**Valot, Henri**

is CIVICUS Outreach Director since June 2011. His portfolio includes Network Engagement/Convening, Communications and Resource Mobilisation. His previous experience includes several posts at UN Secretariat

(DPI), UNDP, UN Volunteers Programme HQs and in United Nations peacekeeping missions. Mr. Valot works in the field of International Development, Governance and Capacity Development since 1992, notably in Cambodia, Mozambique, Angola, Mali, South-Africa and Burundi. French national, he holds a Master's degree in Philosophy and Theory of Law from the University of Nanterre – Paris and began his career as a Refugees Protection Officer at the Refugees Division of the French Foreign Affairs Ministry.

**Wagner, Léonie J.**

holds a degree in Political Science from the Philipps-University Marburg and a diploma in Public International Law from the Universidad de Deusto. Since 2007, she is working for German Development Cooperation, advising

the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ GmbH) and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) on the promotion of good governance, democracy and state-building. Prior to that, she has been working for several non-governmental organisations in the field of human rights. She is also a PhD candidate at the Frankfurt Cluster of Excellence 'Normative Orders'.

**Wamalwa, Linda**

is a Nairobi based youth activist who has been working on youth empowerment and works as Program Manager for Youth Employment Summit Kenya. She is part of the sec-

retariat of National Youth Sector Alliance which is a conglomeration of various youth sector actors coming together for purposes of ensuring coherent policy engagement with government and other relevant stakeholders. She is also a final year Master's student of Development Studies at the Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi.

**Wolf, Thomas**

is Project Manager, Business Area Africa, Middle East, at KfW Entwicklungsbank.

**Wrigley, Yvette**

is Commercial Attaché at the Embassy of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Berlin Germany.

**Zhang, Yi**

does research for the Centre for Development Research (ZEF) University of Bonn, Germany, as a PhD candidate for Agricultural Economics. The main focus in his research is 'The Impact of Rural – Urban

Migration on Demographic Transitions and Agricultural Production'. After completing his Bachelor of Material Science and Engineering at the Nanchang University in Nanchang, China, he did his Master of Business Administration at the Chinese-German School for Graduate Studies. Furthermore, he worked as a Teaching and Research Assistant in Shanghai.

Moderators / visualizer**Crane, Melinda**

has been Senior Producer of the international discussion show 'Global Players' at TV21 since 2005. As a writer and reporter both in Germany and in

the United States she has worked for Deutsche Welle, ARD, The New York Times Magazine.

**Leupold, Steffi**

is moderator/facilitator at denkmodell, which has supported processes of learning and change in organisations. She holds a Master's degree in Social Anthropology, Sociology and Pedagogy and works

as a freelance organisational consultant, facilitator and trainer. Beforehand she gained several experiences for example with DED, GTZ and as a teacher for German in African and Asian countries, such as Zambia, Zimbabwe and India. Her specific themes are strengthening of civil society and community development.

**Maczek, Markolf**

has several experiences as consultant for the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in the area of project performance improvement and modernisation of training systems

for example in Indonesia and Sri Lanka. He holds a diploma in Mathematics and Computer Science, later studied Journalism and Communications Science in Berlin and has a strong background in information and communication technology.

**Zillich, Michael**

is moderator/facilitator at denkmodell. He studied Educational Sciences, Psychology and Indology in Heidelberg, Germany, with the focus on comparative educational science and development psychology. Mr. Zillich

worked several times for Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, for example as trainer for negotiating workshops in Tanzania, Botswana and other countries. His key qualification is in trainings communication and negotiation techniques.

List of Participants

Acharya	Santosh	Youth Initiative	Kathmandu	Nepal
Afridi	Samina	University of Peshawar	Peshawar	Pakistan
Afridi, Dr.	Anisa	HRSU FATA	Peshawar	Pakistan
Ali	Farzana	Focal Person for GIS	Peshawar	Pakistan
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Bähr	Renate	DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung)	Hannover	Germany
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Brückner	Klaus	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Berlin	Germany
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Büttner, Prof. Dr.	Thomas	DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung)	Berlin	Germany
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Datta	Neil	European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development	Brussels	Belgium

Annex – List of participants

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El-Gibaly, Prof.	Omaima	Assiut University Dept. Public Health – F.o. Medicine	Assiut	Egypt
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Fabian	Andre	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Bonn	Germany
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Garthwaite	Rachel	Save the children	London	United Kingdom
Ghimire	Nirupama	Youth initiative	Kathmandu	Nepal
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Khoeli	Maheratu	Ministry of Health Kingdom of Lesotho	Maseru	Kingdom of Lesotho
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Kurtenbach, Dr.	Sabine	Global Institute of Global Area Studies (GIGA)	Hamburg	Germany
Lehmann	Luise	Consultant	Tutzing	Germany
Leupold	Steffi	denkmodell	Berlin	Germany
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Mungure	Elinami	DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung)	Arusha	Tanzania

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Newman	Karen	Population and Sustainability Network (PSN)	London	United Kingdom
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Nilsson	Karin	RFSU	Stockholm	Sweden
Novcic	Nebojsa	Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (hosted by World Health Organisation)	Geneva	Switzerland
Nthabiseng Makoe, Dr.	Lucia	Ministry of Health Kingdom of Lesotho	Maseru	Kingdom of Lesotho
Nyirenda	Peter	Afya Mzuri-Lusaka-Zambia	Lusaka	Zambia
Nyoni	Yemurai	Zimbabwe Young People's Network on SRH, HIV and AIDS	Bulawayo	Zimbabwe
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Rukundo	Bruce	Technical University of Munich	Munich	Uganda
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Sani, Hon.	Saudatu	African Women Leaders Network (AWLN)	Abuja	Nigeria
Schaub, Dr.	Ruediger	Bayer CropScience	Monheim	Germany
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Sebati	Ngwakwana Asnath	GI2 South Africa – Programme Youth Development through Football	Pretoria	South Africa
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10th Anniversary of the International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development – a Review

The International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development, an annual, two-day conference taking place in Berlin, was first convened in 2002 by a consortium of German development cooperation organisations, private enterprises and their international partners. The objective of this forum is to provide a platform to discuss strategies on population issues and sustainable development. It reinforces the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 and seeks to contribute to accelerating progress towards the MDGs.

Since 2002 the International Dialogue has grown to become an established, high ranking and high in demand forum for exchange on issues concerning population and development with a strong focus on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Overall more than 1.000 experts from 50 countries around the world representing government institutions, multilateral and non-governmental organisations as well as academia and private sector participated in the dialogues. As in this year's event 2012, the organisers always tried to include youth representatives as important stakeholders when it comes to discussions on population dynamics and sustainable development.

Historically, over the past ten years a thematic shift has occurred in the series of dialogues: in the earlier years, issues of sexual and reproductive health and rights in a narrower sense were dealt with, whereas the more recent dialogues encompassed broader themes and determinants of health and population such as socio-economic development, culture and gender, an emphasis on young age structure, education and urbanisation. The general tendency in recent years was to focus on population dynamics as a cross-cutting issue of sustainable development to be considered in every sector.

The main achievements of the International Dialogue as mentioned by participants in a review undertaken by the organisers are the following:

- Diversity of perspectives:

The wide range of participants with different institutional, cultural and geographical background allowed for a rich diversity of perspectives on the topic of population dynamics and sustainable development and a lively discussion of a variety of experiences and lessons learnt from different countries and regions as well as sectors such as health, education, human rights, governance, food security and environment.

- Continuity of the discussion on population issues:

Despite the diversity of stakeholders and institutions represented, the continuity in dealing with population dynamics and sexual and reproductive health and rights from different yet comple-

menting angles throughout the years was mentioned as an asset that participants did not want to miss: 'There are many different complementing aspects of the issue, which are brought up one by one. This is creating continuity.' In their opinion a more pronounced political focus and a deepened understanding of the issues at stake was thus achieved.

- Bridging and networking:

Through the series of dialogues, the representatives of German development cooperation gained profound insights with regard to the experiences and perspectives of stakeholders from different countries and institutions, which proved important insights for subsequent collaboration and exchange. In addition, the dialogues contributed to network building and increased cooperation between the various partners.

'The creation of networks, but also the exchange of new highlights and success stories - these are the main reasons for participating in the International Dialogue!'

- Agenda setting and dissemination of knowledge and expertise on population issues:

According to the participants' views, gathering diverse stakeholders from various settings at a continuous discussion forum as the dialogue provides the potential of spreading knowledge on the topic of population dynamics and is thereby acting as a driving force for future agenda-setting of the issue in different countries and at international level.

'As long as the international dialogue remains, it will strengthen the government's understanding of what is happening in different parts of the world and help develop policies that are sensitive and relevant to the countries which it provides funding for. This result does not come through huge events, it comes through deep discussions and thorough listening to different partners.'

Publications of International Dialogues

10th International Dialogue

Population Dynamics in the 21st century: Transforming challenges into opportunities

9th International Dialogue

Education Matters: Empowering Young People to Make Healthier Choices

8th International Dialogue

Making sexual and reproductive rights a reality: What does it take?

7th International Dialogue

Exploring Cultural Diversity and Gender Equality: towards universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights

6th International Dialogue

Meeting the Challenge – Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in an Urbanising World

5th International Dialogue

Demographic Dynamics and Socio-Economic Development

4th International Dialogue

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3rd International Dialogue

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The International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable Development underlines the interdisciplinary importance of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and population dynamics as key factors in achieving international development goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The conference series is designed to facilitate the networking of national and international players and encourage the exchange of information and experience. The International Dialogue is an annual, two-day conference taking place in Berlin, jointly organised by DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and KfW Entwicklungsbank, in close cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals.



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