



**United Nations**

# **Commission on Population and Development**

**Report on the fifty-seventh session  
(14 April 2023 and 29 April–3 May 2024)**

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*Note*

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

## *Summary*

The Commission on Population and Development held its fifty-seventh session at United Nations Headquarters on 14 April 2023 and from 29 April to 3 May 2024. Its special theme was “Assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”. The session was chaired by Noemí Espinoza Madrid (Honduras). During the high-level opening on 29 April, statements were delivered by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Amina J. Mohammed, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Natalia Kanem, and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Li Junhua.

The Chair pointed out that, while celebrating the significant progress made in the 30 years since the convening of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo in 1994, the world was facing interrelated global challenges and multidimensional crises, including political polarization, changing population dynamics, worsening climate-related disasters and accelerating environmental degradation. She highlighted that the full implementation of the Programme of Action would have the deepest impact in the global South, in particular for eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities, and commended all Member States that had worked hard to achieve an action-oriented high-level political declaration.

The Deputy Secretary-General commended the great progress achieved in implementing the Programme of Action but noted that it had been uneven. She underscored the need to fully recognize that the megatrends of climate change, demographic shifts, urbanization, digital technologies and inequalities were reshaping the world with critical connections to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Executive Director recalled that the principles of the Programme of Action had united the world and moved humanity towards a better future by wisely placing women and girls at the centre of development. She highlighted examples of unfinished business, such as the stagnation of progress in reducing maternal mortality, persistent disparities between women’s and men’s formal employment, and recurrent gender-based violence and femicide. UNFPA stood ready to work with Member States to strengthen mechanisms for the engagement of young people, who would help to define the next phase of the Cairo agenda.

The Under-Secretary-General observed that countries in special situations – the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States – were expected to contribute half of the projected global population growth by 2050. Progress in implementing the Programme of Action in these countries would increasingly determine whether global development goals could be achieved. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs had long supported efforts to integrate population issues into sustainable development planning, in particular through the work of the Commission and of the Population Division.

A special presentation was given by the Vice-President of US Programs of the Ford Foundation, Sarita Gupta. She underscored the importance of the 1994 conference for shifting the paradigm of global population policy towards a more inclusive framework centred on human rights, gender equality and bodily autonomy, which had propelled the Ford Foundation to reimagine its grant-making strategies, transcending traditional family planning initiatives and embracing a broader vision of sexual and reproductive health, rights and justice that upheld bodily autonomy. She

further stressed that the international community would not achieve sustainable development or eradicate poverty, violence or discrimination without realizing sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender equality.

The keynote address was delivered by the President and founder of NoBrainerData, José Miguel Guzman, who focused on four challenging features of the current demographic situation, namely population decline, very low fertility, rapid population ageing and international migration. He stated that more countries would experience population decline in the future and pointed out that factors influencing women's or couples' decisions to have children, including the gendered social contract that shaped labour force participation, must be re-examined. With increasing longevity and progressive population ageing, Member States should determine how to deal with the growing demand for social services and apply a long-term vision to change the ways in which individuals and societies invested and planned for their older ages. He warned of the risk of increased weaponization of migration in political discourses without considering the economic, demographic and social benefits for the countries involved and urged countries to address migration-related challenges on the basis of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

The Vice-Chair representing the African States, Kamau Kariuki (Kenya), facilitated informal consultations on two draft decisions, which were agreed by consensus on 16 April 2024. On the last day of its fifty-seventh session, the Commission approved the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session in 2025 (E/CN.9/2024/L.2) and decided that the theme of its fifty-ninth session in 2026 would be "Population, technology and research in the context of sustainable development" (E/CN.9/2024/L.3). The Commission adopted the draft report on the fifty-seventh session (E/CN.9/2024/L.5) and entrusted the rapporteur to finalize the report with the assistance of the Secretariat.

Following consultations with the five regional groups, United Nations entities and civil society organizations, the Chair had distributed on 1 April 2024 the zero draft of a political declaration to mark the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development. Following two weeks of informal consultations led by the Chair and by the Vice-Chair representing the Asia-Pacific States, Yosuke Kita (Japan), delegations had agreed ad referendum on just one paragraph. Divergent positions among delegations prevented consensus on paragraphs that contained substantive language or proposed listings of issues on which progress had been made since 1994 or of remaining challenges. On 25 April, the co-facilitators proposed a text that was a streamlined and concise version of the text discussed in the informal consultations. On 25 and 26 April, the text was placed under a silence procedure that was not broken, and thus the Commission was able to reach consensus (E/CN.9/2024/L.4).

In the declaration, Member States reaffirmed the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation, and the outcomes of its reviews, and noted the outcome documents of the regional review conferences. They highlighted that the Programme of Action remained as relevant as it had been 30 years earlier. They renewed their determination to address the unfinished business of the Programme of Action and to reinforce the linkages between population issues and sustainable development in relevant multilateral processes. In the declaration, they recognized that population dynamics, including differences in the pace of population growth or decline, changing population age structures, urbanization and international migration, would continue to shape the world for present and future generations. They also recognized that the full implementation of the Programme of Action was crucial for fulfilling the vision of the 2030 Agenda and accelerating its implementation and that the two agendas were

mutually reinforcing and should be boldly translated into effective action by all stakeholders, requiring both increased political will at all levels and adequate and sufficient mobilization of resources at the national and international levels. They committed to promoting the availability of and access to high-quality, timely, relevant, disaggregated and reliable population data, to strengthening research on the linkages between population and sustainable development and to taking account of population trends and projections in development strategies and policies.

In the report of the Secretary-General on assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development ([E/CN.9/2024/2](#)), which was prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Secretary-General presented information about four population megatrends (population growth, population ageing, migration and urbanization) since 1994 and about their prospects until 2054 at the global and regional levels. The global population had grown from 5.6 billion in 1994 to 8.1 billion in 2024 and was projected to increase to nearly 9.9 billion in 2054. Population growth varied greatly by region and continued to be a challenge for a subset of developing countries. In most other countries, population growth had slowed, and an increasing number of countries were experiencing population decline and advanced levels of population ageing, demanding urgent action to address the related challenges and take advantage of associated opportunities. In the report, the Secretary-General stated that, over the next 30 years, an increasingly interdependent world would need to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and to advance the planning and implementation of national policies, including for the promotion of sustainable urbanization, as cities were projected to be home to around two thirds of the world's population in 2050. He called for expanded international cooperation to eradicate poverty, advance human rights and mitigate anthropogenic climate change and environmental degradation.

The report of the Secretary-General on programmes and interventions assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development ([E/CN.9/2024/3](#)) was prepared by UNFPA. In the report, the Secretary-General observed that, as the international community was preparing for the Summit of the Future, countries faced diverse demographic trends and a constellation of new challenges, including a climate crisis, growing numbers of refugees, ageing of the global population and increasing urbanization. Some 30 years after the Cairo Conference, a renewed commitment to the core aspirations of the Programme of Action – including universal access to reproductive health care, education and decent work, gender equality, the freedom to decide on the number of children and the timing of their births, and the right to live free of discrimination and violence – was essential for countries to thrive. In the report, the Secretary-General concluded that the full implementation of the Programme of Action was critical for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and for ensuring continued progress beyond 2030.

The report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development ([E/CN.9/2024/4](#)), prepared by UNFPA, provides an overview of overall trends in three areas: official and private development aid, aid for population-related matters and aid pertaining to the thematic focus of the Commission's fifty-seventh session. Between 2021 and 2022, total

official and private aid reached a new high. Aid for population-related matters declined between 2020 and 2021 but remained at a high level compared with the 1990s and early 2000s. Between 2020 and 2021, aid for sexual and reproductive health care measured in United States dollars per woman of reproductive age fell by 37 per cent to \$6.84. In the report, the Secretary-General noted that aid for advancing human rights or in support of efforts to combat violence against women and girls had increased at a notable rate over the past two decades but remained low overall. Aid for urban development had grown, whereas support for rural development continued to be low. Responding to the continuing acceleration of international migration, related aid had increased considerably; however, much of it was being spent by donors in their own countries to support local refugee populations.

The report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2023 ([E/CN.9/2024/5](#)), prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, served to review the activities of the Division in the analysis of global trends in fertility, mortality, migration, urbanization and population ageing, the preparation of global population estimates and projections, the monitoring of population policies and Sustainable Development Goal indicators, the analysis of linkages between population and sustainable development, the dissemination of population data and information, technical cooperation with and capacity development provided to Member States, and the support provided to intergovernmental processes.

On the morning of 30 April, the Commission heard a high-level panel on the key findings and recommendations of the regional conferences on population and development convened by the five United Nations regional economic commissions in late 2023. The regional reviews served to highlight the important contributions of the Programme of Action to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the population and development agendas at the regional level. The regions had seen considerable improvements in core areas such as health and life expectancy, educational attainment, gender gaps in employment, and access to sexual and reproductive health-care services. In addition, the reviews served to underscore how current and future population trends, including high fertility, population aging, migration and urbanization, might create both challenges and opportunities for sustainable development beyond 2030. The panel noted that, notwithstanding political commitment and increased stakeholder involvement, progress had been uneven across and within regions. The ensuing debate highlighted that, in recent years, progress had slowed or even been reversed in some countries and regions for various reasons, including environmental degradation, climate change, conflicts, deepening socioeconomic disparities and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

On the morning of Wednesday, 1 May, the meeting began with a multi-stakeholder panel on the special theme of the session, featuring panellists from academia, civil society and youth groups. Speakers agreed that progress had been uneven and that challenges had been worsened by multiple crises, including climate change, global economic setbacks, violent conflicts and political instability. Enhanced international cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships, as well as the consistent use of population data for effective policymaking, were regarded as crucial for addressing the existing challenges and making further progress. In countries of Africa, investments in human capital and the creation of opportunities for decent work were essential for harnessing the demographic dividend. Women and girls still faced challenges in the fulfilment of their human rights, often resulting in lower levels of educational attainment and a reduced ability to benefit from economic opportunities. In that regard, actions to accelerate the attainment of goals in the area of sexual and reproductive health were essential for reducing maternal mortality and lowering the



unmet need for family planning. Other areas where accelerated implementation was needed were urbanization and migration, which could lead to exacerbated inequalities and increased vulnerabilities if not well planned and well managed. Speakers also stressed the importance of engaging young people in the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action and ensuring that current and future generations could realize their full potential.

In the morning of 2 May, the Commission considered agenda item 4, “Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population”, with a panel of national experts. Panellists provided insights into the demographic situation of their countries or regions and gave summary descriptions of their work on population-related topics and the work of the institutions they represent. The panel highlighted the diversity of demographic patterns and policy issues across countries and regions, including challenges related to (a) rapid population growth, high fertility, child marriage and adolescent childbearing; (b) realizing the demographic dividend in developing countries and reaping the potential benefits of low fertility and ageing populations while addressing concerns about a potential decline in population size or high levels of out-migration of skilled personnel; and (c) the costs and benefits of migration for individuals, families and countries of origin, transit and destination. The panellists thanked the Population Division for its reports, manuals and handbooks and for its global leadership in the production of high-quality and internationally comparable population estimates and projections. Suggestions for the future work of the Secretariat in the field of population included enhancing support for capacity development, including for subnational estimation, producing migration statistics using new and different data sources, providing more reporting on population ageing, reconciling national estimates with United Nations estimates, evaluating the demographic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and facilitating the accessibility and use of the data produced by the Population Division through further improvements in the Division’s website while ensuring coherence with other data portals in the United Nations system.

During the general debate, Member States reiterated their commitment to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the implementation of the regional population and development agendas, and they underscored the importance of implementing the Programme of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Speakers highlighted the progress made since the Cairo Conference, in particular in reducing infant, child and maternal mortality and increasing life expectancy, reducing poverty, boosting access to education, reducing child marriage and adolescent childbearing and improving access to sexual and reproductive health care and reproductive rights. However, some challenges that impeded implementation persisted, including socioeconomic inequalities, youth unemployment, environmental degradation, climate change, violent conflicts and humanitarian crises. Some delegations underlined that current and future demographic trends, such as high or low levels of fertility, population growth or decline, population ageing, international migration and urbanization, might pose added challenges if not well managed. In many statements, speakers acknowledged that developing countries needed increased resources to advance the implementation of the Programme of Action, and some highlighted the need to reform the international financial architecture to support those countries. To harness the demographic dividend, in particular in the African continent, it was essential to increase investments in the human capital of young people and to increase their opportunities for employment. Other countries highlighted the importance of focusing on population ageing and promoting more active, healthier and longer lives. Many countries noted the importance of respecting national sovereignty in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the need to protect and support the

family through family-oriented policies. Many other countries stressed the importance of promoting access to comprehensive sexuality education and to sexual and reproductive health and rights, combating gender-based violence, eliminating all forms of discrimination and changing negative social norms to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment. Speakers also highlighted the importance of high-quality, timely, relevant and disaggregated population data and the need to strengthen data systems and improve national capacities to collect, produce and analyse population data for planning and SDG monitoring.

During the closing on 3 May, delegations delivered explanations of position on the political declaration adopted earlier in the week. Although most delegations commended the Chair and welcomed the consensual outcome, many expressed disappointment that the content of the declaration was limited to issues that had found broad agreement among Member States.

Some 620 delegates representing 185 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) accredited with the Economic and Social Council registered to attend the annual session. A total of 23 written statements on behalf of individual organizations or groups of NGOs had been submitted in advance and were included among the documents before the Commission. In addition, 39 representatives of NGOs delivered oral statements from the floor. During the general debate, civil society representatives highlighted the critical role of civil society organizations in implementing the Cairo agenda, in particular in resource-constrained settings. Many stressed the need to put human rights at the centre of policies and international efforts and to ensure that marginalized groups were not left behind. Speakers highlighted the continuing challenges of early marriage and high levels of adolescent childbearing in many settings, often tied to gaps in education, including on human sexuality. Some delegations underlined the need to maintain services for sexual and reproductive health care, to protect reproductive rights and to combat sexual and gender-based violence during humanitarian crises arising from conflicts or climate change. Some NGOs underlined that access to abortion was not a human right and that abortion should never be promoted as a method of family planning. Some wished to see the family at the centre of population and development policies. NGOs were also consulted on the draft resolution on the special theme for the session.

In total, some 44 side events were held during the annual session.

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## Chapter I

### Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

#### A. Draft decision for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

#### **Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its fifty-eighth session\***

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fifty-seventh session;<sup>1</sup>

(b) Approves the provisional agenda for the fifty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

#### **Provisional agenda**

1. Election of officers.<sup>2</sup>
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

#### **Documentation**

Provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session

3. General debate:
  - (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;
  - (b) Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.

#### **Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages

Report of the Secretary-General on programmes and interventions ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages

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\* For the discussion, see chap. V.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2024, Supplement No. 5 (E/2024/25)*.

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2005/213, the Commission, immediately following the closure of its fifty-seventh session, will hold the first meeting of its fifty-eighth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chair and other officers of the Commission, in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

#### **Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2024: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretariat on the draft proposed programme plan for 2026 and programme performance for 2024: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs<sup>3</sup>

5. Provisional agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission.

#### **Documentation**

Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-eighth session.

## **B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council**

2. The following declaration and decision were adopted by the Commission and are brought to the attention of the Council:

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<sup>3</sup> In its resolution [77/267](#), the Assembly decided to lift the trial period effective from 2023 and requested the Secretary-General to continue with the submission of the programme budget according to an annual cycle.

**Declaration 2024/1**  
**Declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development**

*We, the Ministers and representatives of Governments*, gathered at the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development, from 29 April to 3 May 2024 in New York, on the special occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in 1994, in the context of the review and appraisal of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development<sup>1</sup> and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,<sup>2</sup>

1. *Reaffirm* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation,<sup>3</sup> and the outcomes of its reviews, and note the outcome documents of the regional review conferences, stressing that the outcome documents of the regional review conferences provide region-specific guidance on population and development for each region that adopted the particular outcome documents;

2. *Renew* our determination to advance the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action, to address its unfinished business with a sense of urgency, duty and responsibility, in the spirit of international cooperation, global partnership and solidarity, and to reinforce the interlinkages between population and development in relevant multilateral processes, deeply convinced that the Programme of Action remains as relevant as it was 30 years ago;

3. *Recognize* that, in a demographically diverse world, population dynamics, including differences in the pace of population growth or decline, changing population age structures, urbanization and international migration, will continue to shape the world for present and future generations;

4. *Welcome* the progress made thus far towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals, and stress that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of the Programme of Action and, in this regard, pledge to undertake further action to ensure its full and accelerated implementation;

5. *Are deeply convinced* that the full implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation is crucial to fulfil the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to accelerate its implementation, and that the two agendas are mutually reinforcing and must be boldly translated into effective action by all stakeholders, balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – in an integrated manner, and seeking to realize the human rights of all, including the right to development, and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

6. *Recognize* that the Programme of Action requires for its full implementation both increased political will at all levels and adequate and sufficient mobilization of resources at the national and international levels, as well as predictable, sustainable and sufficient development finance to developing countries from all sources, and that Governments are not expected to meet the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action single-handedly, and reaffirm our commitment

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

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

to accelerate the full implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>4</sup> and to take further actions to scale up financing for sustainable development;

7. *Encourage* Governments, international organizations, including those of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders to assist developing countries in implementing the Programme of Action, by enhancing North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation, and capacity-building activities;

8. *Commit* to promote the availability of and access to high-quality, timely, relevant, disaggregated and reliable population data, which are essential for implementing and monitoring the Programme of Action and measuring progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, strengthen research on the linkages between population and sustainable development, and take account of population trends and projections in development strategies and policies;

9. *Call upon* the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and all sectors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to fully commit themselves and to intensify their contributions to the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda.

#### **Decision 2024/101**

#### **Special theme for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development**

The Commission on Population and Development decides that the special theme for its fifty-ninth session, in 2026, shall be “Population, technology and research in the context of sustainable development”.

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<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex.

## Chapter II

### **Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters**

3. The Commission considered agenda item 2 at its 2nd meeting, on 29 April 2024. It had before it the annotated provisional agenda ([E/CN.9/2024/1](#)) and proposed organization of work ([E/CN.9/2024/1/L.1](#)).

4. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda and approved its organization of work, as orally revised to consider during its 2nd meeting the draft declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development ([E/CN.9/2024/1/L.4](#)) (see chap. VII, sect. D), and on the understanding that further adjustments would be made, as necessary, during the session.



## Chapter III

### General debate:

- (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels**
- (b) Assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development**

5. The Commission considered agenda item 3 and its sub-items (a) and (b) from its 2nd to 9th meetings, from 29 April to 3 May 2024. The Commission held a general discussion on the item at its 2nd to 9th meetings and two interactive panels at, respectively, its 3rd and 5th meetings. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development ([E/CN.9/2024/2](#));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([E/CN.9/2024/3](#));

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development ([E/CN.9/2024/4](#)).

6. The Commission also had before it a number of statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.<sup>5</sup>

7. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 April, the Director of Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Principal Advisor for the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development of the United Nations Population Fund, made introductory statements.

8. At the same meeting, the Commission commenced its general discussion on item 3 as a whole, hearing statements by the representatives of Panama, Honduras, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Gambia, as well as by the observers for Nepal, Thailand, Benin, Seychelles, Burkina Faso, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania and the United Republic of Tanzania.

9. At its 3rd meeting, on 30 April, under agenda item 3 (a), the Commission held a high-level panel on the theme “Key findings and recommendations of the regional conferences on population and development”, moderated by the Chair (Honduras). The following panellists responded to questions posed by the moderator: Minister of

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<sup>5</sup> [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/1](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/2](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/3](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/4](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/5](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/6](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/7](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/8](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/9](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/10](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/11](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/12](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/13](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/14](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/15](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/16](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/17](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/18](#), [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/19](#) and [E/CN.9/2024/NGO/20](#).

Social Development and Human Security of Thailand and Chair of the Seventh Asia and Pacific Population Conference, Varawut Silpa-archa; Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Moldova and Co-Chair of the Regional Conference on the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development on the theme “Population and development: ensuring rights and choices”, Alexei Buzu; Minister of Development Planning of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Chair of the fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, Sergio Cusicanqui; Vice-Minister of Public Health, Hygiene and Prevention of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Serge Emmanuel Holenn; and Head of the Syrian Commission for Family and Population Affairs in the Syrian Arab Republic and delegate to the Regional Conference on Population and Development in the Arab States on the theme “Challenges and prospects ten years after the 2013 Cairo Declaration”, Samar Al-Sibai.

10. At the same meeting, there was an interactive debate, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Zambia, Serbia and Nigeria, as well as by the observers for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malawi, the Congo, El Salvador and Guinea. The representatives of Commonwealth Medical Trust and International Federation for Family Development, both non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, also participated in the discussion.

11. Also at the same meeting, following the high-level panel, the Commission resumed its general discussion and heard statements by the representatives of Somalia and Costa Rica, as well as by the observers for Belarus (on behalf of the Group of Friends of the Family), the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Eswatini, Barbados, Mali, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Maldives, Zimbabwe and South Sudan.

12. At its 4th meeting, on 30 April, the Commission continued its general discussion and heard statements by the representatives of Zambia, the Republic of Moldova, Turkmenistan, China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Ukraine, the United States of America, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Nigeria, Lebanon, Morocco and Kenya, as well as by the observers for Cameroon, Mozambique, Colombia, Norway, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Uganda, Ghana, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, Romania and Malawi.

13. At the 5th meeting, on 1 May, under agenda item 3 (b), the Commission held a multi-stakeholder panel on the special theme of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development, moderated by the Vice-Chair (Japan). The following panellists responded to questions posed by the moderator: founder and Executive Director of the African Institute for Development Policy, Eliya Zulu; President of El Colegio de México, Silvia Giorgul; Executive Director of the Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Sivananthi Thanenthiran; and Social Policy Officer at the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth, Lucy Fagan.

14. At the same meeting, there was an interactive debate, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Serbia, Kenya, Cuba, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Gambia, Costa Rica and the United States of America, as well as by the observers for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ghana, Malawi and Egypt. The representatives of ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together and Advocates for Youth, both non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, also participated in the discussion.

15. Also at the same meeting, following the multi-stakeholder panel discussion, the Commission resumed its general discussion and heard statements by the representatives of Chad, Japan and the Russian Federation, as well as by the observers for Vanuatu (on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States), Cabo Verde, Fiji, Paraguay, El Salvador, Mongolia, Germany and Guatemala.

16. At its 6th meeting, on 1 May, the Commission continued its general discussion and heard statements by the representatives of Australia, Türkiye, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mauritania, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Comoros, Cuba, Saudi Arabia, Israel, India, Canada, Argentina and Belgium, as well as by the observers for Qatar, Poland, the Niger, Burundi, Malaysia, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Congo, Nicaragua, Luxembourg, Brazil, South Africa, Ireland, Chile, Spain, Suriname, Bulgaria and Belarus.

17. Also at the 6th meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

18. At its 7th meeting, on 2 May, the Commission resumed its general discussion and heard statements by the representatives of Ethiopia, Portugal, Peru and Tajikistan, as well as by the observers for Tunisia, Yemen, Rwanda, Lesotho, Senegal, Kazakhstan, Jamaica, Sri Lanka, France and Algeria.

19. At its 8th meeting, on 2 May, the Commission continued its general discussion and heard statements by the representatives of Pakistan, Denmark and Uruguay, as well as by the observers for Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar, Samoa, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, New Zealand, Kiribati, Liberia, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands, Iraq, Finland and Sweden.

20. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for the Holy See, the League of Arab States and the International Organization for Migration, as well as by the representatives of the Economic Commission for Latin America and Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Joint United Nations Programme On HIV/AIDS.

21. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council: Plan International, Inc.; International Federation for Family Development; International Planned Parenthood Federation; Sikh Human Rights Group; Rutgers; Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality; Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women; International Planned Parenthood Federation; Europe Region; International Federation of Medical Students' Associations; C-Fam, Inc.; International Catholic Committee of Nurses and Medico Social Workers; La Manif Pour Tous; New Zealand Family Planning Association Inc.; and Association Tunisienne de la Santé de la Reproduction.

22. At its 9th meeting, on 3 May, the Commission continued and concluded its general discussion and heard statements by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council: Campaign Life Coalition; ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together; Population Matters; Global Organization for Sustainable Development Goals Inc.; Doha International Family Institute; Alan Guttmacher Institute; Akina Mama Wa Afrika; International Student Surgical Network; World Youth Alliance; FEMM Foundation; Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina; Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee; Family Planning NSW; Fòs Feminista; Women for a Change; Amnesty International; Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage; Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud; International Relations Students' Association of McGill University; World Organization for Early Childhood Education; Red Católicas por el

Derecho a Decidir; Miss CARICOM International Foundation CIP Inc.; Leah Charity Foundation; Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights; Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung – German Foundation for World Population; and Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc.

## **Action taken by the Commission**

### **Declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development**

23. At the 2nd meeting, on 29 April, the Commission had before it the draft declaration entitled “Declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development” as contained in an informal paper, in English only and submitted by the Chair (Honduras) on the basis of informal consultations facilitated by the Chair and the Vice-Chair (Japan) and subsequently issued as document [E/CN.9/2024/L.4](#).

24. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Commission made a statement.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft declaration (see chap. I, sec. B, declaration [2024/1](#)).

26. At the 9th meeting, on 3 May, statements in relation to the adoption of the declaration were made by the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay, Somalia, the Russian Federation and Zambia, as well as by the observers for Albania (on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), the Syrian Arab Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Cameroon, Belarus, the Niger, South Africa, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Iraq, Paraguay, Chile and Colombia.

27. At the same meeting, the observer for the Holy See also made a statement.

### **Special theme for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development**

28. At the 9th meeting, on 3 May, the Commission had before it a draft decision entitled “Special theme for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development” ([E/CN.9/2024/L.3](#)), submitted by the Chair on the basis of informal consultations facilitated by the Vice-Chair (Kenya). The Commission adopted the draft decision (see chap. I, sect. B, decision [2024/101](#)).

## Chapter IV

### **Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population**

29. The Commission considered agenda item 4 at its 7th meeting on 2 May 2024. The Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2023: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs ([E/CN.9/2024/5](#));

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the programme plan for 2024 and programme performance for 2022, and draft proposed programme plan for 2025 and programme performance for 2023: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs ([E/CN.9/2024/CRP.1](#)).

30. At its 7th meeting, on 2 May, the Commission held a panel of national experts on the programme of work in population, chaired by the Chair of the Commission and moderated by the Director of the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, John Wilmoth, who made a statement.

31. The following panellists responded to questions posed by the moderator: the Director, Population and Development, Ministry of Finance and National Planning of Zambia, Charles Banda; the Head of the Population Department, State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan, Gozel Nurmyradova; the Deputy Head, National Statistics and Information Office of Cuba, Juan Carlos Alfonso Fraga; and the Senior Demographer, Statistician, United States Agency for International Development of the United States of America, Apoorva Jadhav.

32. At the same meeting, there was an interactive debate, during which the panellists responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Serbia and Nigeria, as well as by the observers for Mauritius, Rwanda, the Congo, Germany, Jamaica, the Syrian Arab Republic and Guinea.

33. Statements were also made by the representatives of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, as well as by PFI Foundation and Fòs Feminista, both non-governmental organization in consultative status with Council.

34. The moderator made concluding remarks.

## Chapter V

### **Provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission**

35. At its 9th meeting, on 3 May, the Commission had before it the provisional agenda and documentation of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission in 2025 ([E/CN.9/2024/L.2](#)).

36. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the provisional agenda and documentation of its fifty-eighth session and recommended them to the Council for adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decision).

## **Chapter VI**

### **Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session**

37. At the 9th meeting, on 3 May, the Vice-Chair-cum-Rapporteur, Noga Barak (Israel), introduced the draft report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session, as contained in document [E/CN.9/2024/L.5](#).

38. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report and entrusted the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur with its finalization in consultation with the Secretariat.

## Chapter VII

### Organization of the session

#### A. Opening and duration of the session

39. The Commission on Population and Development held its fifty-seventh session at United Nations Headquarters on 14 April 2023 and from 29 April to 3 May 2024. The Commission held 9 meetings (1st to 9th) during the session.
40. At the 2nd meeting, on 29 April 2024, the regular session was opened by the Chair of the Commission, Noemí Espinoza Madrid, (Honduras), who made a statement.
41. At the same meeting, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs addressed the Commission.
42. Also at the same meeting, a special presentation was made by the Vice-President of US Programs at the Ford Foundation, Sarita Gupta.
43. Also at the 2nd meeting, a keynote statement was made by the President and founder of NoBrainerData, Jose Miguel Guzman.
44. At its 9th meeting, on 3 May, closing statements were made by the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund and the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
45. At the same meeting, the Chair made a statement and declared closed the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.

#### B. Attendance

46. The session was attended by representatives of 45 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations, non-member States and intergovernmental organizations, as well as representatives of United Nations system organizations and of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, also attended. The list of participants is available in document [E/CN.9/2024/INF/1](#).

#### C. Election of officers

47. At its 1st meeting, on 14 April 2023, the Commission elected, by acclamation, Noemí Espinoza Madrid (Honduras) as Chair and Noga Barak (Israel) as Vice-Chair.
48. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 April 2024, the Commission elected, by acclamation, Kamau Kariuki (Kenya), Yosuke Kita (Japan) and Saša Mart (Serbia) as Vice-Chairs. The Bureau of the Commission at its fifty-seventh session was thus composed as follows:

*Chair:*

Noemí Espinoza Madrid (Honduras)

*Vice-Chairs:*

Noga Barak (Israel)  
Kamau Kariuki (Kenya)  
Yosuke Kita (Japan)  
Saša Mart (Serbia)



49. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Commission designated the Vice-Chair, Noga Barak (Israel), to serve as Rapporteur for the session.

#### **D. Agenda and organization of work**

50. At its 2nd meeting, on 29 April, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda ([E/CN.9/2024/1](#)), which read:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate:
  - (a) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;
  - (b) Assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development.
4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.
5. Provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-seventh session.

51. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the organization of work of the session ([E/CN.9/2024/L.1](#)), as orally revised.

#### **E. Documentation**

52. The list of documents before the Commission at its fifty-seventh session is contained in the annex and is also available on the website of the Population Division ([www.un.org/development/desa/pd/events/CPD57](http://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/events/CPD57)).<https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/events/CPD57>

## Annex

### List of documents before the Commission on Population and Development at its fifty-seventh session

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title/description</i>
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/1</a>	2	Provisional agenda
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/2</a>	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on assessing the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its contribution to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/3</a>	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action and its contributions to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/4</a> and <a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/4/Corr.1</a>	3 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/5</a>	4	Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2023: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/L.1</a>	2	Organization of work of the session
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/L.2</a>	5	Provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the Commission
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/L.3</a>	3 (a)	Draft decision on the special theme for the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Population and Development
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/L.4</a>	3 (b)	Draft declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/L.5</a>	6	Draft report of the Commission at its fifty-seventh session
<a href="#">E/CN.9/2024/NGO/1–20</a>	3 (a) and 3 (b)	Statements by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council