Fourth Stakeholder Consultation of the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference

Regional Cooperation, Accountability and Modalities for Implementation of Actions on Population and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

Tuesday, 12 September 2023 (11:00-14:45 UTC+7), Virtual

SUMMARY REPORT

I. Background

1. Pursuant to ESCAP resolution 74 (XXIII) of 17 April 1967 and Commission on Population and Development decision 2022/101, ESCAP, in collaboration with UNFPA in Asia and the Pacific, will organize the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference (APPC) from 15 to 17 November 2023 at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok, Thailand. The intergovernmental meeting will coincide with the 10-year anniversary of the adoption of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

2. As part of this process the CSO Steering Committee (SC), with support from ESCAP and UNFPA is organizing stakeholder consultations on the priority issues of the Seventh APPC and the Asia and Pacific Ministerial Declaration (APMD). Gender considerations are mainstreamed.

3. Main findings and recommendations of the consultations will be summarized in an information paper to be submitted to the Seventh APPC. The objective of these consultations is to bring a bottom-up participatory approach of the review of the APPC, APMD and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the regional level and identify challenges and opportunities of population and development that transcend national boundaries from stakeholder perspectives.

4. This fourth and final consultation was held on 12 September 2023. The topic for the consultation was Regional Cooperation, Accountability and Modalities for Implementation of Actions on Population and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific.

5. There were four sub-themes which were discussed during breakout sessions.
   a. Enabling environment, transparency and meaningful participation
   b. Regional, subregional and national partnerships and cooperation
   c. Intergenerational collaborations, ageing, longevity and youth trends
   d. Ensuring accountability for commitments and policy coherence

II. Objectives, organization and attendance

6. The purpose of the stakeholder consultation was to facilitate and expand collaboration and participation in the regional review and appraisal process, and to elicit stakeholder experiences and views around the review objectives, namely:
• Take stock of the overall progress of implementation of the priority issues of the APMD and the ICPD PoA in Asia and the Pacific to date.
• Identify key challenges, opportunities, gaps, and prevalent and emerging issues.
• Identify established and emerging good practices and lessons learnt.
• Formulate recommendations.

7. The consultation consisted of an opening followed by two rounds of four simultaneous working groups and a closing plenary (please see the agenda for more details).

8. Working Group 1: Enabling environment, transparency and meaningful participation

*This theme explored the need for a vibrant civic space and the violation of civic spaces in several countries in the region. The subtheme took stock of restrictive civic spaces in the region and recommended a way forward for enabling environments for civic space to thrive, and CSOs to meaningfully participate in the population and sustainable development agenda discussions from a human rights lens. The working group explored an increase in the anti-gender rights movements in multilateral spaces paralleling rights language with discriminatory and regressive anti-human right stances. The theme further explored representation of diverse communities, and voices of communities as part of meaningful participation.*

• What is our understanding of enabling environments for civic space to thrive and for CSOs to meaningfully participate in the population and sustainable development agenda discussions from a human rights lens?
• What are the opportunities and positive paths in the region to advance civic space at regional and national levels?
• What are the challenges for creating an enabling environment and transparent and meaningful participation?
• How can we advance the priority actions of the APPM?
• How can marginalized communities be involved meaningfully in accessing their rights? What are the specific barriers in the region?
• Knowing that climate change and environmental degradation has critically impacted people's life, affecting especially women and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), what could be specific mitigating strategies for unforeseen crisis's in the region as countries are moving forward?
• Recommendations for the way forward

9. Working Group 2: Regional, subregional and national partnerships and cooperation

*This theme explored the need for regional cooperation, South-South, North-South and Triangular collaboration for sustainable development including universal access to COVID-19 vaccines and vaccine technologies, to ARVs, generic medicines, as well as the implementation of TRIPS flexibilities in line with universal access principles. The theme discussed multi and bilateral frameworks for protecting the rights of migrants/refugees and asylum seekers through regional cooperation.*

• What do we understand by regional, sub-regional and national partnerships and cooperation and what are the key sub-regional mechanisms that exists which have influence on the ICPD agenda?
• What are some of the good examples of regional multi and bilateral frameworks in the region with a focus on protecting the rights of migrants/refugees and asylum seekers through regional cooperation; trade agreements etc. around health (ex: COVID-19 vaccines, HIV/ TB/ Cancer drugs)?
• What are the opportunities in the region to advance partnerships and cooperation at regional and national level?
• What are the challenges regarding partnerships and cooperation in the region?
• How can we learn from others to advance the priority actions of the APMD?
• Recommendations for the way forward

10. Working Group 3: Demographic transition through life cycle approach and intergenerational dialogue/collaboration - aging, longevity and youth trends

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region are undergoing rapid ageing with an increase in proportion of older persons, an increase in the pace of ageing, and an increase in the absolute number of older persons. There are now 630 million people aged 60 years or over, representing 60 per cent of the world's older persons. By 2050, their number is projected to increase to 1.3 billion. At the same time, over 60 per cent of the world’s youth live in Asia and the Pacific. This translates into more than 750 million young women and men aged 15 to 24 years. These demographic trends call for attention the needs of older as well as younger persons. Moreover, it is important to harness intergenerational partnerships for meaningful and inclusive development.

• What are the key demographic trends in the region?
• How can we advance intergenerational collaboration including to eradicate poverty and unemployment and promote entrepreneurship? What can be done to support women and other marginalized groups and increase women’s labour force participation rate?
• How can member States ensure that migrant workers’ human rights, including the right to health and the right to work, are better protected and promoted?
• What are the opportunities in the region to advance intergenerational collaboration?
• What are the challenges to intergenerational collaboration?
• How can we advance the priority actions of the APMD?
• Recommendations for the way forward

11. Working Group 4: Ensuring accountability for commitments and policy coherence

This theme explored our understanding of accountability vis-à-vis policy commitments. Accountability for whom, to whom and what accountability means in practice. The linkages across other relevant processes such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Beijing Platform for Action, Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP) and the international human rights framework will be discussed, for policy coherence and implementation of commitments to further sustainable and just development in the region. This theme discussed effective integration of population, sustainable development and SRHR issues into national policy frameworks and its planning, implementation, monitoring and review. The theme discussed partnerships, and financing for the ICPD PoA and the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. The session looked at ways to strengthen data generation, disaggregation and analysis in support of implementing the priority actions of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration and the ICPD PoA in Asia and the Pacific.
• What is our understanding of accountability vis-à-vis policy commitments? Accountability for whom, to whom and what does accountability mean in practice?
• What are the opportunities in the region to advance accountability, partnerships and data collection?
• What are the challenges to ensuring accountability, partnerships and data collection?
• How can we advance the priority actions of the APMD from the lens of accountability partnerships and policy coherence?
• What are key findings Nairobi Summit ICPD+25, and how do they apply to countries in Asia and the Pacific? (in terms of investment and progress on indicators)
• Recommendations for the way forward

12. The consultation was a closed meeting and was not recorded. In order to have open and frank discussions, Chatham House Rules were followed, which meant that participants were free to use the information received but did not reveal the identity or the affiliation of the speaker(s), or of any other participant. This report aims to be a non-exhaustive summary of the key points raised in the consultation.

13. This stakeholder consultation was co-designed and implemented by the CSO Steering Committee (SC) with support from ESCAP and UNFPA.

14. A total of 98 stakeholders, from 62 CSOs, representing 22 countries in Asia and the Pacific, attended the consultation. Participants came from a broad range of sectors including academia, civil society, intergovernmental organizations, local authorities, communities, and the private sector. There was balanced gender and regional representation among participants.

III. Opening

15. Ms. Alexandra Johns, Asia Pacific Alliance, Thailand, Seventh APPC CSO SC member, welcomed participants to the final consultation.

16. Ms. Wadarina, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Thailand gave the keynote speech. She stated that debt, climate change, rising wealth inequality, human rights violations and attacks on civil spaces and free press were the pressing issues in Asia and the Pacific. Fundamentalism, authoritarianism, and patriarchal norms have persisted in certain countries; therefore, civic spaces in the international level are essential to host meaningful discussions.

17. Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCEM) was set up by CSOs as a mechanism to allow greater engagement with governments, especially in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It continues to serve as an ‘open mechanism’ which has successfully reached the broadest number of CSOs in the region, harnessed the voice of people’s movements and at the grassroot level. Beyond participation, it allowed CSOs to set parameters of what is discussed, and it supported CSOs in deciding how they should influence decision-making in intergovernmental processes.

18. Mr. Eduardo Klien, Help Age International, delivered his opening remarks. Asia and the Pacific had aged rapidly and the majority of older persons in the world were living in the region. These demographic shifts had transformed economies, families and societies. In the region there were different scenarios of ageing, from societies who were already in the middle of an ageing society
and those who were ageing at a slower pace. Regardless, all countries had to set up adaptation mechanisms.

19. Mr. Zuhair Ahmed Kowshik, Children and Youth Major Group to the United Nations Environment Programme, shared his insights regarding youth engagement. There were mechanisms in place that allowed youth engagement in policymaking. This was not the case in many countries and contexts. He stated that intergovernmental meetings served as an opportunity to give a voice to these CSOs or groups that were marginalized. However, certain groups were more dominant, for example CSOs from the global North were often given more opportunities. At the regional level, participation of groups was often impacted by geopolitical tensions.

20. Mr. Aleksandar Sasha Bodiroza, Deputy Regional Director and current OIC, UNFPA APRO, thanked the speakers for their insights. He shared his insights from his work in the region and highlighted the importance of CSOs. He hoped for a successful Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference and the crucial role of CSOs in driving change.

IV. Working Groups

A. Subtheme 1: Enabling environment, transparency and meaningful participation.

17 Participants

i) Key Challenges

21. The transgender community faced challenges regarding meaningful participation in political spaces and public platforms. Additionally, they were often excluded from discussions on financial resources and left out of decision-making processes.

22. Stakeholders noted a rise in well-funded and well-organized anti-gender and anti-human rights mobilization campaigns to influence discussions at intergovernmental meetings.

23. Transgender communities faced issues with migration and travel. They often experienced visa rejections, were interrogated at international borders, even when they didn’t require a visa. During COVID-19, travelling was extremely difficult for the LGBTQ+ community.

24. Transgender communities were marginalized within the larger LGBTQ+ community.

25. There were barriers that created imbalances as human rights languages and expressions excluded the transgender community.

26. Digital platforms and spaces created opportunities for a larger number of people to participate in meetings and dialogues. However some groups faced difficulties in accessing digital spaces due to a lack of resources and infrastructure. This digital divide disproportionately affected women and girls.

27. There was also a growing number of cases of harassment and online violence against women and marginalized communities. Additionally, there was a rise of misinformation and disinformation online.

28. Anonymity in digital platforms and a lack of governance created challenges in addressing online harassment and violence.
29. Some groups were unable to participate in global, regional and national opportunities due to language barriers, with participants not speaking English or languages used at international meetings.

30. Many groups were not familiar with language used in the area of international development; this served as a barrier for meaningful participation for individuals.

31. Young people, even when becoming adults from a legal perspective, were often unable to access online platforms or their online activity was heavily monitored; this hampered their ability to fully engage online as digital citizens.

32. Regional barriers such as language, a lack of infrastructure, unsuitable time zones and inaccessibility of venues hindered meaningful participation.

   ii) Good Practices

33. Initiatives that focused on digital transformation through capacity-building on basic digital literacy skills and numeracy to older persons had led to the empowerment of older persons in several domains.

B. Subtheme 2: Regional, subregional and national partnerships and cooperation

   18 Participants

   i) Key Challenges

34. Migration issues tended to only be discussed by migrant-sending countries. There was a lack of interest in these issues by some migrant-receiving countries.

35. Migrants faced issues such as the digital divide, low awareness among migrants of government policies and a denial of services by some governments. Additionally, language was a barrier for migrants and led to exclusion from entitlements and difficulty in accessing social services provided by the Government.

36. While many workers faced challenges in the region, migrant workers often lacked access to human and labour rights in host countries while domestic workers faced gender-based discrimination.

37. During the COVID-19 pandemic it was difficult to engage with migrant-led groups and migrant communities; migrants also lacked access to digital infrastructure and platforms.

38. Levels of human trafficking in the region were high and a major concern.

39. The issues migrant families and spouses faced were often neglected.

40. Some governments excluded input and perspectives from migrants when drafting reports and developing policies on migration.

41. Regional and subregional meetings were often state-led and by invitation only, many groups were excluded. Examples were shared of instances where the discussions were monopolized by states.
42. Many migration policies and resolutions proposed by governments often led to the perception of migrants as second-class citizens.

43. There was an economic, social and political divide between some countries in the global North and global South which led to difficulties in international cooperation to tackle climate change and access to health services.

44. Intellectual property rights and global trade rules and treaties were barriers not only to citizens’ access to vital medicine but also led to slow response by Governments during the pandemic.

45. War and armed conflict had increased migratory flows in the region.

ii) **Good Practices**

46. Several countries had implemented universal health coverage, safe abortions and comprehensive sexuality education which had increased resilience.

47. In several countries, migrants had been included in state-led responses to the COVID-19 pandemic; there were also examples of the creation of migrant-led reports and advocacy initiatives.

48. There were successful campaigns across the region that provided social protection to migrants.

49. A growing number of governments had developed policies and had signed bilateral agreements to support migrants.

C. **Subtheme 3: Demographic transition through life cycle approach and intergenerational dialogue/collaboration - aging, longevity and youth trends.**

   20 Participants

   i) **Key Challenges**

50. Many countries did not have mechanisms to ensure or facilitate youth engagement in policymaking.

51. Youth employment issues included gaps in education, pay disparities, limited job opportunities, unfavourable policies in domestic and host countries.

52. Young women often faced additional challenges related to unpaid care and labour.

53. Participants noted an intergenerational divide, leading to distrust and conflict between younger and older persons.

54. Shifting population dynamics in the region had led to a shortage of workers in several countries.
55. Young people faced restrictions in pursuing work opportunities in other countries, with limited access to proper healthcare facilities and equal opportunities.

56. Women, girls, older persons, and other marginalized groups were often not involved in decision-making.

57. Many programmes and policies initiated by governments were not rights-based and often led to friction between groups.

   ii) Good Practices

58. Projects that promoted intergenerational dialogue and knowledge sharing.

D. Subtheme 4: Ensuring accountability for commitments and policy coherence

   18 Participants

   i) Key Challenges

59. There were injustices in human rights, geopolitical tensions, and attacks on civil spaces and press freedom in the region.

60. It was difficult for CSOs to hold governments accountable to international commitments, mobilize resources for monitoring and evaluation of these commitments, and advocate for intersectional agendas.

61. CSOs struggled with limited capacity, a lack of political will and commitment to sustain policy implementation, and difficulty in coordination among different stakeholders.

62. There was urgent need to increase funding towards public health services and education.

63. Migrants were often unable to advocate for their own issues, challenges, and rights.

64. Neoliberal frameworks proved to be a barrier that disallowed CSOs to demand accountability from states.

65. Participation in intergovernmental meetings proved difficult for advocates with visa requirements and high costs involved. Additionally, many meetings discussed intersectionality, however, participants and panellists did not represent marginalized identities.

66. During the COVID-19 pandemic, survivors of gender-based violence found it difficult to access safe shelters and health services.

67. There was tension between different stakeholders involved in policy implementation, such as states, policy experts and CSOs.

68. Participants noted that many challenges in accountability stemmed from a tokenistic approach towards marginalized communities.

69. There was a lack of intersectionality in feminist agendas.
ii) **Good practices**

70. Some countries had included provisions to protect migrant workers’ rights.

71. Supporting and funding local grassroots movements.

V. **Final Recommendations**

A. **Subtheme 1**

72. Recognize LGBT+ individuals and ensure high levels of participation at all levels.

73. Facilitate intergenerational communication and collaboration.

74. Implement digital citizenship education in primary and secondary schools.

75. Utilize an indigenous, rights-based perspective in strengthening older person’s rights. Including local level consultation with older persons in decision and policy-making.

76. Protect the rights of migrants and free trade workers, with a focus on their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Ensuring they are not deported based on their HIV status or if they are pregnant.

77. Include girls and young women when disseminating messages on sexual and reproductive health and rights, including efforts to counter misinformation. However, protect girls and young women from the potential backlash these campaigns may face.

78. Identify and share clear steps on stakeholder engagement and its role in intergovernmental meetings and monitoring.

79. Engage young people with disabilities in any research-based activities or initiatives on access to services and information on sexual and reproductive health and rights.

80. Advocate for laws that protect sex workers from abuse and harm.

81. Encourage CSOs and youth-led organizations to voice their opinions on government budgetary allocations.

B. **Subtheme 2:**

82. Establish bilateral agreements to foster South-South and triangular cooperation.

83. Protect migrants by ensuring the ‘right to stay’ and safe mobility.

84. Ensure UN agencies are advocating for CSO representation in government delegations.

85. Ensure that the review of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration provides a safe space for migrants and grass roots movements. Moreover, initiatives of migrants supporting the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration must be publicized more.
86. Governments to respect and support CSOs based on democratic principles.

87. Establish partnerships between CSOs and local governments.

88. Recognize some of the pushback in gains made from the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

89. Advocate for and realize migrants’ participation by supporting campaigns on the ground, conducting national advocacies, and campaigning.

90. Share good practices across sectors and stakeholders.

C. Subtheme 3

91. Leverage CSO mechanisms to consolidate and amplify demands at the national and regional levels.

92. Identify and train leaders to champion different issues in intergenerational initiatives.

93. Bridge the gap between individuals at the grassroots level and governments through the involvement of CSOs.

94. Acknowledge the heterogeneity of groups especially when dealing with SRHR and intergenerational issues.

95. Prioritize lifelong learning and capacity-building by governments.

96. Include older women in conversations around participation and economic contributions of women. Additionally, acknowledge that care responsibilities are often a burden for women, including older women.

97. Dispel the myth that extending the retirement age would take away jobs from younger persons.

98. Protect bodily autonomy, women’s choices and sexual and reproductive health and rights.

99. Addressing the issue of low fertility rates should not solely involve encouraging higher immigration. Instead, governments must respect rights when addressing low fertility rates and possible population decline through policies and programmes. The decision not to have children is often influenced by societal and structural factors, including financial constraints, as well as the lack of childcare and quality of care work.

100. Create policies to address unpaid care responsibilities and prioritize and provide access to childcare.

D. Subtheme 4:

101. Always provide safe shelters and health services for survivors of gender-based violence.
102. Utilize a rights-based approach to ensure no one is left behind. Additionally, the rights-based approach needs to consider bodily autonomy.

103. Fund local grassroots movements through small grants to build local capacity.

104. Ensure meaningful participation of all identities at national, regional and international advocacy spaces.

105. Focus on implementers and subnational actors.

106. Monitor domestic budgets and funding, push for adequate funding for SRHR and CSOs.

107. Focus on human development indices to gauge the human impact of policies and interventions.

108. Utilize United Nations mechanisms such as Universal Periodic Review reports the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to create alternative reports.

109. Ensure advocacy efforts as cross cutting and intersectional.

110. Include migrant communities at all levels.

111. Uplift gaps and recommendations in financial accountability.

E. Opening

112. Support CSOs through funding and investment, especially those that work with vulnerable groups and on governmental accountability.

113. Listen to the voices of older persons.

114. Transform healthcare systems and foster collaboration between stakeholders to meet the needs of the ageing populations. Lifelong care-systems must be implemented.

115. Strengthen the impact of CSO mechanisms and push them to focus on intersectionality.

F. Plenary

116. The rapporteurs of the four working groups Ms. Riju Dhakal, Mr. Bilal Ahmed, Ms. Lady Lisondra, and Ms. Caecelia Roth provided a summary of their respective subtheme discussions.

VI. Closing

Ms. Mrinalini Dayal, shared a presentation on the application and selection process for CSOs to participate in Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference and the pre-conference youth and CSO Forum.
Ms. Sabine Henning, Chief, Sustainable Demographic Transition Section, Social Development Division, ESCAP thanked the moderators, speakers and all other stakeholders for participating in the consultation, including in the group discussions, as well as ESCAP and UNFPA colleagues.

The consultation was the final in series of four consultations with stakeholders. The concept note, agenda, presentations and report for all four consultations would be uploaded onto the ESCAP website. https://www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference
# ANNEX

## PROGRAMME

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:40-11:00</td>
<td>Participants join virtual meeting</td>
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<td>11:00-11:45</td>
<td><strong>Welcome and opening session</strong></td>
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<td>Moderator:</td>
<td>Sai Racherla, ARROW</td>
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<td></td>
<td>● Keynote speech: Wardarina, Deputy Regional Coordinator, Asia Pacific</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forum on Women, Law and Development (7 minutes)</td>
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<td>● Eduardo Klein, Regional Director, Helpage (5 minutes)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>● Zuhair Ahmed Kowshik, Youth Advisor, Children and Youth Major Group to</td>
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<td>the United Nations Environment Programme (5 minutes)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>● Welcome Remarks: Dr. Aleksandar Sasha Bodiroza, Deputy Regional Director</td>
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<td>and current OIC, UNFPA APRO (10 minutes)</td>
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<td>● Group Photo</td>
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*Introduction to flow, working group topics and speakers. Participants will already be allocated to working groups by ESCAP.*

| 11:45-12:45 | **Working groups**                                                      |
|             | **Sub theme 1- Enabling environment, transparency and meaningful participation.** |
|             | ● Moderator: Alexandra Johns, Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and       |
|             |   Reproductive Health and Rights                                        |
|             | ● Resource person: Nhuun Yodmuang, Asia Pacific Transgender Network      |
|             | ● Rapporteur: Riju Dhakal, ARROW                                        |

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reproductive health and rights (SRHR), what could be specific mitigating strategies for unforeseen crisis’s in the region as countries are moving forward?
• Recommendations for the way forward

Subtheme 2: Regional, subregional and national partnerships and cooperation
• Moderator: Vanita Mukherjee, DAWN
• Resource person: Rey Asis, Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants
• Rapporteur: Bilal Ahmed, SPEAK Trust

This theme explored the need for regional cooperation, South-South, North-South and Triangular collaboration for sustainable development including universal access to COVID-19 vaccines and vaccine technologies, to ARVs, generic medicines, as well as the implementation of TRIPS flexibilities in line with universal access principles. The theme discussed multi and bilateral frameworks for protecting the rights of migrants/refugees and asylum seekers through regional cooperation.

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Subtheme 3: Demographic transition through life cycle approach and intergenerational dialogue/collaboration - aging, longevity and youth trends
• Moderator: Paul Ong, Tsao Foundation
• Resource person: Sangeet Kayastha YPEER Asia Pacific Center
• Rapporteur: Lady Lisondra, IPPF ESEAOR

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region are undergoing rapid ageing with an increase in proportion of older persons, an increase in the pace of ageing, and an increase in the absolute number of older persons. There are now 630 million people aged 60 years or over, representing 60 per cent of the world’s older persons. By 2050, their number is projected to increase to 1.3 billion. At the same time, over 60 per cent of the world’s youth live in Asia and the Pacific. This translates into more than 750 million young women and men aged 15 to 24 years. These demographic trends call for attention the needs of older as well as younger persons. Moreover, it is important to harness intergenerational partnerships for meaningful and inclusive development.

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done to support women and other marginalized groups and increase women’s labour force participation rate?
• How can member States ensure that migrant workers’ human rights, including the right to health and the right to work, are better protected and promoted?
• What are the opportunities in the region to advance intergenerational collaboration? What are the challenges to intergenerational collaboration?
• How can we advance the priority actions of the APMD?
• Recommendations for the way forward

**Subtheme 4: Ensuring accountability for commitments and policy coherence**

• Moderator: Harjyot Khosa, IPPF SA
• Resource person: Sachini Perera, RESURJ
• Rapporteur: Caecilia Roth, FP NSW

This theme explored our understanding of accountability vis-à-vis policy commitments. Accountability for whom, to whom and what accountability means in practice. The linkages across other relevant processes such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Beijing Platform for Action, Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP) and the international human rights framework will be discussed, for policy coherence and implementation of commitments to further sustainable and just development in the region. This theme discussed effective integration of population, sustainable development and SRHR issues into national policy frameworks and its planning, implementation, monitoring and review. The theme discussed partnerships, and financing for the ICPD PoA and the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. The session looked at ways to strengthen data generation, disaggregation and analysis in support of implementing the priority action of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration and the ICPD PoA in Asia and the Pacific.

- What is our understanding of accountability vis-à-vis policy commitments? Accountability for whom, to whom and what does accountability mean in practice?
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<td>12:45-1:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
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| 1:00-1:30 | **Highlights, challenges and recommendations from the working groups**  
**Moderator:** Sai Racherla, ARROW  
- Rapporteur Working Group 1 Riju Dhakal, ARROW  
- Rapporteur Working Group 2 Bilal Ahmed, SPEAK Trust |
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<th>Time</th>
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<td>1:30-1:50</td>
<td>Next Steps</td>
<td>• 7th APPC</td>
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<td>• Q&amp;A</td>
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<td>1:50-2:00</td>
<td>Closing</td>
<td>• Sabine Henning, Chief, Sustainable Demographic Transition Section (5 minutes)</td>
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<td>• 7 APPC Steering Committee Member</td>
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PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**PRESENTERS**

Alexa Johns, Asia Pacific Alliance  
Bilal Ahmed, Speak Trust  
Caecilia Roth, Family Planning NSW  
Eduardo Klein, HelpAge  
Harjyot Khosa, IPPF SARO  
Lady Lisondra, IPPF ESEAOR  
Marevic Parcon, Women’s Global Network for Reproductive Rights  
Musarrat Perveen, CARAM Asia  
Nhuun Yodmuang, Asia Pacific Transgender Network  
Paul Ong, Tsao Foundation  
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Riju Dhakal, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)  
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Sangeet Kayastha YPEER Asia Pacific Center  
Vanita Mukherjee, DAWN  
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**STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS**

Achieve Inc.  
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)  
Aahung, Pakistan  
Asia Feminist LBQ Network  
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights  
Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants, Hong Kong, SAR  
Asia Pacific Transgender Network  
ASEAN Disability Forum  
Ashar Prodeep  
Badabon Sangho  
Beyond Beijing Committee  
Blue Diamond Foundation  
BNSK- Bangladesh Nari Sramik Kendra (Bangladesh Women Workers Association)
BRAC
Caram Asia
Center for Reproductive Rights
China Youth Network
Chinnomul Manob Kallyan society
Development Alternative with Women for a New Era (DAWN)
Development Welfare and Research Foundation
DIVA for Equality
Efforts for Rural Advancement
Equal Asia Foundation Thailand
Family Planning Association of Sri Lanka
Family Planning NSW
Family Planning Organization of the Philippines
Films 4 Peace
FP 2030
Fiji Women’s Rights Network
FIRST Pasefika Fono (FIRST Union), New Zealand
Fòs Feminista
Foundation for Older People’s Development (FOPDEV)
GRAVIS
Green Hill
Hamro Prayas
HelpAge International
ICPD 30
IMA Research Foundation
Instituta Hak Asasi Perempuan
IPPF ESEAOR
IPPF SARO
Jhanjira Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (JSKS)
Kolkata Rista
Leo Club of Chittagong
Life Haven
LBTQ Organization against Violence and for Equality
Mitini Nepal
MONFEMNET National Network
MSI
OKUP, Bangladesh
Rural women’s association ALGA
Pacific Sexual and Gender Diversity Network
Parittran
Plan International
Population Foundation of India
POURAKHI Nepal
Restless Development
RESURJ
RUWSEC and CommonHealth, India
Reproductive Rights Advocacy Alliance Malaysia
SAMSARA
SERAC Bangladesh
SHISHUUK, Bangladesh
Shirkut
SPEAK Trust
Tsao Foundation
UDYAMA
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WOREC
Y-Peer

UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER AGENCIES

UN ESCAP
UNFPA