



Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on
Population and Development

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**Indicator framework for monitoring progress towards
the implementation of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial
Declaration on Population and Development****Suggested indicator framework for monitoring progress
towards the implementation of the Asian and Pacific
Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development***Summary*

At the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, held in Bangkok from 16 to 20 September 2013, Ministers and representatives of members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. The Declaration contains 116 priority actions to ensure the effective implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for its further implementation and the recommendations arising from their subsequent reviews, as well as their follow-up beyond 2014, and inclusion of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

Also in the Ministerial Declaration, Governments called for regular monitoring and evaluation to assess progress towards the continuing implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its related follow-up outcomes, as well as the recommendations contained in the Ministerial Declaration.

In response to this call, the present document presents the results of a mapping exercise focusing on the priority actions of the 2013 Ministerial Declaration and relevant indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Based on the mapping exercise, a set of Sustainable Development Goals-related indicators were identified; these indicators can be used as the basis for regular monitoring and evaluation of the recommendations contained in the Ministerial Declaration in the future. The indicators were already jointly suggested by ESCAP and the United Nations Population Fund when ESCAP members and associate members were invited to prepare national reports for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. Member States are invited to consider the list of suggested Sustainable Development Goal -related indicators for future regular monitoring and evaluation of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action in the context of moving forward with implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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I. Introduction

1. In 1994, United Nations Member States adopted the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, which to this day inspires a rights-based agenda that puts people at the heart of sustainable development (Principle 2). With its adoption, Member States committed to deliver inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for all.

2. Since 1994, Member States, at national, regional and global levels, have conducted reviews and appraisals of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation. They have reviewed progress and identified lessons learned, emerging topics and remaining challenges. They have often conducted those reviews in the context of the overall global development agenda, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration and now the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

II. The Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development of 2013 and its follow-up

3. In General Assembly resolution 65/234 of 22 December 2010, Member States decided to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014. In preparation for a special session of the General Assembly during its sixty-ninth session, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, institutions and experts, conducted an operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action.

4. In that regard, the five United Nations regional commissions, in collaboration with partners in the field, held regional conferences in 2013 to prepare for the 20-year review of the Programme of Action.¹ The outcome documents of those regional conferences informed the review of the Programme of Action at the global level in 2014.

5. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), in cooperation with the UNFPA Asia-Pacific Regional Office, convened the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference in Bangkok from 16 to 20 September 2013.² The Conference was used as an intergovernmental platform for regional preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014.

6. The Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference reviewed progress and gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action and identified priority actions in addressing a broad set of population and sustainable

¹ For a compilation of the outcome documents of those regional reviews, see United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). *Compendium of Recommendations on Population and Development: Regional Conferences on Population and Development Held in Preparation for the Review of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 (Volume II)* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.14.XIII.13).

² Per ESCAP Resolution 74 (XXIII) of 17 April 1967, it was decided to establish the Asian Population Conference as a statutory organ of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia, to be convened every ten years synchronizing with the decennial population and related censuses, for the consideration of all aspects of population questions and of their impact on economic and social development.

development-related challenges and opportunities. After deliberations, the Conference adopted, by majority vote, the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development.

7. In the Declaration, Governments reaffirmed their commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action, the key actions for its further implementation and the recommendations arising from their subsequent reviews. They also committed to address remaining implementation gaps and new and emerging challenges and opportunities that form part of the nexus between population and sustainable development.

8. The members and associate members of ESCAP also set out to develop evidence-based policies and ensure accountability through the implementation of monitoring and evaluation frameworks and community-based monitoring, in accordance with national laws and regulations. They committed to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation by relevant national authorities and to strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices and relevant national institutions to generate, analyse and disseminate reliable and disaggregated population data, and increase their use for the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development policies. In collaboration with UNFPA, ESCAP was tasked to support members and associate members in their efforts to implement the Declaration at national and regional levels.

9. During the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, delegates did not discuss a monitoring framework that would support regular monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the continuing implementation of the Programme of Action and its related follow-up outcomes, and the recommendations contained in the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration.

10. With the extension of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, future reviews and appraisals will be forthcoming. To support a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration and the Programme of Action in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, and taking note of the efforts by other regional commissions to develop indicator frameworks relevant to their respective regional outcomes, ESCAP, in collaboration with UNFPA, developed a draft indicator framework, as outlined below.

III. Suggested indicator framework for monitoring progress towards the implementation of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development

11. In preparation for the Midterm Review of the Ministerial Declaration in 2018, ESCAP and UNFPA invited ESCAP members and associate members to prepare national reports on their efforts to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Asian and Pacific Declaration on Population and Development.

12. To guide those reports and in recognition of the need to not duplicate efforts and create additional reporting for member States, but to use the same indicators to support the follow-up and review related to the overall mandate of the 2030 Agenda of leaving no one behind, the 116 priority actions of the Ministerial Declaration were mapped against some of the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals and used as a basis for the suggested indicator

framework. The list of those indicators was shared with Governments in preparation for the national reports.

13. The following table presents the results of this mapping exercise. Member States are invited to consider the list of indicators for future regular monitoring and evaluation by relevant national authorities of progress towards the continuing implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its related follow-up outcomes.

14. In reviewing those indicators, data availability should be considered to ensure that monitoring and evaluation by relevant authorities can be conducted in a timely and regular manner. For that reason, a tier classification of Sustainable Development Goal indicators, as identified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, is also referenced in the table.

15. Member States may wish to consider revising this monitoring framework, including by extending it and using additional indicators for future reviews and appraisals.

Table 1.
Suggested set of indicators of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, including Sustainable Development Goal tier classification^a

<i>Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development^b</i>		<i>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i>		<i>APPC^c Indicator based on Sustainable Development Goals indicators</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals tier classification (15 October 2018)</i>
<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Priority actions</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals indicators^d</i>		
A. Poverty eradication and employment	Paras 89-103	Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	A.1	Tier I
		Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	A.2	Tier II
		Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	A.3	Tier II
B. Health	Paras 104-108	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio	B.1	Tier I

		promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	B.2	Tier I
			3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate	B.3	Tier I
			3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	B.4	Tier II
			3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	B.5	Tier II
			3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	B.6	Tier II
C. Sexual and reproductive health, services and rights	Paras 109-126	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	C.1	Tier I
			3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	C.2	Tier II

<p>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p>	<p>C.3</p>	<p>Tier II</p>
	<p>5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</p>	<p>C.4</p>	<p>Tier II</p>

D. Education	Paras 127-128	Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	D.1	Tier III (a)/ Tier II (b,c)
			4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	D.2	Tier II
			4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	D.2	Tier II
E. Gender equality and women's empowerment	Paras 129-143	Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	E.1	Tier II

5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	E.2	Tier II
5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	E.3	Tier II
5.3.1.: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	E.4	Tier II
5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	E.5	Tier I (a)/Tier II (b)
5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	E.6	Tier II
5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	E.7	Tier II

F. Adolescents and young people	Paras 144-148	Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	F.1	Tier II
		Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	F.2	Tier I
G. Ageing	Paras 149-163	Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	G.1	Tier II
		Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	G.2	Tier II
			11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	G.3	Tier III

H. International migration	Paras 164-179	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	H.1	Tier II
		Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	H.2	Tier III
			10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	H.3	Tier II
		Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	H.4	Tier II

I. Urbanization and internal migration	Paras 180-189	Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	I.1	Tier I
			11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	I.2	Tier II
			11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	I.3	Tier III
			11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	I.4	Tier II
J. Population and sustainable development	Paras 190-197	Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	J.1	Tier III
		Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	J.2	Tier III

Goal 12: Take Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	J.3	Tier I
	13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	J.4	Tier III
	13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	J.5	Tier III

K. Data and statistics	Paras 198-204	Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	K.1	Tier I
		Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	K.2	Tier I
			17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	K.3	Tier I

^a Sustainable Development Goals indicator classification as of 15 October 2018 (Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology, standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant; Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries; Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested) (see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>, accessed 19 October 2018).

^b Based on the thematic areas of the Ministerial Declaration of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration.

^c Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.

^d Based on Sustainable Development Goals indicators – A/RES/71/313.