

# Population

In 2015, including emergency sexual and reproductive health needs of women in Vanuatu in the aftermath of Cyclone Pam, in Nepal after a devastating earthquake and aftershocks, and in Myanmar after floods caused by Cyclone Komen and other natural disasters.

The Fund's total revenue decreased to \$992.8 million from \$1025.1 million in 2014 and programme expenditure decreased to \$977.4 million from \$1002.1 million in 2014.

During the year, the Commission on Population and Development considered the special theme "Realizing the future we want: integrating population issues into sustainable development, including in the post-2015 development agenda".

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs organized the thirteenth Coordination Meeting on International Migration in February. It continued to analyse and report on world demographic trends and policies, making its findings available in publications and on the Internet.

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## Population and Development Programme of Action

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The Commission on Population and Development,  
at its forty-eighth session (New York, 11 April 2014  
and 13–17 April 2015)

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health were central to sustainable development and had to be an integral part of development planning and poverty reduction strategies. The Secretary-General pointed out that increased efforts to mobilize financial resources were necessary to address unfinished work of the .

In January



fully achieved; 13 per cent achieved 60–99 per cent; and no output achieved less than 60 per cent.

The review concluded that the

strategic plan

supporting Member States and

aligned with the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see p. 100) and the findings of the Beyond 2014 review.

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of which 17 recommendations were directed to the

Executive Board and three to the legislative organs.

Recommendations relevant to those issued by the

in 2014 had been implemented or were being pursued,

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work was relevant to all areas, directly through Goal 3, with its inclusion of universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, maternal health and ending the HIV epidemic; Goal 5, with targets to eliminate discrimination against women and girls, eliminate gender-based violence and harmful practices, and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; Goal 10, which addressed inequalities and discrimination, including for migrants; Goal 16, ensuring the participation of women and girls in decision-making.

and communications policies and practices in the UN system [JIU/REP/2015/4]; review of activities and resources devoted to address climate change in the UN system organizations [JIU/REP/2015/5]; and review of the organizational ombudsmen services across the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see p. 100) and the findings of the Beyond 2014 review. In 2015, 20 were relevant to the 2014 review, of which 17 recommendations were directed to the Executive Board and three to the legislative organs. Recommendations relevant to those issued by the in 2014 had been implemented or were being pursued, however, seven recommendations were not accepted or under consideration by the .

### State of World Population report.

The Fund's *State of World Population 2015* report [Sales E.15.III.H.1], entitled "Shelter from the storm: a transformative agenda for women and girls in a crisis-prone world", called for action to meet the needs of women and girls (see p. 100) and the findings of the Beyond 2014 review. In 2015, 20 were relevant to the 2014 review, of which 17 recommendations were directed to the Executive Board and three to the legislative organs. Recommendations relevant to those issued by the in 2014 had been implemented or were being pursued, however, seven recommendations were not accepted or under consideration by the .

## Development results

**Access to integrated SRH services.** In 2014–2015, the outcome indicators for increasing the availability and use of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services showed mostly positive trends. Births attended by skilled providers and the availability at service-delivery points of life-saving medicines from the priority list of the World Health Organization (WHO) increased. The number of countries that expanded their budget allocations and the commitment of regional bodies to SRH services grew. Annual increases of 3.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent in contraceptive prevalence were reported in East and Southern Africa and in West and Central Africa, respectively; however, contraceptive use and condom use among people 15 (t) and 15–49 (t) were (partly) unchanged. At the output level, targets regarding family planning and maternal health services were fully achieved; and targets for national functional logistical management information systems, demand generation for family planning, national midwifery workforce policies, maternal death surveillance systems and fistula repair surgeries were also met. The target for using emergency obstetric and neonatal care assessments to inform maternal and newborn health services was not met, partly because of financial constraints. UN reached 10.6 million women and girls with SRH services and gender-based violence services. By 2015, 57 priority countries had the capacity to implement the minimum initial service package, and 59 countries had humanitarian contingency plans that included SRH and services for survivors of gender-based violence. UN enhanced its leadership role and affirmed its global position in humanitarian work.

**Development policies for adolescents.** Progress was witnessed in integrating adolescent and youth



On 30 January [E/2015/35 (dec. 2015/6)], the Executive Board approved the nine-month extension of the country programme for Colombia [DP/FPA/2015/4].

At its second regular session [dec. 2015/22], the Executive Board reviewed and approved the country programme documents for Colombia [DP/FPA/COL/6], El Salvador [DP/FPA/CPD/SLV/8] and Panama [DP/FPA/CPD/PAN/3], and took note of the first one-year extension of the country programme for Brazil [DP/FPA/2015/14].

**Eastern Europe and Central Asia.** Programme and institutional budget expenses for programmes totalled \$32.6 million in 2015, which accounted for 3.5 per cent of the total programmes and institutional budget [DP/FPA/2016/2 (Part I/Add.1)].

were undertaken jointly with other organizations of the UN system. An addendum to the report [DP/FPA/2015/7/Add.1] provided the annual report of the Audit Advisory Committee, pursuant to Executive Board decision 2008/37 [YUN 2008, p. 1193].

On 9 June [E/2015/35 (dec. 2015/13)], the Executive Board took note of the report and its addendum, recalled its decision 2015/5 (see p. 000), where was requested to inform the Executive Board of the organization's plans to improve internal audit coverage, and requested to consider those plans, including with regard to strengthening investigation

comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the UN system that undertook with the Executive Board in 2014, and two informal consultations held with the Board on 13 May and 4 June. It provided a road map that described the financing landscape at the time; key opportunities and required actions for to secure existing funding and attract additional funding from a diverse donor base; and partnerships and new channels that was exploring in securing (r)]TJ 0 T1012FEFF0014dor



a comprehensive and up-to-date inventory of primary

eighth session of the Commission on Population and Development (see p. 000); on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2014 (see p. 000); and on the special theme for the forty-ninth (2016) session of the Commission: “Strengthening the demographic evidence base for the post-2015 development agenda”. In accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2015/252 (see p. 000), the Division engaged in a broad consultation process with Member States, relevant UN entities and international organizations and civil society on various issues. The Division convened an expert panel on integrating population issues into sustainable development, including in the post-2015 development agenda (22 January); and expert group meetings on strengthening the demographic evidence base for the post-2015 development agenda (5–6 October) and on the post-2015 era: implications for the global research agenda on population and FEFF00A0BDC ( )Tj EMC n.e pxe[(e)-1.7 (n)