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**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up
to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and
summits in the economic, social and related fields**

Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution [65/234](#) on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session during its sixty-ninth session in order to assess the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to inform it at its sixty-eighth session about the preparations for the special session.

2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session a sub-item entitled “Follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development”. In its resolution [67/250](#), the Assembly recalled the decision to convene a special session during its sixty-ninth session and decided on the organizational arrangements for the special session.

3. Pursuant to those resolutions, the present report sets out the status of preparations for the special session by the various entities concerned, including details about the processes under way and the outcomes of the preparatory events that have already taken place, and addresses the organizational details of the special session.



II. Purpose and content of the special session

4. In its resolution [65/234](#), the General Assembly reaffirmed that the special session would be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Programme of Action and that there would be no renegotiation of the existing agreements. It also encouraged Governments to undertake reviews of the progress achieved and the constraints faced in the implementation of the Programme of Action, including at the national level and at the level of international cooperation.

III. Preparations for the special session

5. In its resolution [65/234](#), the General Assembly called upon 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, as well as institutions and experts, to undertake an operational review of the implementation of the Programme of Action on the basis of the highest-quality data and analysis of the state of population and development and taking into account the need for a systematic, comprehensive and integrated approach to population and development issues. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report based on this review to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session.

6. The operational review consists of a series of interrelated activities, including a global survey, country consultations, regional reports and review conferences, thematic global conferences and expert group meetings.

7. The approach to the operational review was guided by, inter alia, the consideration of the Programme of Action in the broader context of poverty eradication and development, including the link to the post-2015 development framework; attention to operational aspects supporting or hindering the implementation of the Programme of Action, such as governance, national ownership, coordination and management of resources; the issues of inequity and exclusion from a poverty perspective; improving human rights-based indicators; and attention to youth, in terms of both issues to address and groups to involve.

8. In order to ensure coordination, coherence and leadership of the operational review, a stakeholder group, made up of focal points from all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, was set up on 6 October 2011. Its purpose was to consider the methodology and indicators to be used in the global survey; to review the ongoing or planned activities of the United Nations system relevant to the review, including relevant indicators from other monitoring frameworks; to discuss thematic priorities for the review; and to propose topics that required in-depth study or technical meetings, including interest by different agencies in leading or initiating activities in support of the review.

9. The stakeholder group met on several occasions to discuss the outline of the report based on the operational review, including the timeline for the key milestones, as well as leadership of and participation in the thematic groups that were in the process of preparing the report.

A. Global survey and country consultations

10. The three objectives of the global survey were to assess the status of implementation of the commitments contained in the Programme of Action, with an emphasis on legislation and policy formulation, the establishment of governance structures and actions executed; to identify facilitating factors and barriers to the implementation of those commitments; and to identify new national priorities and emerging issues.

11. The global survey comprised two main tools, including a questionnaire completed by way of a country consultation process and the country implementation profile, used to assess progress across thematic domains of the Programme of Action using quantitative indicators.

12. The design of the global survey instruments was preceded by an exercise to identify a minimal set of indicators, obtained by reviewing the Programme of Action and matching existing indicators to specific actions. The indicator mapping exercise was linked with other ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities at the global and regional levels. This approach ensured consensus with United Nations system partners and other stakeholders on gaps, emerging issues and areas of priority for future work in an effort to promote synergy with ongoing activities and avoid duplication. It is expected that this work will directly inform current and future discussions in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.

13. After a thorough consultative process involving the organizations of the United Nations system, academia, civil society and other stakeholders in the population and development field, a total of 119 indicators were extracted from existing data sources and stored in the database of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, of which 65 indicators were included in the country implementation profiles.

14. The country implementation profile was designed to limit the size of the questionnaire by making use of complementary information sources and by focusing the questionnaire on information that cannot be obtained through existing databases in an effort to minimize the demand on national partners in data collection. For most of the indicators, data from around 1990 and the most recent data are provided, making it possible to assess time trends. The country implementation profile provided background information for the country consultation by describing a context for the response to the questionnaire.

15. To ensure comparability of data, the global survey was designed to determine the status of implementation of the Programme of Action across all countries, regions and subregions.

16. The questionnaire attempted to capture the commitment, efforts and results of Member States in ensuring progress towards the objectives of the Programme of Action. The structural aspects included the existence of a policy, budget, strategy or programme and of governance and institutional mechanisms relating to specific actions along the Programme of Action themes. The implementation aspects focused on specific actions in relation to policies, including targeting marginalized and hard-to-reach populations, and on the reported progress, challenges and enablers regarding implementation.

17. Governments were asked to list their priorities for the next 5 to 10 years along every thematic section of the questionnaire. Questions on partnership with civil society and the private sector as well as regional and international cooperation were included in the questionnaire.

18. The global survey was launched in August 2012 as a coordinated effort by UNFPA and the regional commissions. The regional commissions sent out global survey documents to all States Members of the United Nations and subsequently coordinated the receipt of submissions and the analysis of responses. Responses were received from 176 countries and 8 territories and areas. In a number of countries, civil society organizations were involved in the completion of the surveys.

19. The questionnaires were completed by way of a country consultation process that included government representatives from various ministries, members of relevant United Nations country teams, representatives of civil society, including academia, non-governmental organizations and youth organizations, as well as relevant representatives from the subnational level. The information received from Member States was cleaned, coded and entered into a database by UNFPA. The regional commissions used that information to prepare the regional reports. The global analysis and main findings of the regional analyses are being integrated in the review report.

B. Regional reports and review conferences

20. Regional population and development conferences have been held to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action, to agree on outcomes for its further implementation beyond 2014 and to contribute inputs for the integration of population issues into the post-2015 development agenda. Some of the conferences were preceded by meetings with representatives of non-governmental organizations and youth representatives from the respective regions.

21. The first regional review conference was held in Cairo from 24 to 26 June 2013 under the theme, “Development challenge and population dynamics in a changing Arab world”. The conference was jointly organized by the League of Arab States, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and UNFPA. The review report for the Arab region along with 10 thematic reports, on ageing, demographic and democratic transition, fertility plateaus, family formation, gender and gender-based violence, the International Conference on Population and Development and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, migration, population and climate change, youth sexual and reproductive health, and youth transitions, provided the background for the plenary discussions. The meeting was attended by ministers, representatives of Governments, parliamentarians, youth representatives, academics and representatives of non-governmental organizations from the region. The outcome of the conference was a negotiated declaration.¹

22. The high-level regional population and development review conference for the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region was held in Geneva on 1 and 2 July 2013 on the theme “Enabling choices: population priorities in the twenty-first

¹ Available from <http://arabstates.unfpa.org/public/cache/offonce/cairodeclaration>.

century". The conference was structured around the themes of population dynamics and sustainable development, inequalities, social inclusion and rights and families and sexual and reproductive health over the life course. It addressed issues such as poverty, exclusion, low fertility, migration, ageing, sexual and reproductive health and rights through the prisms of sustainability, rights, equity and dignity. During a special panel, the conference also discussed partnership and international cooperation. The conference brought together some 300 people, including high-level government officials, representatives of civil society organizations and experts from the region. The main purpose of the conference was to take stock of the progress made towards implementing the Programme of Action, to identify persistent and emerging issues and to set the regional agenda for population and development for the twenty-first century.

23. The background document for the conference was the ECE regional report on implementation of the Programme of Action, based on an analysis of 46 global survey questionnaires and a number of findings from various studies in the region. In preparation for the conference, ECE and the UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia held three thematic expert meetings. The discussion reports of those meetings were made available to the regional conference. Conference participants also had before them a report on the socioeconomic and demographic trends in the region with scenarios for the future, using a variety of data, including the country implementation profiles, prepared by the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital in Vienna.

24. The outcome of the conference was a summary by the Chair based on consultations and consensus of the conference. The summary highlighted the challenges that the region faces, including unacceptably high differences in mortality and morbidity across countries and population groups within countries, an incomplete agenda of gender equality, large inequalities in access to sexual and reproductive health information and services, discrimination and social exclusion of migrants, minorities and other disadvantaged groups, and increasing inequalities in gaining access to employment and income opportunities, particularly among young people. The summary stressed that the human rights of individuals should be at the centre of development processes and the centrality of sexual and reproductive health in the development agenda, together with the fact that participants called for the results of the review of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 to be integrated into the post-2015 development agenda. The summary also stressed the need for reliable data, including data on vulnerable groups, and included a call for more attention to protecting the rights of migrants, especially the victims of human trafficking, and to ensuring that governance is based on accountability, participation, transparency and the rule of law.

25. The first regional conference on population and development for the Latin America and Caribbean region, held in the context of the review of the International Conference on Population and Development and its follow-up beyond 2014 in the region, was hosted by the Government of Uruguay in Montevideo from 12 to 15 August 2013. In its role as technical secretariat of the regional conference, the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre, as the Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, prepared the working documents that served as the basis for the discussions and deliberations. The documents were prepared in close coordination with the UNFPA Latin America

and Caribbean Regional Office and incorporated inputs from different actors, including several from civil society.

26. The first document, on implementation of the Programme of Action in Latin America and the Caribbean, including a review of the period 2009-2013 and lessons learned, followed up on selected indicators relating to explicit quantitative targets established in the Programme of Action and included an analysis of the relevant actions implemented at the country level. The second document, on a proposed regional agenda on population and development for Latin America and the Caribbean beyond 2014, identified a selection of priority topics and approaches that should be included in the population and development agenda for the region after 2014, taking into consideration the lessons learned during the implementation of the Programme of Action in the region; regional and global trends of economic and social development; and specific socioeconomic, cultural and institutional characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean. The proposal that was put forward was consistent with the idea that the regional agenda should be strengthened and expanded in order to address the new challenges that are emerging in the region and reiterated the call for the full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with a focus on equality and human rights.

27. The thematic debates of the conference and the outcome document, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, were structured around the issues identified as priorities for the period beyond 2014 in the above-mentioned proposed regional agenda. The priority areas contained in the outcome document included: (a) the full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights; (b) the rights, needs, responsibilities and requirements of girls, boys, adolescents and youth; (c) ageing, social protection and socioeconomic challenges; (d) universal access to sexual and reproductive health services; (e) gender equality; (f) international migration and protection of the human rights of all migrants; (g) territorial inequality, spatial mobility and vulnerability; (h) indigenous peoples, including interculturalism and rights; (i) Afro-descendants, including rights and combating discrimination; and (j) frameworks for the implementation of the future regional agenda on population and development. The document is set out from a rights-based perspective, with a strong emphasis on social inclusion.

28. The Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference was convened by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, in cooperation with UNFPA, in Bangkok from 16 to 20 September 2013. Nearly 500 people attended the Conference, including representatives from 46 Member States, civil society organizations and international agencies, as well as other stakeholders. The Conference reviewed population and development trends and progress and gaps in the regional implementation of the Programme of Action. It identified priority actions in addressing a broad set of population-related challenges, with a view to advancing people's rights and well-being through inclusive and equitable development.

29. The Conference adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development, which will serve as the input of the Asia-Pacific region for the General Assembly review of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014. The Ministerial Declaration offers a blueprint for continued Asia-Pacific leadership on population issues in the next

phase of development, with sustainability at its core. The document sets out a rights-based, gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory approach to population and development strategies, programmes and policies for the next 10 years in the region. It includes a call to reduce vulnerability and eliminate discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. The Ministerial Declaration contains a section on priority actions in the areas of: (a) poverty eradication and employment; (b) health; (c) sexual and reproductive health services and rights; (d) education; (e) gender equality and women's empowerment; (f) adolescents and young people; (g) ageing; (h) international migration; (i) urbanization and internal migration; (j) population and sustainable development; and (k) data and statistics. It also includes a section on modalities for implementation at the national, regional and global levels.

30. The Africa regional conference on population and development is scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa from 30 September to 4 October, on the theme "Harnessing the demographic dividend: the future we want for Africa". The conference is being organized by ECA in partnership with the African Union Commission and UNFPA. Two regional consultations were undertaken from 24 to 27 September in preparation for the conference by civil society organizations and youth. Furthermore, in addition to the survey and the country implementation profile, ECA member States prepared country reports that established their ownership of and commitment to the Programme of Action and the alignment of national and regional development priorities with the Programme. The conference will be structured around the sub-themes "Framing Africa's future", "Demographic dividend for Africa's development transformation", "Equality and human dignity for Africa's transformation", "Implementation modalities for the full achievement of the International Conference on Population and Development in Africa" and "Responding to Africa's priorities: International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 and the post-2015 development agenda". Those sub-themes will be discussed during the experts' segment of the main conference. The outcome document of the conference is expected to be entitled "Africa common position on the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014".

C. Global thematic conferences

31. The first global thematic conference linked to the operational review, the Bali Global Youth Forum, was held in Bali, Indonesia, from 4 to 6 December 2012. It brought together representatives of more than 130 Member States, 80 youth groups, 50 non-governmental organizations and 40 private sector institutions, as well as 300 individual youth participants, 2,500 online delegates, 50 representatives of the United Nations and other stakeholders, who actively participated in the dialogues and formulation of recommendations of the Forum. The outcome of the conference was the Bali Global Youth Forum Declaration.

32. The International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 International Conference on Human Rights was held in Noordwijk, the Netherlands, from 7 to 10 July 2013. Organized by UNFPA, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government of the Netherlands, the Conference brought together over 300 participants, including representatives from 138 Member States and from United Nations agencies and civil society

organizations, as well as academics, parliamentarians, human rights defenders, young people and service providers. Under the theme “All different, all human, all equal”, the Conference provided a unique platform for meaningful dialogue among a diverse range of participants, to focus on human rights commitments and identify opportunities to strengthen the operational links between human rights and the implementation of the Programme of Action, with a particular emphasis on sexual and reproductive health and rights and their intersection with gender equality.

33. Together, participants identified positive human rights developments over the past 20 years, highlighted success stories and lessons learned, remaining gaps and challenges and as emerging issues and priorities for the future, including ways to ensure that the agenda of the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, as well as the broader post-2015 development agenda, advances the realization of human rights without discrimination. The Conference noted that sexual and reproductive rights are integral to human rights overall, and their exercise is essential for the enjoyment of other fundamental rights and for achieving social justice and development goals, including eradicating poverty. Three themes emerged as fundamental to the realization of human rights in the context of sexual and reproductive health: ending discrimination and achieving equality; strengthening accountability in sexual and reproductive health and rights, while viewing accountability as a cycle in the development process, including people’s participation in holding Governments to account; and ensuring quality services that meet human rights standards and that carry through on the principles of accessibility, affordability, acceptability and quality. Conference participants discussed these issues in plenary meetings, thematic breakout sessions, interactive round-table discussions and a “public wall” on which to post ideas for future success and ways forward. A report on the key conclusions and recommendations of the Conference was prepared as an input for the International Conference on Population and Development review report.

D. Expert group meetings

34. The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is scheduled to hold two expert group meetings, on 20 and 21 October 2013, on the themes “Priorities for improving survival: the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014” and “Fertility, changing population trends and development: challenges and opportunities for the future”. The meetings will address the key issues that will help to bring about further progress in improving life expectancy and responding to the implications of fertility trends for the global development agenda. The meetings will be followed by a briefing for Member States in the afternoon of 22 October. The results of the expert group meetings will inform the preparations for the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development and the special session of the General Assembly on the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, to be convened during the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly.

35. Another expert meeting, on “Women’s health: rights, empowerment and social determinants”, is scheduled to be held in Mexico City from 30 September to 2 October 2013. The purpose of the meeting is to review existing evidence and information on ways to accelerate progress towards universal access to an integrated package of core sexual and reproductive health services, and towards protection of

girls' and women's human rights, including reproductive rights. The meeting is expected to lead to a number of insights and recommendations on how to accelerate progress in these areas. The meeting will also aim to identify ways in which work at the national, regional and global levels towards universal access to sexual and reproductive health could lead to the creation of a foundation for the prevention of and the provision of services for non-communicable diseases in girls and women.

E. Role of civil society and non-governmental organizations

36. In paragraph 9 of its resolution [65/234](#), the General Assembly stressed the need for the effective participation and contribution of relevant actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, in the special session of the Assembly, as well as in its preparation.

37. A global consultation was held with over 70 civil society organizations in Istanbul, Turkey, on 9 and 10 December 2011, to seek the views of non-governmental organizations and youth representatives and to engage them in the operational review.

38. For Africa, regional meetings with civil society organizations were held in Accra, from 3 to 6 March 2012. The nearly 100 participants adopted the Accra Call to Action. Close to 50 participants from almost 20 countries in the Caribbean met in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, on 12 and 13 April 2012, and agreed on the Ocho Rios Declaration. That meeting also established the Caribbean Coalition on Population and Development. Consultations for the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region were held in Istanbul on 17 and 18 April 2012, where a steering committee of representatives of civil society organizations, academic institutions and young people's organizations, representing a wide range of stakeholder groups, agreed on an action plan for their participation in the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014 process. For Asia and the Pacific, 121 participants from 27 countries met in Kuala Lumpur from 2 to 4 May 2012, where they adopted the Kuala Lumpur Call to Action. In Latin America, close to 90 representatives of networks, movements and civil society organizations met in Montevideo on 9 and 10 May 2012, where they adopted the Montevideo Call to Action.

39. Representatives of non-governmental organizations and youth organizations were also involved in the meetings of the stakeholder group and the technical work on indicators.

40. The High-level Task Force for the International Conference on Population and Development, an independent body of 25 distinguished leaders with a record of service as heads of State, ministers and parliamentarians, as well as civil society, private sector and philanthropic leaders, was established in September 2012 with the purpose of galvanizing political will to close gaps in the implementation of the Programme of Action and advancing a forward-looking agenda that fulfils the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all people. The aim of the Task Force is to ensure that sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women, adolescents and youth are central components of the post-2015 development agenda.

F. Commission on Population and Development

41. In its resolution [65/234](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report based on the operational review to the Commission on Population and Development at its forty-seventh session. The report, which is being drafted in cooperation with all relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations, as well as institutions and experts and relevant actors of civil society, is a summary of the larger report on the activities and results of the operational review, including the global survey, country consultations, regional reports and review conferences, thematic global conferences, in-depth studies and expert group meetings. The report draws on activities by the United Nations system relevant to the review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, including work related to the post-2015 development agenda. The report revolves around the five thematic areas of dignity, health, place, governance and sustainability.

42. In paragraph 3 of its resolution [65/234](#), the General Assembly decided that the Commission should convene an interactive discussion during its forty-seventh session on the assessment of the status of the implementation of the Programme of Action. In its resolution [67/250](#), the Assembly recognized the importance of active participation by all States in the interactive discussions of the Commission and in the special session of the Assembly, and decided that participation in the forty-seventh session of the Commission would be open-ended, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the rules and procedures of functional commissions and past practices of the Commission.

43. In paragraph 10 of its resolution [67/250](#), the General Assembly stressed the need for the effective participation, as appropriate, of actors of civil society, particularly non-governmental organizations, in the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development, taking into account the practice and experience gained at the International Conference on Population and Development.

G. Index report

44. In its resolution [65/234](#), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the support of UNFPA and other relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, to ensure that the relevant issues identified during the sessions of the Commission on Population and Development are compiled and forwarded to Governments at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, with an index report indicating recurrent themes and key elements found therein, along with the findings of the operational review.

H. Related processes

45. In its resolution [65/234](#), the General Assembly stressed the importance of responding to new challenges relevant to population and development and to the changing development environment, and reinforcing the integration of the population and development agenda in global processes related to development.

46. The operational review takes into account ongoing activities by United Nations partners and intergovernmental processes, including the Millennium

Development Goals, the debate on advancement of the post-2015 development agenda and the sustainable development goals, and high-level dialogues of salience to the Programme of Action. The review includes activities at the global, regional and national levels, as well as theme-based working groups involving key stakeholders.

47. In the process of advancing the post-2015 development agenda, the Secretary-General put in motion an inclusive and transparent process to receive the views of all stakeholders through consultations in nearly 100 countries, global thematic consultations on 11 issue areas, a global online conversation and the “MY World” global survey. In addition, the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda provided critical proposals in its report (see [A/67/890](#), annex). The process also benefited from the expertise of the science and technology community, through the Sustainable Development Solutions Network and contributions of the private sector around the world conveyed through the Global Compact. A task team comprising more than 60 agencies and organizations of the United Nations conveyed the knowledge and experience of the Organization, while regional perspectives were provided by the regional commissions.

48. The emerging vision for the post-2015 development agenda will require a number of transformative and mutually reinforcing actions that apply to all countries, including actions relevant to the Programme of Action, such as addressing demographic challenges, improving health, enhancing the positive contribution of migrants and meeting the challenges of urbanization.

IV. Participation in the special session

A. Member States and observers

49. In its resolution [67/250](#), the General Assembly encouraged all Member and observer States and observers to consider being represented at the special session at the highest political level, including at the level of Head of State or Government.

50. States members of the specialized agencies that are not members of the United Nations were also invited to participate in the special session and the interactive discussion at the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development.

B. Other institutions

51. In its resolution [67/250](#), the General Assembly invited all other relevant regional and international organizations, including bodies of the United Nations system, to contribute, as appropriate, to the forty-seventh session of the Commission on Population and Development.

C. Civil society and other stakeholders

52. The General Assembly, in its resolution [67/250](#), decided that the President of the General Assembly should draw up a list of representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council who may

participate in the special session and a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, youth groups and the private sector who may participate in the special session, taking into account the principle of equitable geographic representation, for submission to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis, and should bring the list, including proposed and final names, to the attention of the General Assembly.

53. In the same resolution, the General Assembly encouraged Member and observer States and observers to consider including non-governmental organizations and youth representatives, where applicable, in their delegations to the special session.

V. Organizational arrangements for the special session

54. In its resolution [67/250](#), the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly would be composed of plenary meetings on 22 September 2014 from 1 to 9 p.m. and that the plenary meetings would feature statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of UNFPA, Member and observer States and observers, as well as five selected representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, chosen by the President of the Assembly with due regard for geographic balance, in consultation with Member States in order of precedence.
