



**Civil Society responds... to the Global  
Survey for ICPD Beyond 2014**

**Results of a survey addressed to  
civil society organizations as part of  
the operational review for ICPD  
Beyond 2014**

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*This report on the results of the Civil Society Survey has been compiled for the working group convened for this purpose by a drafting group comprising Doris Mpoumou (International Planned Parenthood Federation – Western Hemisphere Region; Bia Galli (Ipas); Neha Sood (Action Canada for Population and Development) and Marianne Haslegrave (Commonwealth Medical Trust), who was the lead author*

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*February 2014*

*Prepared and published by Richard Huggard, Commonwealth Medical Trust (Commat)*

## Background

As part of the Operational Review for the 20th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development, ICPD Beyond 2014, Governments were asked to respond to a Global Survey. The survey comprised the following areas:

- Section 1: population dynamics and sustainable development
- Section 3: urbanization and internal migration
- Section 4: international migration and development
- Section 5: family, well-being of individuals and societies;
- Section 6: reproductive rights and reproductive health and health, and mortality;
- Section 7: gender equality, equity and empowerment of women
- Section 8: population, development and education
- Section GBV: violence against women (a separate section was added to the CSO survey (see below) as it was considered by CSOs to be a major priority)

In addition the following specific population groups were identified:

- youth
- ageing and older people
- persons with disabilities
- indigenous peoples.

Governments were asked to involve civil society organizations (CSOs) and youth groups in the completion of the surveys. This did not happen in many cases and it was decided that a survey would be carried out addressed specifically to CSOs and youth groups. A Working Group was therefore set up comprising the following members: Doris Mpoumou and Edurne Cardenas (International Planned Parenthood Federation – Western Hemisphere Region), Bia Galli (Ipas), Neha Sood (Action Canada for Population and Development), Francoise Girard and Shannon Kowalski (International Women’s Health Coalition), Eugenia López (Balance), Maria de Bruyn (formerly Ipas and now an independent consultant), Sivananthi Thanenthiran (Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women), Yvonne Bogaarts (Rutgers WPF), Ana Cristina Gonzalez Velez, (Latin American and Caribbean Alliance for Cairo+20), Funmi Balagun (Reproductive Health Advocacy Network of Africa), Joanna Hoffman (Women Deliver), Mette Kirstine Schmidt (Sex og Samfund), Sarah Shaw (International Planned Parenthood Federation), Marianne Haslegrave (Commonwealth Medical Trust). Doris Mpoumou, Bia Galli, Neha Sood and Marianne Haslegrave then acted as the drafting group, with Marianne Haslegrave as the lead author.

Francoise Ghorayeb, Noemi Espinoza, Rachel Snow, Guillem Fortuny, Nkeiruka Didigu of the UNFPA ICPD Beyond 2014 Secretariat and Barbara Stallion, translator, assisted in the development of the Survey, providing input and expertise and further information.

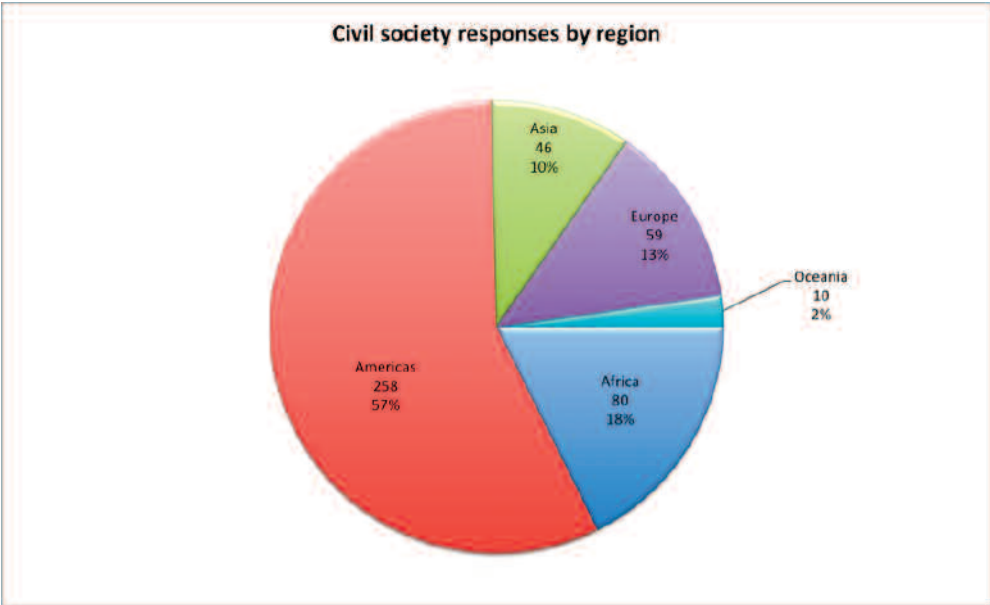
The project was supported by the International Planned Parenthood Federation – Western Hemisphere Region and Ipas.

In order to allow comparisons with government perceptions, the Civil Society Survey used the same areas and population groups as the Government Survey and to facilitate further comparison with government perceptions, the summary of replies provided below has been compiled using the same coding system as that used in the Government Survey. However, in responding to the Survey, CSOs were asked to give one priority, whereas governments were asked for up to five priorities. Where CSOs gave more than one priority, only the first one was included in the analysis and out of the replies only the responses were taken where CSOs had

worked on the issues concerned. In addition only the priorities, specified in the replies, were analyzed and not the neglected areas as these tended both to be very similar. (For survey questions see Annex 1)

### Civil society responses

In total, 453 fully completed responses were received to the CSO survey with 258, the majority, coming from the Americas. A further 80 replies were received from Africa and 59 from Europe. There were only 46 and ten replies from Asia and Oceania respectively, which was not considered representative. The results have therefore only been analyzed for the first three regions.

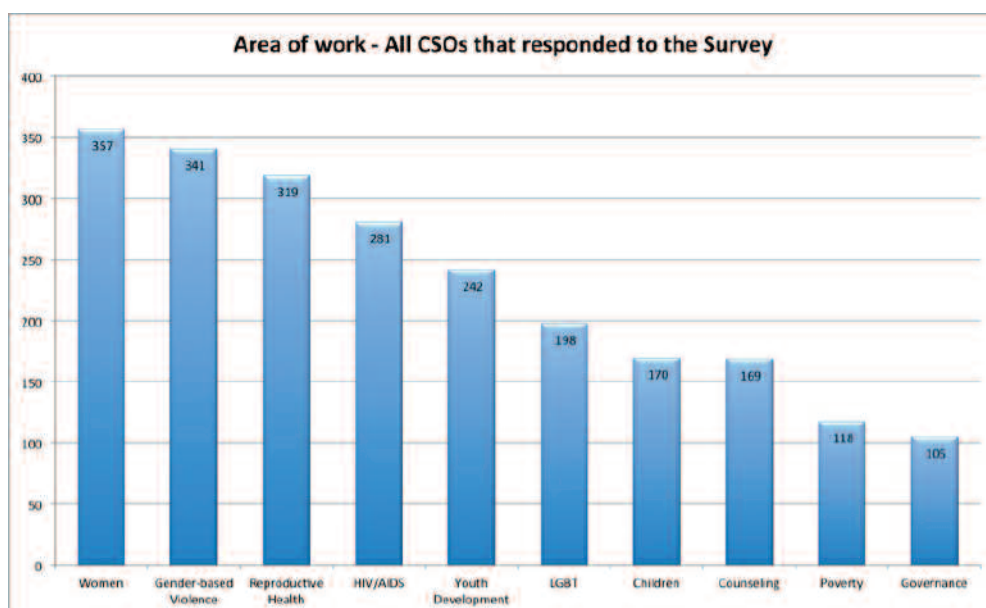


### General comments on the survey and the replies received

Participating organizations and networks were asked to respond to general questions, such as what were the main areas of their work; whether the organization or network had been set up, for example, by an individual, private trust or government; and what sort of interventions they engaged in, including grassroots work, advocacy, research etc. Furthermore, participating organizations and networks were asked to identify their areas of primary focus and the topical and geographical areas in which they worked.

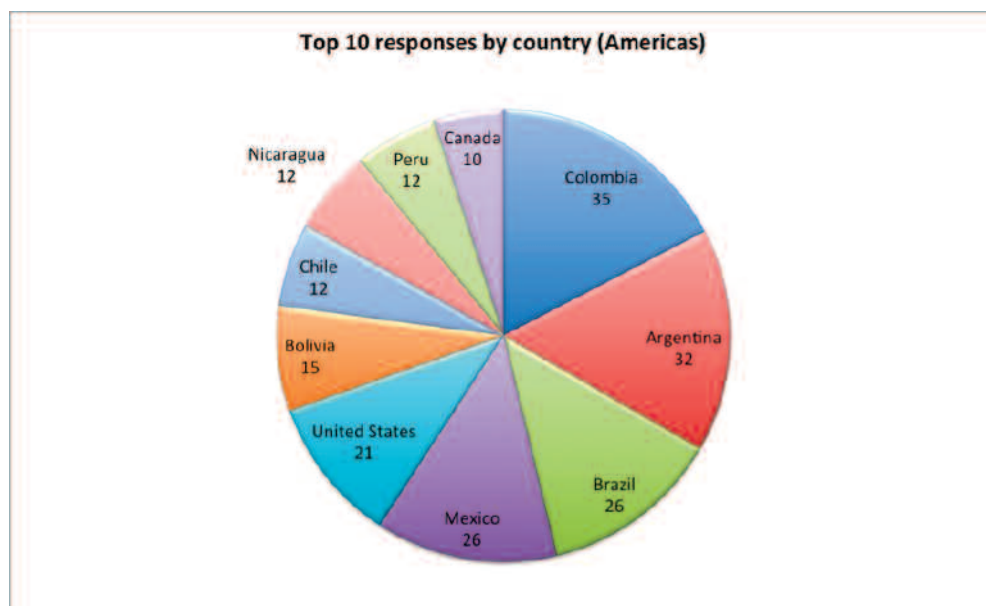
The majority replied that they had not been consulted by their government in responding to the government survey.





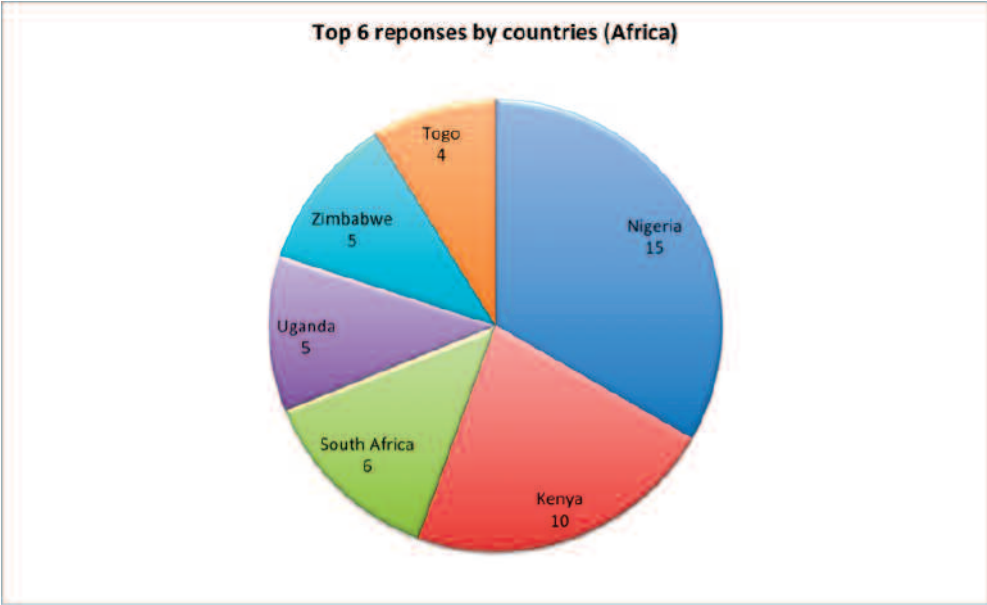
As can be seen the majority of responding CSOs are working on issues related to women, gender-based violence, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, youth development and LGBT issues. It therefore reflects a strong CSO constituency whose work has been related to recommendations as included in the ICPD Programme of Action in Chapter VII: Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health; Chapter VIII: Health, Morbidity and Mortality; Chapter IV: Gender Equality, Equity and Empowerment of Women. At the same time, while many CSOs are working on issues such as sustainable development and environmental issues, and even on issues related to population dynamics, they clearly did not engage as closely with the Survey.

## Breakdown of responses by region

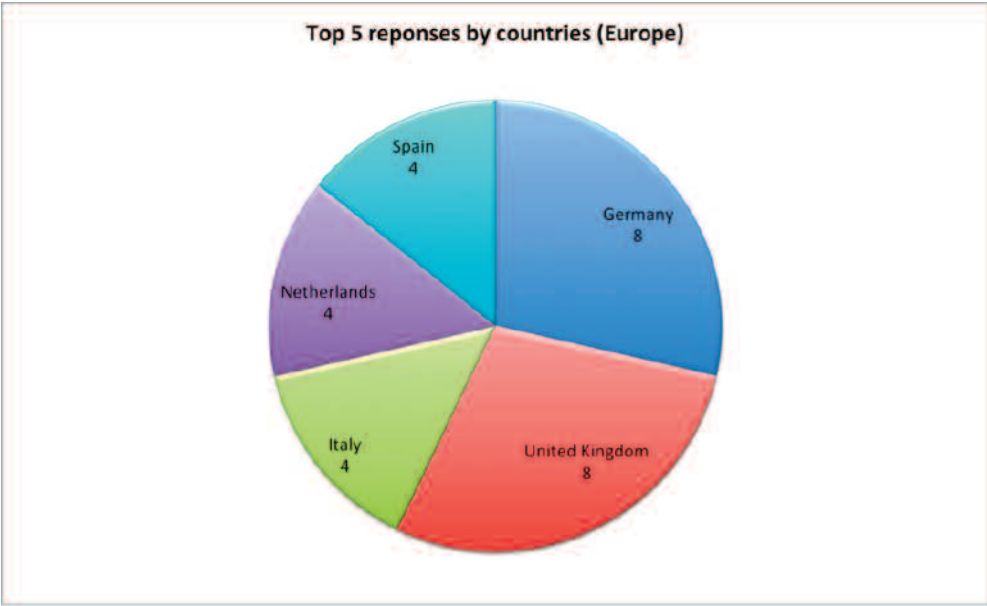


**Americas:** Replies were received from 258 organizations in 28 countries in North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. Of these there were 35 replies from Colombia; 32 replies from Argentina; 26 replies each from Brazil and Mexico; 21 replies from the United States of America, 15 replies from Bolivia; and 12 replies each from Chile, Nicaragua and Peru and ten replies from Canada. Thirteen replies also came from seven countries

in the Caribbean. Below are more detailed initial assessments of areas of most concern to CSOs, which reflect the major concerns of CSOs in the region.



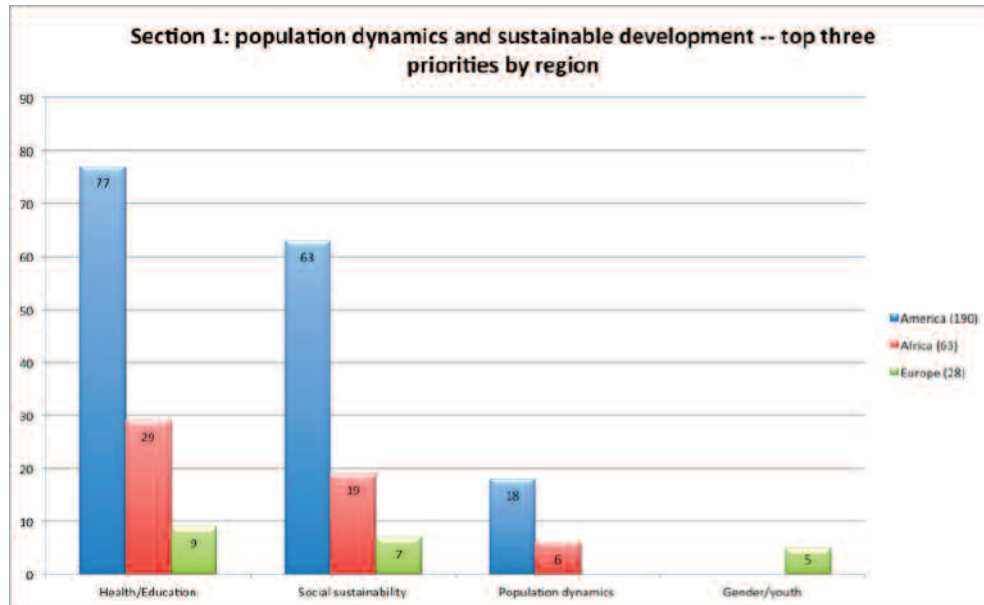
**Africa:** Eighty replies were received from CSOs in Africa, of which 52 were from Anglophone and 27 were from Francophone countries. 15 replies were received from Nigeria; ten from Kenya; six from South Africa; five each from Uganda and Zimbabwe; and four from Togo. The priorities for the sections of the Survey are set out below.



**Europe:** Fifty-nine CSOs from 21 countries completed the Survey in Europe, with eight each being received from France and the United Kingdom; six from Belgium; five from Germany; four each from Italy, the Netherlands and Spain; and one or two from the rest. Below are the priorities for the sections of the Survey.

## Section 1: population dynamics and sustainable development

*Question: Which issue regarding the interaction between population dynamics and sustainable development has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years?*



Globally, a total of 321 replies were received of which 190 were from the Americas; 63 from Africa; and 28 from Europe. The responses were synthesized into ten major areas, as set out below.

**Americas:** 190 CSOs submitted their priorities on population dynamics and sustainable development. Health and education were the most important priorities for 77 organizations, with 37 specifying issues related to sexual and reproductive health and family planning, 14 identifying education and a further eight specifying comprehensive sexuality education and five abortion. Sixty-three CSOs focused on social sustainability – inclusion, rights and protection. Eighteen stated their priority as integration of population dynamics into sustainable development; eleven preferred environmental sustainability; and ten chose governance and cooperation. Five organizations stressed employment and job creation; three production and economic growth; two advocacy and political mobilization; and one physical infrastructure development.

**Africa:** The greatest number of responses, 29, identified health and education as the most important priorities, of which 20 specified issues related to sexual and reproductive health and family planning. A further 19 replies focused on social sustainability – inclusion, rights and protection, of which three specified issues related to violence. Six replies gave issues for integration of population dynamics into sustainable development as their priority. Other responses were as follows: two each on environmental sustainability; governance and cooperation; and one each on capacity strengthening; employment and job creation; and physical infrastructure development.

**Europe:** Of the replies received, nine CSOs identified health and education as the most important priorities, with an equal number specifying education and sexual and reproductive health and rights. Seven organizations replies focused on social sustainability and poverty reduction, of which five specified gender or youth in particular. Five replies highlighted issues related to integration of population dynamics into sustainable development. The remaining responses included two each on environmental sustainability; capacity strengthening; and employment and job creation, and one reply on advocacy and political mobilization.

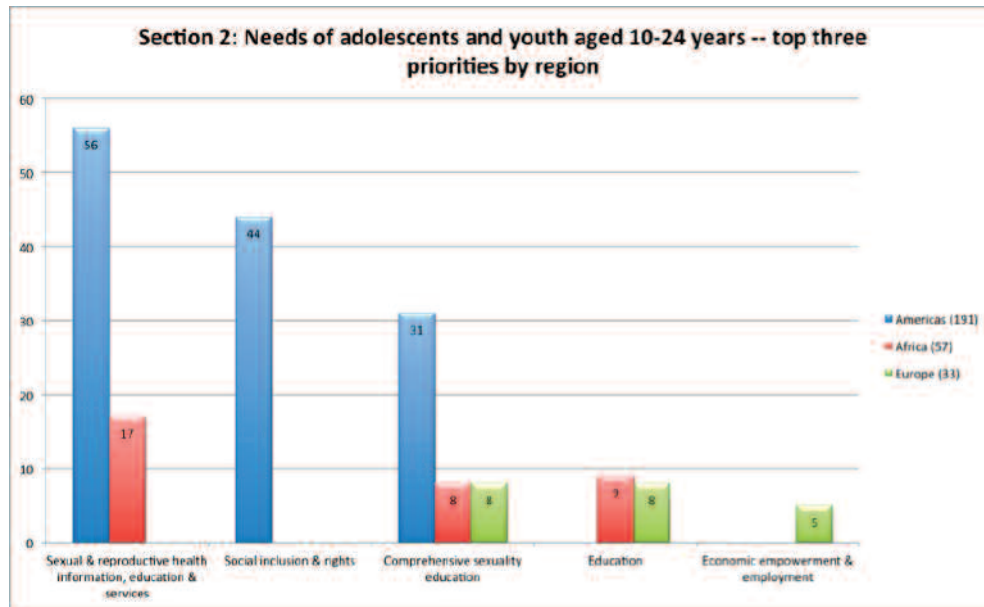


## Section 2: Specific population groups

Section 2 of the Survey focuses on the needs of specific population groups, namely youth; ageing and older persons; addressing persons with disabilities; and indigenous peoples.

### (a) Needs of adolescents and youth aged 10-24 years

*Question: Which is the most neglected issue regarding the needs of adolescents and youth (10-24 years) and what should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years?*



In total 312 replies were received worldwide on the needs of adolescents and youth aged 10-24 years. Of these 191 were received from the Americas; 57 from Africa; and 33 from Europe.

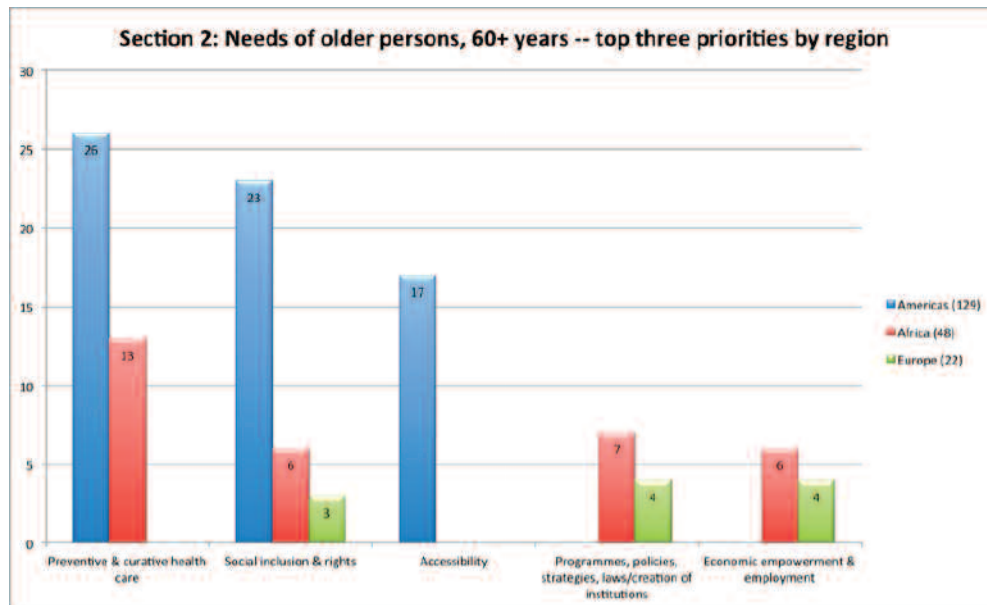
**Americas:** A total of 56 CSOs identified sexual and reproductive health information, education and services as their highest priority. Forty-four replies focused on social inclusion and rights and a further 31 identified comprehensive sexuality education while 20 specified education generally. Of the remaining replies, the development of policies, programmes and laws were highlighted by nine CSOs; economic empowerment and employment by seven; health and political empowerment and participation each by six; social protection by five; training to work by three; recreation, leisure and sports by two; and provision of funding and drug and alcohol problems each by one.

**Africa:** Seventeen organizations gave sexual and reproductive health education and services as their priority, while eight prioritized comprehensive sexuality education. Nine replies focused on education and five each chose economic empowerment and employment; health (other than sexual and reproductive health); and social inclusion and rights. Poverty and policy, programme development and laws were each identified in two responses, namely advocacy and political mobilization. Substance abuse; funding for programmes; and training each received one reply.

**Europe:** Of the replies received, eight specified education with a further eight specifying comprehensive sexuality education. Five CSOs each chose economic empowerment and employment; and social inclusion and rights. Three organizations highlighted health, other than sexual and reproductive health, while a further two specified sexual and reproductive health. One reply focused on development of programmes, policies, strategies and laws.

## (b) Needs of older persons, 60+ years

*Question: Which issue regarding ageing and the needs of older persons (60+ years) has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years?*



Of the 223 replies received on the needs of older persons (60+years), 129 were from the Americas, 48 from Africa and 22 from Europe.

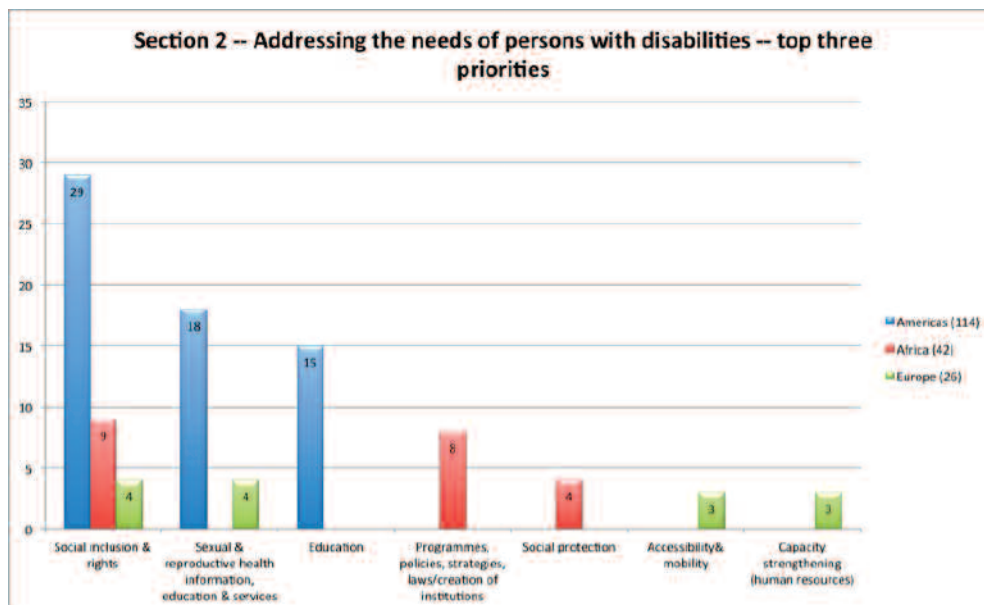
**Americas:** Twenty-six CSOs responded that preventive and curative health was the priority, while a further 23 highlighted social inclusion. Seventeen organizations considered accessibility the top priority and 16 favoured economic empowerment, employment and pensions/support schemes. Social protection was the choice of 15 respondents and sexual and reproductive health, information, education and services (including HIV) of ten. Of the remaining replies three chose addressing poverty; two each chose political empowerment and participation; and recreation and leisure; and one each chose advocacy and political mobilization; capacity strengthening (research and data systems); autonomy; and partnerships (development partners and private sectors).

**Africa:** Thirteen CSOs considered preventive and curative health as the priority, while seven focused on development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions to support the elderly. Six responses each focused on economic empowerment, employment and pensions/support schemes; and social inclusion and rights, while five each chose elder care and social protection, including elder housing. Four CSOs identified sexual and reproductive health, information, education and services (including HIV) and one each specified addressing poverty; and advocacy and political mobilization as important.

**Europe:** Four replies each considered development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions to support the elderly; economic empowerment and employment, pensions and support schemes; and social inclusion and rights as important. Three CSOs focused on social protection. Of the rest, two chose capacity strengthening of human resources and one each advocacy and political mobilization; addressing poverty; elder care; and preventive and curative health care.

## (c) Needs of persons with disabilities

*Question: Which issues addressing the needs of persons with disabilities has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years?*



205 CSOs responded in total of which 114 were from the Americas; 42 from Africa: and 26 from Europe.

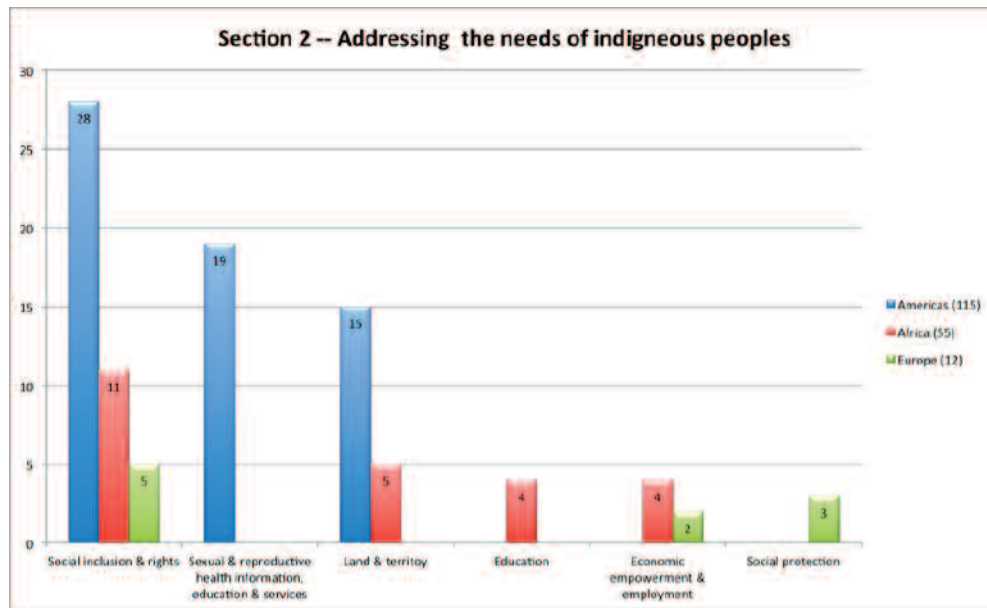
**Americas:** Twenty-nine replies identified social inclusion and rights as a priority. A further 18 focused on sexual and reproductive health information, education and services (including HIV), while a further 15 identified education. Twelve CSOs each highlighted economic empowerment and employment and health, with another ten focussing on development of policies, programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions pertaining to persons with disabilities. Accessibility and mobility was the priority for five responses, with another three stressed disability care. Of the remainder, two each chose autonomy; capacity building (human resources); and providing support to families caring for persons with disabilities. One each also chose advocacy and political mobilization; capacity building (research and data systems); social protection; and training to work.

**Africa:** Nine organizations identified social inclusion and rights as a priority. A further eight focused on development of policies, programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions pertaining to persons with disabilities, with four more highlighting social protection. Of the remaining responses, accessibility and mobility; health care; and sexual and reproductive health information, education and services (including HIV) were identified by three each, with two each focusing on capacity building for research and data systems; economic empowerment and employment; education; and funding for programmes for persons with disabilities. Disability care, support for families caring for people with disabilities; rehabilitation and habitation; and training each received one reply.

**Europe:** Four replies each were received for sexual and reproductive health information, education and services (including HIV); and social inclusion and rights. Three CSOs each stressed accessibility and mobility; and capacity strengthening of human resources, and while two each chose disability care; economic empowerment and employment; and provision of funding for programmes for persons with disabilities. There was one response each prioritizing the development of programmes, policies and laws to support those with disabilities; education; health care, other than sexual and reproductive health; and social protection.

## (d) Needs of indigenous peoples

*Question: Which issue regarding the needs of indigenous peoples has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years?*



A total of 179 replies were received on the needs of indigenous peoples, with 115 CSOs replying in the Americas, 35 in Africa and 12 in Europe.

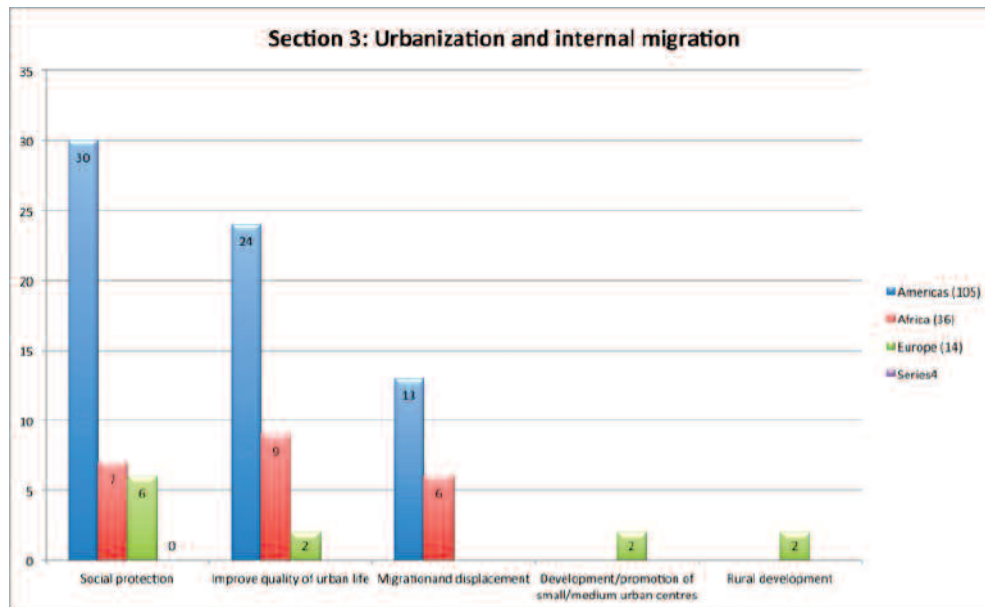
**Americas:** Twenty-eight CSOs in the region considered social inclusion and rights as the main priority. A further 19 organizations focused on sexual and reproductive health, information education and services and 15 others highlighted the issue of land and territory. 14 CSOs identified the development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions pertaining to indigenous peoples, with 11 more drawing attention to language culture and identity and to education. Health was the priority for seven CSOs with political empowerment and participation being the priority for a further six. Of the remaining responses, two identified addressing poverty; and one each identified capacity building (research and data systems); provision of funding for programmes for indigenous peoples; and signature/ratification of ILO Convention 169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries.

**Africa:** Eleven African organizations considered social inclusion and rights as the main priority, while five highlighted the issue of land and territory. Four CSOs each identified education and economic empowerment and employment. Of the remaining responses, two each focused on the development of policies, programmes and laws; health care (other than SRH); language, culture and ethnicity; and social protection. Meanwhile, advocacy and political mobilization; environmental management and conservation; and sexual and reproductive health information, education and services were identified by one CSO each.

**Europe:** Five European based CSOs considered social inclusion and rights as the main priority. A further three highlighted social protection. For two respondents economic empowerment and employment was most important and there was one reply each for the development of programmes, policies and laws to support of indigenous peoples; and health care, other than sexual and reproductive health.

## Section 3: urbanization and internal migration

*Question: Which issue regarding urbanization and internal migration has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years*



One hundred and seventy-four CSOs contributed priorities on urbanization and internal migration in their replies to the survey. One hundred and five responses came from the Americas, 36 from Africa and 14 from Europe.

**Americas:** From the responses received, 30 CSOs considered social protection to be the priority and another 24 highlighted improve quality of urban life. Thirteen organizations focused on migration and displacement, while ten considered employment creation as most important. Eight replies recognized that the development of policies, programmes and laws/ creation of institutions pertaining to urbanization as the priority. Of the rest, four specified development/ promotion of small/ medium urban centres; three identified environmental management; and one identified capacity strengthening human resources.

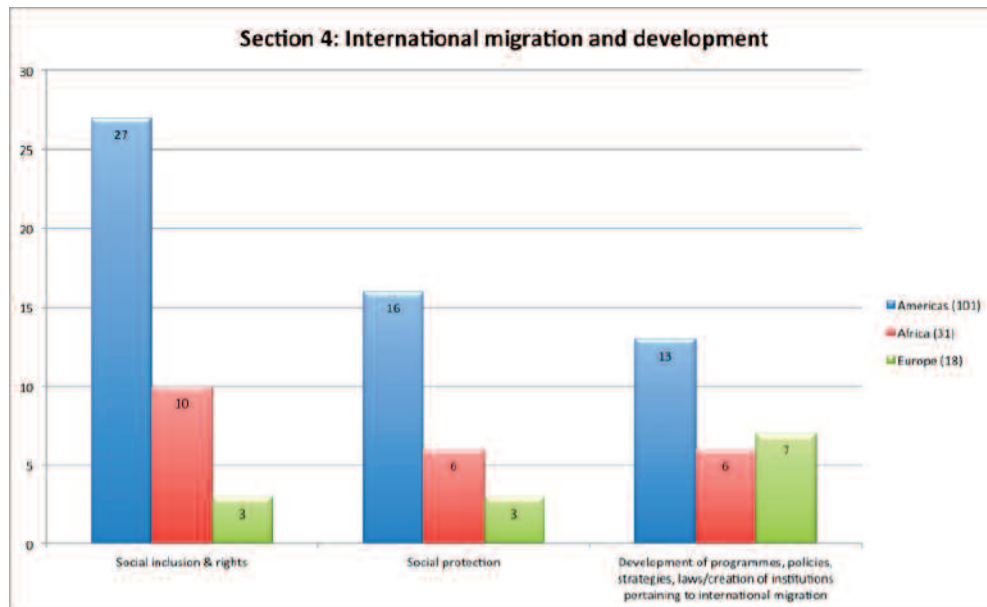
**Africa:** Nine CSOs considered the priority to be to improve quality of urban life, and seven recognised social protection as being most important. The next highest priority was migration and displacement, including all aspects of internal migration, which was identified by six CSOs. Development of policies, programmes and laws/ creation of institutions pertaining to urbanization; and rural development were each the focus of three responses. Advocacy and political mobilization; development/promotion of small/medium urban centres; environmental management; influencing spatial distribution/preventing urbanization; and urban population dynamics were each referred to by one.

**Europe:** Six of the responses focused on social protection with two replies each on the development of programmes, policies, strategies and laws/ creation of institutions pertaining to urbanization; improve urban quality of life; and rural development. Capacity strengthening of human resources; and economic development and urbanization were each referred to by one each.



## Section 4: international migration and development

*Question: Which issue regarding international migration and development has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years*



A total of 168 replies were received globally on international migration and development. Of these 101 were received from the Americas; 31 from Africa; and 18 from Europe.

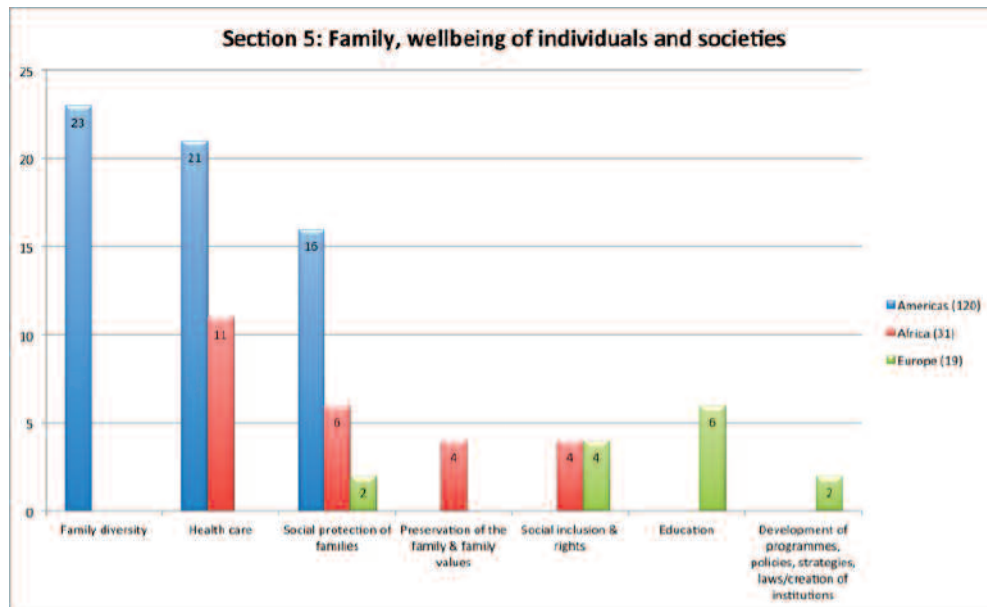
**Americas:** Twenty-seven replies from the Americas highlighted social inclusion and rights as the priority. Sixteen replies identified social protection and 13 considered the development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/ creation of institutions pertaining to international migration. Trafficking was the choice of eight CSOs, with international cooperation receiving seven replies. Five replies each focused on capacity strengthening (research and data systems); reducing emigration by creating favourable conditions and preventing brain drain; and regularization and citizenship. There were three responses for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees; and irregular migration and border control. Finally, two responses each related to ease return migration and reintegration of returning migrants; labour migration: match emigrant skills to labour force needs in destination countries; labour migration: match immigrant skills to labour force needs in destination countries; and sexual and reproductive health, information, education and services (including HIV); and there was one response for advocacy and political mobilization.

**Africa:** Ten CSOs considered social inclusion and rights as the priority. Six replies each highlighted the development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/ creation of institutions pertaining to international migration; and social protection for the basic needs of international migrants. Three replies addressed migrant children and youth and two stressed irregular migration and border control. Capacity strengthening for research and data systems; internally displaced people and refugees; international cooperation for migration; and reducing emigration by creating favourable conditions and preventing brain drain were each included in one reply.

**Europe:** Seven replies considered the development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/ creation of institutions pertaining to international migration as the priority. There were three replies each for social inclusion and rights and social protection and two replies for the Diaspora: promote investment; and sexual and reproductive health, information, education and services (includes HIV). There was also one reply identifying international cooperation.

## Section 5: family, well-being of individuals and societies

*Question: Which issues regarding the needs of the families and the wellbeing of individuals has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years?*



There were 205 replies from CSOs to this section on family, well-being of individuals and societies. Of these 120 replies came from the Americas, 38 from Africa and 19 from Europe.

**Americas:** Twenty three responses highlighted family diversity (which was not an option in the government survey). There were 21 responses that identified health care as the priority, while 16 chose social protection of families. A further 15 responses focused on economic empowerment, employment and poverty reduction; 11 policies focused on the development of policies, programmes strategies, laws and institutions; and ten more chose social inclusion and rights. Seven replies each identified education; elimination of all forms of violence; and women’s empowerment and gender equality. One reply chose capacity strengthening (research and data systems).

**Africa:** Eleven replies prioritized health care, while eight prioritized economic empowerment, employment and poverty reduction. Six CSOs emphasized social protection of families, including child protection and older persons, with four each stressing preservation of family and family values and social inclusion and rights. Two responses focused on development of policies, programmes strategies, laws and institutions and one each on provision of funding for the family; elimination of all forms of violence; and women’s empowerment.

**Europe:** Six replies prioritized education and four focused on social inclusion and rights. Two replies related to social protection of families and development of policies, programmes strategies, laws and institutions. Provision of funding for the family; health care; preservation of the family and family values; violence; women’s empowerment and gender equality; and work life balance were each referred to once.

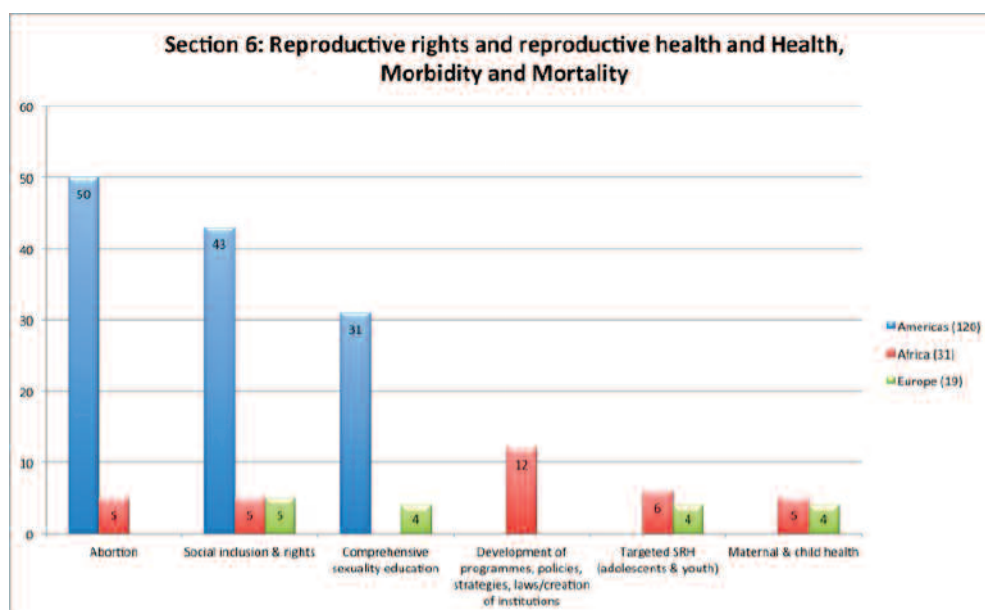
## Section 6: reproductive rights and reproductive health, morbidity and mortality

### *CSO Priorities regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights*

*“A recent survey (2013) among 198 civil society organizations from three regions that work in sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights shows that in Africa, 26 per cent of CSOs identify the “development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws and the creation of institutions” as the one top priority issue for public policy for the next 5 to 10 years. In contrast, “abortion” is the most frequently cited issue by CSOs in the Americas (29 per cent) and Europe (25 per cent). In that latter region, 20 per cent of CSOs identify “targeted sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and youth”, that is, information, counseling and services as the one top priority issue for public policy in the near future.”*

*Framework of Actions for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014*

**Question:** Which issue regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years?



Globally, 286 replies were received. One hundred and eighty-six were from the Americas; 42 from Africa; and 29 from Europe.

**Americas:** The largest number of replies, 50, gave abortion as the priority. A further 43 chose social inclusion and rights, while a further 31 highlighting comprehensive sexuality education, which was not separated out in the analysis of Government responses. Seventeen replies considered targeted SRH (adolescents and youth) to be the priority, while 12 responses focused on development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions. Of the remainder, seven chose maternal and child health; six chose family planning; and five each chose advocacy and political mobilization; HIV and STIs; and violence.

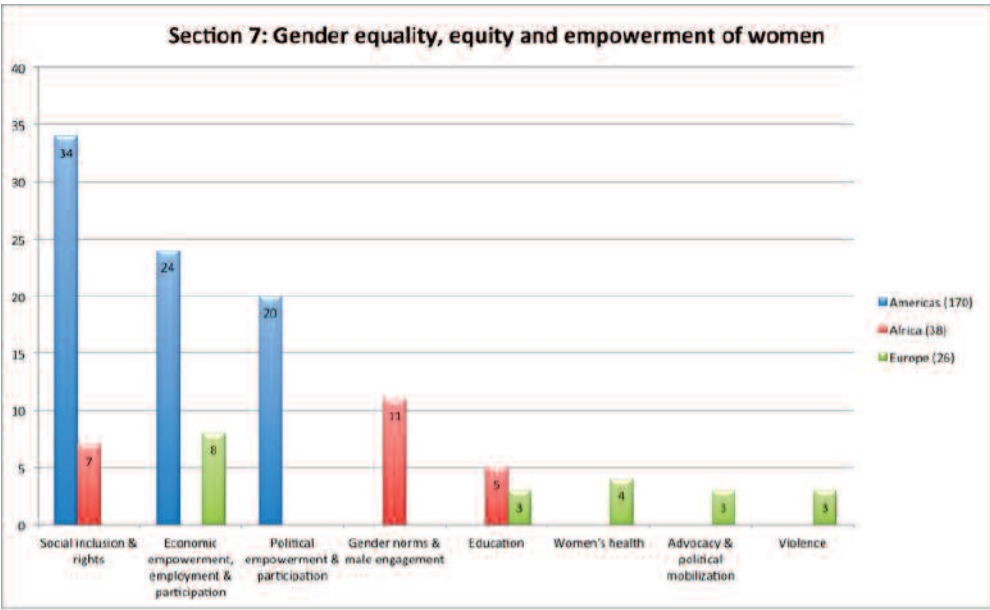
**Africa:** The main priority for the region, with 12 responses, was development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions. A further six replies focused on targeted SRH (adolescents and

youth); and five each chose social inclusion and rights; abortion; and maternal and child health; There were two replies each for advocacy and political mobilization; and family planning. Finally, one respondent each highlighted substance abuse; violence and targeted SRH (men).

**Europe:** Five CSOs chose social inclusion and rights; and four each considered as most important comprehensive sexuality education; maternal and child health and targeted SRH (adolescents and youth). There were three responses each for abortion; and development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions. Advocacy and political mobilization; family planning; health system strengthening; and HIV and STIs each had one reply.

## Section 7: gender equality, equity and empowerment of women

Question: Which issue regarding gender equality and empowerment of women has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for policy for the next 5-10 years?

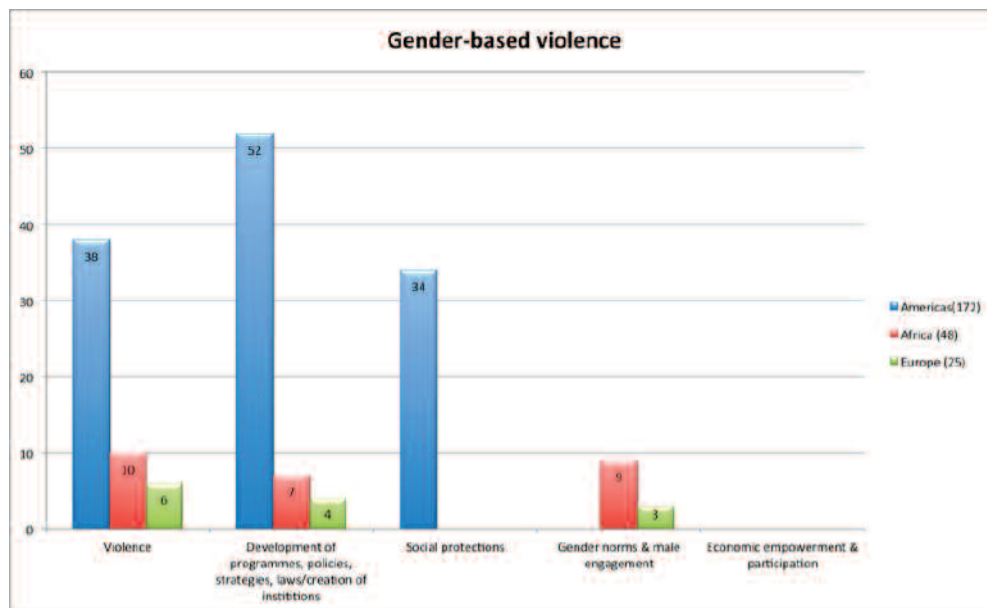


### CSO priorities regarding gender based violence

*“A recent survey (2013) among 208 civil society organizations from three regions (the Americas, Africa, and Europe), that work in the area of gender based violence found that in Africa, 23 per cent of CSOs cited “gender norms and male engagement” as the one (1) top priority issue for public policy for the next 5 to 10 years. In the Americas and Europe, 31 per cent and 21 per cent of CSOs respectively identify the “development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws and the creation of institutions to eradicate gender-based violence” as a priority. Finally, the “elimination of all forms of violence”, including sexual violence, rape, domestic violence and femicide, among others, is also consistently mentioned by CSOs across all regions as the one (1) top priority issue for public policy for the next 5 to 10 years (Africa: 20 per cent; the Americas: 22 per cent; Europe: 26 per cent).”*

*Framework of Actions for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development Beyond 2014*

Which issue regarding gender-based violence has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy in the next 5-10 years



The CSO Survey includes both questions on gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and on gender-based violence. A total of 267 replies were received of which 170 were from the Americas; 38 from Africa; and 26 from Europe.

There were 267 replies in total to the additional section on violence, including sexual violence, particularly rape, 172 replies came from the Americas; 48 from Africa and 25 from Europe.

**Americas:** Thirty-four of the replies for the region focused on social inclusion and rights and 25 on the development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions. Twenty-four replies highlighted economic empowerment, employment and participation. And 20 each considered political empowerment and participation; and violence most important. There were eight replies for gender norms and male engagement; six for abortion; and five for advocacy and political mobilization. Four replies each supported women’s health; comprehensive sexuality education; and the provision of funding for gender equality. (Neither comprehensive sexuality education and nor the provision of funding for gender equality was identified in the government survey). There was one response each for capacity strengthening (research and data systems); endangerment, trafficking, harmful cultural practices; work life balance; HIV reduction; partnerships (international cooperation); addressing poverty (which also was not included in the government survey).

Of the responses on gender-based violence, including sexual violence, particularly rape, there were 38 that focused on violence in general. Fifty-two identified the development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions and 34 highlighted social protections. A further nine considered capacity strengthening (human resources) as important, while seven responses focused on education and six on provision of funding for gender equality. Five CSOs considered gender norms and male engagement as the priority. Four highlighted women’s health; and three each chose abortion; advocacy; and HIV. Finally two responses each focused on capacity strengthening (research and data systems); and economic empowerment, employment and participation; and one response each identified endangerment, trafficking and harmful cultural practices; partnerships (international cooperation); political empowerment and participation; and social protection.

**Africa:** 11 of the replies focusing on gender norms and male engagement. Seven replies addressed social inclusion and rights and five highlighted education as the priority issue. Political empowerment and participation was recognized in four replies while the development of programmes, policies, strategies,



laws/creation of institutions; and economic empowerment, employment and participation were the priorities for three each. Two replies identified violence and one reply each identified advocacy and political mobilization; and endangerment (child (forced), marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, trafficking, harmful cultural practices).

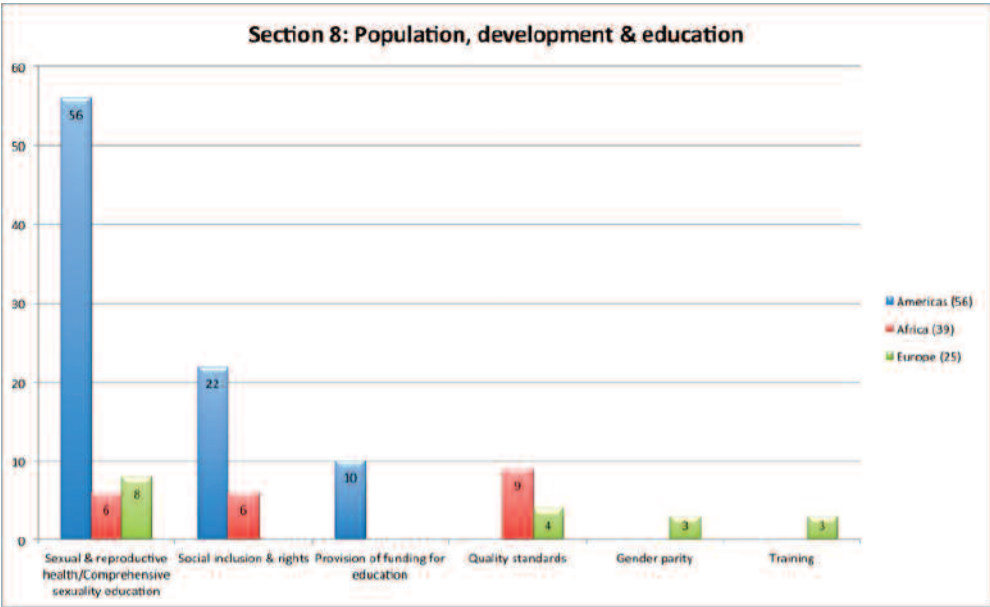
Of the replies on gender-based violence, including sexual violence, particularly rape, ten referred specifically to violence, while nine linked it to gender norms and male engagement. Seven replies were centred on the development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions; five to social inclusion and rights; and four to education. Two replies each were related to abortion; social protection; and endangerment (child (forced), marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, trafficking, harmful cultural practices). In addition advocacy and mobilization and funding were noted by one CSO each.

**Europe:** Eight replies on gender equality, equity and empowerment of women highlighted economic empowerment, employment and participation. Four addressed women’s health and three replies each highlighted advocacy and political mobilization; education; and violence. Two replies each were centred on capacity strengthening for human resources; and endangerment (child (forced), marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, trafficking, harmful cultural practices). There was also one reply each for development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions; work life balance; political empowerment and participation; provision of funding for gender equality; and capacity strengthening (human resources) that were not specified in the governmental survey.

Six responses were specifically on gender-based violence and four CSOs replied prioritizing development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions. Three each highlighted gender norms and male engagement; and economic empowerment, employment and participation. Two CSOs each chose advocacy and political mobilization; and education There was one reply each for women’s health; political empowerment and participation; social inclusion and rights; and provision of funding and capacity strengthening (human resources) which again were not specified in the results of the government survey.

## Section 8: population, development and education

Which issue regarding education has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy during the next 5-10 years



241 CSOs responded to the section on population, development and education. There were 150 replies from the Americas; 39 from Africa and 25 from Europe.

**Americas:** Fifty-six responses considered sexual and reproductive health/ comprehensive sexuality education as the priority. Thirty-six CSOs highlighted quality standards in education and 22 responses indicated that social inclusion and rights was the priority. A further ten focused on the provision of funding for education. Of the remaining responses six each considered culture: and the development of programmes, policies strategies, laws/creation of institutions important, while there were five each for capacity strengthening (human resources); and violence. Three responses indicated their preference for training to work; and two responses each supported capacity strengthening (build, expand and equip schools); and higher education. One response supported pre-school education.

**Africa:** There were nine replies highlighting quality standards in education, mentioning the curriculum in particular. Six replies were related to social inclusion and rights, referring specifically to empowerment. There were also six replies on sexual and reproductive health/ comprehensive sexuality education. Capacity building related to building, expanding and equipping schools was seen as the priority in five replies, while there were four replies on gender parity, with an emphasis on the girl child. Two replies each focused on the provision of funding for education; and on training to work / education linked to employment. Also included, with one response each, were capacity strengthening (human resources); higher education; primary education; and secondary education.

**Europe:** Eight CSOs highlighted on comprehensive sexuality education. Four replies related to quality standards; and three each to gender parity; and training to work (TTW)/ education employment linkages. There were two replies each that focused on capacity strengthening (build, expand and equip schools); social inclusion and rights; and secondary education. One reply identified provision of funding for education.

# Annex 1

## Civil Society Global Survey

This survey should be completed on behalf of organizations or networks, with one survey submitted per organization/network. In addition, we ask that you ONLY focus on the areas of main interest for your organization or network, rather than necessarily answering all questions.

1. Name of your organization
2. Address of your organization
3. Phone number (including country code)
4. Contact E-mail Address
5. Website address
6. Your name and designation/role in the organization
7. Date of establishment of your organization (DD/MM/YYYY)
8. Please select the option which best describes who set up your organization.
  - Individual/Group
  - Private Trust
  - Endowment
  - Government
  - Business/Corporation
  - Other, please specify
9. Which of the following option(s) best describes the nature of intervention by your organization?  
Direct Grassroots Work
  - Advocacy
  - Research
  - Community Mobilization
  - Funding
  - Program/Project Implementation
  - Other, please specify
10. Please describe the various types of programs/activities performed by your organization.
11. Which of the following option(s) best describes your organization's primary focus?
  - Education
  - Health
  - Environment
  - Culture
  - Human Rights
  - Development
  - Social Issues
  - Other, please specify

12. Please select all the areas in which your organization works.

- Literacy
- Basic Education
- Vocational Education
- Job Training
- HIV/AIDS
- Nutrition
- Infectious Diseases
- Reproductive Health
- Water and Sanitation
- Natural Resource Protection
- Pollution Abatement
- Land Conservation
- Water Resources
- Agriculture
- Co-ops
- Alternative Technology
- Energy Resource Conservation
- Wildlife Endangered Species Protection
- Housing and Slums
- Rehabilitation
- Counseling
- Youth Center
- Youth Development
- Humanities
- Art
- Microfinance
- Enterprise Development
- Poverty
- Rural Development
- Urban Development
- Transportation
- Governance
- Legal
- Women
- Children
- Elderly
- Disabled
- LGBT

- Refugees
  - Labour
  - Internally Displaced Persons
  - Migration
  - Gender-based Violence
  - Other, please specify
13. Please select the area where most of your organization's work is concentrated in.
- Rural
  - Urban
  - Tribal
  - Semi-Urban
  - Other, please specify
14. Which of the following best describes the geographic extent of your organization's work?
- Single District
  - Multiple Districts
  - State Level
  - National Level
  - Regional Level
  - International Level
  - Other, please specify
15. Please list the geographical areas in which activities of your organization are concentrated.
16. Is your organization a faith-based organization?
- Yes
  - No
  - Other, please specify
17. Is your organization a minority organization?
- Yes
  - No
  - Other, please specify
18. Does your organization serve any special interests?
- Yes
  - No Please explain
19. How would you describe your working relationship with the following types of organizations?
- No Relationship
  - Rarely Work With
  - Work Closely With
  - Government Agencies
  - Private Sector (Business/Corporations)



- Non-Profit Sector
- Universities/Research Institutes
- Other NGOs

20. Please list partners/entities that you work most closely with and describe the nature of your relationship (e.g. Ministry of Health - collaborated on malnutrition project).

21. Which non-profit groups or networks is/are your organization a member of?

22. Please list your organization's accreditation with the United Nations (e.g. ECOSOC, DPI), or leave the box blank if your organization is not accredited.

23. Please enter any additional information you may want to include.

24. Was your organization consulted by the government regarding the government's response to UNFPA's global survey?

25. What would you consider one of the most neglected issues regarding the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action to be in your country; and what would you consider as a top priority issue that needs attention for implementing the ICPD Programme of Action in the future? Please limit your answer to a single neglected issues and a single priority issue:

a) Most neglected issue:

b) Top priority issue for the future:

26. We would like to know your opinion on the following ICPD issues. Please select the ones that are most directly related to your organization's line of work, and kindly proceed to the following section to answer the questions related to them. You will only be expected to give an opinion on the issues you choose:

- Interaction between Population and Sustainable Development
- Needs of Adolescents and Youth (10-24 years)
- Needs of Older Persons (60+ years)
- Needs of Persons with Disabilities
- Needs of Indigenous Peoples
- Urbanization and Internal Migration
- International Migration and Development
- Needs of the Family and Well-being of Individuals
- Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
- Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
- Education

27. Which issue regarding the interaction between population and sustainable development has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

a) Most neglected issue:

b) Top priority issue for the future:

28. Which is the most neglected issue regarding the needs of adolescents and youth (10 - 24 years) and what should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

a) Most neglected issue:

b) Top priority issue for the future:

29. Which issue regarding ageing and the needs of older persons (60+ years) has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

a) Most neglected issue:

b) Top priority issue for the future:

30. Which issue addressing the needs of persons with disabilities has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

a) Most neglected issue:

b) Top priority issue for the future:

31. Which issue regarding the needs of indigenous peoples has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

a) Most neglected issue:

b) Top priority issue for the future

32. Which specific population groups should receive further public policy priority for the next 5-10 years? Please mark up to 5 groups

- Indigenous peoples
- Migrants
- Refugees and asylum seekers
- Displaced persons
- Girls up to 9 years
- Adolescent girls, 10-14 years
- Adolescent boys, 10-14 years
- Adolescent girls, 15-19 years
- Adolescent boys, 15-19 years
- Young women, 20-24 years
- Young men, 20-24 years
- LGB (lesbian, gay and bisexual individuals)
- Transgender individuals
- Older women
- Women living with HIV
- Sex workers
- Substance users (e.g., drugs, alcohol)
- Ethnic or racial minorities

33. Which issue regarding urbanization and internal migration has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

- a) Most neglected issue:
- b) Top priority issue for the future:

34. Which issue regarding international migration and development has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

- a) Most neglected issue:
- b) Top priority issue for the future:

35. Which issue regarding the needs of the families and the wellbeing of individuals has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

- a) Most neglected issue:
- b) Top priority issue for the future:

36. Which issue regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

- a) Most neglected issue:
- b) Top priority issue for the future:

37. Which accountability mechanisms to address violations of sexual and reproductive health and rights have proved most effective in your country, region or globally (e.g., national human rights commissions or ombudspersons, implementation of treaty body recommendations, court cases, feedback meetings with governments after publication of reports, etc.)? Please mark up to 5 mechanisms

- Human rights commissions/ombudspersons; (e.g.: Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs) of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, etc.
- Treaty monitoring bodies (e.g.: CEDAW Committee, Universal Peer Review mechanism)
- Court cases
- Regional bodies (e.g.: Inter-American Court of Human Rights, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights)
- Other (please specify):

38. Which issue regarding gender equality and empowerment of women has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

- a) Most neglected issue:
- b) Top priority for the future:

39. Which issue regarding gender-based violence has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy in the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

- a) Most neglected issue:
- b) Top priority issue for the future:

40. Which issue regarding education has been most neglected and which issue should be a top priority for public policy for the next 5-10 years? Please cite one neglected issue and one priority issue for the future.

## Geographic distribution of responses by region and country

World		Africa		Americas		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Region	n	%	Country	n	%	Country	n	%	Country	n	%
Africa	80	18	Benin	1	1	Argentina	32	12	Afghanistan	1	2
Americas	258	57	Botswana	1	1	Barbados	1	0	Cambodia	1	2
Asia	46	10	Burkina Faso	3	4	Belize	1	0	Georgia	2	4
Europe	59	13	Cameroon	2	3	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	15	6	India	8	17
Oceania	10	2	Congo	2	3	Brazil	26	10	Indonesia	2	4
Total	453	100	Cote d'Ivoire	2	3	Canada	10	4	Israel	1	2
			Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	3	Chile	12	5	Japan	1	2
			Djibouti	1	1	Colombia	35	14	Jordan	1	2
			Egypt	1	1	Costa Rica	6	2	Malaysia	1	2
			Ethiopia	1	1	Dominican Republic	3	1	Maldives	1	2
			Gabon	1	1	Ecuador	7	3	Myanmar	1	2
			Ghana	3	4	El Salvador	7	3	Nepal	1	2
			Guinea	1	1	Guatemala	4	2	Occupied Palestinian Territory	1	2
			Kenya	10	13	Haiti	2	1	Pakistan	12	26
			Malawi	3	4	Honduras	2	1	Philippines	2	4
			Mauritania	2	3	Jamaica	1	0	Singapore	1	2
			Morocco	1	1	Mexico	26	10	Tajikistan	1	2
			Niger	1	1	Nicaragua	12	5	Thailand	6	13
			Nigeria	15	19	Panama	6	2	Sweden	2	4
			Rwanda	3	4	Paraguay	4	2	Switzerland	2	3
			South Africa	6	8	Peru	12	5	TFYR Macedonia	1	2
			Togo	4	5	Puerto Rico	3	1	United Kingdom	1	2
			Uganda	5	6	Saint Lucia	1	0	Total	59	100
			United Republic of Tanzania	3	4	Suriname	1	0			
			Zimbabwe	5	6	Trinidad And Tobago	2	1			
			Total	80	100	United States of America	21	8			
						Uruguay	5	2			
						Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1	0			
						Total	258	100			

CSOs that provided a priority regarding the interaction between population and sustainable development

	Africa		Americas		Asia		Europe		Oceania		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Advocacy and political mobilization	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	3	1%
Capacity strengthening	2	3%	0	0%	1	3%	2	7%	0	0%	5	2%
Employment and job creation	2	3%	5	3%	1	3%	2	7%	1	14%	11	3%
Environmental sustainability	1	2%	11	6%	0	0%	2	7%	1	14%	15	5%
Governance and cooperation	1	2%	10	5%	2	6%	0	0%	1	14%	14	4%
Health and Education	29	46%	77	41%	15	45%	9	32%	2	29%	132	41%
Integration of population dynamics in sustainable development	6	10%	18	9%	3	9%	5	18%	0	0%	32	10%
Physical infrastructure development	2	3%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%
Production and economic growth	2	3%	3	2%	1	3%	0	0%	0	0%	6	2%
Social sustainability, poverty reduction and rights	18	29%	63	33%	10	30%	7	25%	2	29%	100	31%

CSOs that provided a priority regarding the needs of adolescents and youth, 10-24 years

	Africa		Americas		Asia		Europe		Oceania		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Addressing poverty/providing care to families	2	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Advocacy and political mobilization	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Capacity strengthening (human resources)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Capacity strengthening (research and data systems)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions pertaining to adolescents and/or youth	2	4%	9	5%	1	4%	1	3%	1	25%	14	4%
Drug and alcohol consumption and abuse	1	2%	1	1%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%
Economic empowerment and employment	5	9%	7	4%	2	7%	5	15%	1	25%	20	6%
Education	9	16%	20	10%	5	18%	8	24%	1	25%	43	14%
Health (other than SRH)	5	9%	6	3%	2	7%	3	9%	1	25%	17	5%
Partnerships (development partners, private sector, other governments, CSOs and unspecified)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Political empowerment and participation	0	0%	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	2%
Provision of funding for programmes for adolescents and youth	1	2%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Recreation, leisure, sports	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Sexual and reproductive health information, education and services (includes HIV)	17	30%	56	29%	4	14%	2	6%	4	0%	79	25%
Social inclusion and rights	5	9%	44	23%	4	14%	5	15%	4	0%	58	19%
Social protection	0	0%	5	3%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%	5	2%
Training to work	1	2%	3	2%	0	0%	1	3%	4	0%	5	2%
Comprehensive sexuality education, not included in Government Survey analysis	8	14%	31	16%	9	32%	8	24%	4	0%	56	18%



	CSOs that provided a priority regarding the needs of older persons, 60+ years																															
	Africa						Americas						Asia						Europe						Oceania						Total	
	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%					
Accessibility	0	48	0%	17	129	13%	0	20	0%	1	22	5%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	18	223	8%					
Addressing poverty	1	48	2%	3	129	2%	1	20	5%	1	22	5%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	6	223	3%					
Advocacy and political mobilization	1	48	2%	1	129	1%	0	20	0%	0	22	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	2	223	1%					
Autonomy	0	48	0%	1	129	1%	0	20	0%	0	22	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	1	223	0%					
Capacity strengthening (human resources)	0	48	0%	0	129	0%	1	20	5%	2	22	9%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	3	223	1%					
Capacity strengthening (research and data systems)	0	48	0%	1	129	1%	0	20	0%	0	22	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	1	223	0%					
Development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions	7	48	15%	6	129	5%	2	20	10%	4	22	18%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	19	223	9%					
Economic empowerment, employment and pension/support schemes	6	48	13%	16	129	12%	3	20	15%	4	22	18%	2	4	50%	2	4	50%	2	4	50%	2	4	50%	31	223	14%					
Elder care	5	48	10%	3	129	2%	0	20	0%	1	22	5%	2	4	50%	1	4	25%	2	4	50%	1	4	25%	11	223	5%					
Partnerships (development partners and private sector)	0	48	0%	1	129	1%	0	20	0%	0	22	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	1	223	0%					
Political empowerment and participation	0	48	0%	2	129	2%	0	20	0%	0	22	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	2	223	1%					
Preventive and curative health care	13	48	27%	26	129	20%	5	20	25%	1	22	5%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	45	223	20%					
Providing support to families and persons caring for older persons	0	48	0%	0	129	0%	0	20	0%	0	22	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	223	0%					
Provision of funding for programmes for older persons	0	48	0%	2	129	2%	0	20	0%	0	22	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	2	223	1%					
Recreation and leisure	0	48	0%	2	129	2%	0	20	0%	0	22	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	2	223	1%					
Sexual and reproductive health information, education and services (includes HIV)	4	48	8%	10	129	8%	2	20	10%	1	22	5%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	17	223	8%					
Social inclusion and rights	6	48	13%	23	129	18%	2	20	10%	4	22	18%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	35	223	16%					
Social protection	5	48	10%	15	129	12%	4	20	20%	3	22	14%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	0	4	0%	27	223	12%					

	CSOs that provided a priority regarding the needs of persons with disabilities																	
	Africa			Americas			Asia			Europe			Oceania		Total			
	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%			
Accessibility and mobility	3	42	7%	5	114	4%	3	21	14%	3	24	13%	0	4	0%	14	205	7%
Addressing poverty	0	42	0%	0	114	0%	0	21	0%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	0	205	0%
Advocacy and political mobilization	0	42	0%	1	114	1%	0	21	0%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	1	205	0%
Autonomy	0	42	0%	2	114	2%	1	21	5%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	3	205	1%
Capacity strengthening (human resources)	0	42	0%	2	114	2%	0	21	0%	3	24	13%	0	4	0%	5	205	2%
Capacity strengthening (research and data systems)	2	42	5%	1	114	1%	1	21	5%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	4	205	2%
Development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions pertaining to persons with disabilities	8	42	19%	10	114	9%	1	21	5%	1	24	4%	0	4	0%	20	205	10%
Disability care	1	42	2%	3	114	3%	1	21	5%	2	24	8%	1	4	25%	8	205	4%
Economic empowerment and employment	2	42	5%	12	114	11%	1	21	5%	2	24	8%	0	4	0%	17	205	8%
Education	2	42	5%	15	114	13%	1	21	5%	1	24	4%	0	4	0%	19	205	9%
Health care (other than SRH)	3	42	7%	12	114	11%	0	21	0%	1	24	4%	0	4	0%	16	205	8%
Partnerships (other Governments)	0	42	0%	0	114	0%	0	21	0%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	0	205	0%
Political empowerment and participation	0	42	0%	2	114	2%	1	21	5%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	3	205	1%
Providing support to families caring for persons with disabilities	1	42	2%	0	114	0%	0	21	0%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	1	205	0%
Provision of funding for programmes for persons with disabilities	2	42	5%	0	114	0%	1	21	5%	2	24	8%	0	4	0%	5	205	2%
Ratification/implementation of UNCPRD	0	42	0%	0	114	0%	0	21	0%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	0	205	0%
Recreation, leisure, sports	0	42	0%	0	114	0%	0	21	0%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	0	205	0%
Rehabilitation and habilitation	1	42	2%	0	114	0%	0	21	0%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	1	205	0%
Sexual and reproductive health information, education and services (includes HIV)	3	42	7%	18	114	16%	4	21	19%	4	24	17%	1	4	25%	30	205	15%
Social inclusion and rights	9	42	21%	29	114	25%	3	21	14%	4	24	17%	2	4	50%	47	205	23%
Social protection	4	42	10%	1	114	1%	2	21	10%	1	24	4%	0	4	0%	8	205	4%
Training to work	1	42	2%	1	114	1%	1	21	5%	0	24	0%	0	4	0%	3	205	1%

	Africa		Americas		Asia		Europe		Oceania		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Advocacy and political mobilization	1	3%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%	2	1%
Capacity strengthening (human resources)	0	0%	105	0%	15	0%	14	7%	4	0%	1	1%
Capacity strengthening (research and data systems)	0	0%	105	0%	15	0%	14	0%	4	0%	0	0%
Development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions pertaining to urbanization	3	8%	105	8%	15	7%	14	14%	4	0%	14	8%
Development/promotion of small/medium urban centers	1	3%	105	4%	15	7%	14	0%	4	25%	7	4%
Economic development and urbanization	0	0%	105	0%	15	0%	14	0%	4	0%	0	0%
Employment creation	2	6%	105	10%	15	7%	14	7%	4	25%	15	9%
Environmental management	1	3%	105	3%	15	0%	14	0%	4	0%	4	2%
Improve urban quality of life	9	25%	105	23%	15	27%	14	14%	4	25%	40	23%
Influencing spatial distribution/preventing urbanization	1	3%	105	0%	15	0%	14	0%	4	0%	1	1%
Migration and displacement	6	17%	105	12%	15	13%	14	0%	4	25%	22	13%
Partnerships (CSOs, development partners and private sector)	0	0%	105	0%	15	0%	14	0%	4	0%	0	0%
Provision of funding for programmes, policies, strategies, laws for urbanization	0	0%	105	0%	15	0%	14	0%	4	0%	0	0%
Rural development	3	8%	105	8%	15	0%	14	14%	4	0%	13	7%
Social protection	8	22%	105	29%	15	40%	14	43%	4	0%	50	29%
Urban population dynamics	1	3%	105	4%	15	0%	14	0%	4	0%	5	3%

	CSOs that provided a priority regarding international migration and development																					
	Africa				Americas				Asia				Europe				Oceania				Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Advocacy and political mobilization	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	14	14%	7	7%	18	18%	1	1%	4	4%	4	4%	1	1%	168	1%
Balanced population structure	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	0	0%	168	0%
Capacity strengthening (human resources)	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	14	7%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	1	1%	168	1%
Capacity strengthening (research and data systems)	0	0%	5	5%	0	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	5	3%	168	3%
Circular migration	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	0	0%	168	0%
Development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions pertaining to international migration	6	19%	13	13%	2	2%	14	14%	7	7%	18	39%	1	1%	4	25%	4	25%	29	17%	168	17%
Diaspora: promote investment	1	3%	0	0%	14	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	1	1%	168	1%
Ease return migration and reintegration of returning migrants	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	14	0%	2	2%	18	11%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	4	2%	168	2%
IDPs and refugees	1	3%	3	3%	0	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	4	2%	168	2%
International cooperation	1	3%	7	7%	0	0%	14	0%	1	1%	18	6%	1	1%	4	25%	4	25%	10	6%	168	6%
Irregular migration and border control	2	6%	3	3%	0	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	5	3%	168	3%
Labour migration: match <i>emigrant</i> skills to labour force needs in destination countries	0	0%	2	2%	14	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	2	1%	168	1%
Labour migration: match <i>immigrant</i> skills to national labour force needs	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	2	1%	168	1%
Migrant children and youth	3	10%	0	0%	14	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	1	1%	4	25%	4	25%	4	2%	168	2%
Partnerships (private sector)	0	0%	0	0%	14	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	0	0%	168	0%
Provision of funding for international migration programmes	0	0%	0	0%	14	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	0	0%	168	0%
Reduce emigration by creating favourable conditions and preventing brain drain	1	3%	5	5%	1	1%	14	7%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	7	4%	168	4%
Regularization and citizenship	0	0%	5	5%	0	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	5	3%	168	3%
Remittances	0	0%	0	0%	14	0%	14	0%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	0	0%	168	0%
Sexual and reproductive health information, education and services (includes HIV)	0	0%	2	2%	3	3%	14	21%	2	2%	18	11%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	7	4%	168	4%
Social inclusion and rights	10	32%	27	27%	3	3%	14	21%	3	3%	18	17%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	43	26%	168	26%
Social protection	6	19%	16	16%	3	3%	14	21%	3	3%	18	17%	1	1%	4	25%	4	25%	29	17%	168	17%
Trafficking	0	0%	8	8%	1	1%	14	7%	0	0%	18	0%	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	9	5%	168	5%

	CSOs that provided a priority regarding the needs of the family and the wellbeing of individuals												
	Africa		Americas		Asia		Europe		Oceania		Total		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Capacity strengthening ( Human resources)	0	38	0	0%	0	22	0%	0	19	0%	0	203	0%
Capacity strengthening (research and data systems)	0	38	1	1%	0	22	0%	0	19	0%	0	203	0%
Development of policies programs strategies laws & institutions	2	38	11	9%	3	22	14%	1	19	5%	0	203	8%
Economic empowerment, employment and poverty reduction	8	38	15	13%	2	22	9%	0	19	0%	1	203	13%
Education Environment	0	38	7	6%	2	22	9%	6	19	32%	0	203	7%
Provision of funding for the Family Health care	1	38	0	0%	0	22	0%	0	19	0%	0	203	0%
Preservation of the family and family values	11	38	21	18%	7	22	32%	1	19	5%	1	203	20%
Social Inclusion and Rights	4	38	2	2%	1	22	5%	1	19	5%	0	203	4%
Social protection of families	6	38	10	11%	3	22	14%	4	19	21%	0	203	10%
Violence	6	38	16	16%	2	22	9%	2	19	11%	2	203	14%
Women's empowerment and gender equality	1	38	7	3%	1	22	5%	1	19	5%	0	203	5%
Work Life Balance	1	38	7	3%	0	22	0%	1	19	5%	0	203	4%
Recognition and needs of LGBT families (not included in Government Survey)	0	38	0	0%	1	22	5%	1	19	5%	0	203	1%
	0	38	23	0%	0	22	0%	0	19	0%	0	203	11%

CSOs that provided a priority regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

	CSOs that provided a priority regarding sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights													
	Africa		Americas		Asia		Europe		Oceania		Total			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Social Inclusion & Rights	5	42	43	12%	25	25	12%	5	29	17%	1	57	20%	
Abortion	5	42	50	12%	186	23%	3	29	10%	0	4	21%	286	
Advocacy and political mobilization	2	42	5	5%	186	3%	3	25	12%	1	29	3%	61	286
Family planning	2	42	6	5%	186	3%	3	25	12%	1	29	3%	11	286
Provision of funding for Health Including SRH	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	0	286
Capacity Strengthening (Human Resources For Health)	0	42	5	0%	186	3%	1	25	4%	2	29	7%	8	286
Capacity strengthening (Infrastructure)	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	0	286
Capacity Strengthening (Research & Data)	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	0	286
Substance Abuse	1	42	0	2%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	1	286
Harmful practices	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	0	286
Infertility	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	0	286
Development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions)	12	42	12	29%	186	6%	4	25	16%	3	29	10%	31	286
Health System Strengthening	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	3%	1	286
HIV & STIs	0	42	5	0%	186	3%	0	25	0%	1	29	3%	6	286
Partnerships	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	0	286
Comprehensive sexuality education, not included in Government Survey analysis	2	42	31	5%	186	17%	5	25	20%	4	29	14%	44	286
Maternal & Child Health	5	42	7	12%	186	4%	2	25	8%	4	29	14%	18	286
Non Communicable Diseases	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	0	286
Violence	1	42	5	2%	186	3%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	6	286
Son preference	0	42	0	0%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	0	286
Targeted SRH (Adolescents & Youth)	6	42	17	14%	186	9%	1	25	4%	4	29	14%	28	286
Targeted SRH (Men)	1	42	0	2%	186	0%	0	25	0%	0	29	0%	2	286

	CSOs that provided a priority regarding gender equality and the empowerment of women																			Total	%
	Africa			Americas			Asia			Europe			Oceania			Total	%				
	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%			n	N		
Abortion	0	38	0%	6	170	4%	1	27	4%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	7	267	3%			
Gender norms & male engagement	11	38	29%	8	170	5%	2	27	7%	3	26	12%	0	267	0%	24	267	9%			
Advocacy and political mobilization	1	38	3%	5	170	3%	1	27	4%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	7	267	3%			
Capacity strengthening (research and data systems)	0	38	0%	1	170	1%	0	27	0%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	1	267	0%			
Development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions	3	38	8%	25	170	15%	2	27	7%	1	26	4%	0	267	0%	31	267	12%			
Economic empowerment, employment and participation	3	38	8%	24	170	14%	2	27	7%	8	26	31%	3	267	50%	40	267	15%			
Education	5	38	13%	12	170	7%	2	27	7%	3	26	12%	2	267	33%	24	267	9%			
Harmful practices	1	38	3%	1	170	1%	2	27	7%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	4	267	1%			
Work-life balance	0	38	0%	170	1%	1	27	4%	1	26	0%	0	267	0%	3	267	1%				
Women's Health	0	38	0%	4	170	2%	2	27	7%	4	26	15%	0	267	0%	10	267	4%			
HIV reduction	0	38	0%	1	170	1%	0	27	0%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	1	267	0%			
Partnerships	0	38	0%	1	170	1%	0	27	0%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	1	267	0%			
Political empowerment and participation	4	38	11%	20	170	12%	1	27	4%	1	26	4%	1	267	17%	27	267	10%			
Social inclusion and rights	7	38	18%	34	170	20%	10	27	37%	1	26	4%	0	267	0%	52	267	19%			
Social Protections and social empowerment	0	38	0%	0	170	0%	0	27	0%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	0	267	0%			
Son preference	0	38	0%	0	170	0%	0	27	0%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	0	267	0%			
Violence	2	38	5%	20	170	12%	1	27	4%	3	26	12%	0	267	0%	26	267	10%			
Comprehensive sexuality education	0	38	0%	2	170	1%	0	27	0%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	2	267	1%			
Addressing poverty	0	38	0%	1	170	1%	0	27	0%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	1	267	0%			
Provision of funding for gender equality programmes	0	38	0%	4	170	2%	0	27	0%	0	26	0%	0	267	0%	4	267	1%			
Capacity strengthening (human resources)	1	38	3%	0	170	0%	0	27	0%	1	26	4%	0	267	0%	2	267	1%			

CSOs that provided a priority regarding gender-based violence

	Africa																			Total	%
	Africa			Americas			Asia			Europe			Oceania			Total	%				
	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%	n	N	%			n	N		
Abortion	2	43	5%	3	172	2%	0	24	0%	0	25	0%	0	267	0%	5	267	2%			
Gender norms & male engagement	9	43	21%	5	172	3%	1	24	4%	3	25	12%	0	267	0%	18	267	7%			
Advocacy and political mobilization	1	43	2%	3	172	2%	5	24	21%	2	25	8%	0	267	0%	11	267	4%			
Capacity strengthening (research and development of programmes, policies, Economic empowerment, employment)	7	43	16%	52	172	30%	7	24	29%	4	25	16%	2	267	67%	72	267	27%			
Education	4	43	9%	7	172	4%	2	24	8%	2	25	8%	1	267	33%	16	267	6%			
Harmful practices	2	43	5%	1	172	1%	0	24	0%	0	25	0%	0	267	0%	3	267	1%			
Work-life balance	0	43	0%	0	172	0%	0	24	0%	0	25	0%	0	267	0%	0	267	0%			
Women's Health	0	43	0%	4	172	2%	0	24	0%	1	25	4%	0	267	0%	5	267	2%			
HIV reduction	0	43	0%	3	172	2%	0	24	0%	0	25	0%	0	267	0%	3	267	1%			
Partnerships	0	43	0%	1	172	1%	0	24	0%	0	25	0%	0	267	0%	1	267	0%			
Political empowerment and participation	0	43	0%	1	172	1%	0	24	0%	1	25	4%	0	267	0%	2	267	1%			
Social inclusion and rights	5	43	12%	34	172	20%	3	24	13%	1	25	4%	0	267	0%	43	267	16%			
Social Protections and social empowerment	2	43	5%	1	172	1%	0	24	0%	0	25	0%	0	267	0%	3	267	1%			
Son preference	0	43	0%	0	172	0%	0	24	0%	0	25	0%	0	267	0%	0	267	0%			
Violence	10	43	23%	38	172	22%	6	24	25%	6	25	24%	0	267	0%	60	267	22%			
Provision of funding for gender equality programmes, not included in analysis of government survey	1	43	2%	6	172	3%	0	24	0%	1	25	4%	0	267	0%	8	267	3%			
Capacity strengthening (human resources) not included in analysis of government survey	0	43	0%	9	172	5%	0	24	0%	1	25	4%	0	267	0%	10	267	4%			



	n	CSOs that provided a priority regarding education																Total N	%				
		Africa				Americas				Asia				Europe						Oceania			
		N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	N	%	n	%			N	%		
Adult Education	0	39	0%	0	150	0%	1	22	5%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	1	241	0%		
Capacity strengthening (Build, expand & equip schools)	5	39	13%	2	150	1%	1	22	5%	2	25	8%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	10	241	4%		
Capacity Strengthening (Data and Research)	0	39	0%	0	150	0%	1	22	5%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	1	241	0%		
Capacity strengthening (Human resources)	1	39	3%	5	150	3%	0	22	0%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	6	241	2%		
Culture	0	39	0%	6	150	4%	0	22	0%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	6	241	2%		
Development of programmes, policies, strategies, laws/creation of institutions	0	39	0%	6	150	4%	2	22	9%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	8	241	3%		
Social Inclusion & Rights	6	39	15%	22	150	15%	1	22	5%	2	25	8%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	31	241	13%		
Provision of funding for Education	2	39	5%	10	150	7%	2	22	9%	1	25	4%	1	5	20%	1	5	20%	16	241	7%		
Gender parity	4	39	10%	0	150	0%	3	22	14%	3	25	12%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	10	241	4%		
Health	0	39	0%	0	150	0%	0	22	0%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	0	241	0%		
Higher education	1	39	3%	2	150	1%	1	22	5%	0	25	0%	1	5	20%	0	5	0%	5	241	2%		
Pre-school education	0	39	0%	1	150	1%	0	22	0%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	1	241	0%		
Primary education	1	39	3%	0	150	0%	0	22	0%	0	25	0%	1	5	20%	1	5	20%	2	241	1%		
Quality standards	9	39	23%	33	150	22%	6	22	27%	4	25	16%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	52	241	22%		
Reduce illiteracy	0	39	0%	0	150	0%	0	22	0%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	0	241	0%		
Secondary education	1	39	3%	0	150	0%	0	22	0%	2	25	8%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	3	241	1%		
Sexual and Reproductive Health/ Comprehensive Sexuality education (SRH/CSE)	6	39	15%	56	150	37%	3	22	14%	8	25	32%	1	5	20%	1	5	20%	74	241	31%		
Training to work (TTW)/ Education employment linkages	2	39	5%	3	150	2%	0	22	0%	3	25	12%	1	5	20%	0	5	0%	9	241	4%		
Violence	1	39	3%	4	150	3%	1	22	5%	0	25	0%	0	5	0%	0	5	0%	6	241	2%		

