



10th International Dialogue on Population and Sustainable
Development

Population Dynamics in the 21st Century:
Transforming Challenges into Opportunities

Population Dynamics in Post 2015 Development Agenda

by

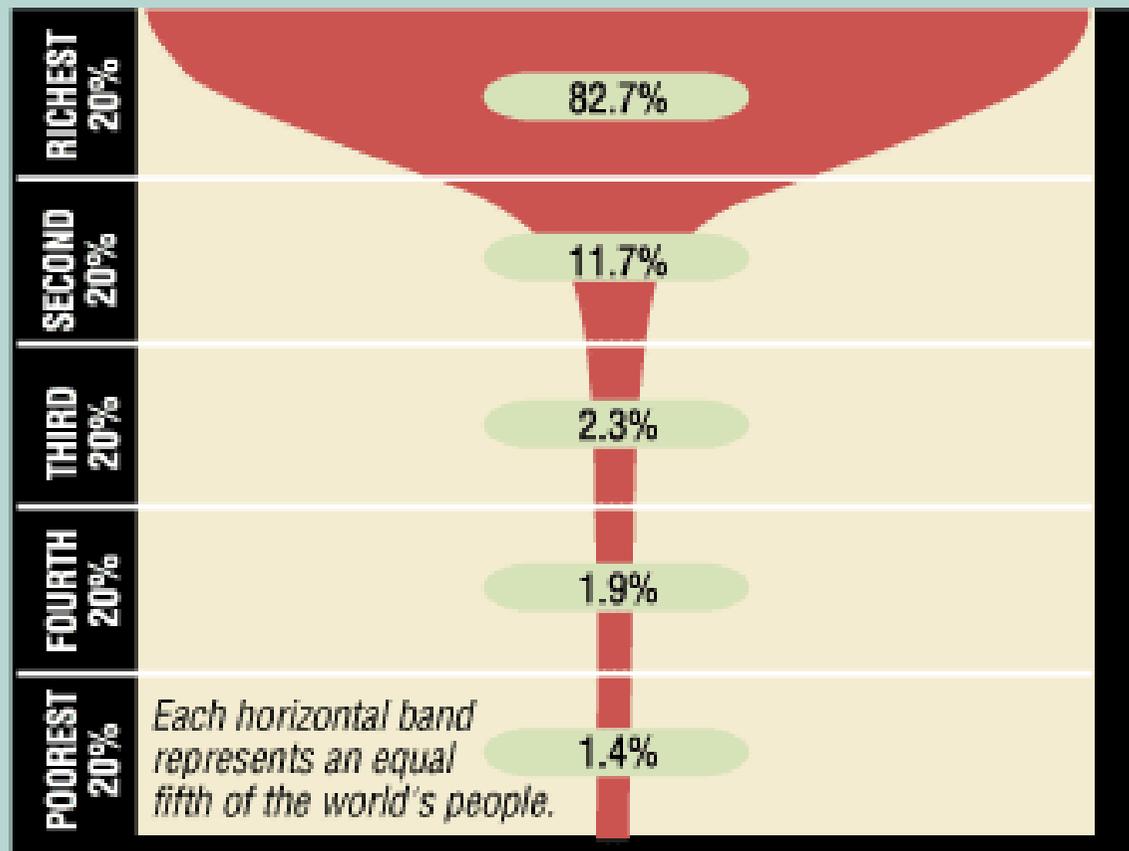
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The World on the Eve of the MDGs 1989!



Distribution of world GDP, 1989
(percent of total, with quintiles of population ranked by income)

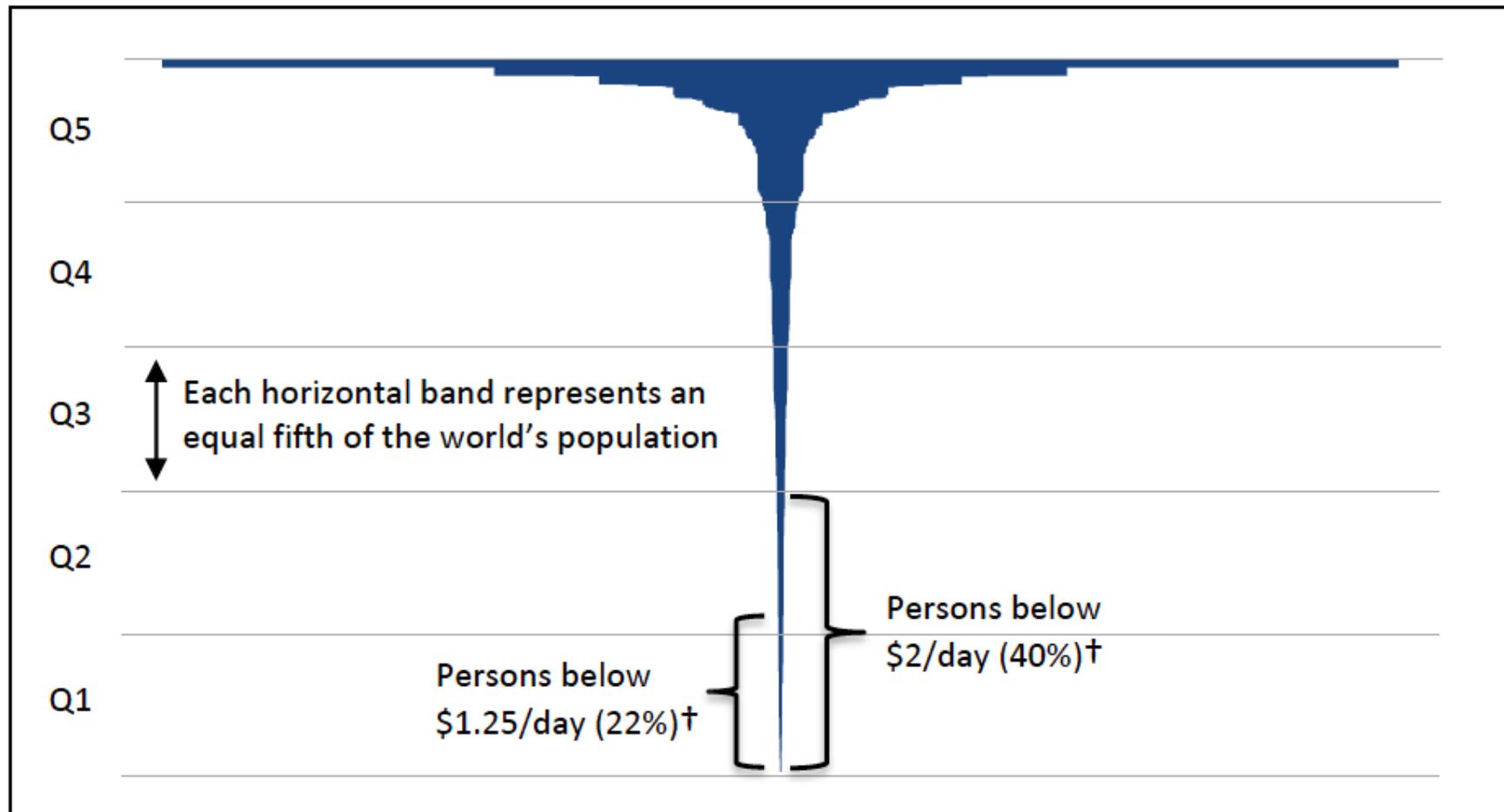


Source: United Nations Development Program, 1992, Human Development Report 1992 (New York: Oxford University Press for the United Nations Development Program).

The World Ahead of 2015!



**Figure 7. Global Income Distributed by Percentiles of the Population in 2007
(or latest available) in PPP constant 2005 international dollars***



Source: Adapted from UNDP (2005) using World Bank (2011), UNU-WIDER (2008) and Eurostat (2011)

* According to the global accounting model

Primary Challenges for the Post 2015



- Inclusive economic growth for all (employment, productivity)
- A significantly greater and sustained investment in the social sector in the human capital (such as education, health including reproductive health, water and sanitation, shelter, ..)
- Curbing the sources of inequality and bridging disparities, among and particularly within countries, and
- Supporting groups who happen to be structurally at a disadvantage, mostly women, different age groups in need such as the youth and the elderly, female adolescents and marginalized and vulnerable groups, including reaching out to the bottom 20 per cent

Interface between the MDG and the ICPD Beyond 2014 Reviews



The Review of the ICPD POA Implementation

- The Global Survey Questionnaire
- Side Forums and Conferences

The MDG Consultations:

- Eleven Global Thematic Consultations (including Pop Dynamics)
- National MDG Consultations (56 countries +)

Recommendations for Post MDGs? 1/3



- Keep number of goals small; ensuring clarity, conciseness and measurability;
- Ensure wide consultations with range of constituencies (gov, ngos, academia, private sector, etc) before and as agenda is being shaped up;
- Allow provisions for policies and means in framework in addition to goals and targets. An outline of means is a way of integrating strategies to goals and targets which was missing in the MDGs;



- External financing as complement but not a substitute to national funding. Funding could also be mustered through exports and access to markets, or migration remittances;
- Acknowledge the need for global framework but also ensure adequacy of global goals to and flexibility with regional and national contexts;
- Ensure effective multi-layer monitoring and accountability system, globally and at national level

Recommendations for Post MDGs? 3/3



- Move beyond donor centric approach since poverty, inequality and other emerging issues are of relevance to developing, least developed, middle income countries and above middle income countries;
- Consider a 20 year time table for the post 2015 development goals with intermediary objectives and benchmarking (possibly every five years)

Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health Issues: An Integral Part of Post-2015 Development Agenda



A two-pronged policy/goal perspective:

- Managing evolving population dynamics, including changing population structures, population internal and international movement and distribution; addressing the development needs of special age groups such as youth and the older people, as they have tremendous bearing on macro social and economic development and sustainability processes and outcomes;
- Bridging disparities and ensuring access to reproductive health and protection of reproductive rights, within a gender equality perspective as they represent a critical challenge for achieving dignified human development and wellbeing for all.

Population Dynamics in Post 2105



- 1) Managing changing demographic and intergenerational structures
- 2) Managing population distribution and movements

Reproductive Health in Post 2105

- 1) Universal access to reproductive health
- 2) Protection of reproductive rights and gender equality



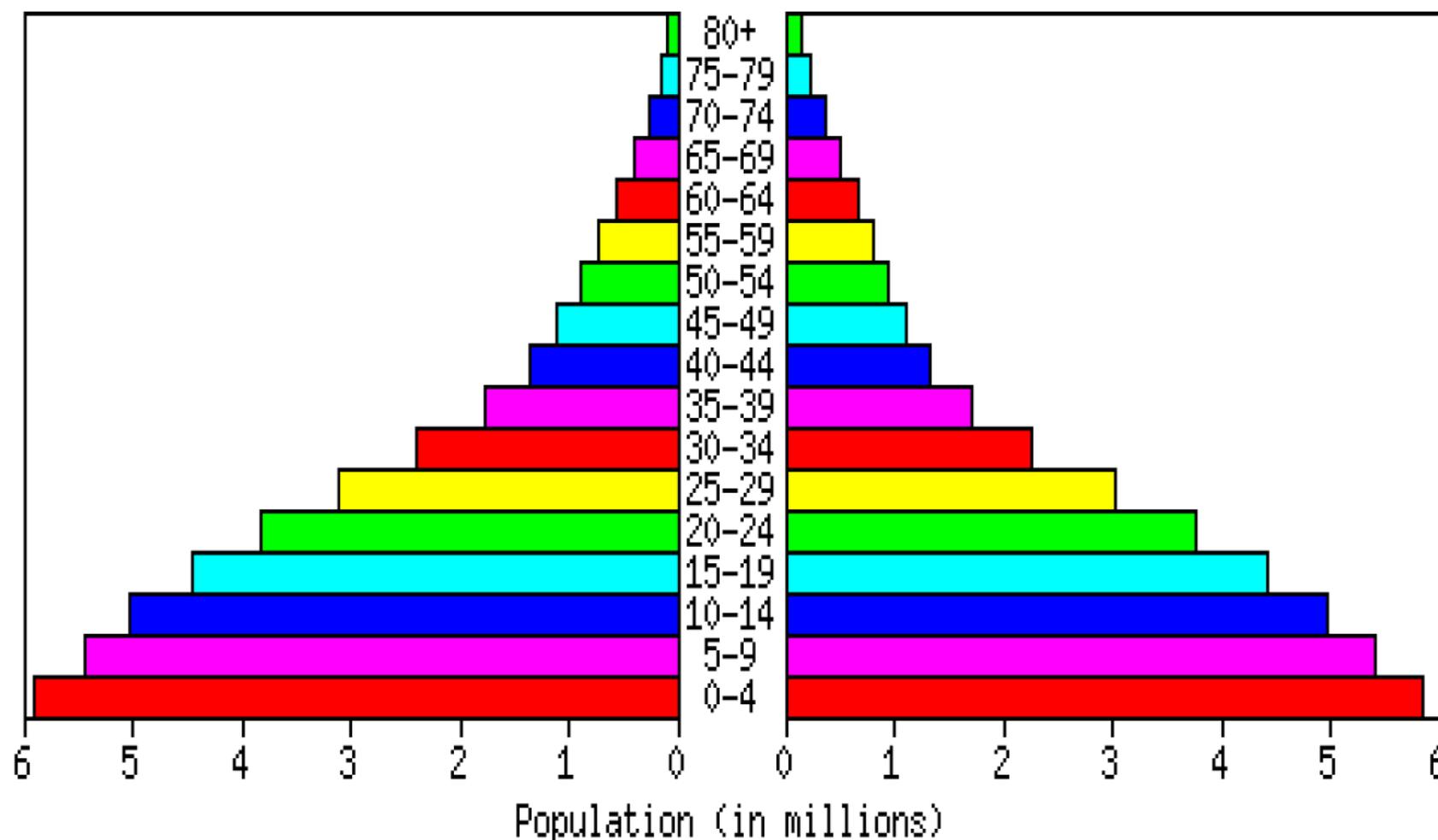
Population Dynamics in Post 2105

1) Changing demographic and intergenerational structures

Ethiopia: 2010

MALE

FEMALE

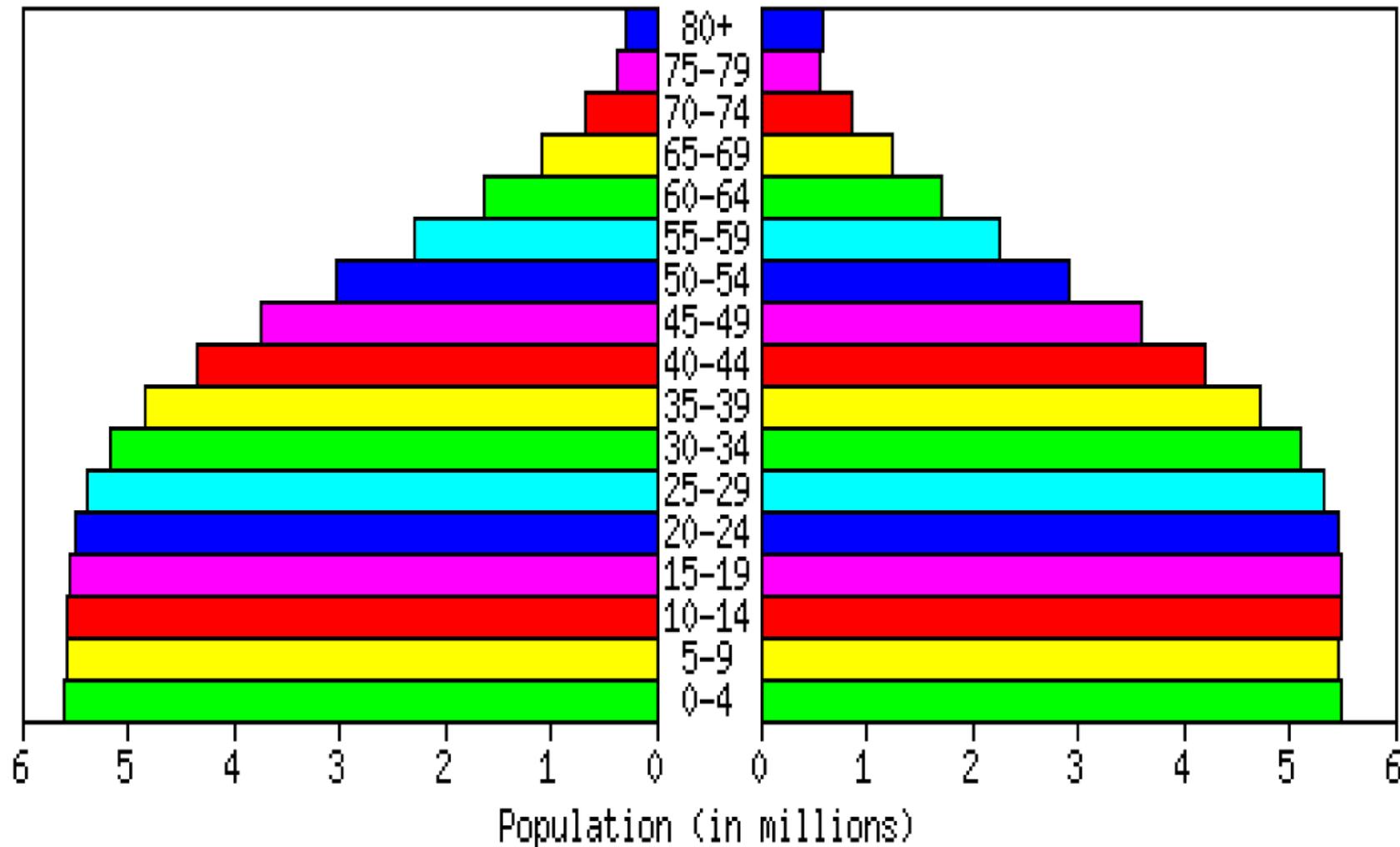


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Ethiopia: 2050

MALE

FEMALE

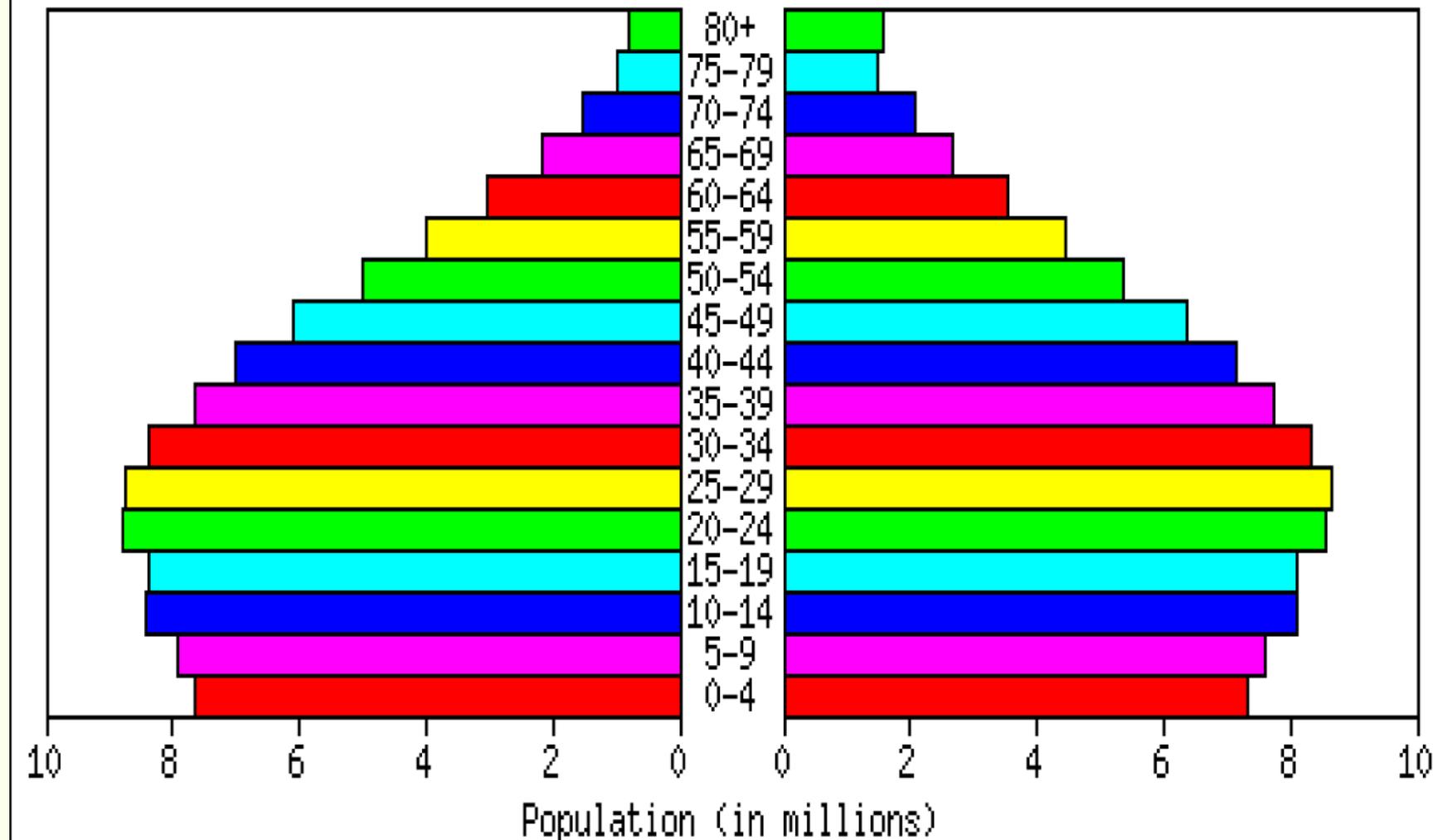


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Brazil: 2010

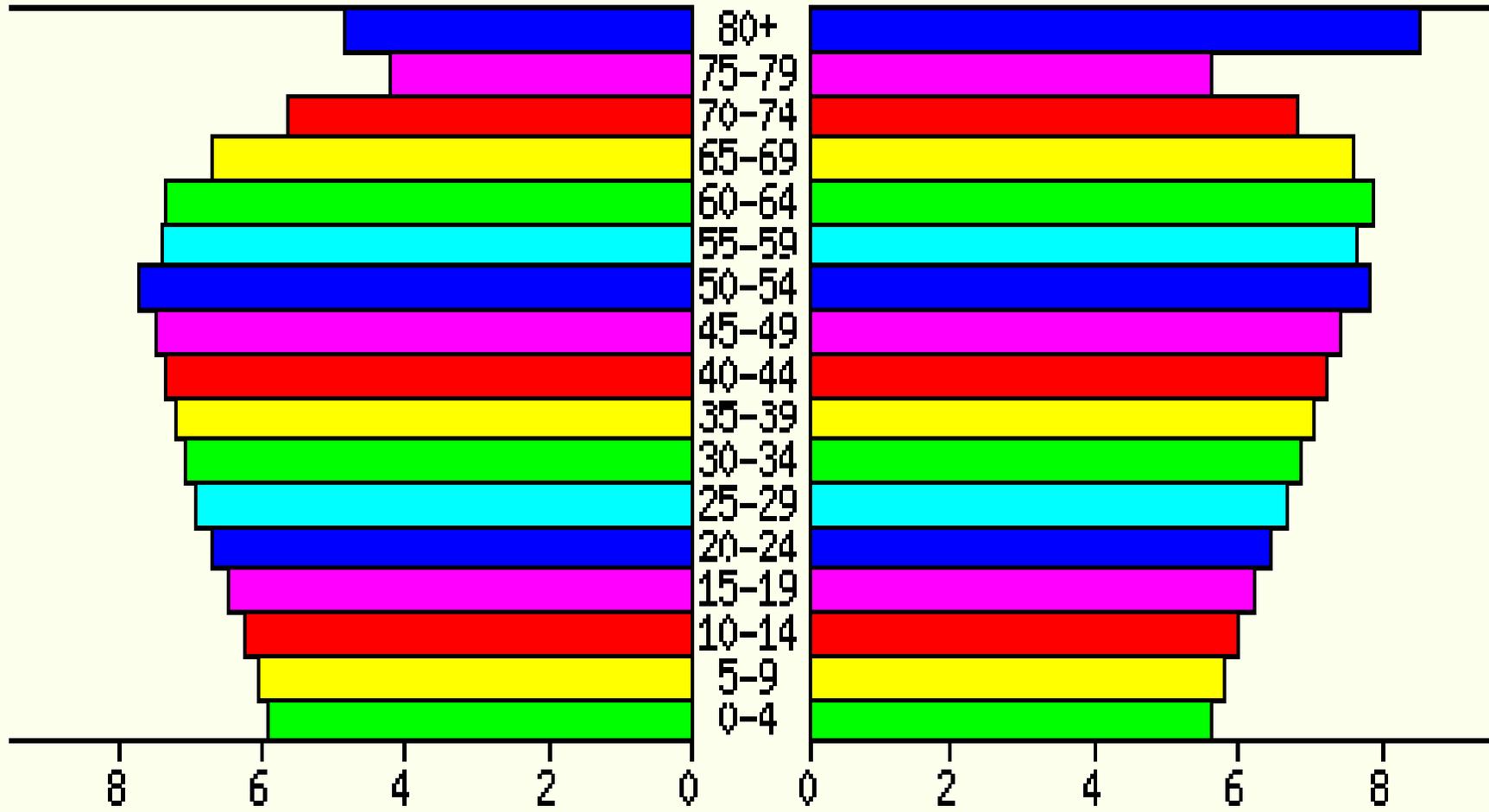
MALE

FEMALE



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

Brazil: 2050



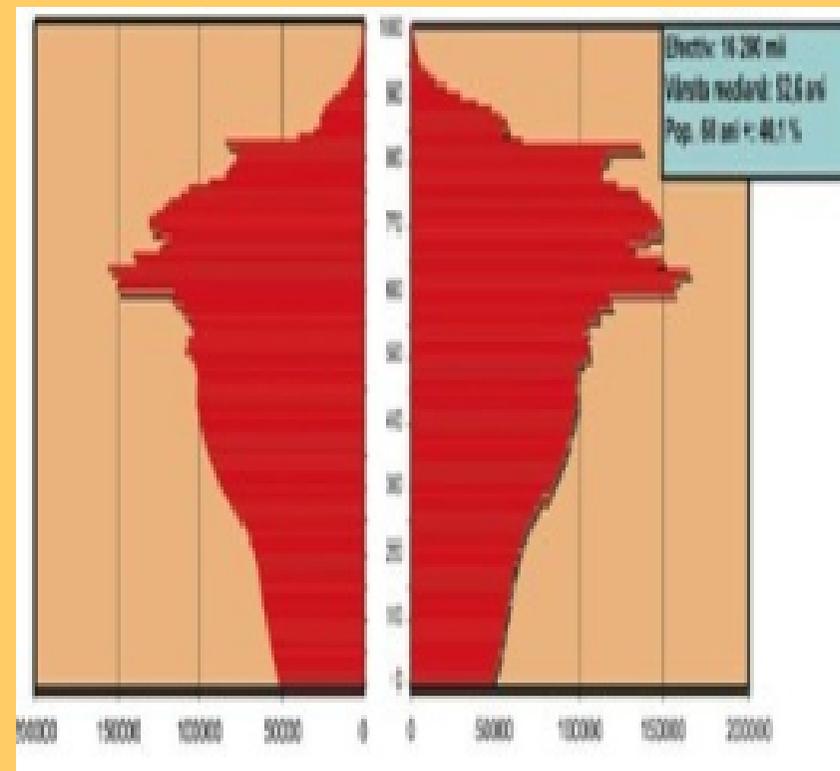
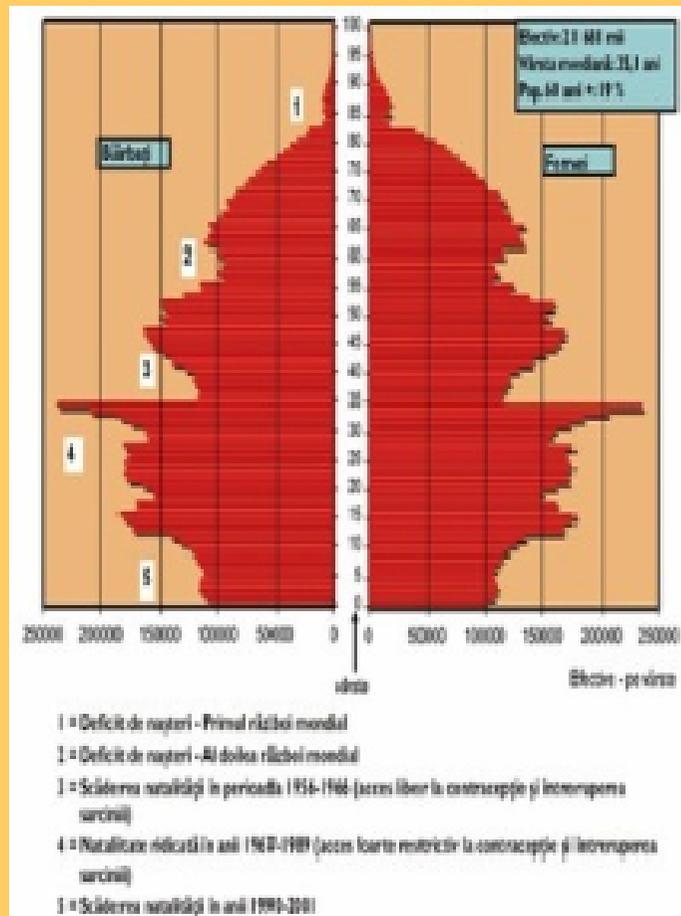
Population (in millions)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

AGE POPULATION PYRAMIDS 2006-2050

1st July 2006

projected 2050



Population Dynamics in Post 2105



2) Population distribution and movements: Urbanization



Accelerated Urbanization

World urban population, 3.6 billion in 2011, will grow by about 72% in 2050, up to 6.3 billion

Growth will occur in less developed regions

Urban population in developing world will double, from 2.7 in 2011 to 5.1 billion in 2050

A post-2015 development agenda should prioritize planning for future urban growth

An area of concern: vulnerable populations that are at risk of displacement or whose livelihoods are threatened due to climatic changes in environmentally fragile areas

Population Dynamics in Post 2105



2) Population distribution and movements: Migration

Migration



- 215.4 million migrants in the world in 2011
- Half of them are women (female migration has been on the rise)
- 12 % (26 million) are between the ages of 15 and 24 years
- Most countries affected: origin, destination, transit
- Nearly 60 % of international migrants recorded in the high-income/developed countries since 1990
- Refugees and asylum seekers made up to 16.3 million, or 8 percent, of international migrants in 2010
- Propensity to migrate is on the rise

Tangible and Intangible Remittances: Rights of Migrants



- › In 2010, worldwide remittance flows (through formal channels) were estimated to have exceeded \$440 billion
- › Developing countries received \$325 billion, an increase of 6 percent from the 2009 level
- › This exceeds the volume of official aid flows and constitutes more than 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in many developing countries
- › Intangible remittances? Brain drain; brain chain; brain gain
- › Human rights of migrants

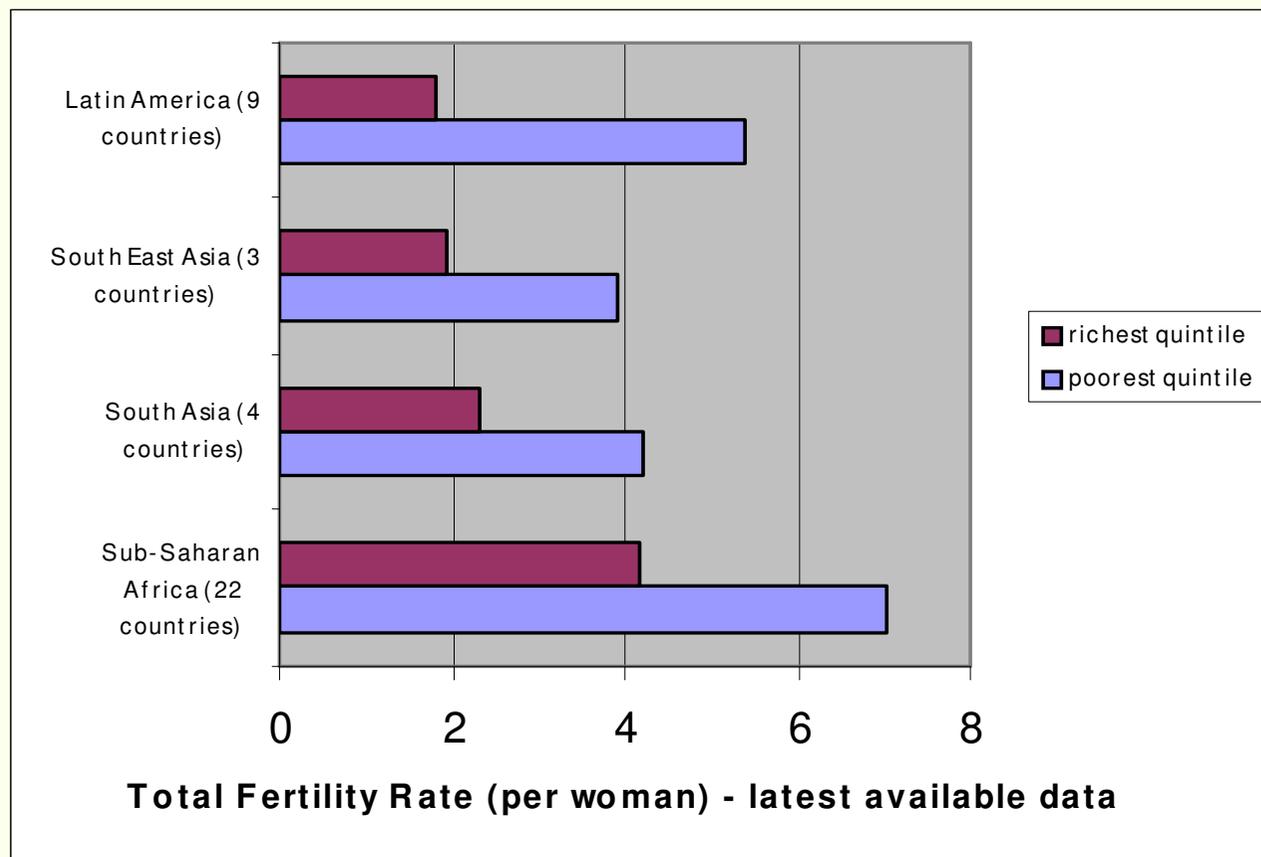
Reproductive Health in Post 2105



1) Universal access to reproductive health

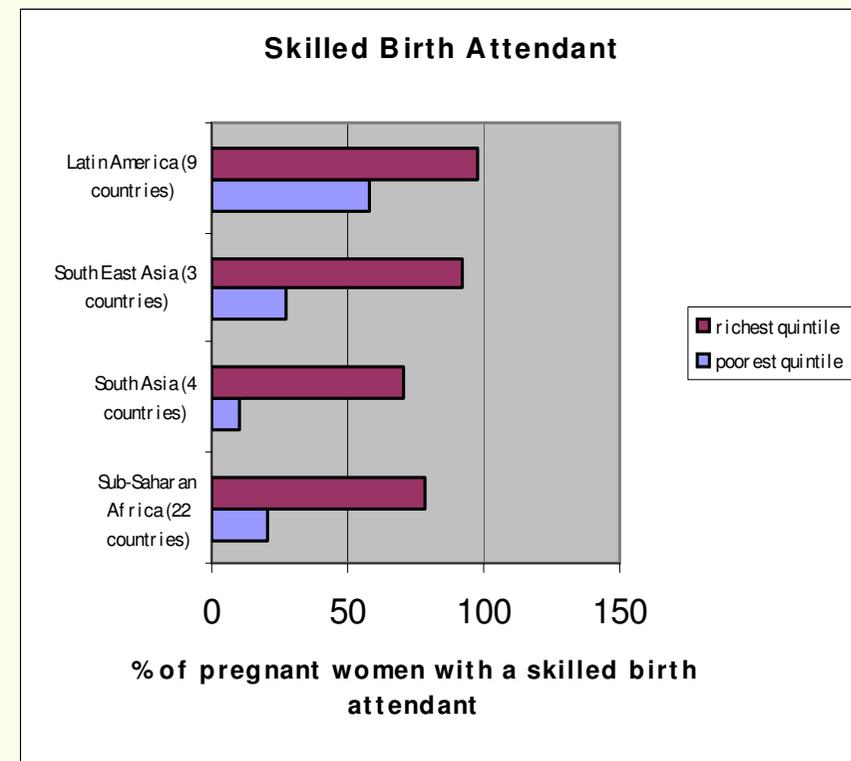
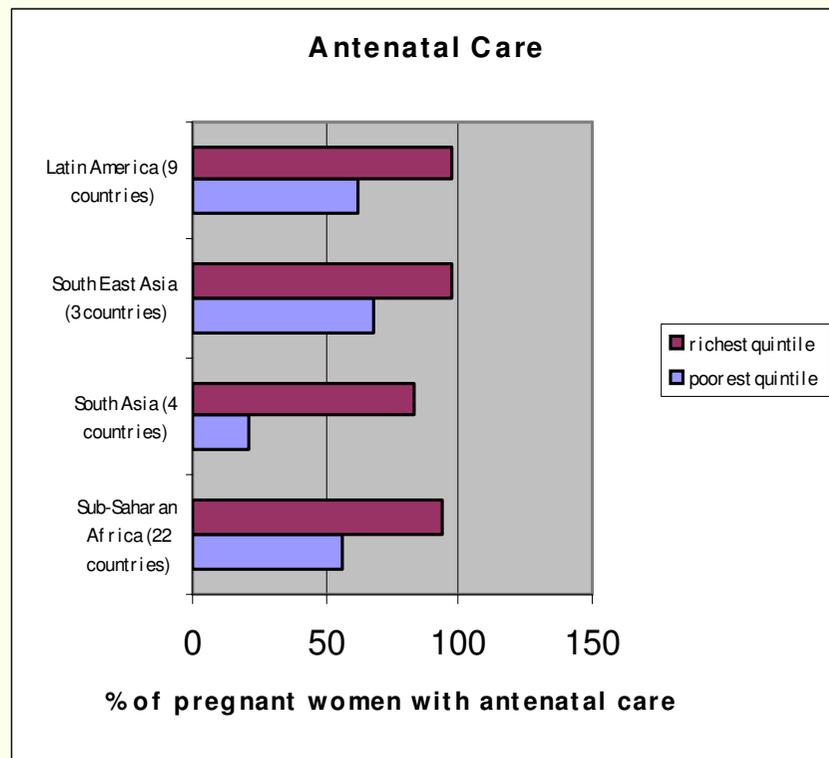
2) Protection of reproductive rights and gender equality

Fertility and Poverty Intricately Linked at the Household Level



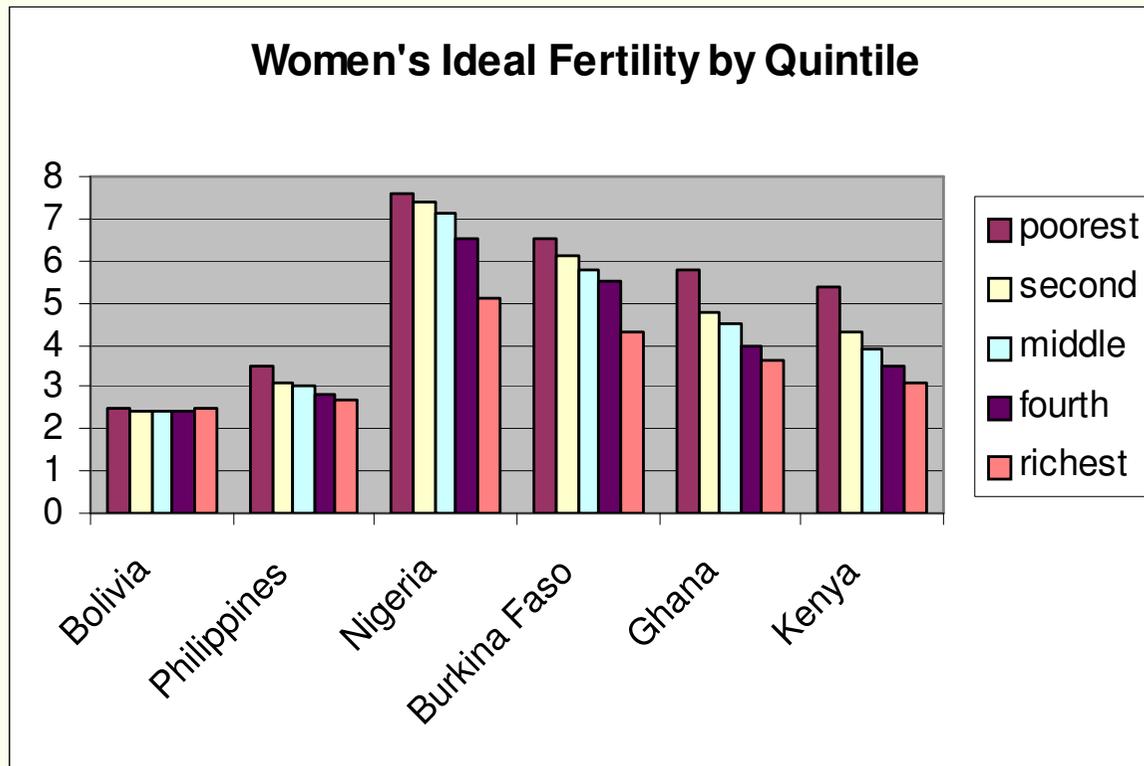
Source: World Bank, *Health, Nutrition and Population Country Reports* (latest data available by country)

Poverty and SRH Indicators Highly Correlated



Source: World Bank, *Health, Nutrition and Population Country Reports* (latest data available by country)

Poor Households Tend to Have Higher Desired Fertility

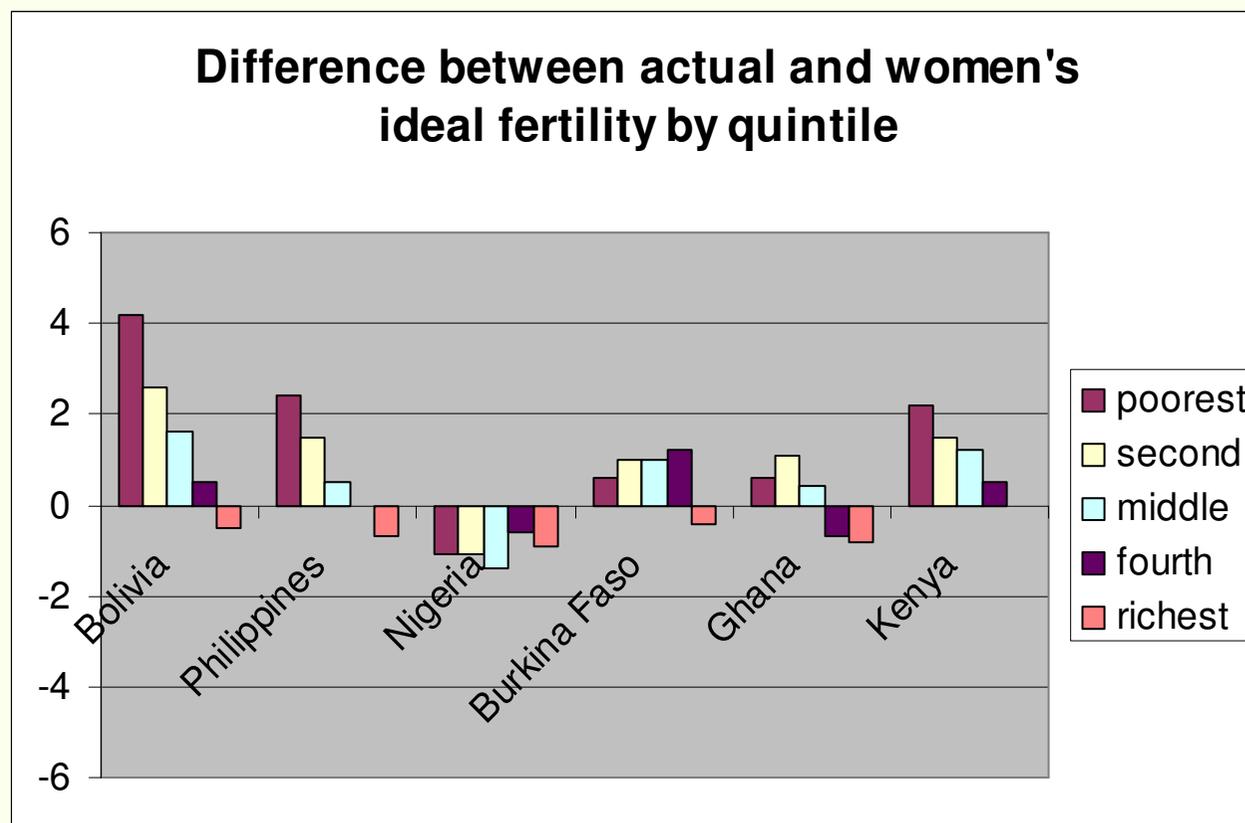


Source: *DHS Country Reports* (latest data available by country)

Poor Women Have Higher Fertility Than Desired



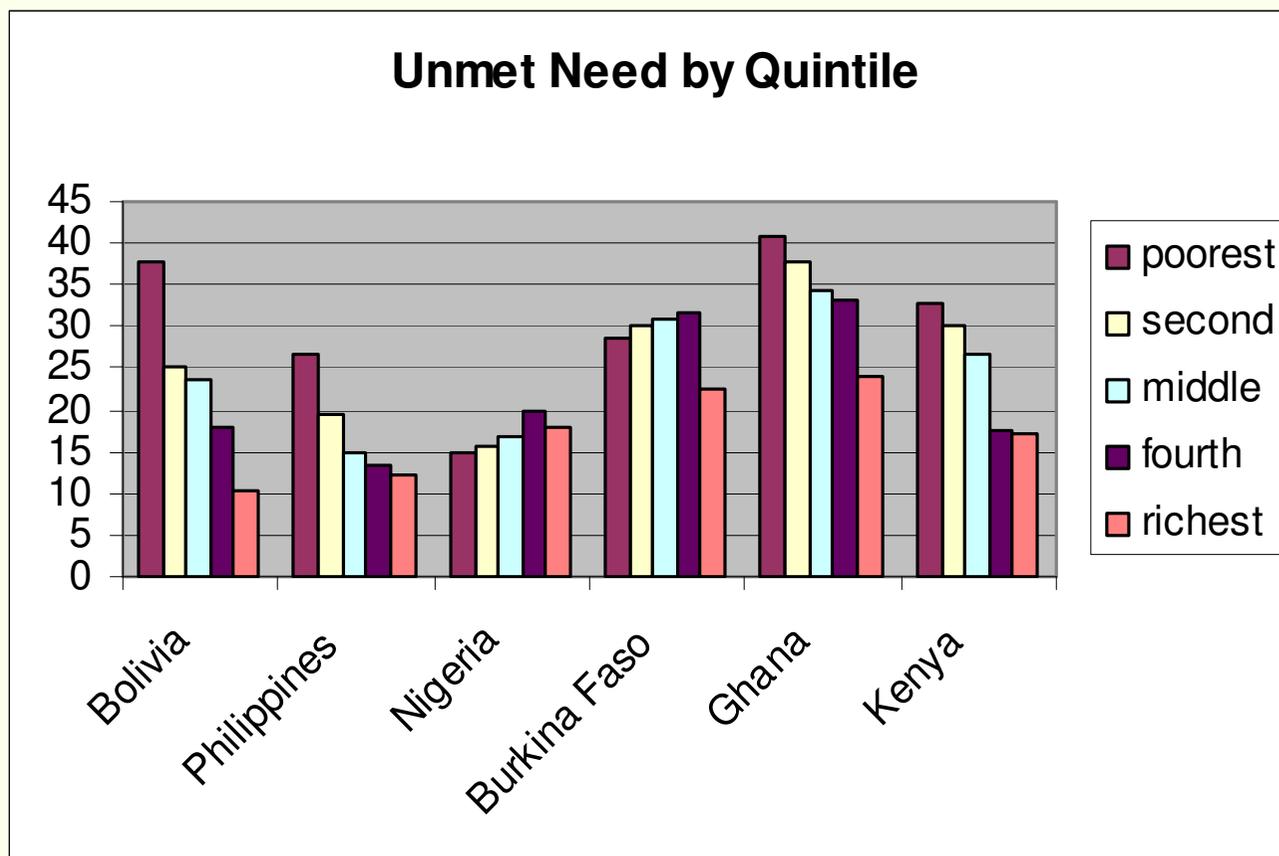
Existing evidence revealing that poor women often have larger divergence between desired and actual fertility



Source: *DHS Country Reports* (latest data available by country)

10/25/2012

Unmet need also generally higher among poor



Source: *DHS Country Reports* (latest data available by country)

Components of Reproductive Health Outcome

ICPD POA 7.6



- ✓ Family Planning (counseling, services)
- ✓ Information and services for prenatal care
- ✓ Safe delivery pre-natal and post natal care
- ✓ Treatment of RTI/STD
- ✓ HIV/AIDS prevention and care
- ✓ Availability of RH information/services to young people
- ✓ Prevention and treatment of infertility
- ✓ Abortion as specified in para ICPD POA 8.25
- ✓ Breast cancer and cancer of the reproductive system
- ✓ Discouragement of harmful practices (FGM)
- ✓ Gender based violence

Maternal Mortality



- Numbers have decreased from 543 000 in 1990 to 287 000 in 2010
- MMR declined from 400 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in 1990 to 210 in 2010
- However, more than 800 women continue to die every day
- African and South Asian countries rank first and second highest respectively
- Maternal mortality is an indicator of an inadequate health care system
- It is also an indicator of violation of women's rights

Family Planning



- FP programmes and provision of reproductive health services have lagged behind
- 645 million women in the developing world were using modern contraceptives in 2012; that is 42 million more than in 2008. About half of this increase was due to population growth.
- 222 million women have an unmet need for contraceptives
- In the 69 poorest countries, unmet need for contraceptives increased from 153 to 162 million between 2008 and 2012.
- Bridging women's unmet need would prevent an additional 54 million unintended pregnancies, including 21 million unplanned births, would help avoid 26 million abortions (of which 16 million are unsafe) and seven million miscarriages. It would also prevent 79,000 maternal deaths and 1.1 million infant deaths.

Reproductive Health in Post 2015:



- Equal and sustained access to quality reproductive health services,
- promoting gender equality, empowering women and protecting their reproductive rights, and
- improving maternal health

are therefore

indispensable ingredients of a post 2015 development agenda.

Post 2015 Must!

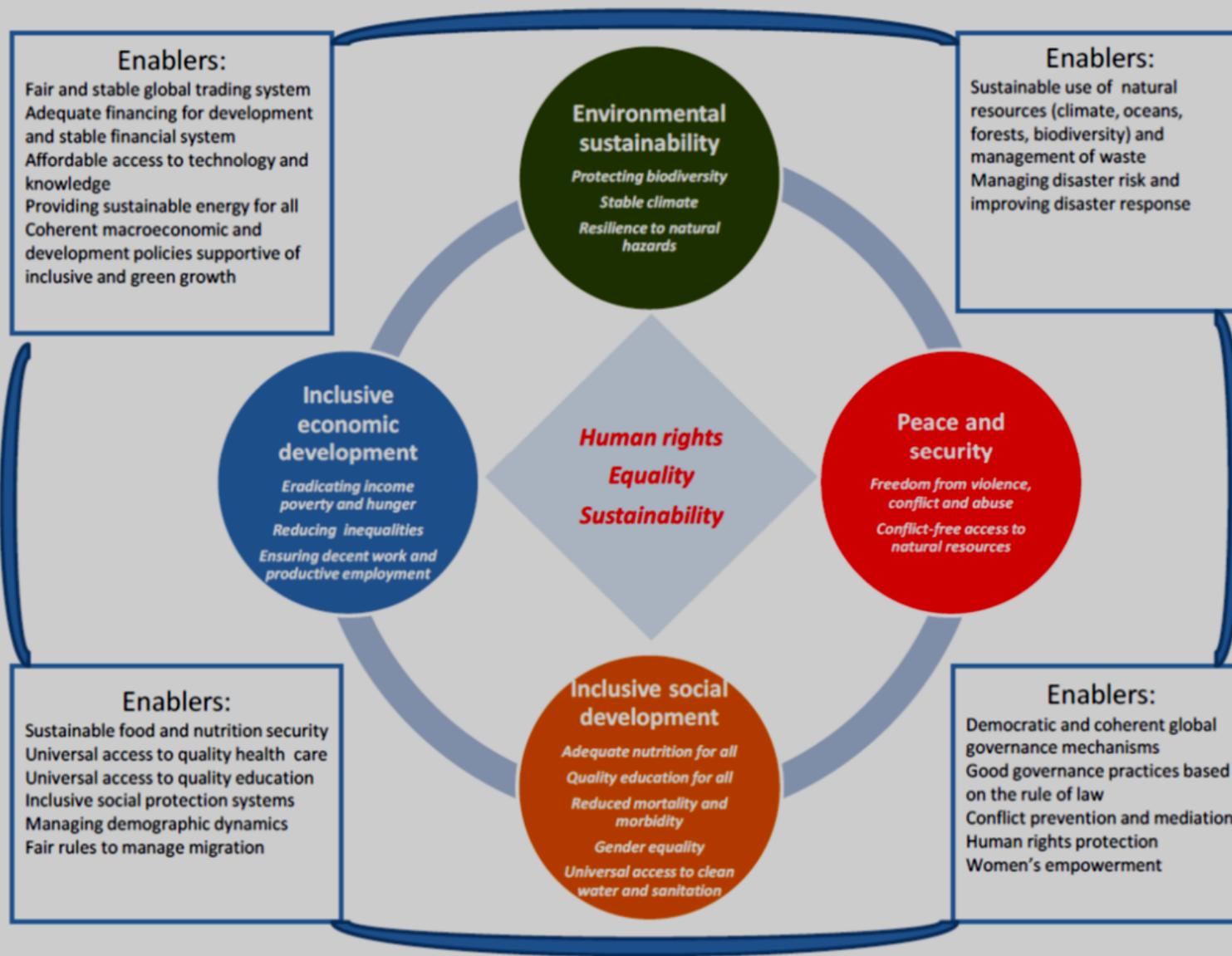


Reducing structural and system based inequalities in accessing quality reproductive health and other social services,

Investing in young people, curbing persistent child marriages, keeping female adolescents longer in schools and enabling youth to access friendly reproductive health information and quality services

Are central to development, certainly central to ending poverty and should therefore be reflected in post 2015 development targets and sub-targets.

Figure 1. An integrated framework for realizing the “future we want for all” in the post-2015 UN development agenda





Enablers in Post 2105

Achieving peace and security (at the global, regional and local level);

Securing macro-economic and financial stability (primarily at the global level; examples include access to markets and mutually beneficial trade terms, access to technology and so on);

Committing to participatory and transparent governance at the national and sub-national level; and

Committing to environmental sustainability (including strengthening cushioning and improving disaster management knowledge, technology, structures and practices).

Thank you for your attention