

# Demographic opportunities and challenges for sustainable development: The 2030 agenda and the Montevideo Consensus

12th Global Meeting of the NTA Network,  
Mexico City, July 23-27, 2018



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# Topics

- ✓ Main demographic trends
- ✓ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- ✓ The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development



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# Latin America and the Caribbean is going through a period of profound demographic change

- **Decreasing fertility**
  - Currently below replacement
- **Increasing life expectancy**
  - 23 years gain since 1950
- **Compared to developed regions**
  - More recent
  - More intense
  - Different socioeconomic context

Period	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	Life expectancy (years)
1950-1955	5.9	52
1980-1985	4.0	65
2010-2015	2.2	75
2040-2045	1.9	81
2070-2075	1.9	85

Source: CELADE 2017

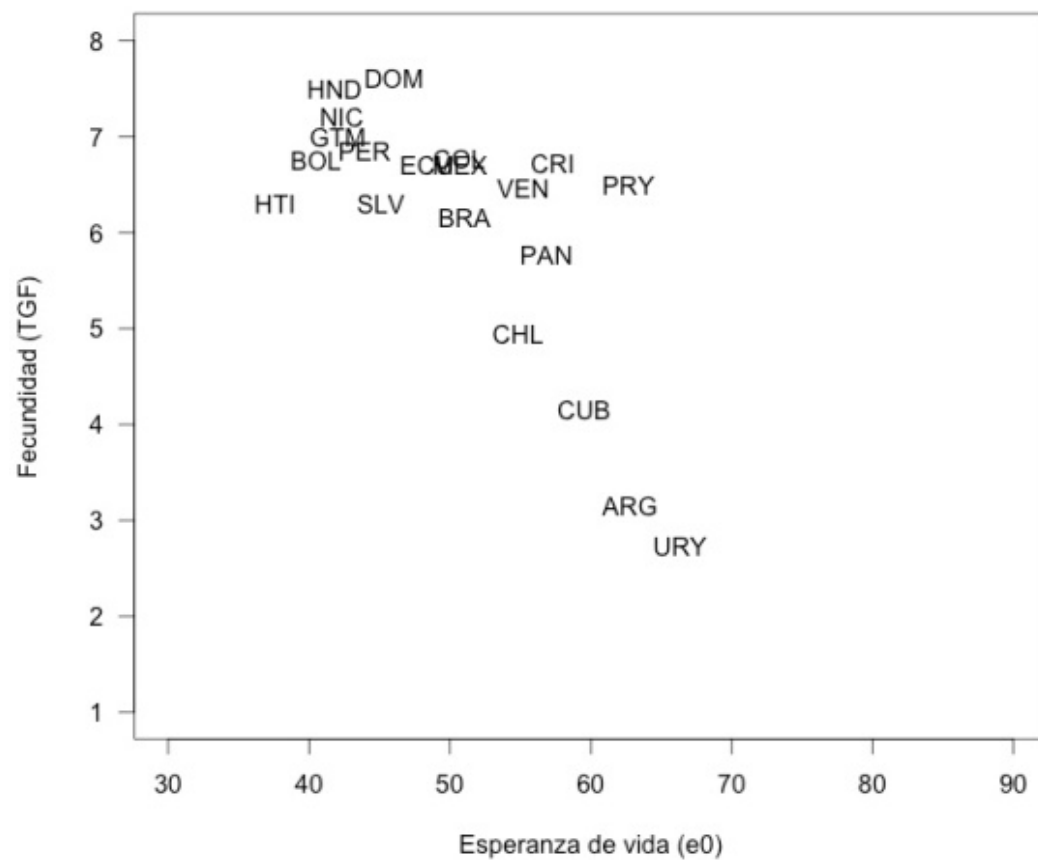


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# Convergence towards a similar demographic regime

1950

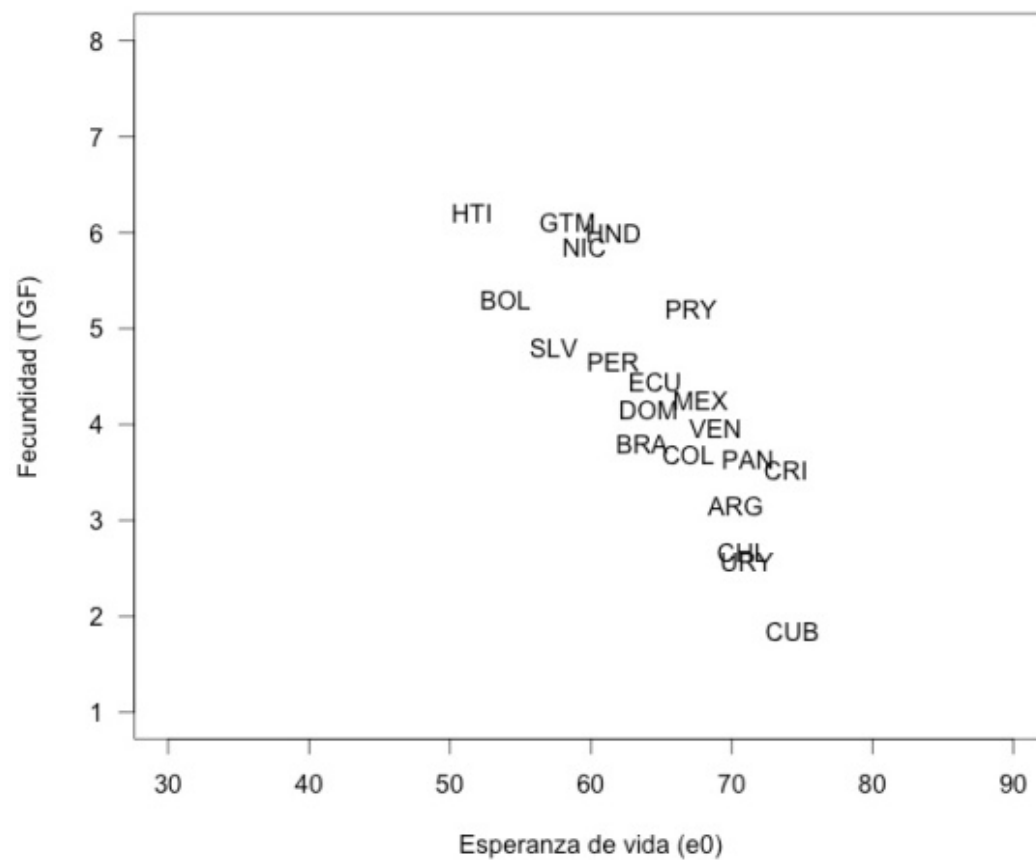


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# Convergence towards a similar demographic regime

1980

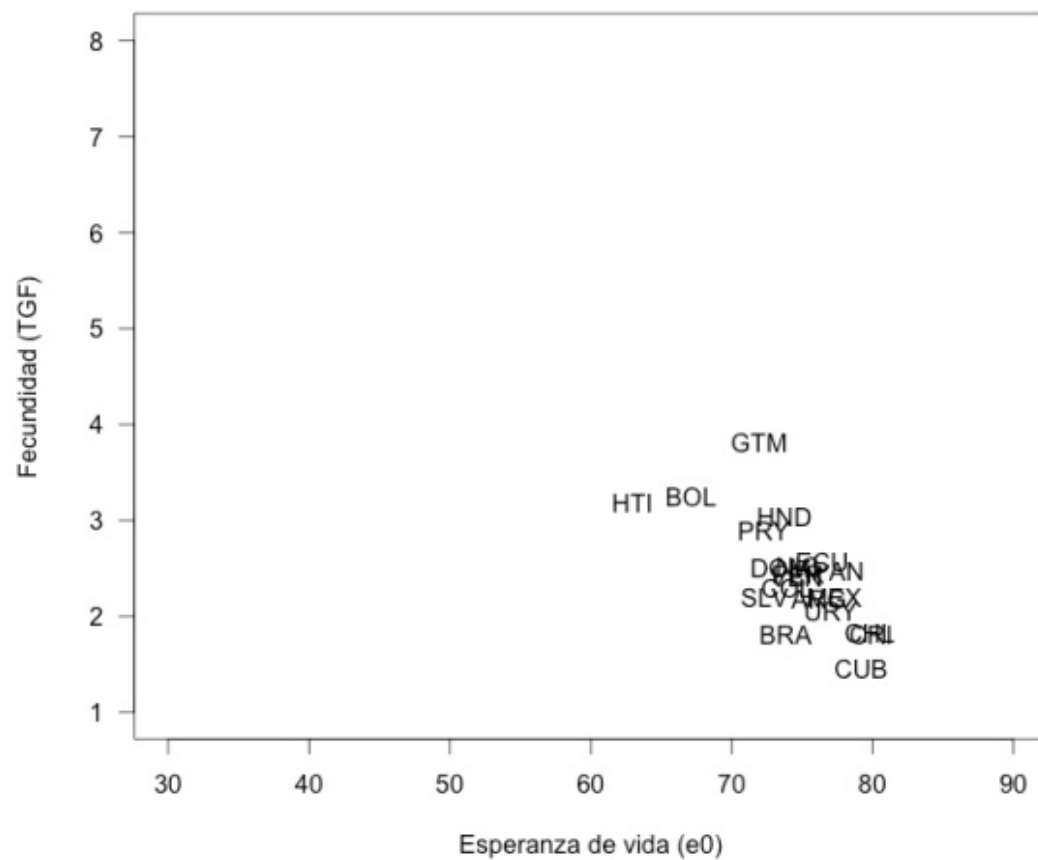


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# Convergence towards a similar demographic regime

2010

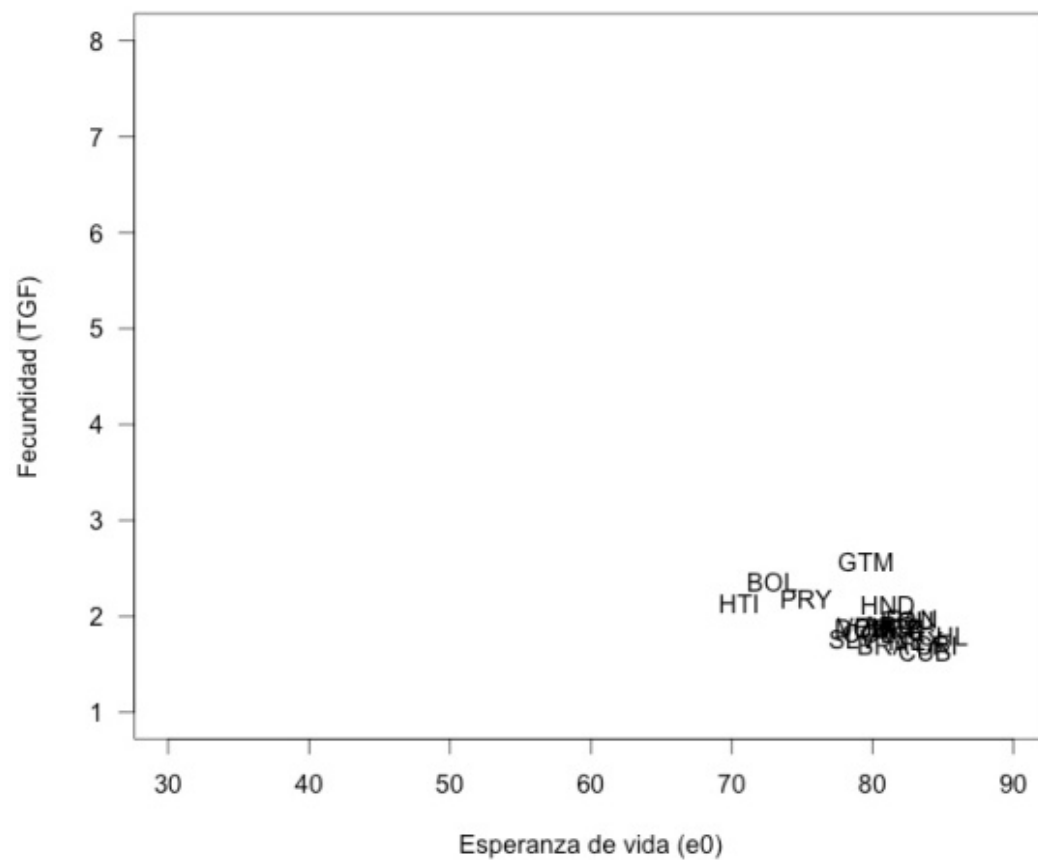


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# Convergence towards a similar demographic regime

## 2040

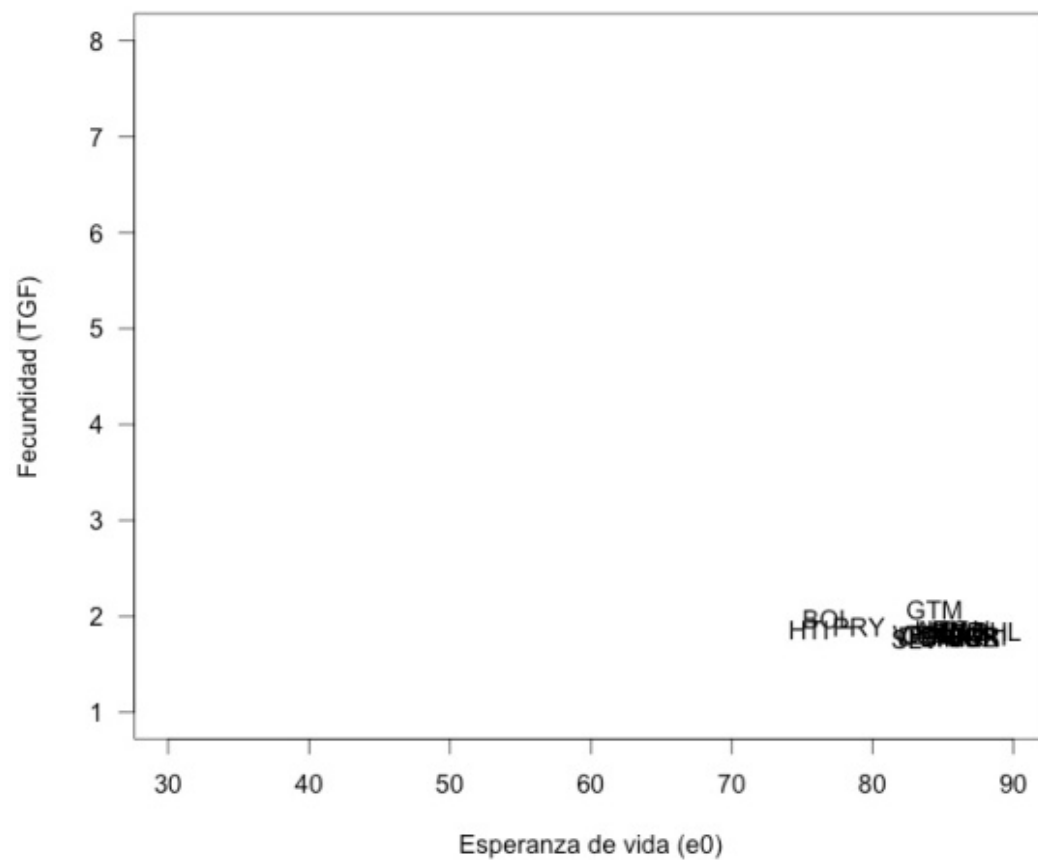


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# Convergence towards a similar demographic regime

2070



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# From demographic explosion to stabilization

## LAC: POPULATION GROWTH, 1950-2100

Year	Population (millions)	Growth rate (%)	Percent increase
1950	163	2.7	
1980	355	2.1	118
2015	619	1.0	74
2050	778	0.2	26
2100	759	-0.2	-3

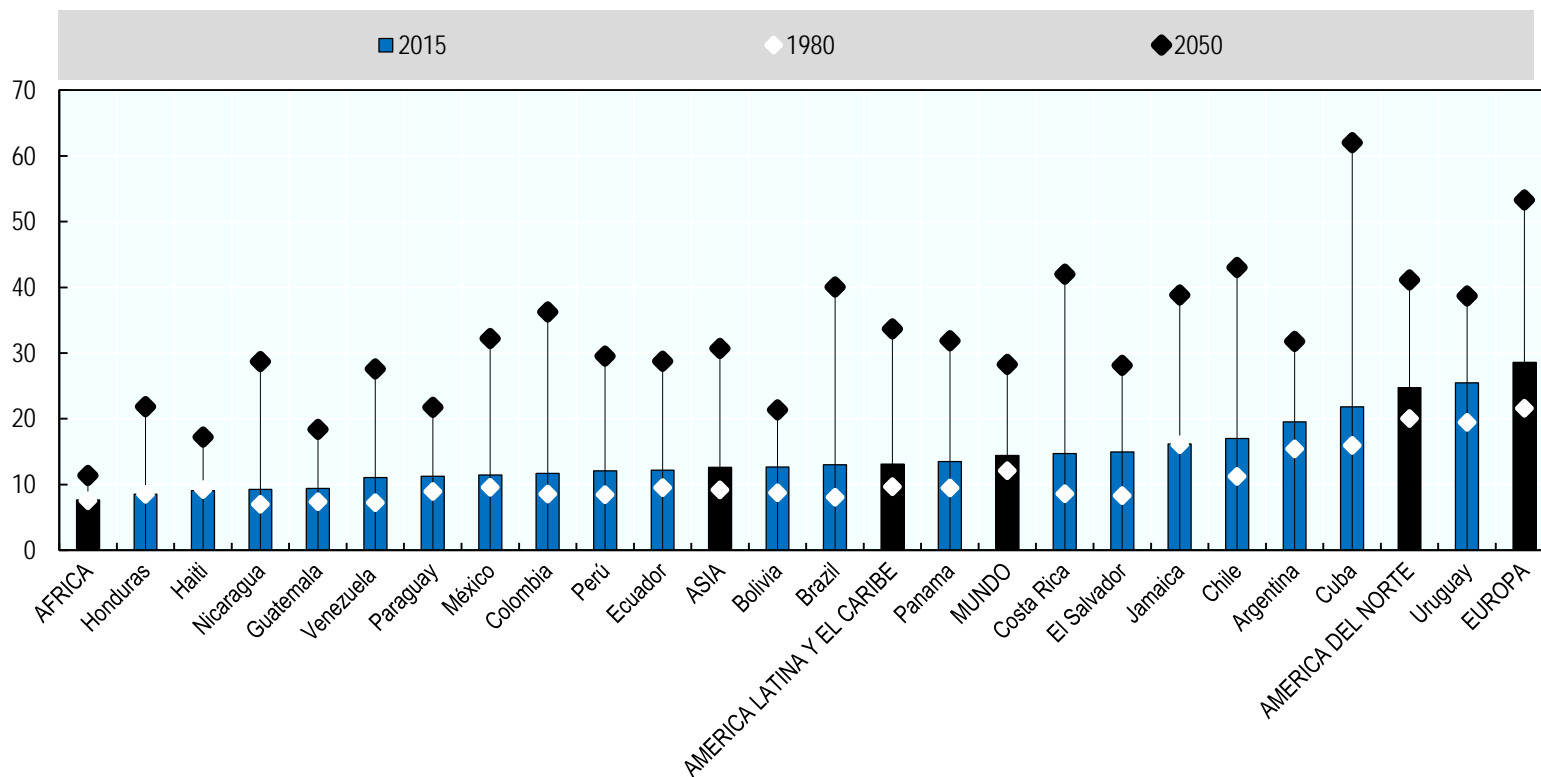


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# Deep changes in age structure: The most relevant aspect of the new demographic scenario

Number of persons 65 years and older per 100 people 20 to 64 years old



Source: WPP 2017



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# The new demographic scenario has important socioeconomic implications

- Virtually all economic activities vary significantly according to age (consumption, labor participation, savings, use of health services, education, etc.)
- Therefore, changes in age structure can have important consequences on:
  - Economic growth
  - Sustainability of support systems (family, public)
  - Inequality within and between generations

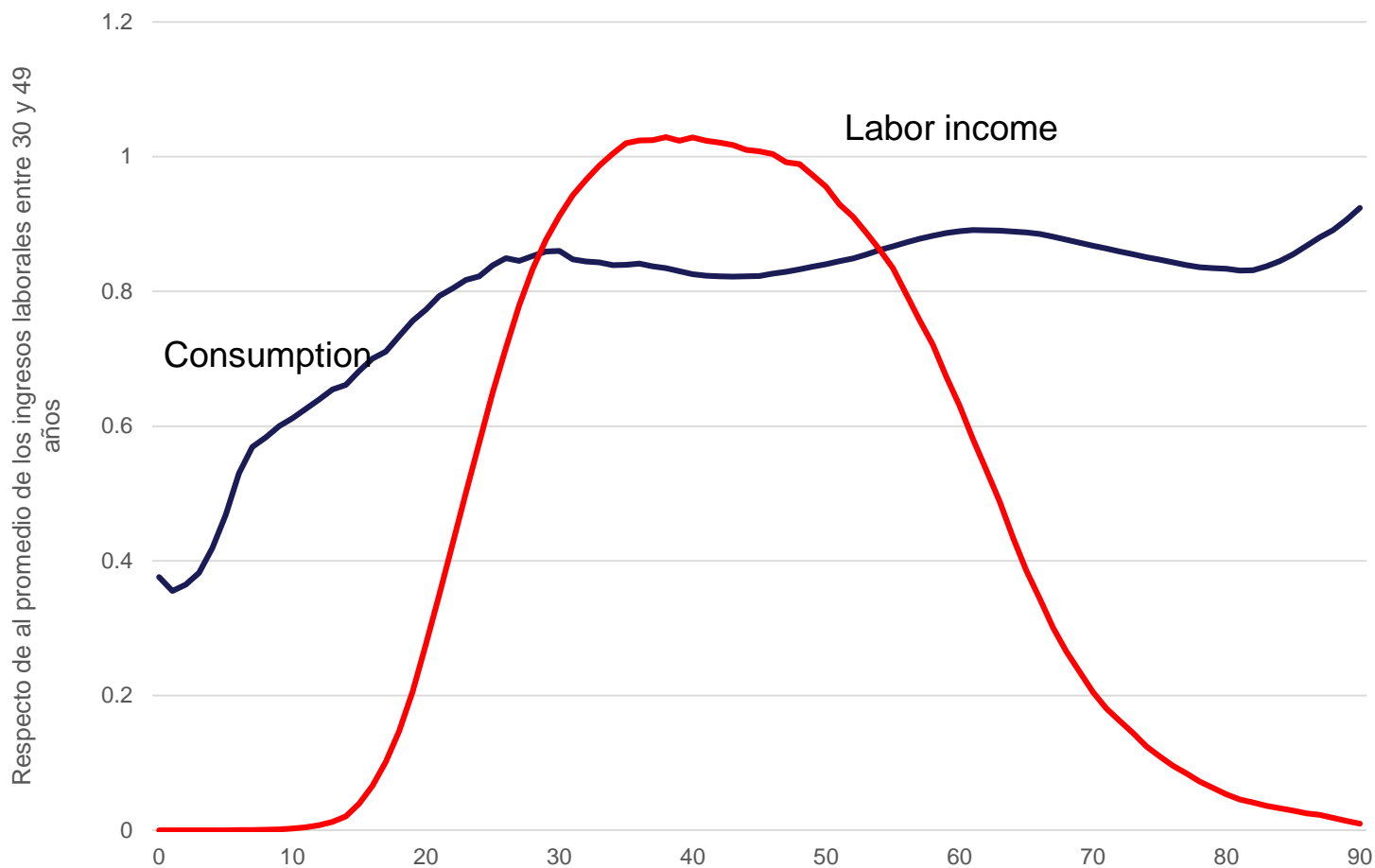


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# The Economic Life Cycle

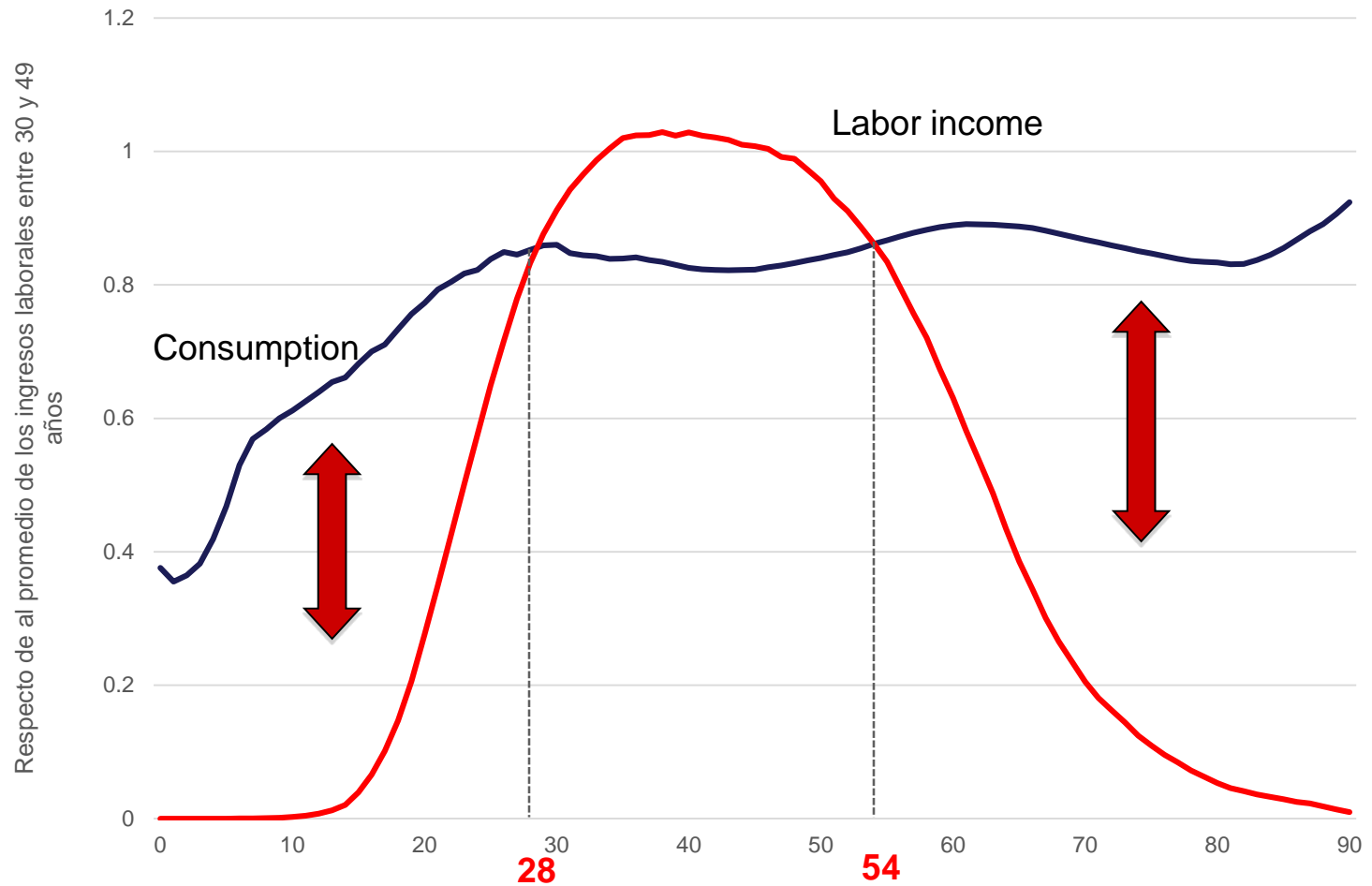
Consumption and labor income per capita by age  
(4 countries average)



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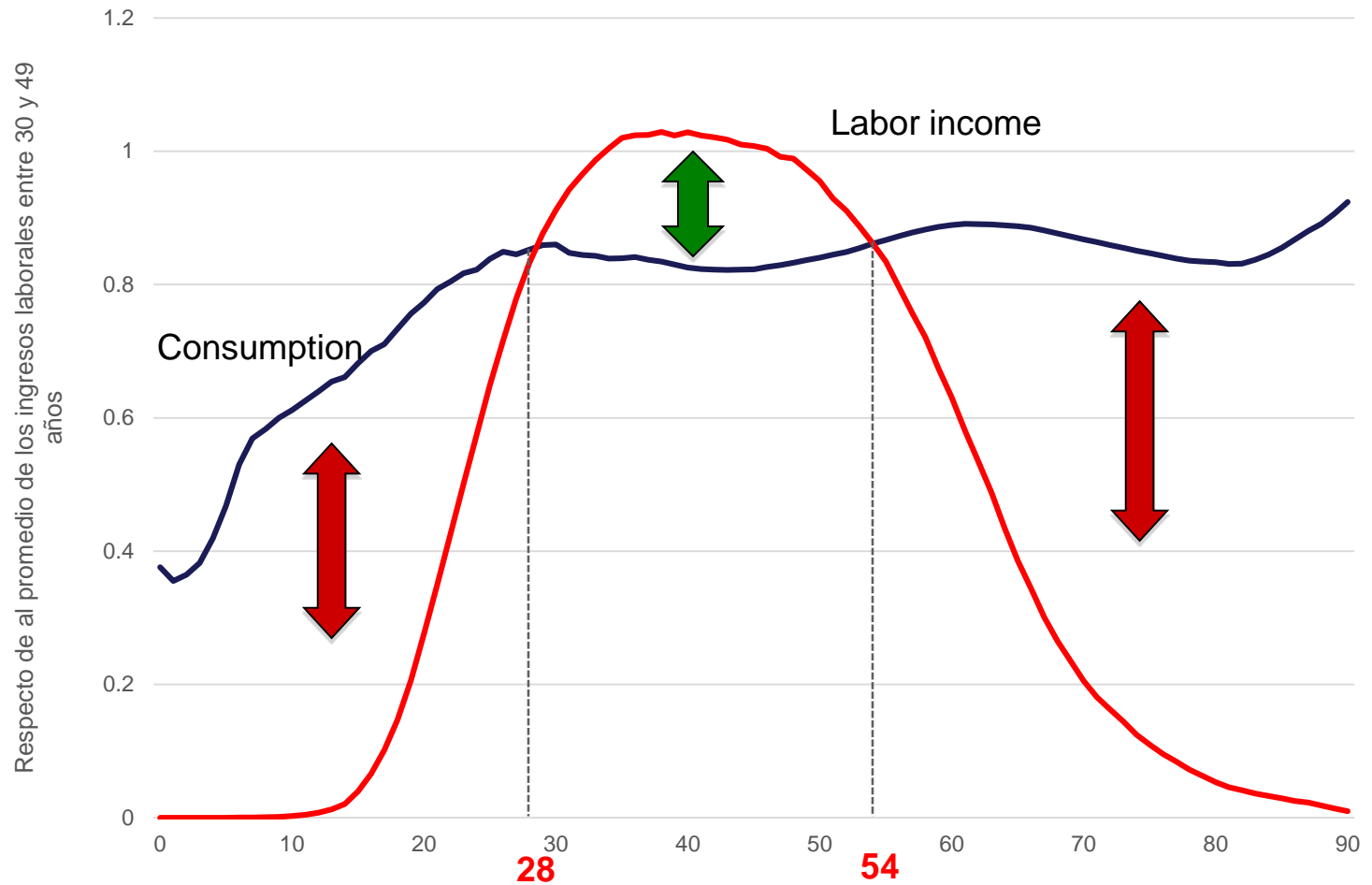
# Two periods of economic dependency



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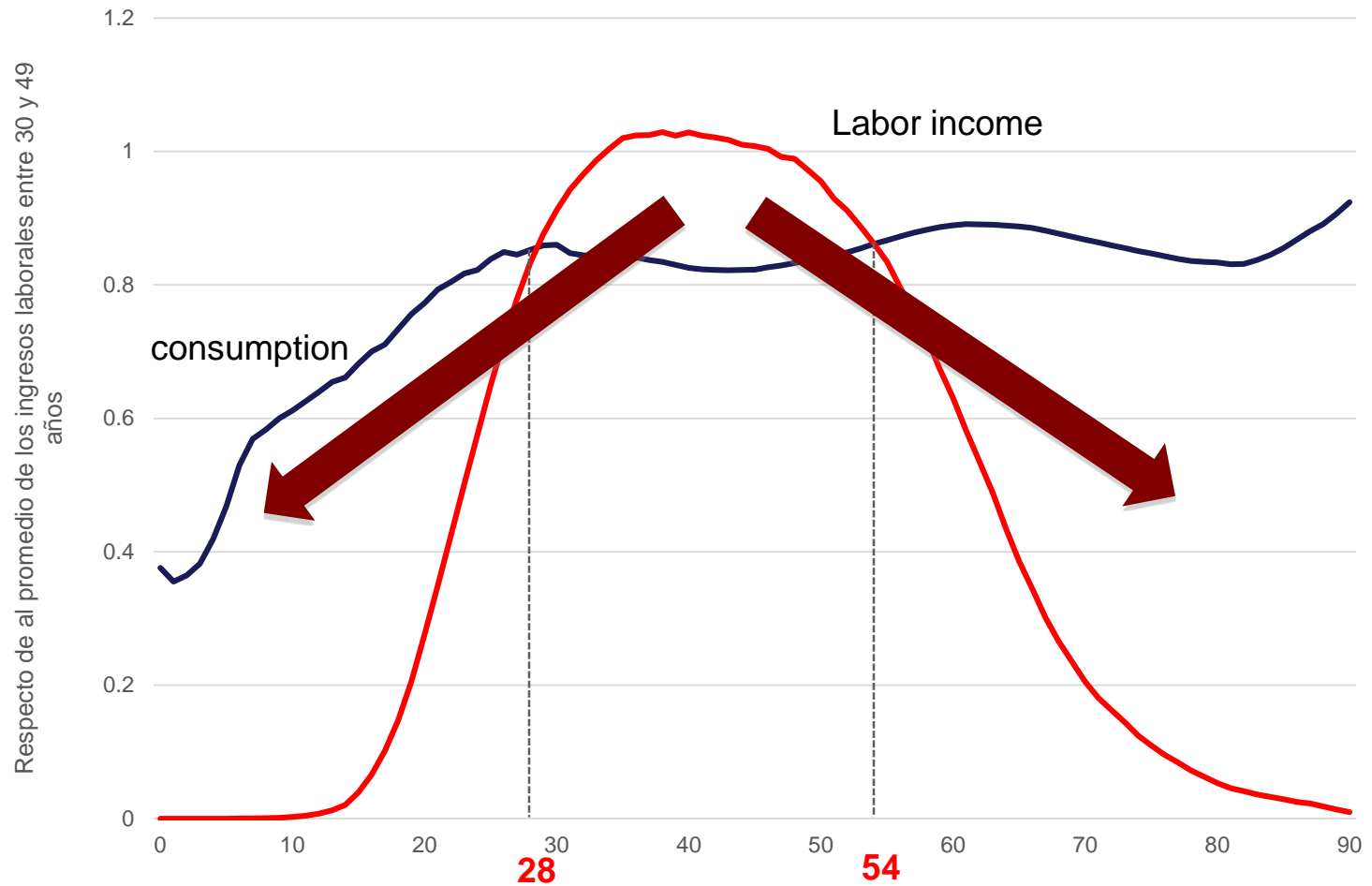
# One period of economic independency



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# Intergenerational transfers: Resources flows between ages



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# Three social institutions moderate intergenerational flows

Government

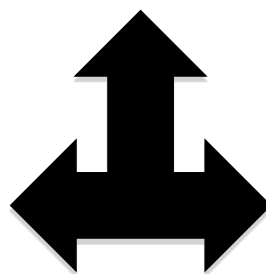
+ = Benefits

- = Taxes

Market

+ = Income from goods

- = Savings



Family

+ = Transfers received

- = Transfers given



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# Two particularly relevant periods during the demographic transition

- Demographic dividend: **Opportunities**
  - Relative increase in the population in potentially active ages (improvement in the dependency ratio)
  - Virtually all the countries of the region are in this period
- Population ageing: **Challenges**
  - Relative increase in the population in potentially dependent ages (deterioration in the dependency ratio)
  - Strong fiscal pressures to sustain pension, health and care systems



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# Conditions that hinder progress towards sustainable development

- Development planning does not fully incorporate demographic factors
- Adolescent fertility remains high
- Persistent inequalities:
  - Territorial
  - Ethnic (indigenous peoples, afrodescendants)
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Migratory condition



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# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

## **OBJETIVOS** **DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE**



**169 targets - 231 indicators**



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# 2030 Agenda: Antecedents

- **2014:** Open working group (30 countries, inputs from CS) presents SDG proposal with concrete targets (after 13 rounds of negotiations in 2013-2014)
- **2015:** The 2030 Agenda (which includes SDGs) is approved during the 70th GA, after 8 rounds of intergovernmental negotiations
- **2016:** Agreement on the indicators framework for the global follow-up of the 2030 Agenda implementation



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# 2030 Agenda: principles

- Historical
- Transformational and people centered
- No one left behind
- Universal goals and targets
- Participatory
- Ambitious view of the future
- Led by the countries



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# Global follow-up to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

- High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
  - ✓ Intergovernmental forum that meets annually at the Ministerial level under the UN Economic and Social Council and every 4 years at the level of Heads of State under the General Assembly
- Voluntary national reports
  - ✓ 22 in 2016, 43 in 2017 (14 from the region)
  - ✓ 8 additional countries from the region in 2018 (3 for second time)



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# Regional follow up on the 2030 Agenda: Forum of the Countries of LAC on Sustainable Development

- Created through a Resolution during the 36th Period of Sessions of ECLAC (Mexico City, May, 2016)
- Meets annually under the auspices of ECLAC:
  - ✓ First meeting (Mexico City, April 2017)
  - ✓ Second meeting (Santiago, Chile, April 2018)
- Fits into the calendar of the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development:
  - ✓ ECLAC presents annual progress report, as well as a special report every 4 years (General Assembly):
    - Contributions of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, UN System and national reviews, including recommendations
    - Summary of the presidency of the agreed conclusions



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# The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development



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# The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

- Adopted at the first session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in August 2013
- The most significant intergovernmental agreement of the region in the area of population and development
- A key piece of the process of reviewing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its follow-up beyond 2014
- Contains principles, nine thematic chapters and one chapter on frameworks for implementation



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# Chapters of the Montevideo Consensus

- A. Full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights
- B. 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 equality, spatial mobility and vulnerability
- H. Indigenous peoples: Interculturalism and rights
- I. Afro-descendants: Rights and combating racial discrimination
- J. Frameworks for the implementation of the future regional agenda on population and development

**(108 PRIORITY MEASURES)**



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# The Operational Guide



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# Operational Guide: Operationalization of priority measures

- Need for tools to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the Montevideo Consensus
- Ad hoc working group established to prepare a proposal for the OG (with support from the Technical Secretariat and UNFPA, and taking into consideration civil society's inputs)
- Adopted at the second session of RCPD (Mexico City, October, 2015) as a voluntary technical tool for assisting countries in the implementation of the priority measures of the Montevideo Consensus
- For each chapter of the Montevideo Consensus:
  - Possible lines of action
  - Targets
  - Tentative indicators
  - Related instruments, forums and mechanisms (in particular the 2030 Development Agenda)



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# Explicit mention of NTA in the Operational Guide

- **Chapter A:** Full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with equality and respect for human rights
  - **Priority measure 4:** Ensure full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development planning, sectoral policies and public policies and programmes in general—in particular in development and land-use planning—at national and subnational levels, drawing on sociodemographic knowledge and information and harnessing technological advances
    - **Line of action 7:** Produce the information needed to evaluate the economic impact of changes in age structure (for example through the system of National Transfers Accounts)



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# Synergies between the Montevideo Consensus and the 2030 Agenda

- The implementation of the MC significantly contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, particularly on issues related to population and development
- About third of the agreed indicators for the regional follow up of the MC coincide with those of the SDGs
- Regional report (to be presented at the Third Session of the RCPD in Lima, 7-9 August 2018) represents an input for the HLPF on Sustainable Development:
  - Through the process of the ICPD beyond 2014
  - Through the Forum of the Countries of LAC on Sustainable Development:
    - Evaluation of the progress on regional implementation of the 2030 Agenda must take into account the indicators covered by the operational guidelines for the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus (resolution that created the Forum)



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