



POPULATION MATTERS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Population Dynamics,
Agenda 2030 y ICPD
beyond 2014.

Mexico City, Mexico - August 2018
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LACRO



1. Agenda 2030



ICPD

International Conference on
Population and Development
Beyond 2014

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**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



Agenda 2030 and the ICPD PoA



RECOGNITION

The *2030 Agenda* **confirms and reaffirms** the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development's central proposition that **human beings are the purpose** and the core means - the center - of development.



Leaving no one behind

everyone is implicated and **none can be left behind** or left out if we are indeed to achieve development that is expanded, sustained, and adaptive.



REAFFIRMATION

*"We reaffirm the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits which have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and helped to shape the new Agenda. These include ... **the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development**, the Beijing Platform for Action and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. **We also reaffirm the follow-up to these conferences**" (Agenda 2030, para 11)*



Agenda 2030 Principles



UNIVERSALITY

- **Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors:**
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute?)



INTEGRATION

- **Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions: social, economic growth and environmental protection**
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets



NO ONE LEFT BEHIND

- **The principle of 'no one left behind' advocates for countries to go beyond averages.**
- The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.
- Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key



Integral view: SDG Goals are interdependent



Source: [Jeff Mohr](#) Cofounder & CEO [@kumupowered](#).
Originally published at [blog.kumu.io](#) on September 2, 2016.



ICPD and SDGs: Common Goals and Targets

1. • **Goal 1:** The focus of the ICPD on poverty reduction, and the wide range of linkages between population and development and poverty
2. • **Goal 3:** The inclusion of universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, maternal health, HIVAIDS and information and education on SRH
3. • **Goal 4:** Addresses skills education including education on gender equality and human rights, citizenship and peace
4. • **Goal 5:** Targets discrimination against women and girls, gender-based violence, harmful practices including child, early and forced marriage and FGM, and of course universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
5. • **Goal 8:** Critical for youth employment and for realizing the demographic dividend
6. • **Goal 10:** Addresses inequalities and discrimination including for migrants
7. • **Goal 11:** Urbanization as a priority population dynamic, and the importance of inclusive urbanization for a wide range of ICPD objectives, as well as targets on access to services
8. • **Goal 16:** Ensures participation and safety from violence
9. • **Goal 17:** Includes strong data systems as a central part of means of implementation, as well as disaggregation of data to identify and support those who are often left behind



But in the SDGs the following central ICPD issues are missing...



1. **Limited** attention to **health systems strengthening** (HSS)
2. Little attention to **internal mobility and displacement**
3. Only limited focus on either **young people or population age structure, including older persons**
4. **The lack of attention to age and age structure is part of an overall gap on integration of population change** into sustainable development, which is a primary focus of the ICPD approach to development
5. There are two important entry points for strengthening the integration of population dynamics in the 2030 Agenda: **paragraph 25 of the political declaration, which addresses the demographic dividend**, and paragraph 34 on accounting for population trends and projections



And what about the “how”?

1. While the SDGs seek to end inequality and discrimination, they provide **little guidance on the cost** of inequality and discrimination for other goals and targets
2. While the SDG emphasis on equality is central to securing non-discrimination for all in terms of outcomes, **the necessary attention to public attitudes and values that emphasize personal experience of discrimination is more fully addressed within the ICPD and its review**
3. Outcomes in health, empowerment, employment, educational aspirations and economic growth **will depend on understanding, tracking and addressing the roots of discrimination**
4. This raises a second type of gap: The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs more specifically provide little guidance on **how** to achieve the aspirations they describe



The How: The case of LAC

MONTEVIDEO CONSENSUS ON
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT





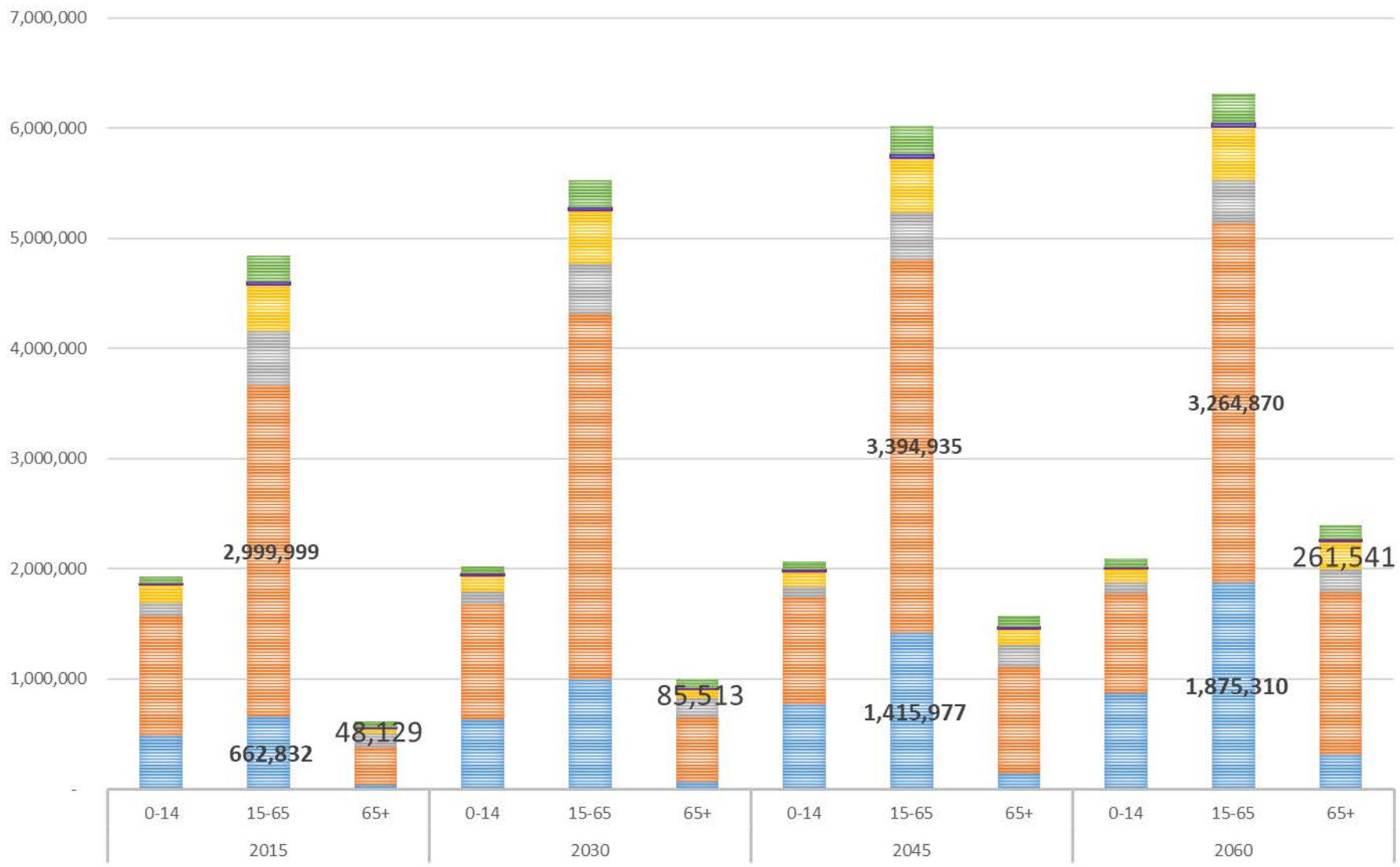

2. The future



REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY LARGE AGE GROUPS



AFRICA ASIA EUROPE LAC OCEANIA NOTHERN AMERICA



In LAC, the 65+ group will grow 440% between 2015 and 2060

Africa will be the only region where the 15-64 group will be growing in 2060

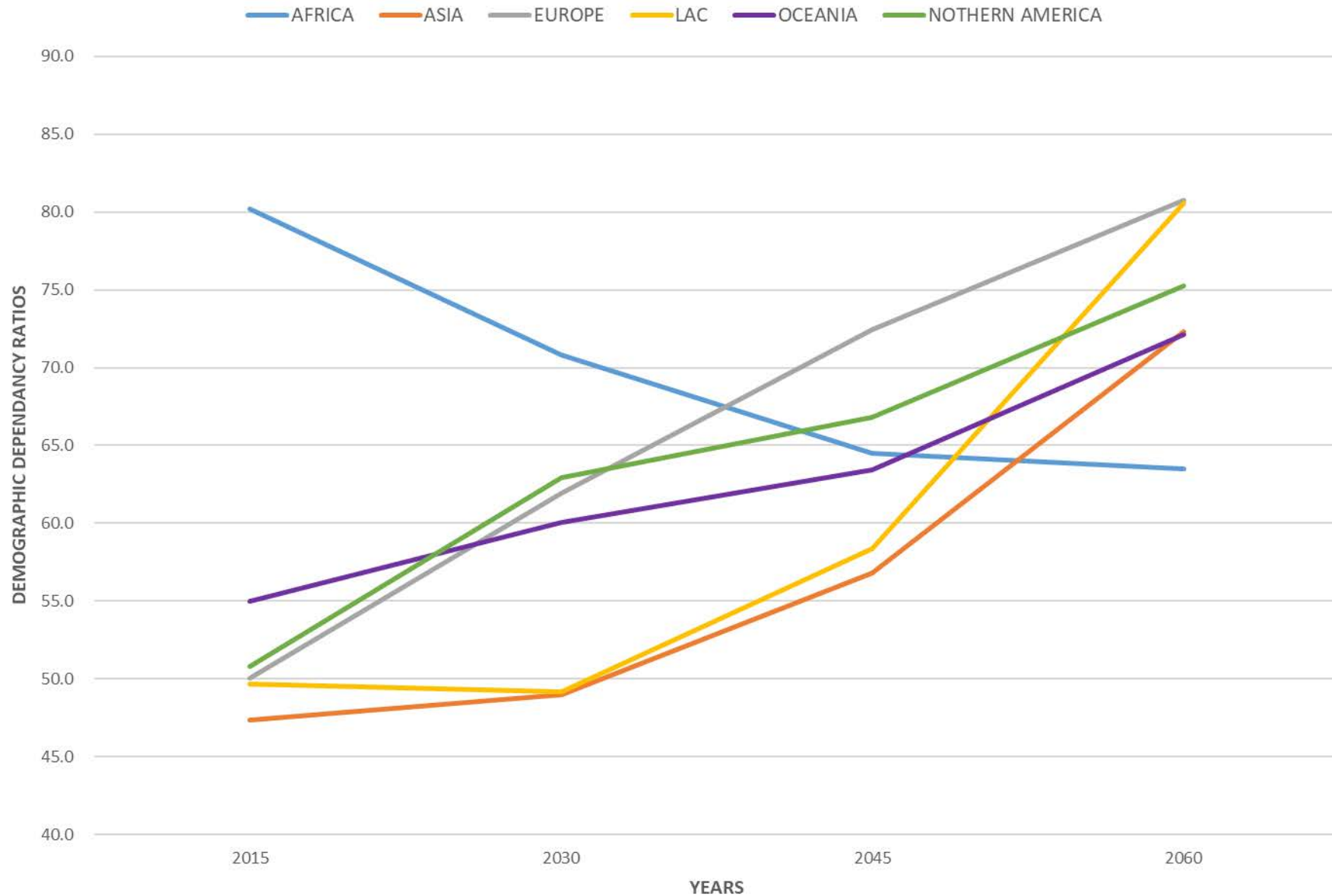
In Asia, LAC and Europe, the 0-14 group will decline between 2015 and 2060.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition.

Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018



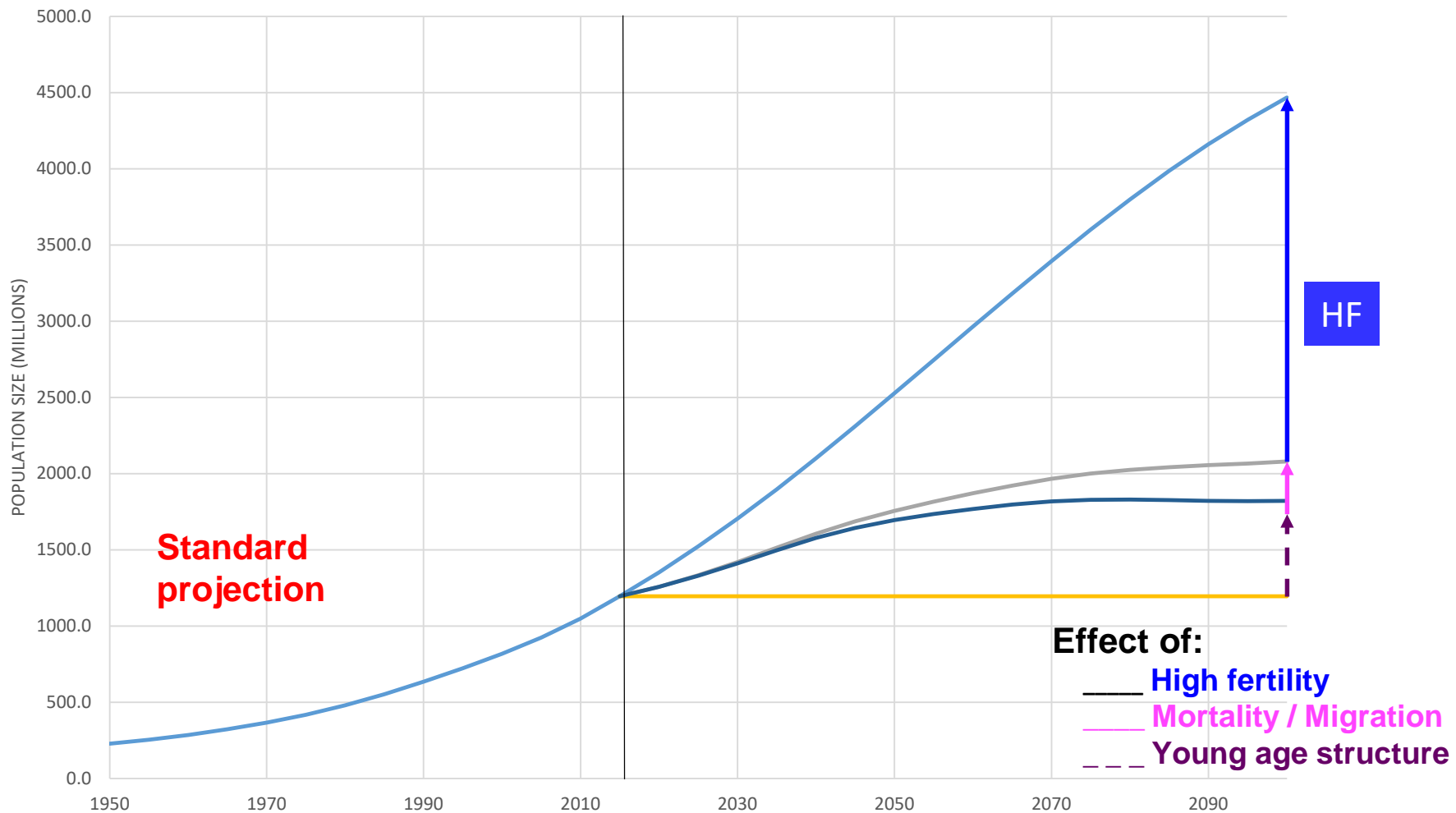
EVOLUTION OF THE DEPENDANCY RATIOS BY REGIONS



Only in Africa will the Dependency Ratio continue to fall between 2015 and 2060



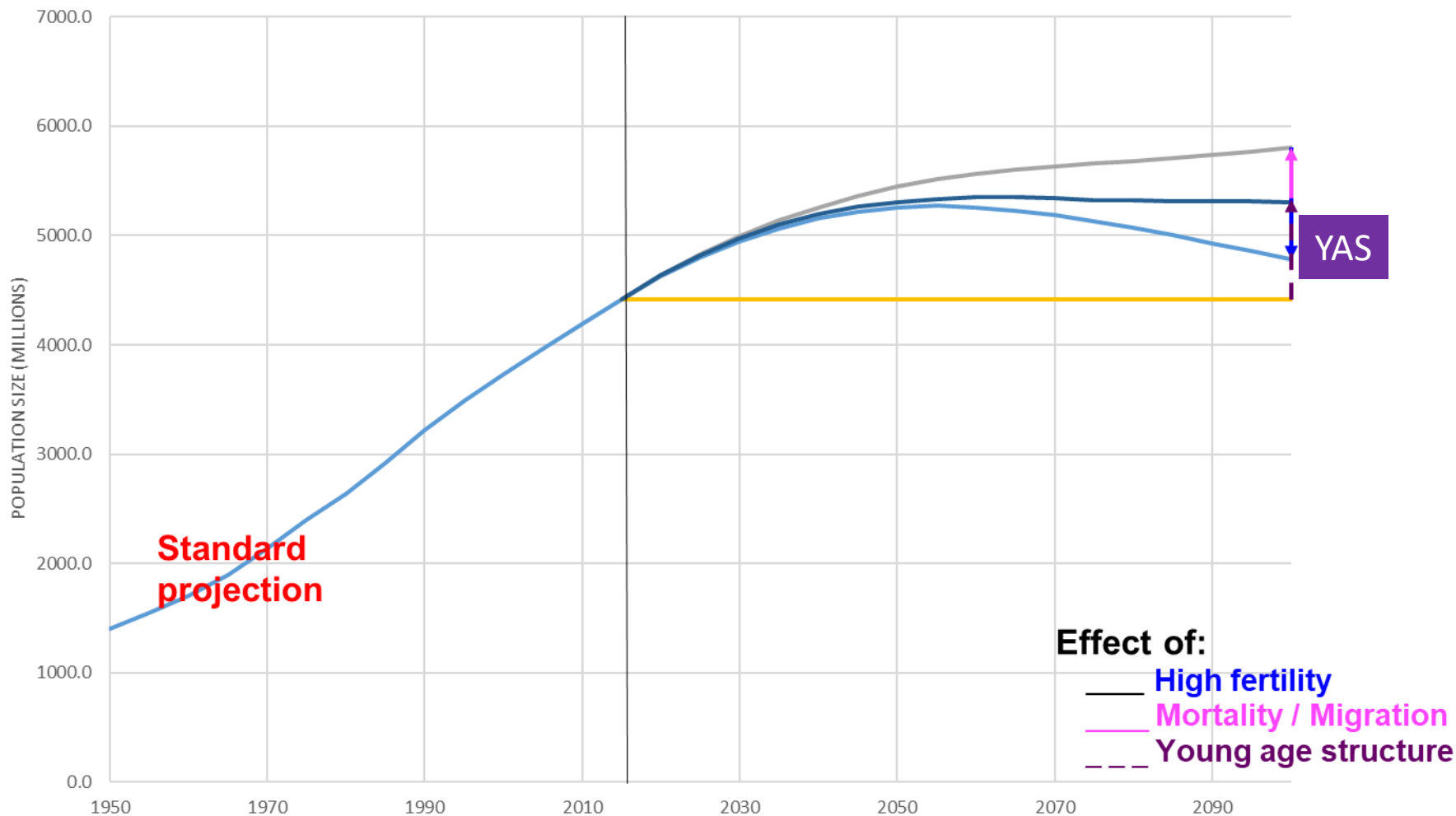
AFRICA: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



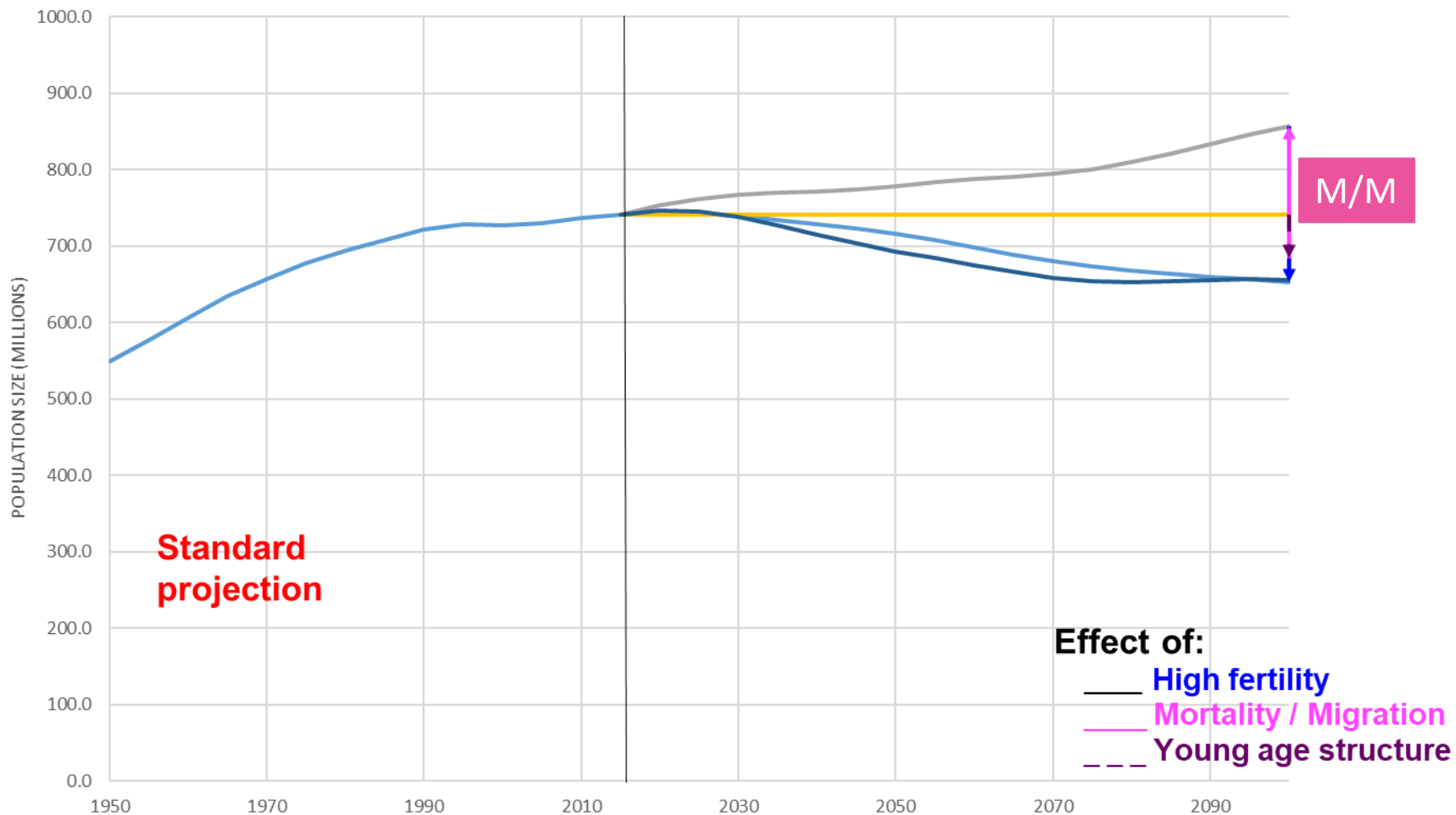
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition.
 Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018



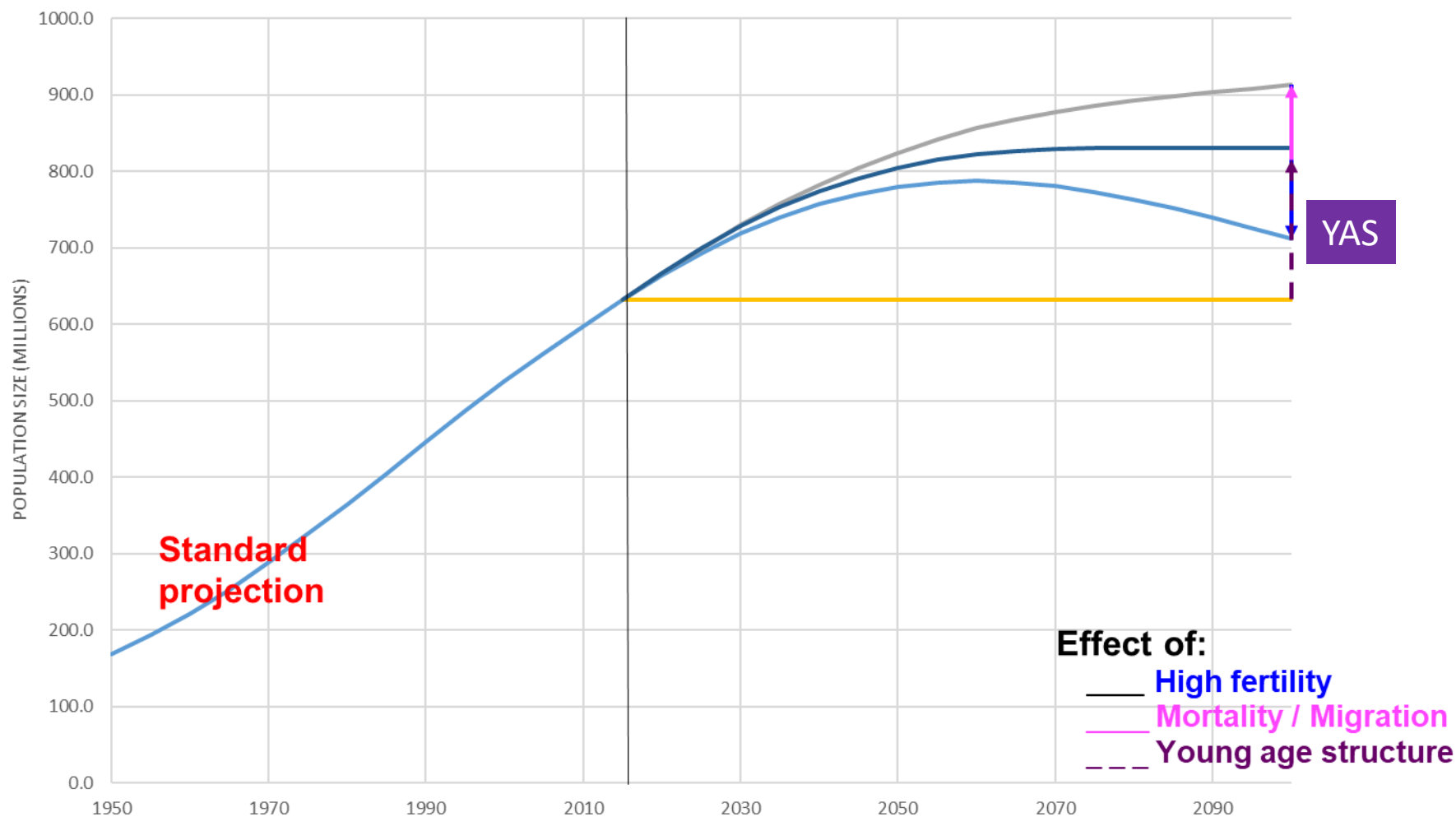
ASIA: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



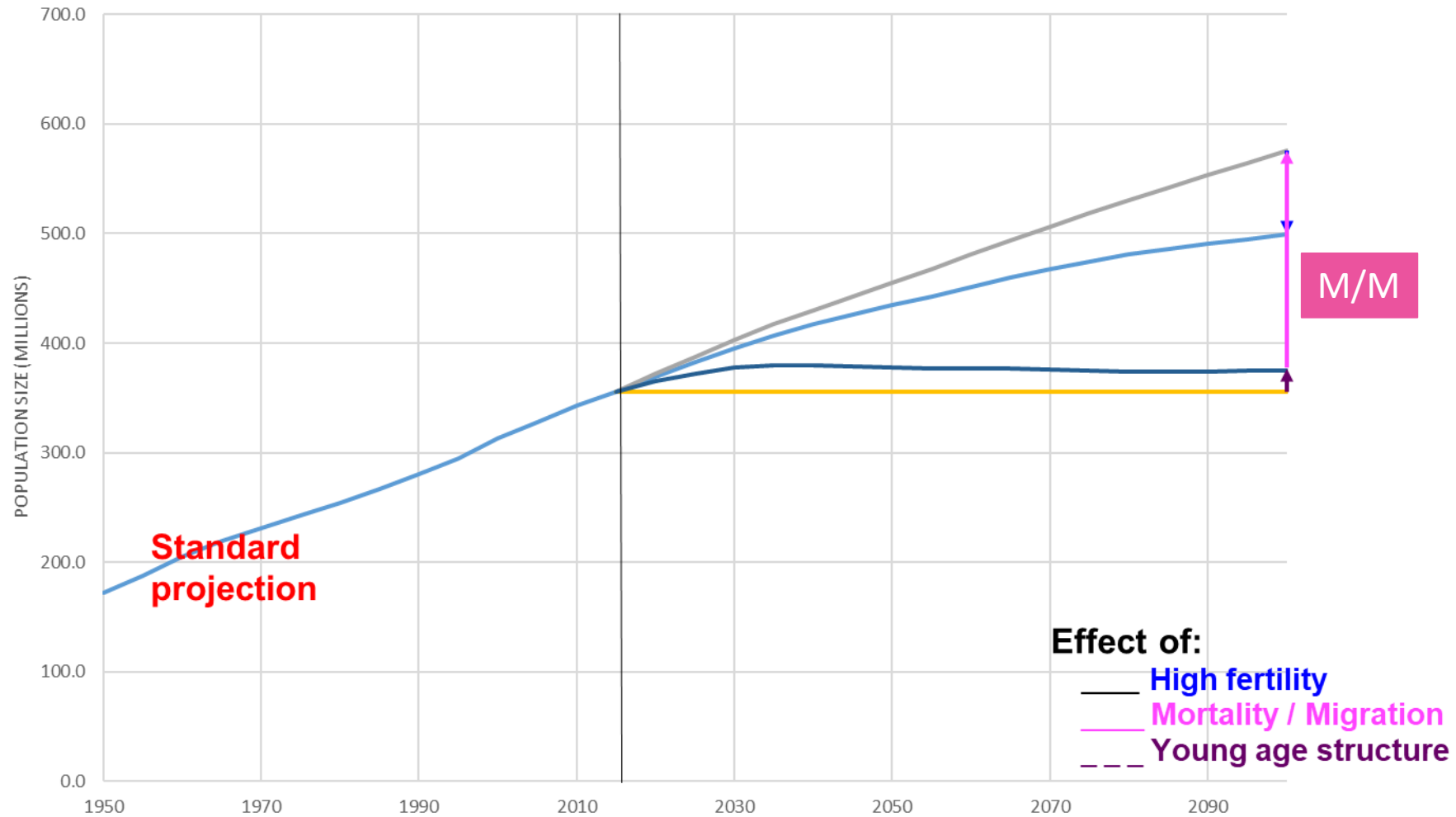
EUROPE: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



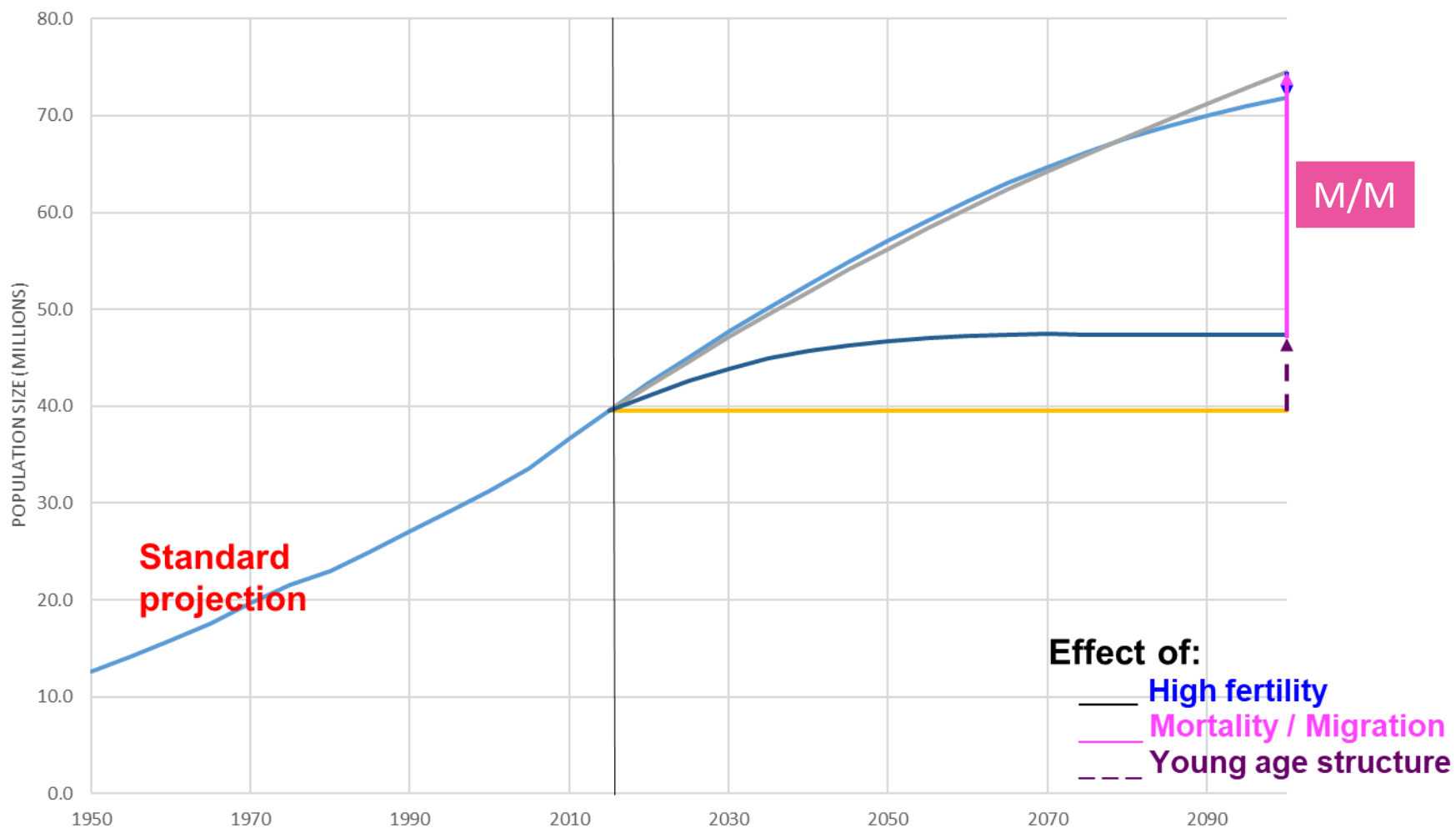
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



NORTHERN AMERICA: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



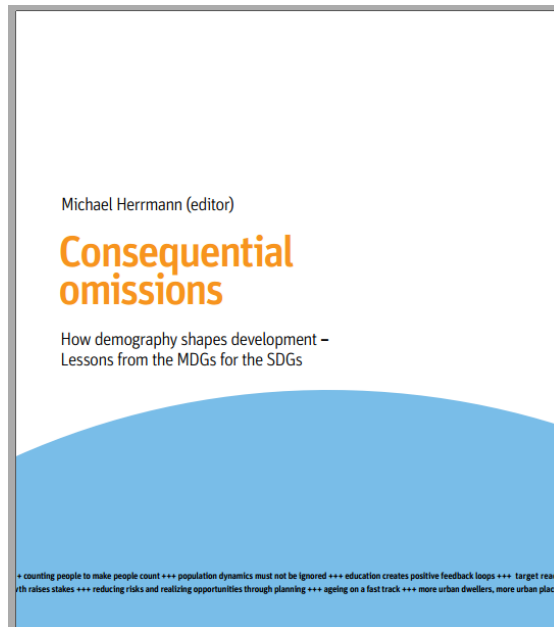
OCEANIA: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH



3. Programmatic Implications



A Failure to Consider Population Issues Would Lead to *Consequential Omissions*

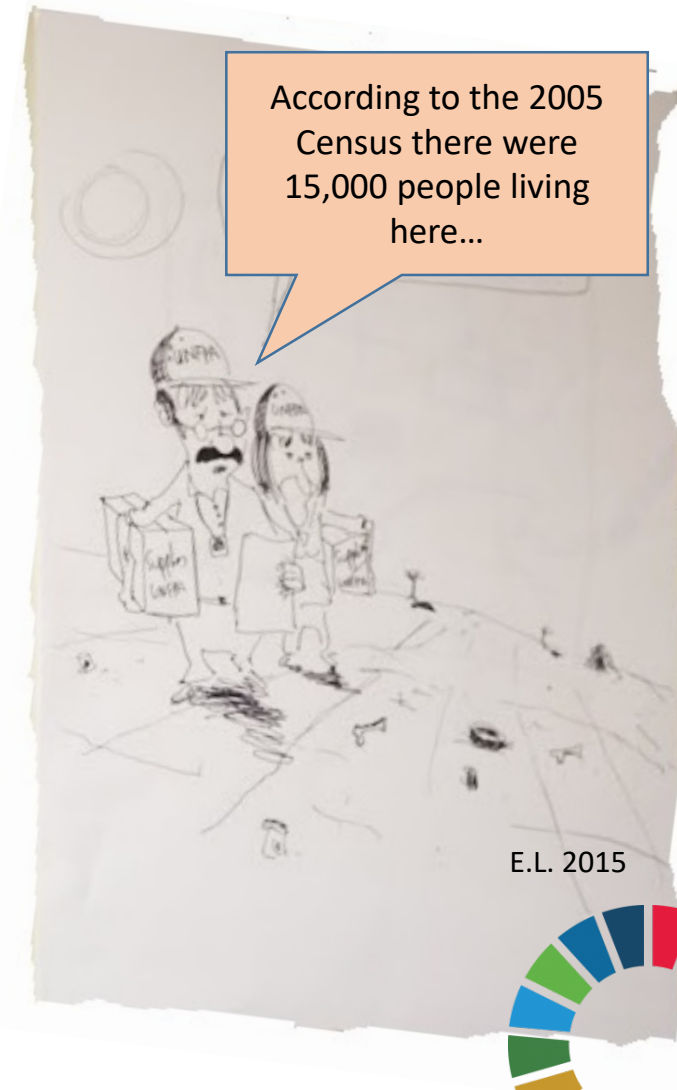


<https://bit.ly/2O6pzha>

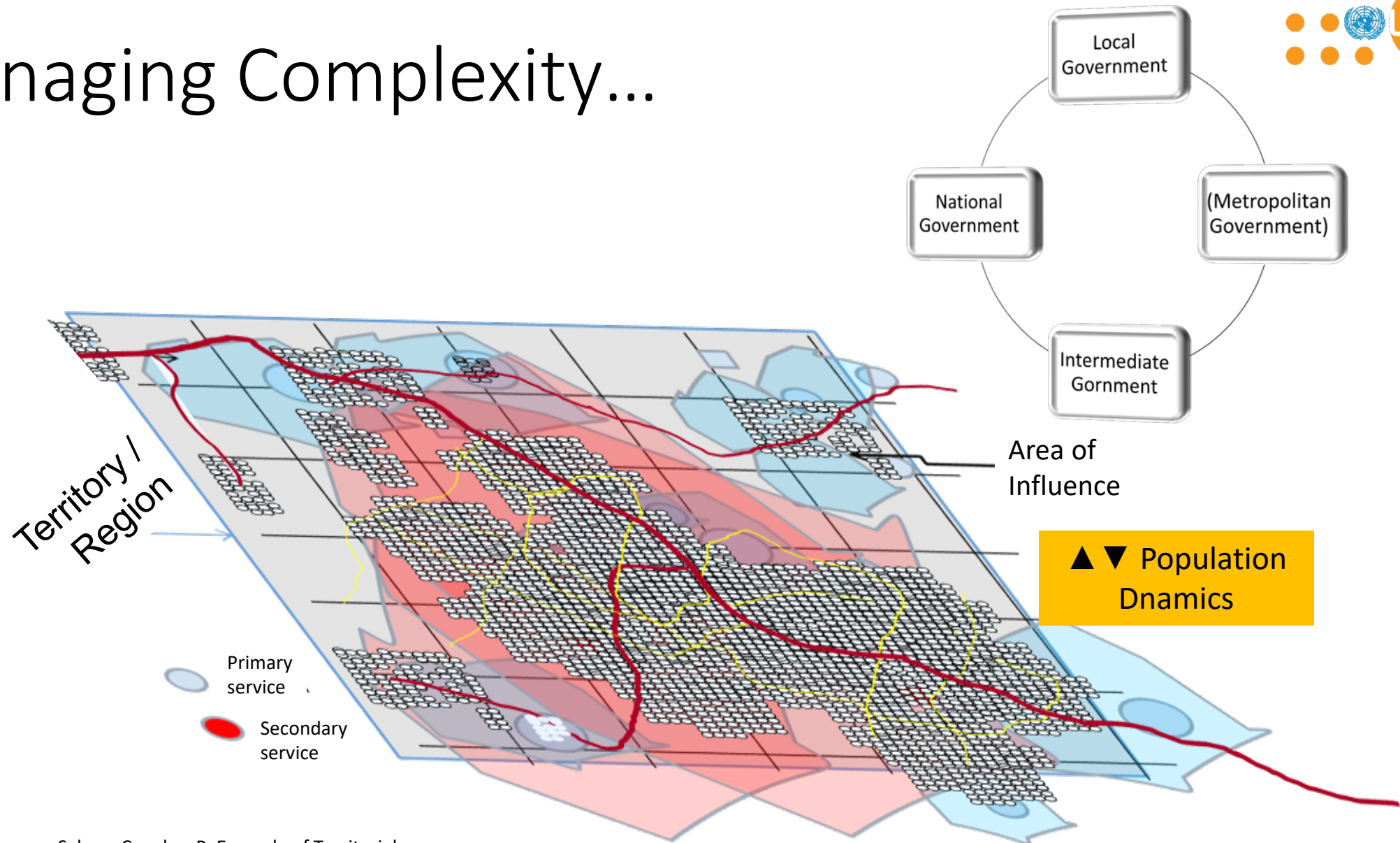
“As the SDGs have the explicit intention of being people-centred and improving lives, they must therefore take account of population dynamics.

Without knowing how many people are alive, where they live, how old they are **and how these variables will change**, it is impossible to understand the characteristics of populations and thus meet their needs.

Not making use of population data and projections would be an inexcusable mistake, and **not taking the evolving population dynamics into consideration for planning would be a consequential omission.**”



Managing Complexity...



Salazar Canelos, P: Example of Territorial Management for Education. 2015



Inequalities and Demographic Change

1. The reduction/increase of the population at working age has direct implications for economic growth
2. Specific **NEW** investments are required to take advantage of opportunities and address challenges: e.g. **INVESTING IN YOUTH**
3. The current inequalities would create future vulnerabilities:
 1. Fertility
 2. Mortality
 3. Morbidity
 4. Migration and mobility
 5. Gender
 6. Labour participation
 7. Human capital gains



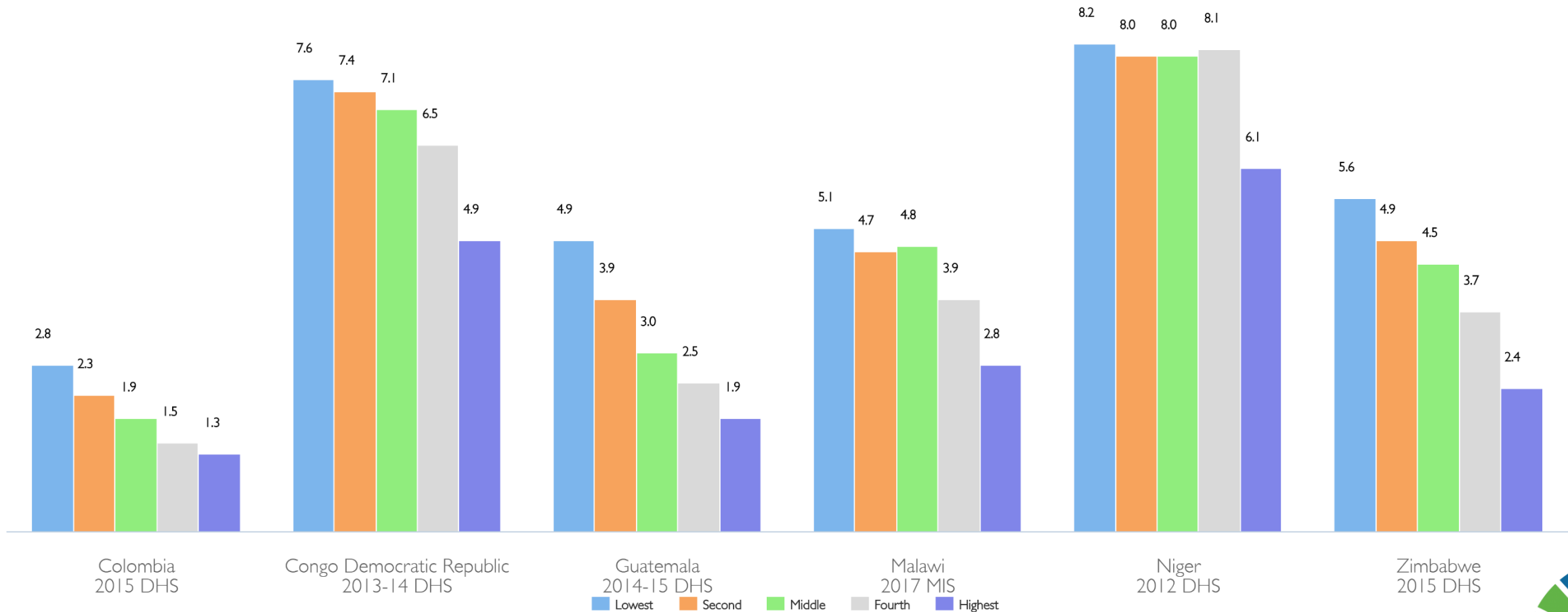
Specific Examples Related to Fertility



The least wealthy have the highest TFR

Total fertility rate 15-49

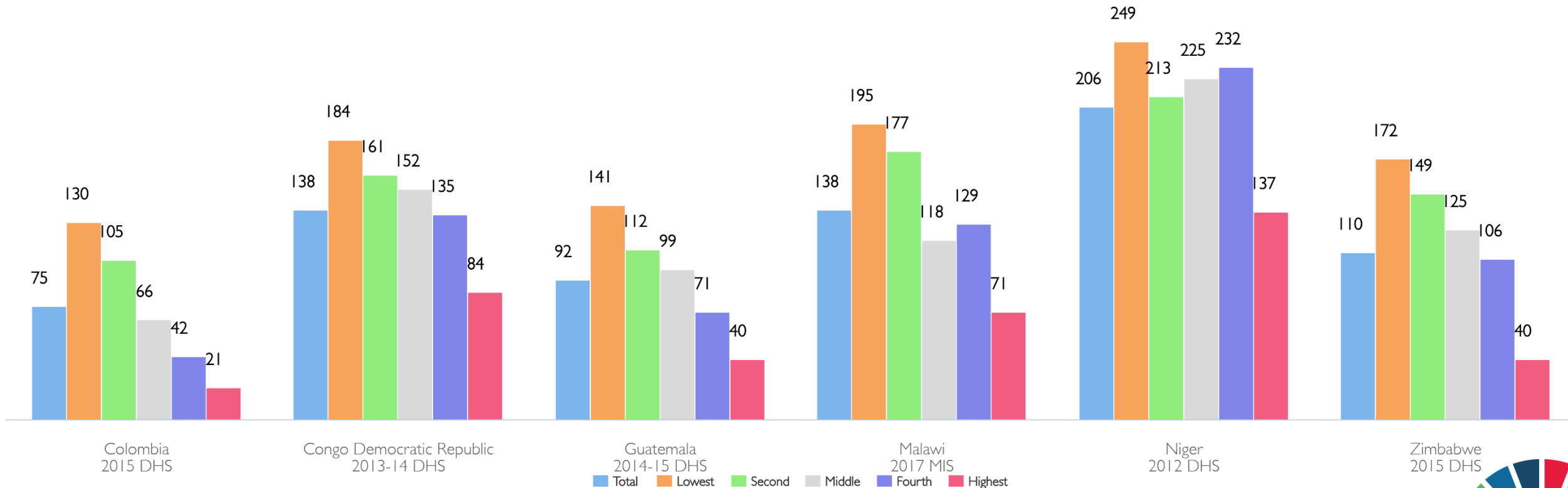
Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey for age group 15-49 expressed per woman



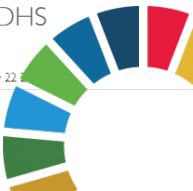
The least wealthy have the highest teenage pregnancy

Age specific fertility rate: 15-19

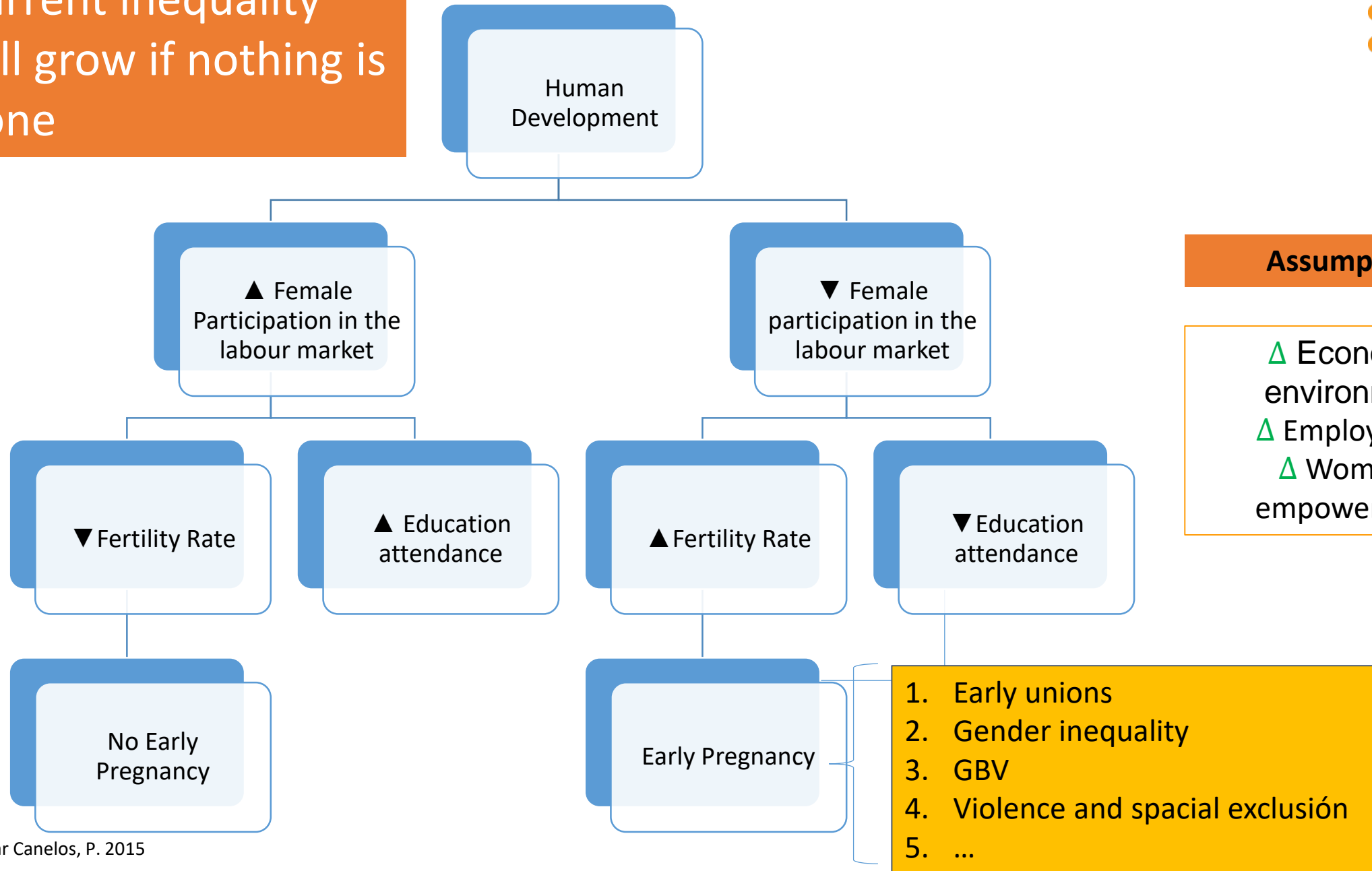
Age-specific fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey for age group 15-19 expressed per 1,000 women



ICF, 2015. The DHS Program STATcompiler. Funded by USAID. <http://www.statcompiler.com>. July 22, 2018



Current inequality
will grow if nothing is
done



Assumptions

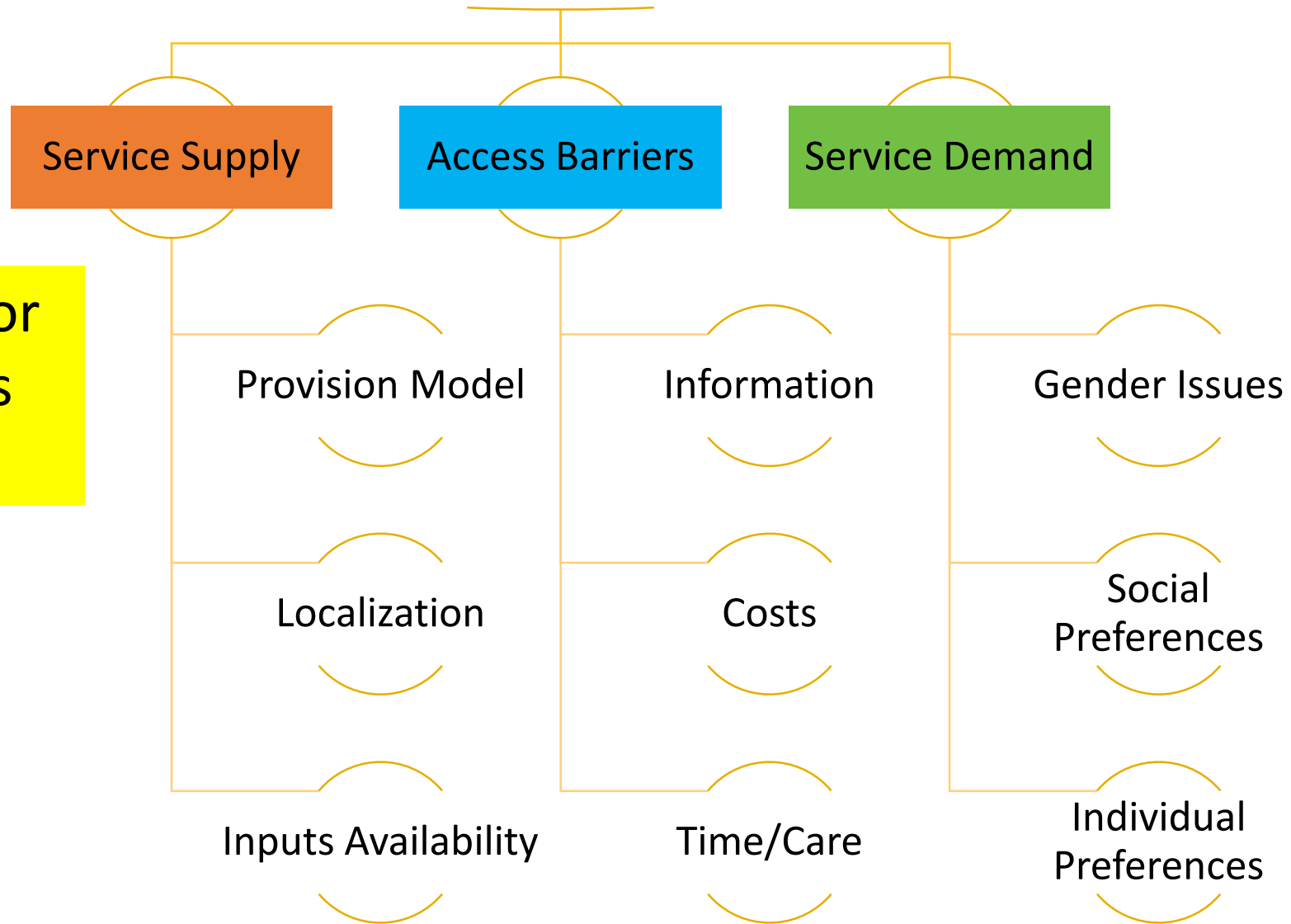
- △ Economic environment
- △ Employment
- △ Women's empowerment



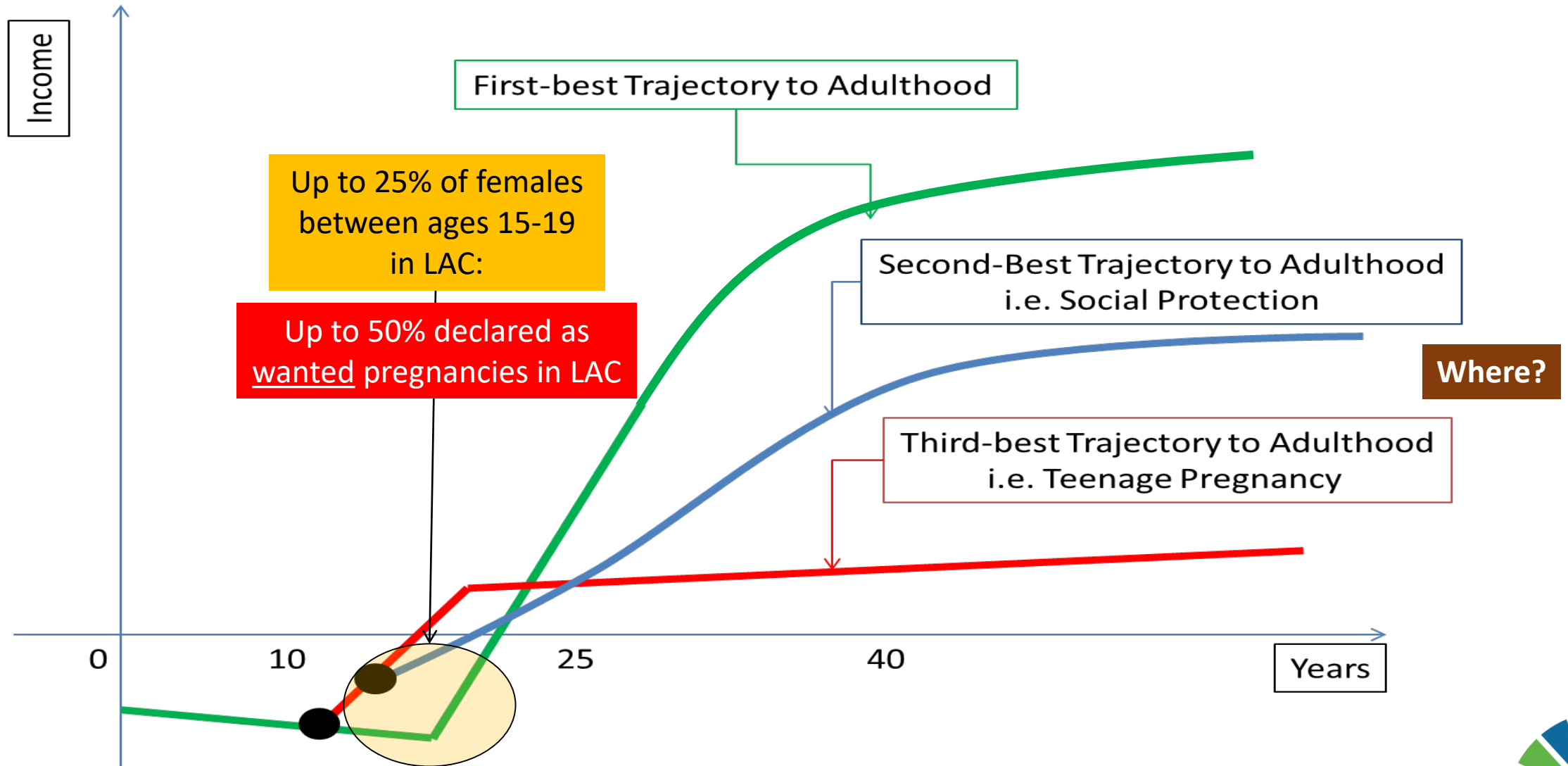
Healthy / Educated / Socially Protected People



Basic Model for Social Services Outcomes



What can prevent and protect?



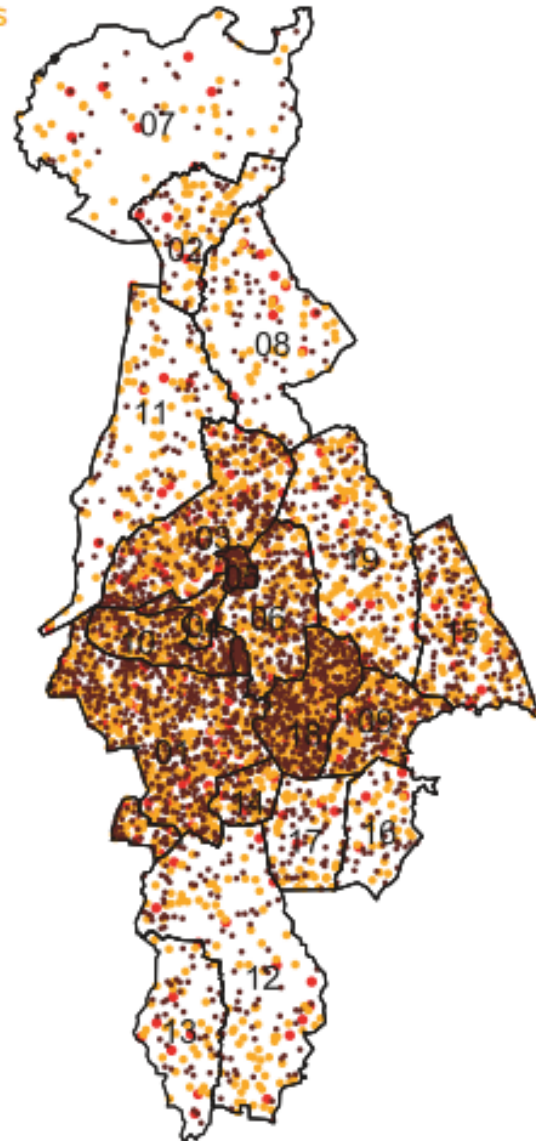
Now what we need is information! Example AR/PP in El Salvador

San Salvador

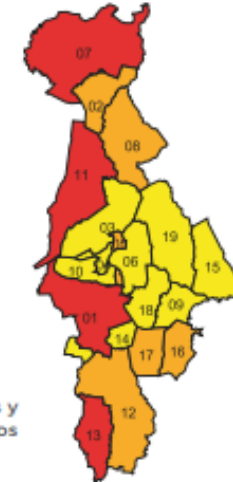
INSCRIPCIONES EN CONTROL PRENATAL DE NIÑAS Y ADOLESCENTES DE 10 A 19 AÑOS SEGÚN EDAD 2015. (ver tabla del departamento)

Edad de inscripción en control por embarazo

- 18 a 19 años
- 15 a 17 años
- 10 a 14 años



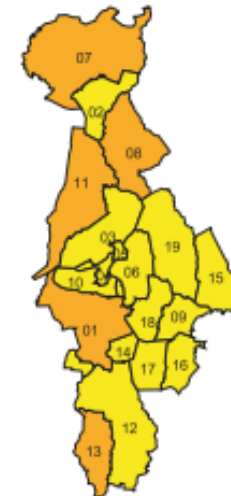
PREVALENCIA DE EMBARAZO ADOLESCENTE POR 1000 NIÑAS DE 10 A 19 AÑOS. 2015



Embarazos por 1,000 niñas y adolescentes de 10 a 19 años

- 0
- 01 a 30
- 30 a 40
- 40 a 106

PREVALENCIA DE EMBARAZO POR 1000 NIÑAS DE 10 A 14 AÑOS. 2015



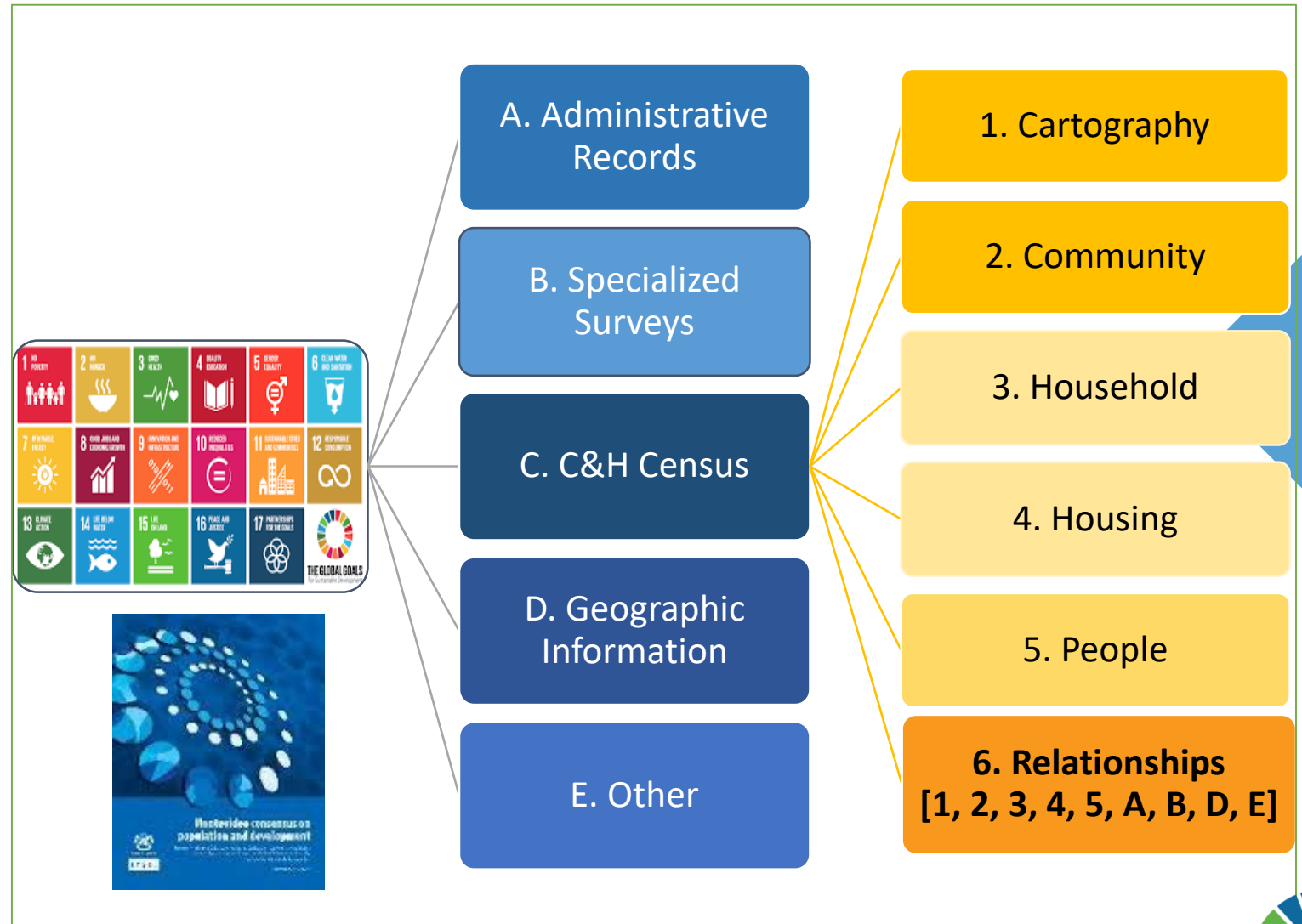
Embarazos por 1,000 niñas de 10 a 14 años

- 0
- 01 a 05
- 05 a 10
- 10 a 30





Sources, Population & Housing Census and SDGs and ICPD Indicators



4. Recommendations for Action



1. Mainstream Population and Development ICPD Regional Outcomes and the Global Monitoring Framework in Agenda 2030 and National Policy
2. Operationalize life-course public policies with gender perspective
3. Improve quality of data and increase geospatial integration
4. Disaggregate Indicators at least by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
5. Indicator 17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
6. **Develop evidence and “EVALUATE”**



Thank you very much

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