1. Agenda 2030
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)

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 or left out if we are indeed to achieve development that is expanded, sustained, and adaptive.
**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, HIV/AIDS 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

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### Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Peace and Justice
7. Partnerships for the Goals
8. Clean Energy
9. Affordable and Clean Energy
10. Decent Work and Economic Growth
11. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
12. Sustainable Cities and Communities
13. Responsible Consumption and Production
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

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[UNFPA logo]
2. The future
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.
Only in Africa will the Dependancy Ratio continue to fall between 2015 and 2060.

Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018
AFRICA: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018
ASIA: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH


Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018
EUROPE: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH


Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH


Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018
NORTHERN AMERICA: ALTERNATIVE POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2015-2100 AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

Effect of:
- High fertility
- Mortality / Migration
- Young age structure

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


Elaboration: UNFPA LACRO, 2018
3. Programmatic Implications
“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
The least wealthy have the highest teenage pregnancy.
Current inequality will grow if nothing is done

Assumptions

- Economic environment
- Employment
- Women’s empowerment

1. Early unions
2. Gender inequality
3. GBV
4. Violence and spacial exclusión
5. …

Salazar Canelos, P. 2015
Healthy / Educated / Socially Protected People

Basic Model for Social Services Outcomes

- Service Supply
  - Provision Model
    - Localization
    - Inputs Availability
  - Access Barriers
    - Information
    - Costs
  - Service Demand
    - Gender Issues
    - Social Preferences
    - Individual Preferences
    - Time/Care

Salazar Canelos, P. 2015
Up to 25% of females between ages 15-19 in LAC:

Up to 50% declared as wanted pregnancies in LAC

What can prevent and protect?
Now what we need is information! Example AR/PP in El Salvador
Sources, Population & Housing Census and SDGs and ICPD Indicators

A. Administrative Records
B. Specialized Surveys
C. C&H Census
D. Geographic Information
E. Other

1. Cartography
2. Community
3. Household
4. Housing
5. People
6. Relationships [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, A, B, D, E]

Salazar Canelos, P. 2016
4. Recommendations for Action

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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