

População e Desenvolvimento no Contexto MDG:

**O impacto das tendências populacionais e das Estruturas no Progresso dos ODM
(Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio)**

Population and Development in the MDG Context:

The Impact of Population Trends and Structures on MDG Progress

Population et développement dans le contexte des OMD:

L'impact des tendances démographiques et des structures sur le progrès OMD

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The course will present the relationship between population and development and MDGs. The MDGs' 8 goals, 20 targets and more than 60 indicators are already well-known <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

This lecture will present the Population and Development theory from the viewpoint of international organizations and the theory of the Demographic Window of Opportunity. The 1994 Cairo ICPD (International Conference on Population and Development) opened a new approach to the relationship between population and development which was at the origin of the adoption of the MDGs by the UN and more than 200 countries in 2000. In this presentation, MDG indicators will be considered as indicators of social, economic and human development. Thus, we shall consider the impact of population trends and structures on development through MDG indicators

The first section will present the demographic process of the demographic window of opportunity as a phase of the demographic transition consisting in a change in age structure linked with changes in population trends, mostly fertility decline. The macro and micro impacts of demographic change on development and MDGs will also be considered. Its impact on MDG indicators will be considered as regards various types of indicators (services coverage and outcome indicators). Regional and country cases will be presented.

In a second section, we shall analyze the relationship between various MDG indicators by types. Is there a relation between services coverage and outcomes in health, education and environment, for instance? Then, we shall consider the relation between population trends (growth rate, fertility rate) and structure (dependency ratios), and development/MDG indicators. We shall also consider the central role of poverty (goal 1) on the other MDGs through socio-economic indicators like population in poverty and GDP per capita. The role of migration on the

demographic window and MDGs will also be addressed. The relation between demographic or socio-economic variables and MDGs will be presented through regional and country cases in Asia-Pacific and Africa.

Implications of the findings presented in the course for programming in the MDG areas will be the basis of the 2 hours workshop.

The UN have been advocating for MDGs to become priorities for governments. As such, MDGs should be the basis of population and development policies as well as poverty reduction strategies and plans (PRSP). More advanced countries have adopted higher targets while others that have considered MDG targets out of reach by 2015 have 'regionalized' the MDGs, with national and sometimes sub-national revised targets. To ensure success, MDGs should also be included in national budget and budgets of line ministries. UNDP has developed costing tools for that purpose. As most MDG indicators are population based, population change and structures are also the basis of the MDG costing/budgeting exercise.

Students will be asked to design project outlines to foster MDG progress in specific areas, including situation analysis, goal and target setting, implementation and monitoring frameworks and costing/budgeting linked with population and other variables pertaining to access to services.