

POPULATION DYNAMICS, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, AND THE LINKS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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*Cambio Climático y Poblaciones Vulnerables: Casos de
Estudio de Adaptación en Políticas Urbanas y Salud Pública*

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AGENDA

- Overview of concepts
- Video
- Small group exercise
- Reporting and discussion



The impacts of climate change



Source: United Nations Photo



Source: United Nations Photo

Vulnerability and adaptive capacity vary widely



Source: <http://www.wunderground.com/blog/JeffMasters/comment.html?entrynum=1290>



Source: <http://coastalcare.org/sections/inform/page/38/>

Population Dynamics

The change in population size, distribution by age, spatial distribution (including urbanization), density, composition of households and families, and the variables that generate these results: fertility, mortality, migration and marriage patterns.

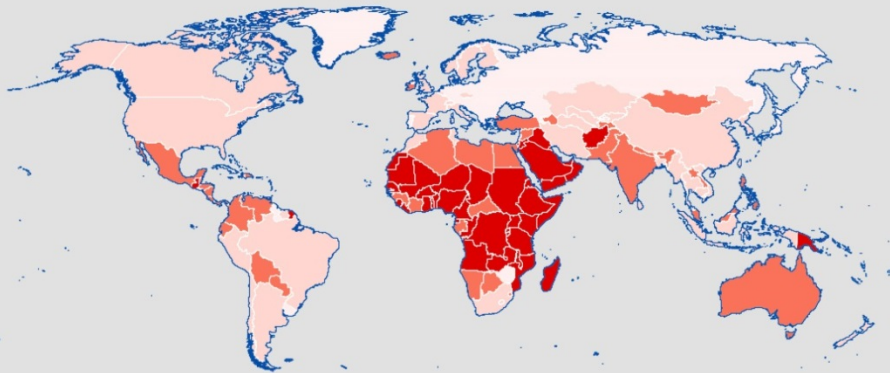
Source: Schensul and Dodman

Population trends that matter for climate change vulnerability and adaptive capacity

- Population growth
- Urbanization
- Migration
- Age structure
- Fertility and reproductive health

Population Growth and Resilience

POPULATION GROWTH RATES: 2010

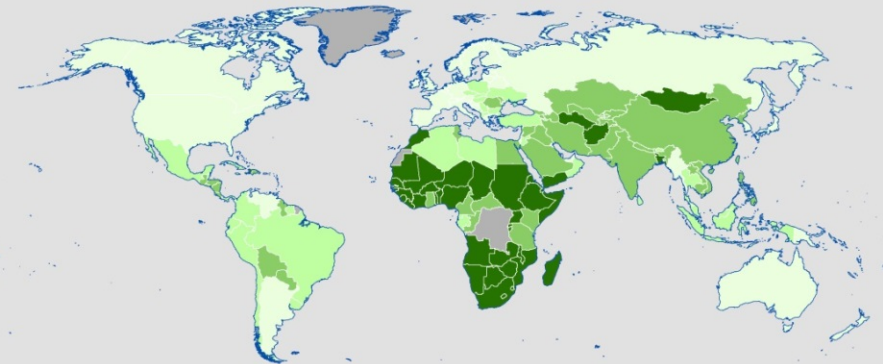


Population Growth Rates



Source: United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division. 2011. *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE: 2000



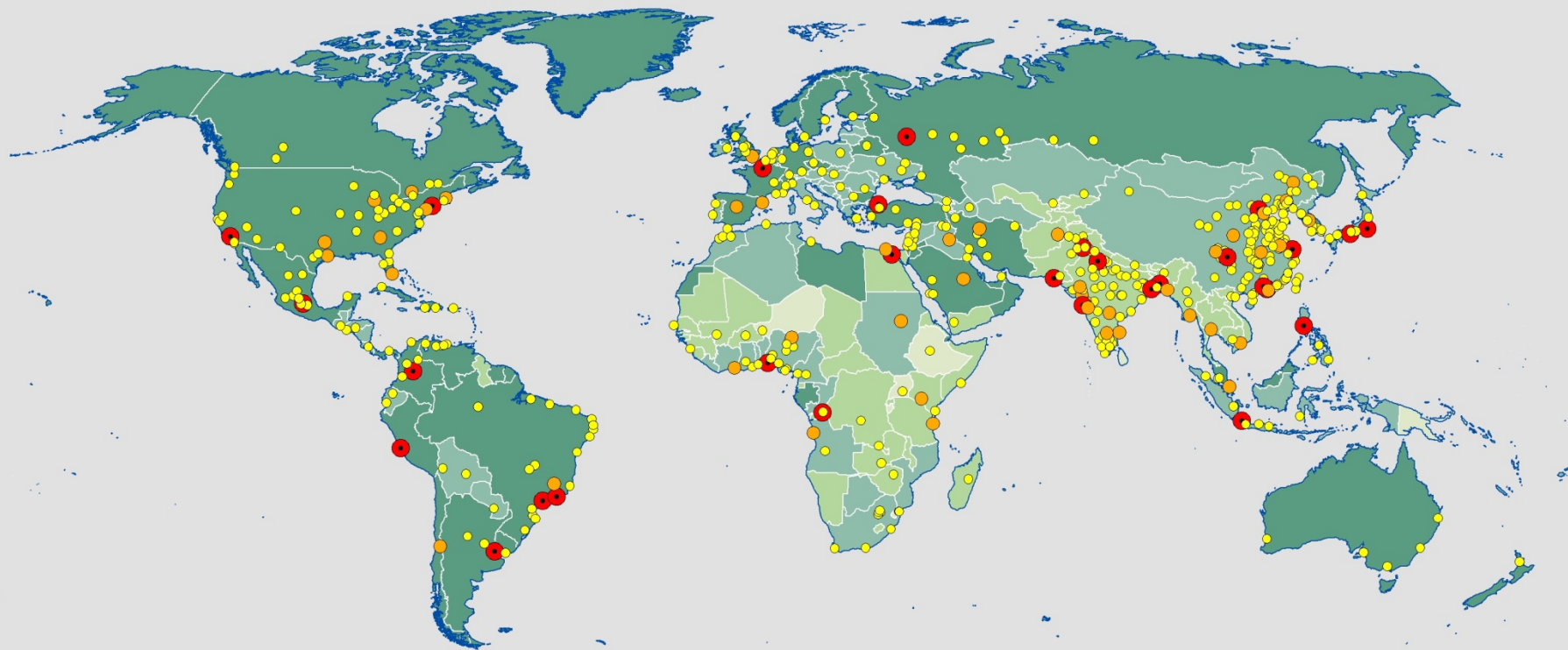
Resilience



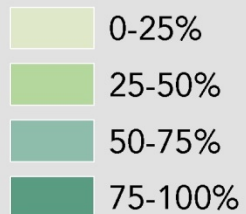
Source: Malone, E L and A Brenkert. 2009. "Vulnerability, sensitivity, and coping/adaptive capacity worldwide." In Ruth, M and M Ibararan (Eds.) *The Distributional Effects of Climate Change: Social and Economic Implications*. Dordrecht: Elsevier Science, pp. 8-45.

URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN 2025

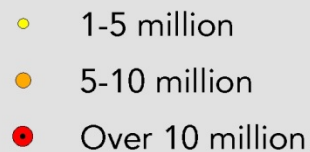
urban proportion of the world: 56.6%



Percentage Urban



City Population



Urbanization and Disaster Risk



Migration and Mobility



Age Structure



Photo credits: AFP/Getty Images; and
http://www.fightingmalaria.gov/news/photo_galleries/pmi/photo_01.html

Fertility and Reproductive Health



Photo credit: Kathleen Mogelgaard



Reproductive Health Defined

- “...a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so.”
- International Conference on Population and Development

Women, Child-bearing and Climate Change



Fertility




Source: United Nations Photo

Family Planning Needs




- Worldwide, 222 million women have an ***unmet need for family planning***
 - Sexually active and do not want to become pregnant, but are not using a form of family planning
- This information collected in Demographic and Health Surveys in most countries



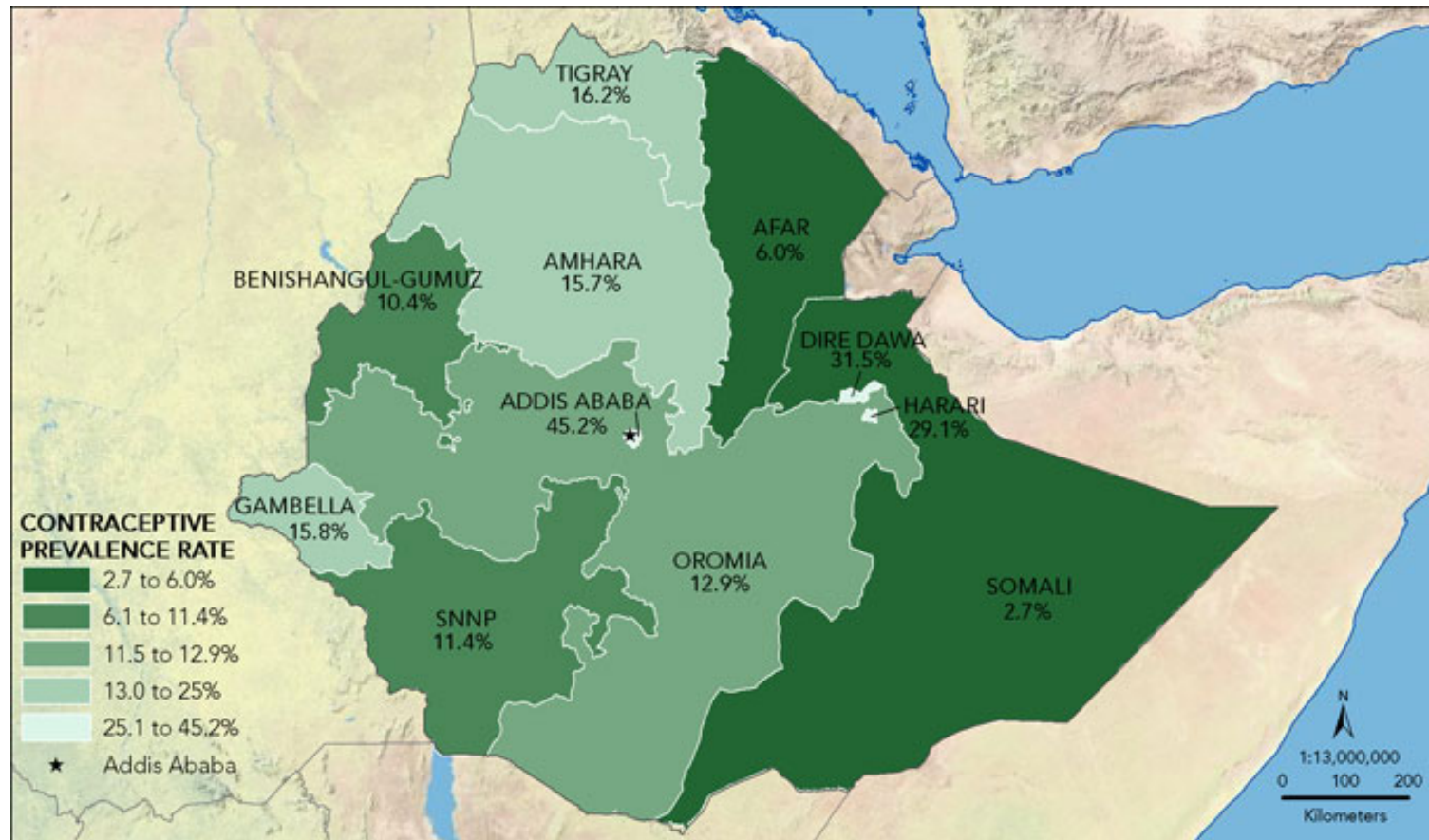
Early childbearing, high fertility, and short birth intervals are associated with:

- Poor maternal and child health
- Girls' early departure from school
- Limitations of ability to participate in labor force and earn income



Each of these limits adaptive capacity

RH Needs and Climate Risk



Integration can take place at multiple levels

- International and national policy dialogues
- Planning and programs
 - Assessing vulnerability
 - Adaptation program design, such as CBA
 - Other sectoral planning, such as urban planning
- Building relationships across sectors
- Marshaling data and information

Assessing Vulnerability

- How can population dynamics be better integrated into vulnerability assessments?
- What questions need to be asked?
- Who needs to be involved?
- What data sources are available?



Source:

<http://blogs.reuters.com/africanews/files/2009/03/kibera.jpg>

Storylines for the Future: What direction are the trends?



Scenario planning –
assessing multiple
storylines for the future –
can help identify
strategies, policies and
programs that are likely to
affect socioeconomic
trends related to
vulnerability

Stronger Adaptation Programs

- Community-Based Adaptation
 - Can assess local demographic trends and reproductive health needs
 - Can draw lessons from Population-Health-Environment programs



Source: <http://www.careclimatechange.org/adaptation/challenge>

Stronger Adaptation Programs (con't)

- Understanding migration
 - Identifying potential “hotspots”
 - Policies that support mobility
 - Assessing needs of sending and receiving areas, as well as migrants themselves



Source: <http://acarvaj.blogspot.com/2010/09/migration.html>

Other Sectoral Planning



- Urban programs
 - Consideration for growing needs and risks in areas of increasing population density
 - Spatial overlap with areas of high vulnerability/disaster risk
 - Consideration of needs of aging populations

Building Relationships Across Sectors

- Organizing diverse planning teams
- Seeking input on development of vulnerability assessment and other tools
- Accessing multiple data sources



Source: Aidan Jones

IDENTIFYING POPULATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION LINKAGES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
