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
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**

**RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE: 2000**


URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN 2025

urban proportion of the world: 56.6%

Percentage Urban
- 0-25%
- 25-50%
- 50-75%
- 75-100%

City Population
- 1-5 million
- 5-10 million
- Over 10 million
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:
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

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