

APES Ch. 6 Notes ~ Population and Development

ANONYMOUS THOUGHTS...

- 1) a) Do you want to be married someday?
b) If so, what would be the ideal age for you to be married?
 - 2) a) How many children would you like to have?
b) Why?
 - 3) a) If you want children, what age would you like to be when you have your first child?
b) Why?
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6.1 Notes

I. Reassessing the Demographic Transition

A. Key question:

What do the developing countries need to do to undergo the demographic transition?

*Must the developing countries that are stuck in the demographic transition modernize before fertility will decline, or must they bring fertility down before they can modernize?
(see ICPD below for the answer)*

B. U.N. Population Conferences

- 1) Bucharest, Romania – 1974
- 2) Mexico City, Mexico – 1984
- 3) *United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)* (<http://www.iisd.ca/cairo.html>)
 - a) held in Cairo, Egypt – 9/5-9/13,1994
 - b) key observations
 - *end to the debate of the key question: **population growth must be curtailed before true modernization can occur.***
 - *poverty reduction is a priority*
 - *poverty is an insult to human dignity and can't be tolerated*
 - *sustainable development is the answer*

C. Window of opportunity during the demographic transition

- 1) **dependency ratio**—*ratio of non-working age (< 15, > 65) to working age members of the population*
- 2) results from declining birth rates
- 3) rapid economic development is possible: investing in health and education

D. Factors influencing family size in developing countries

“Why do poor people in developing countries continue to have so many children?”

SIX MAIN REASONS:

- 1) *security in one's old age*
 - a) *custom: children will care for their elderly parents and family members*
 - b) *nursing homes, Medicare, Social Security and similar programs are rarely available*
- 2) *infant and childhood mortality*
 - a) *high infant mortality rates*
 - b) *the desire for a child does not end if your child dies*
 - c) *having more children acts as an “insurance policy” against having no one to care for you when you are elderly*

- 3) *helping hands*
 - a) *more children = more helpers*
 - b) gathering wood and water, planting, harvesting...
 - c) children can contribute to the family *income* (economic asset)
 - d) education is not important (especially for girls), just helping with the workload
- 4) importance of accessible *education*
 - a) *students in school typically do not begin to raise a family*
 - b) *education increases the number of economic opportunities*
 - people are not as dependent on their children to survive (using them as a source of income)
 - children become more of an economic liability, not an economic asset, as income increases
 - c) children in school are out of the labor work force
- 5) *status of women*: opportunities for women's education and careers
 - a) women may not be able to own land or any other possessions
 - b) women may not be able to vote or be of influence
 - c) women may not be able to pursue certain careers
 - d) *women may be seen as child-bearers only—sometimes the more children she has, the more worthy she is*
- 6) availability of *contraceptives*
 - a) many women say they want to delay any more pregnancies or stop altogether, but they are not using contraceptives
 - b) *rural areas have limited or no access to clinics*
 - c) *free clinics can be far away, crowded, or run out of supplies*
 - d) misuse, improper use
 - e) religious culture sometimes plays a factor, but not as much as people think

E. Conclusions

- 1) poverty, environmental problems, high fertility = vicious cycle
- 2) How can fertility decline?
 - a) *As the economic level of a country increases, death rates decline.*
 - b) *Later, as the economic level continues to increase, fertility rates decline.*

6.2 Notes

II. Promoting Development

A. Good news and bad news

- 1) good news
 - a) *economic progress*, leading to...
 - *increased foreign investment*
 - *higher GNPs*
 - *increased literacy rates*
 - *improved sewer systems*
 - *improved water quality*
 - *decreased fertility (still > 2.1 TFR)*
 - b) *social progress*, with the help of...
 - *World Bank*
 - *WHO – World Health Organization*
 - *FAO – Food and Agricultural Organization*
 - *UNICEF – U.N. Children's Fund*

- *UNFPA – U.N. Population Fund*
- “...Ending extreme poverty calls for commitment to the task, and specific action directed to it...”
- *UNESCO – U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization*
 - *FAO – Food and Agricultural Organization*
 - *OECD – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development*
 - *private charities*
 - *NGOs—non-governmental organizations*

2) bad news

- a) *poverty in general*: ~1.2 billion people still live on < \$1 a day
- b) *clean water access*: ~1.5 billion still have no access to clean water
- c) *sanitation*: ~2.4 billion still have no access to sanitary facilities
- d) *agricultural failures*: clearing rainforest land for agriculture and cattle ranching or cash crops
- e) > 800,000,000 people still are malnourished

B. Sustainable Development Goals (U.N.)

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

- 1) replaced the 1997 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000-2015
- 2) GOALS (by 2030):

GOAL 1: NO POVERTY
GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER
GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION
GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY
GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION, AND INFRASTRUCTURE
GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES
GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION:
GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION
GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER
GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND
GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
GOAL 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

3) **Human Development Reports (HDRs)**

<http://www.hdr.undp.org/>

- a) annually issued by the **UNDP (U.N. Development Program)** since 1990
- b) HDR categories: *global, regional, national*
- c) **UNDP (U.N. Development Program)**

from <http://www.undp.org/>

“UNDP is the UN’s global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners....”

Our focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of *sustainable development, democratic governance and peace-building, climate and disaster resilience, gender equality, crisis response, and development impact.*

C. The World Bank

from the World Bank at www.worldbank.org:

“The *World Bank* is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. We are not a bank in the common sense. We are made up of two unique development institutions owned by 184 member countries—the **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** and the **International Development Association (IDA)**. Each institution plays a different but supportive role in our mission of global poverty reduction and the improvement of living standards. *The IBRD focuses on middle income and creditworthy poor countries, while IDA focuses on the poorest countries in the world.* Together we provide low-interest loans, interest-free credit and grants to developing countries for education, health, infrastructure, communications and many other purposes.”

1) **IFC – International Finance Corporation** <http://www.ifc.org/>

- works to promote economic development in higher-risk developing countries

2) Sustainable Development Goals, by 2030

3) environmental issues

- a) *SEA, Strategic Environmental Assessment* is a systematic decision support process, aiming to ensure that environmental and other sustainability aspects are considered in policy, program, and plan development

b) *Making Sustainable Commitments* initiative, 2002

- *improving the quality of life*
- *improving the quality of growth*
- *protecting the quality of the regional and global commons*

4) World Bank failures: some projects have backfired... causing environmental damage, people being forced to move, increased poverty and poor conditions, etc.

5) World Bank improvements

- a) working on Sustainable Development Goals
- b) more documentation required of countries receiving aid
- c) increased analysis of programs and strategies

6) *the debt crisis*: developing countries are becoming more in debt because of large-scale loans

a) reasons

- *agricultural shift to large-scale farming of cash crops to sell for profit*, increasing poverty and hunger
- *severe budget cuts*, at the expense of education, health care, police, buildings and roads
- *exploitation of natural resources*, such as through deforestation or mining, for quick cash
- past reforms are based on *energy, transportation, mechanization of agriculture*; they are not focused on environmental concerns

b) “donor fatigue” of high-income countries

- c) debt relief
 - CGAP - The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor
<http://www.cgap.org/>
 - Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative – World Bank
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/debt/brief/hipc>

6.3 Notes

III. A New Direction for Development: Social Modernization

A. **social modernization**

- 1) a development technique that does not rely on the economic development of a whole country
- 2) *success in improving education, health care, family planning, income, and resource management*

B. parts of social modernization

- a) *education: basic literacy*; reading, writing, simple math
- b) *improving health: nutrition and hygiene*
 - a) *treatment of infections*
 - b) *treatment of diarrhea* with oral rehydration
 - c) *health care clinics*
 - d) *prenatal and post-natal care*
 - e) *AIDS / HIV epidemic*
 - more than 90% of HIV-infected people live in developing countries
 - spread through sexual activity and passed from pregnant mothers to their children
 - encourage people to practice “safe sex,” limit their partners, avoid prostitution, etc.

c) *family planning*

- a) *counseling and education*
 - *STDs, HIV/AIDS, contraceptives*
 - *pre-natal and post-natal care for children*
 - *avoiding high-risk pregnancies* (too old, too young, too recent)
- b) unmet need—women who want to delay pregnancy or stop having children and cannot, because the resources are unavailable to them
- c) abortion
 - termination of a pregnancy
 - almost half the abortions in the world are done illegally, some resulting in mutilations and death to the mother
 - abortion is not and should not be presented as a method of family planning by agencies
- d) U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA)

From www.unfpa.org:

Mission: “UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. *UNFPA supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to*

reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.”

- d) *enhancing income*
 - a) **microlending**—*short-term loans, ~4-6 months, for small amounts of money (\$67 average)*
 - b) **credit associations**—*groups of people monitoring each other’s loans*
 - c) U.S. Agency for International Development (AID)—*provides grants for organizations who want to do microlending*
 - d) World Bank—*more funds for microlending*
- e) *improving resource management*
 - a) replanting trees
 - b) proper irrigation of crops
 - c) reducing erosion and salinization, etc.
 - d) education is key!

6.4 Notes

IV. The Cairo Conference: *United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)* Cairo, Egypt – September 5-13, 1994

<http://www.iisd.ca/cairo.html>

- A. 179 nations committed to the program of action..... general principles:
 - 1) empowerment of women
 - 2) family
 - 3) reproductive and basic health
 - 4) education
 - 5) migration
 - 6) international cooperation
- B. enforcement
 - 1) individualized methods of carrying out the objectives
 - 2) individual governments
 - 3) World Bank, UNFPA
 - 4) Women’s’ organizations
- C. review in 1999
 - 1) positive points
 - a) some large improvements in India, Africa, Bangladesh
 - b) decreased infant and maternal mortality
 - c) fertility rates decreasing
 - d) changes in governmental legislation and policy
 - 2) negative points
 - a) discrimination against females of all ages
 - b) HIV/AIDS epidemic
 - c) infectious diseases still rampant
 - d) millions still lack access to health care and reproductive services
 - e) adequate funding is always a problem
 - developing countries have furnished 70% of what they promised to pay
 - developed countries have furnished ~35% of their promise
 - donations by Bill Gates and Ted Turner

CAIRO CONFERENCE GENERAL PRINCIPLES FROM
<http://www.iisd.ca/cairo.html>:

“Principle 1 states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, including all the rights and freedoms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and have the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Principle 2 calls on all nations to ensure that all individuals are given the opportunity to make the most of their potential, since human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development, and they are the most valuable resource of any nation.

Principle 3 states that the right to development is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights, and the human person is the central subject of development.

Principle 4 calls for advanced gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women. The human rights of women and the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights.

Principle 5 says that population-related goals and policies are integral parts of cultural, economic and social development, the principal aim of which is to improve the quality of life of all people.

Principle 6 identifies sustainable development as a means to ensure human well being. States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate policies in order to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Principle 7 calls on all States to cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

Principle 8 says that everyone has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and that States should take all appropriate measures to ensure universal access to health-care services, including those related to reproductive health care, family planning and sexual health.

Principle 9 states that the family is the basic unit of society, and as such, should be strengthened. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist.

Principle 10 says that everyone has the right to education, which shall be directed to the full development of human resources, and human dignity and potential, with particular attention to women and the girl-child.

Principle 11 calls on States and families to give the highest priority to children. The child has the right to the highest attainable standards of health, and the right to education.

Principle 12 calls on countries receiving documented migrants to provide proper treatment and adequate social welfare services for them and their families, and to ensure their physical safety and security, bearing in mind the special circumstances and needs of countries, and, in particular, those of developing countries.

Principle 13 states that everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. States have responsibilities with respect to refugees, as set forth in the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees.

Principle 14 calls on States to consider the development and population needs of indigenous people, to recognize and support their identity, culture and interests, and enable them to participate fully in the economic, political and social life of the country, particularly where their health, education and well- being are affected.

Principle 15 requires that in the context of sustainable development and social progress, sustained economic growth be broadly based, offering equal opportunities to all people. All countries should recognize their common but differentiated responsibilities and the developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development. “