

Population, Reproductive Health, Poverty and the MDGs

○ with access to RH

● without access to RH

⊙ target

MDG 1

ERADICATION OF EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

- Lower fertility, slower population growth, favourable age composition, increased economic growth, reduction in poverty
- Smaller families so higher female labor force participation
- Income distribution less skewed so less extreme poverty and more scope for growth

- Higher population growth, insecure livelihoods, higher risk of food insecurity
- Teenage births and short birth intervals, some unplanned, larger than desired families
- Intergenerational poverty cycle more likely

MDG 2

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

- Fewer children, more educational resources per child, better school performance
- Reduction in child labor
- Enlarges opportunities throughout adolescence and adulthood

- Low retention rates, especially for girls
- Girls burdened with sibling care and thus less scope of success at school
- Higher pupil-teacher ratios and lower expenditures per child

MDG 3

PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY

- Later marriage and increased life opportunities
- Male participation in RH results in better understanding among spouses so less domestic violence
- Increases bargaining power of women in sexual behaviour and child bearing decisions

- Harmful practices and endemic violence
- Low status and power of girls and women
- Large families more hierarchical with respect to age and gender

MDG 4

REDUCTION OF CHILD MORTALITY

- Lower risk of infant and child morbidity and mortality
- Improved knowledge about hygiene, baby-feeding and childrearing practices
- Better parenting skills

- Children in large families, more likely to be deprived in terms of nutrition and affection
- Lack of exposure to baby friendly health initiative and baby-care practices
- Higher malnutrition, stunting and lower birthweight

MDG 5

IMPROVING MATERNAL HEALTH

- Reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality
- Availability of emergency obstetric care and antenatal care
- Fewer and well-spaced births

- Lack of contraceptive access and choice
- Births delivered by unskilled persons
- Consequences of complications of pregnancies are more serious

MDG 6

COMBATING HIV/AIDS

- Better information on contraction and prevention of HIV/AIDS and other STDs
- Increased negotiating skills for safe sex reduces risk
- Wider and deeper public knowledge about sexual health

- Lack of antenatal care and medicines increases risk of mother to child infection
- Lack of STD examinations and care leads to increased possibility of HIV/AIDS infection
- Early sexual debut and lack of contraceptives increase risk of HIV/AIDS

MDG 7

ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Improved sustainable use of space and land
- Less pressure of existing infrastructure and basic social services
- Enhanced role of women as resource managers

- Migration to crowded urban slums deteriorates local environmental resource base
- Pressures on food and water security
- Expansion into forested areas, marginal lands and fragile eco-systems

MDG 8

DEVELOPING GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

North-South Transfers are Essential for Progressing Towards MDGs

- ⊙ DEVELOPING OPEN TRADING AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM
- ⊙ ADDRESSING SPECIAL NEEDS OF LDCs, LANDLOCKED AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- ⊙ MANAGING DEBT RELIEF AND INCREASING ODA
- ⊙ CREATING PRODUCTIVE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT
- ⊙ PROVIDING AFFORDABLE MEDICINE
- ⊙ SPREADING BENEFITS OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES