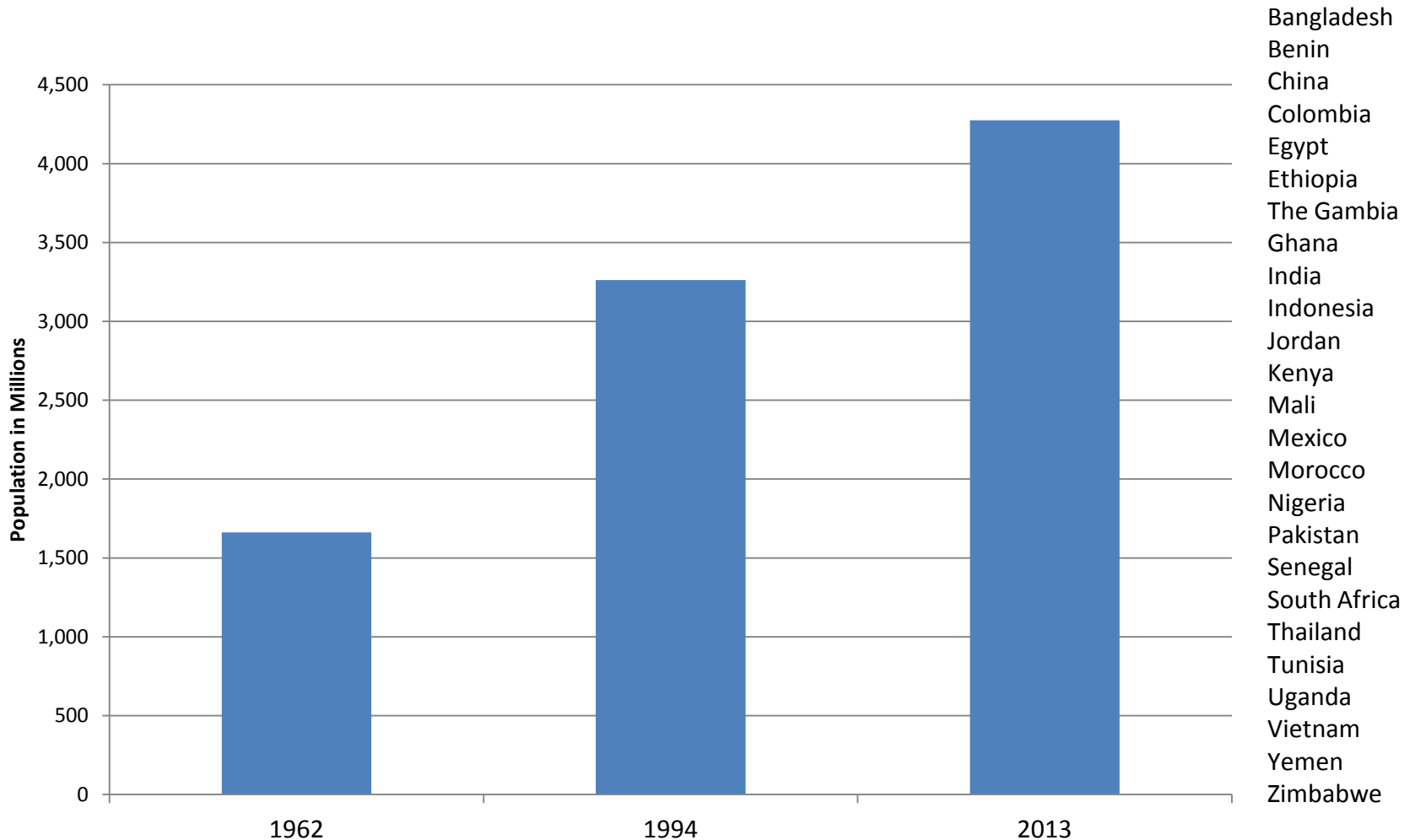


THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND
And the Challenge of Achieving
the FP2020 Mandate
within the Framework of the ICPD
and Millennium Development Goals

by Bob Gillespie
President, Population Communication
and Gillespie Foundation

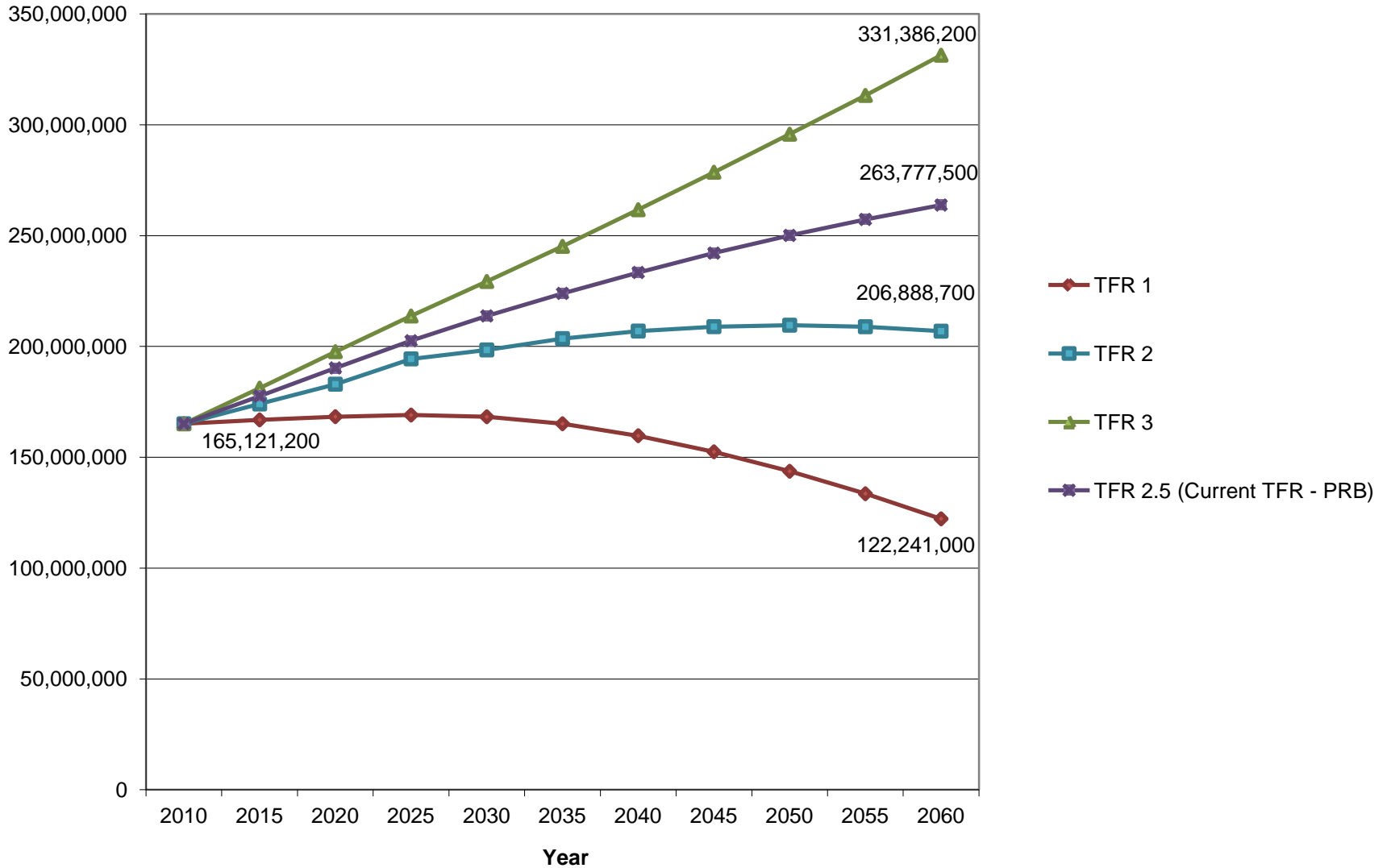
The population of the PPD countries in 1962 at the time of the beginning of most family planning programs was 1,662,000,000. When the PPD was founded in 1994 at the ICPD, the PPD countries total population was 3,262,000,000. The current population of all PPD countries is 4,275,000,000 and the population is projected to double by the turn of the century.

PPD Countries

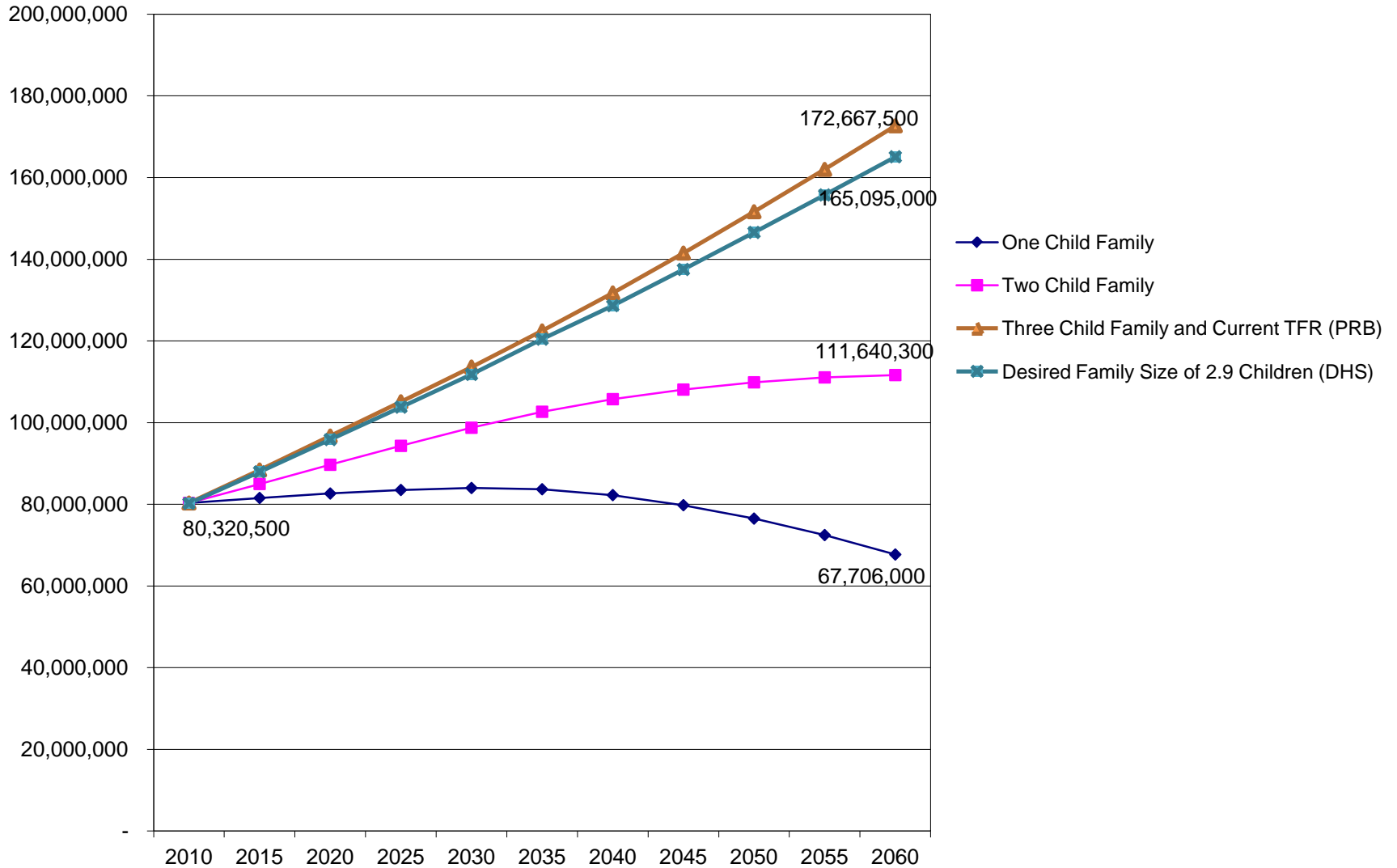


The following population projection charts assume a TFR of 1, 2, 3, the current TFR and desired family size as reported in the latest DHS.

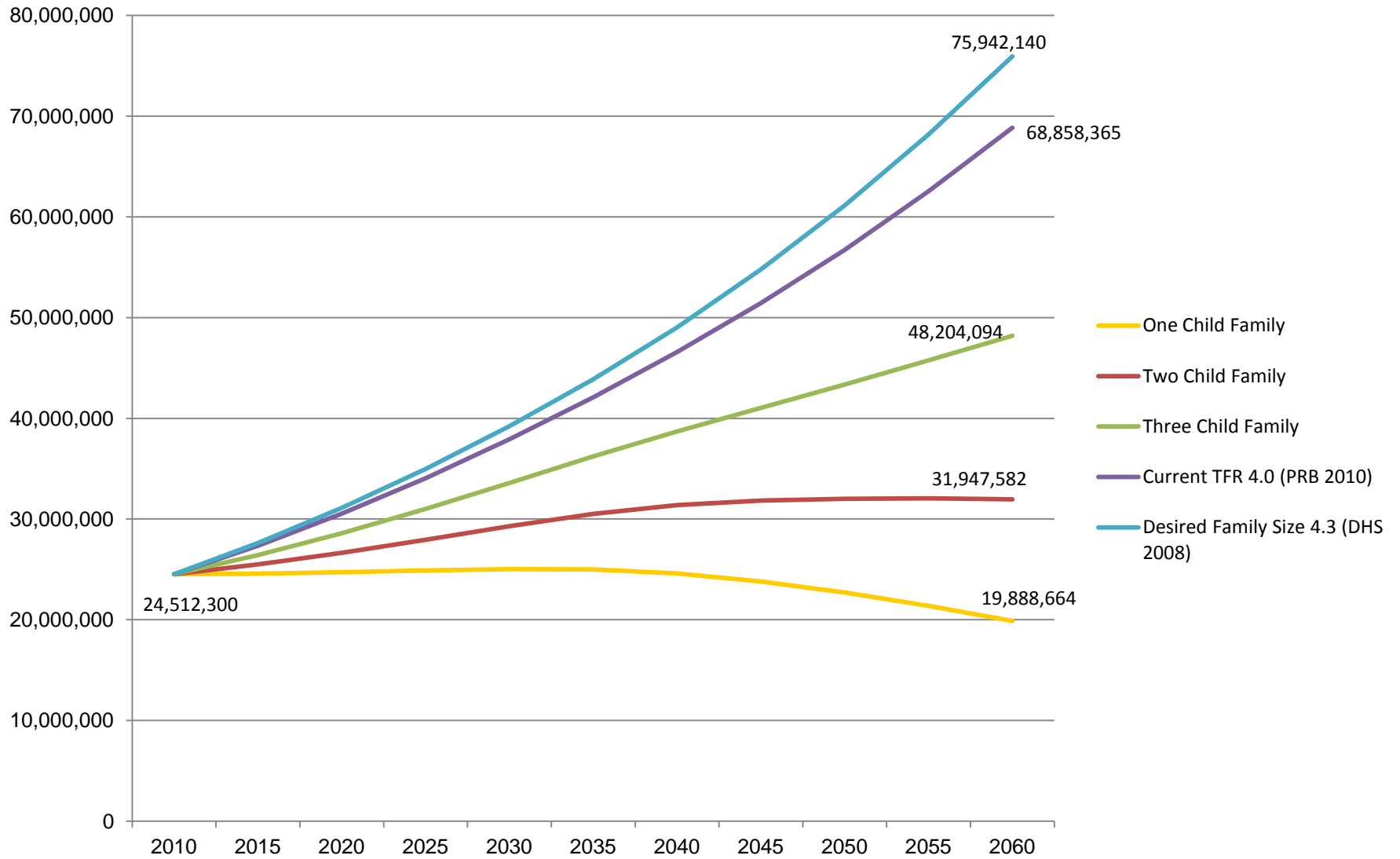
Bangladesh



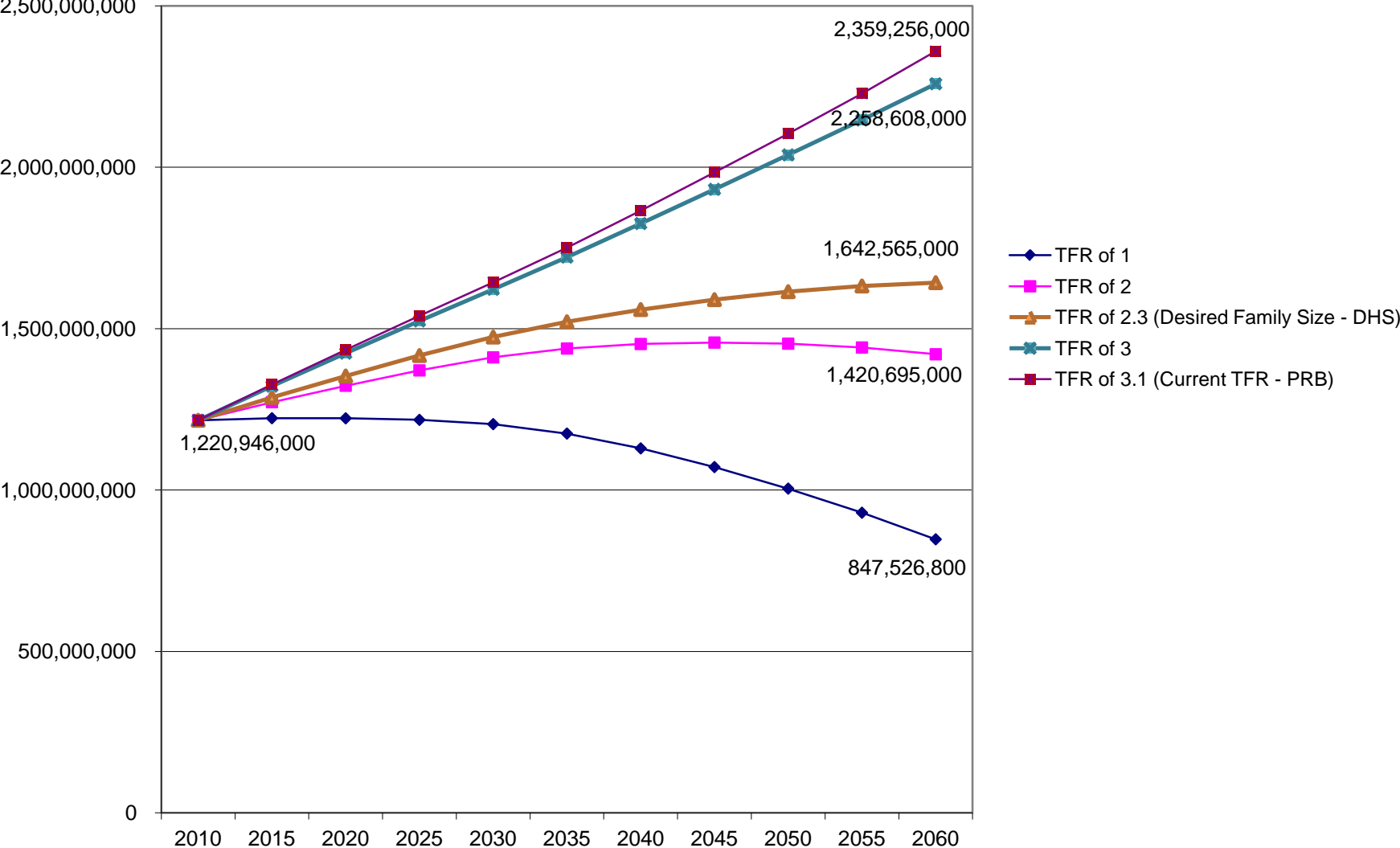
Egypt



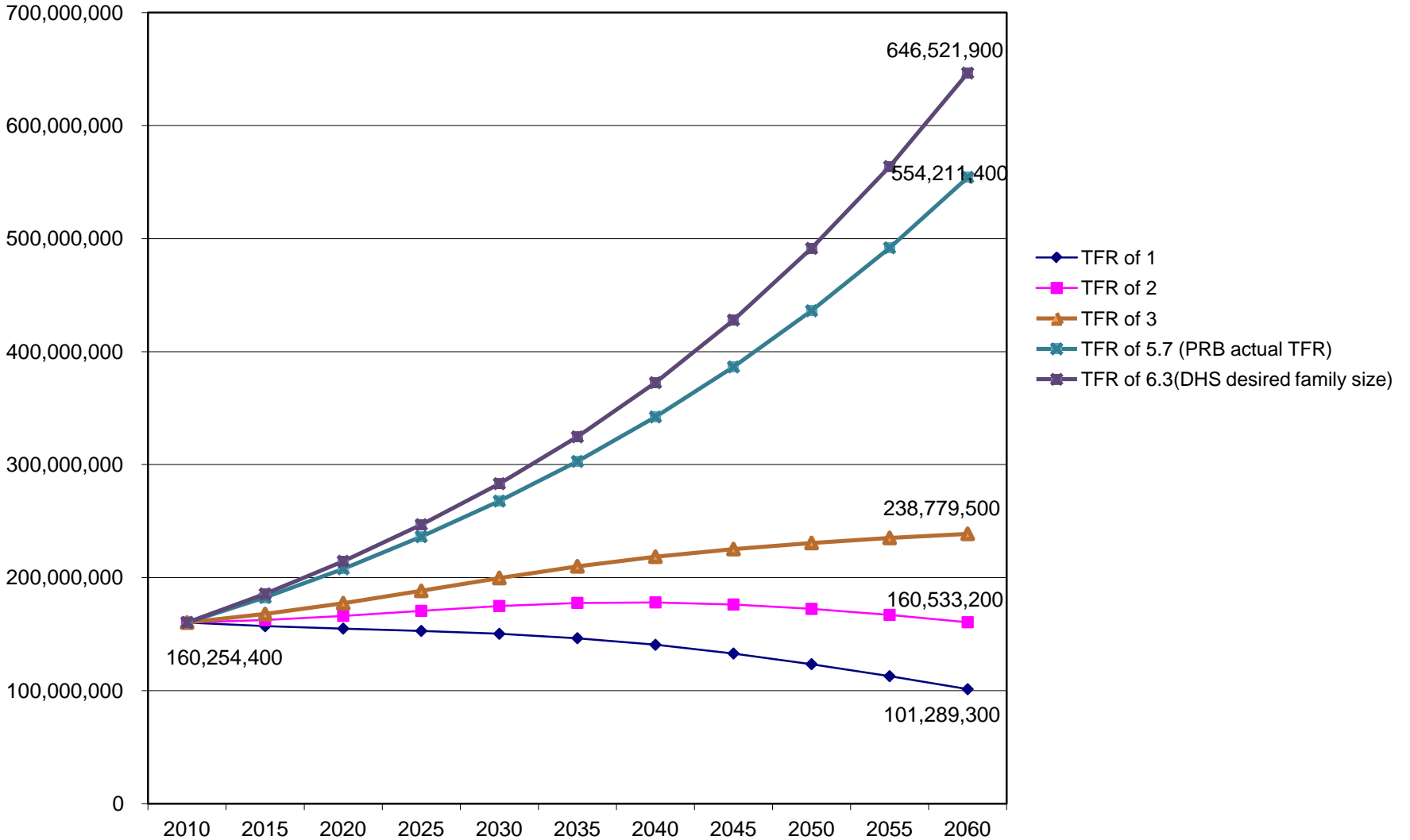
Ghana



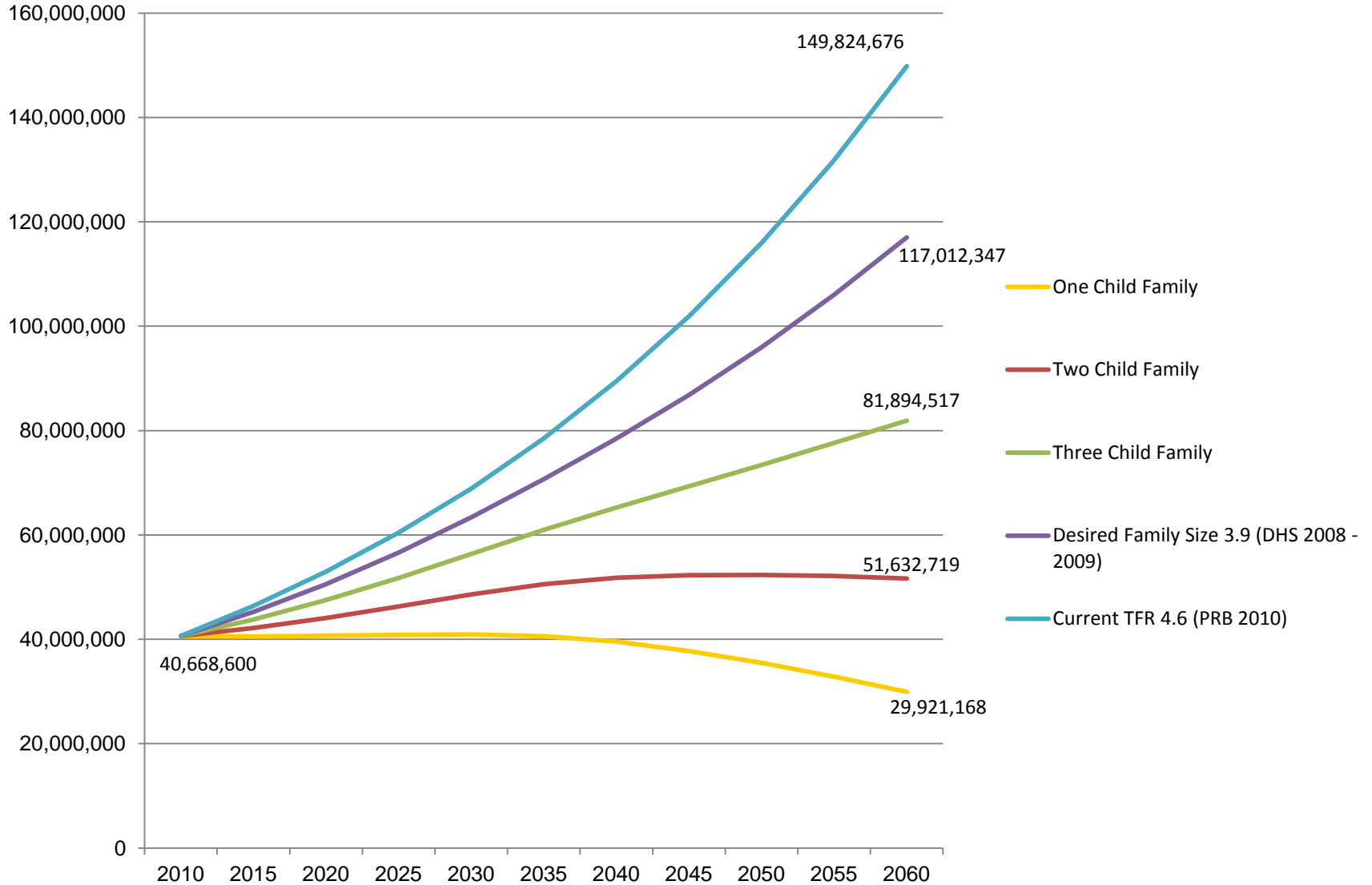
India



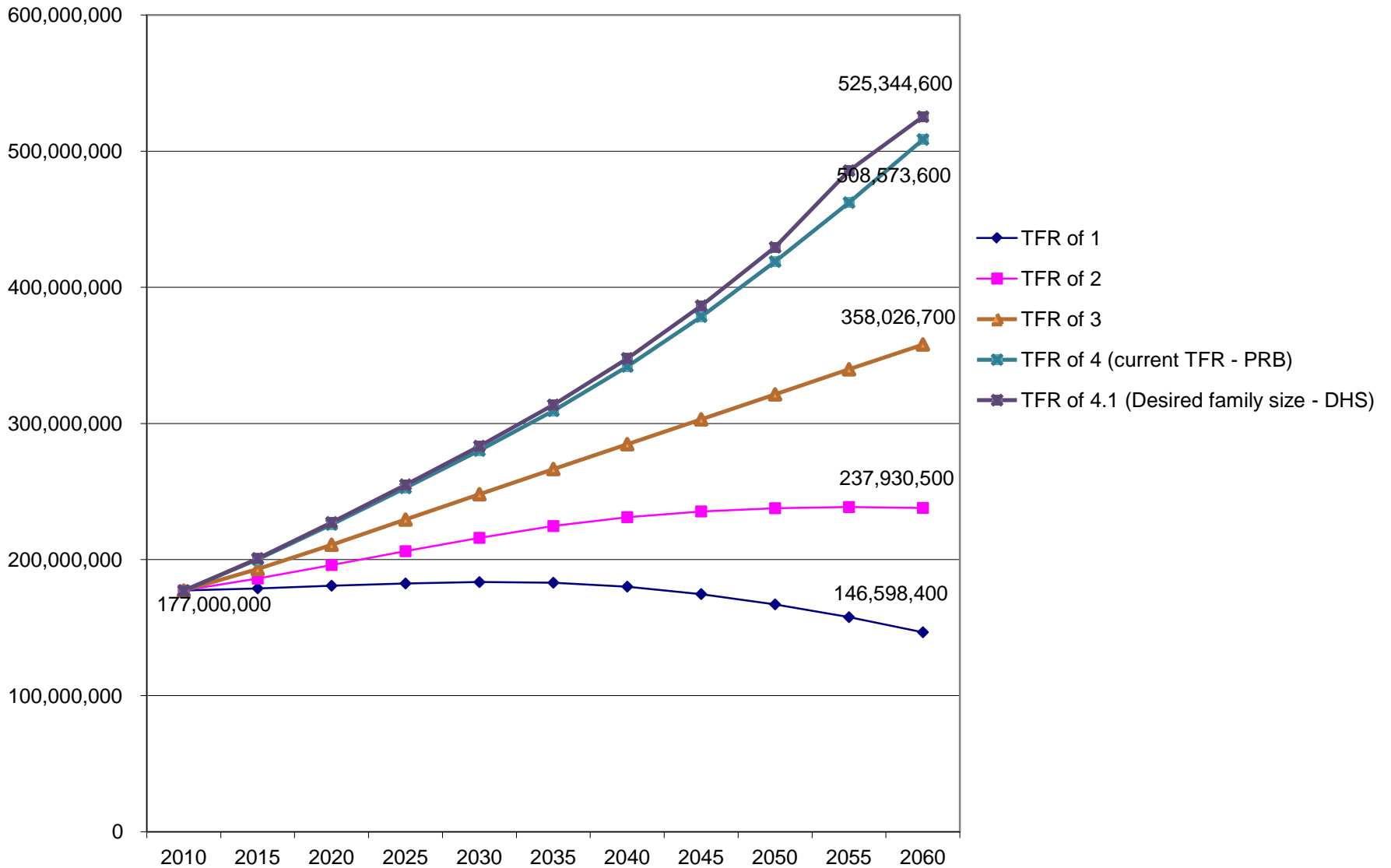
Nigeria



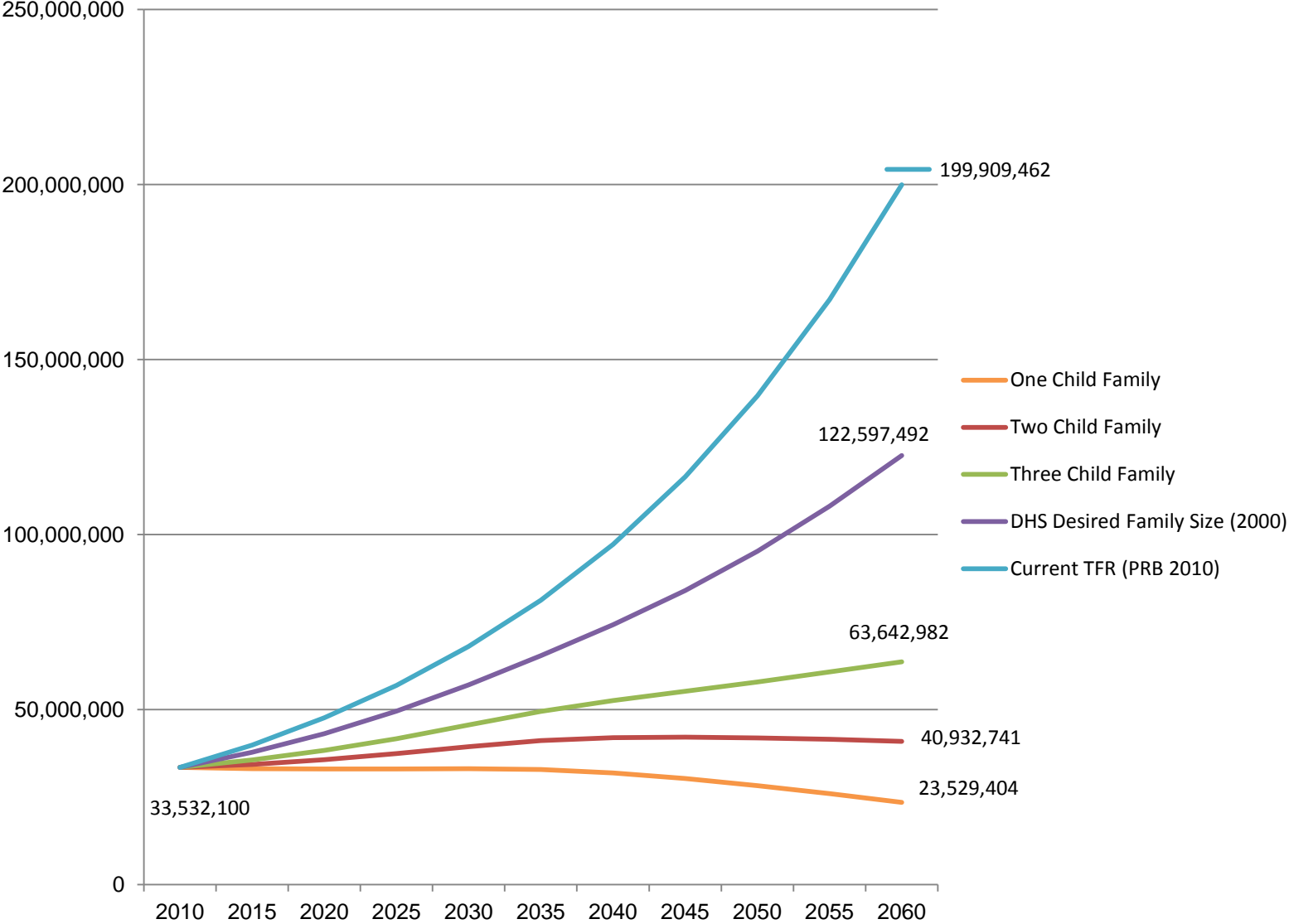
Kenya



Pakistan



Uganda





At the time of the founding of the PPD, Haryono Suyono, representing President Suharto of Indonesia, presented the Statement to Nafis Sadik at the ICPD with the signatures of 75 heads of government. President Suharto personally requested 107 members of the Nonaligned Nations to sign and support the Statement.

Statement on Population Stabilization by World Leaders

Mankind has many challenges: to obtain a lasting peace between nations; to preserve the quality of the environment; to conserve natural resources at a sustainable level; to advance the economic and social progress of the less developed nations; and to stabilize population growth.

At present there are 76 million more births than deaths on our planet each year. If present rates continue, by the year 2000, there will be 100 million more births than deaths. A billion people have been added in the last 13 years and the next billion will be added in 12 years.

Degradation of the world's environment, income inequality, and the potential for conflict exist today because of over-consumption and over-population. If this unprecedented population growth continues, future generations of children will not have adequate food, housing, medical care, education, earth resources, and employment opportunities.

We believe that the time has come now to recognize the world-wide necessity to stop population growth within the near future and for each country to adopt the necessary policies and programs to do so, consistent with its own culture and aspirations.

To enhance the integrity of the individual and the quality of life for all, we believe that all nations should participate in setting goals and programs for population stabilization. Measures for this purpose should be voluntary and should maintain individual human rights and beliefs.

We urge national leaders to take an active personal role in promoting effective policies and programs. Attention should be given to setting realistic goals and timetables; encouraging active participation of communities in designing and implementing their own programs; and developing appropriate economic and social policies.

We call upon donor nations and institutions to be more generous in their support of population programs in those developing nations requesting such assistance.

Recognizing that early population stabilization is in the interest of all nations, we earnestly hope that leaders around the world will share our views and join with us in this great undertaking for the well-being and happiness of people everywhere.



At the time of the presentation 40 heads of government signed the Statement, including the following PPD countries: China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Korea, Zimbabwe, Tunisia and Jordan.



Last year I was honored to be included in the session inaugurating the PPD book, "Population Trends and Policy Options in Selected Developing Countries." The reports focused on population stabilization for Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, Zimbabwe and the state of Bihar in India. We also received, "Population Stabilization: the Case for Pakistan," by Abdul Ghaffar Khan, "People Beyond Numbers: the Road to Population Stabilization in the Philippines," by Tomas Osias, Lolito Tacardon and Luis Pedroso, "Population Stabilization Policies and Programs in Egypt," by Dr. Osama Refaat, "Population Stabilization: Efforts and Challenges: Case of Yemen," by Mr. Abdul-Malik Sharafuddin and, "Population Stabilization in Uttar Pradesh, India: Past, Present and Future Directions," by Dr. Usha Ram.

Access to primary health, contraceptive services, and striving to achieve the Millennium Development Goals are just a few of the Demographic Dividends. The countries receiving the demographic benefits of close to replacement size families are:

Bangladesh - TFR 2.3

Colombia - TFR 2.3

Mexico - TFR 2.2

South Africa - TFR 2.4

Thailand - TFR 1.6

Tunisia - TFR 2

Vietnam - TFR 2.1

China - TFR 1.5

In India 19 of the 30 States and Union Territories have TFRs below 2.2.

Due in part to decentralization, the TFR in Indonesia has increased from 2.3 to 2.6.

Morocco's TFR has also increased from 2.2 to 2.7 in the last couple of years.

The Demographic Dividend has been achieved where sufficient resources have focused on gender equality, primary, sexual and reproductive health, youth empowerment, preventing child marriages, offering birth spacing and reinforcing the value of each child by eliminating the workforce utility of children and celebrating the birth of a girl as much as a boy.

The FP2020 mandate provides an exciting opportunity for strengthening the South-South cooperation within the framework of the ICPD and Millennium Development Goals. All the PPD countries that have yet to achieve replacement level TFRs are increasing their financial and political commitments.

In Kenya the Population Policy for National Development has a comprehensive framework of addressing poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, equitable productivity, expanding access to education, achieving gender equality and extending access to family planning with a goal of achieving a 75% contraceptive prevalence by 2050. Because 64% of the population is below 25, there will be a net increase of 73% after at TFR of 2.1 is achieved.

Thank you for the opportunity to be here and focusing on the demographic dividend that will result when 120 million women and girls are given access to family planning in the next 6 years.