

Fertility and Family Planning in Africa: Call for Greater Equity Consciousness

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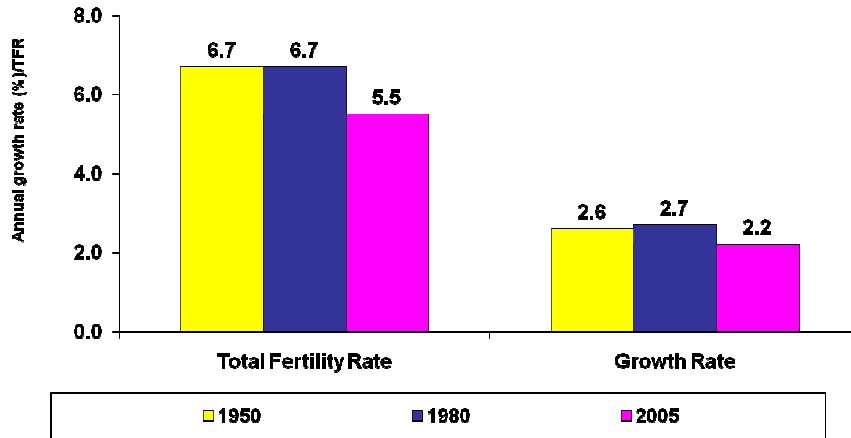
International Forum on ICPD @ 15: Progress and Prospects
24-25 November, 2008
Kampala, Uganda



This Presentation

- Population growth and fertility
- Contraceptive Use and unmet need for family planning
- Implications and the way forward

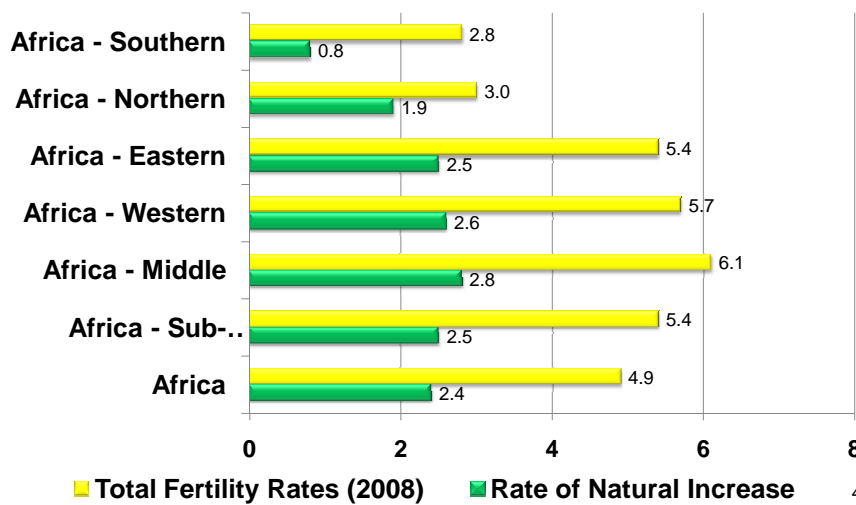
Sub-Saharan Africa has made progress in reducing fertility and population growth rates



Source: UN, Population Division

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But there are big variations across the continent's major regions...



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Population Projections for Africa (2008-2050) (Millions)

REGION	2008	2025	2050	% change
Africa	967	1,358	1,932	100
Africa - Sub-Saharan	809	1,161	1,698	110
Africa - Middle	122	189	306	151
Africa - Eastern	301	440	641	113
Africa - Western	291	419	616	112
Africa - Northern	197	251	307	56
Africa - Southern	55	59	62	12

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2008

Africa's population is growing more rapidly than other regions

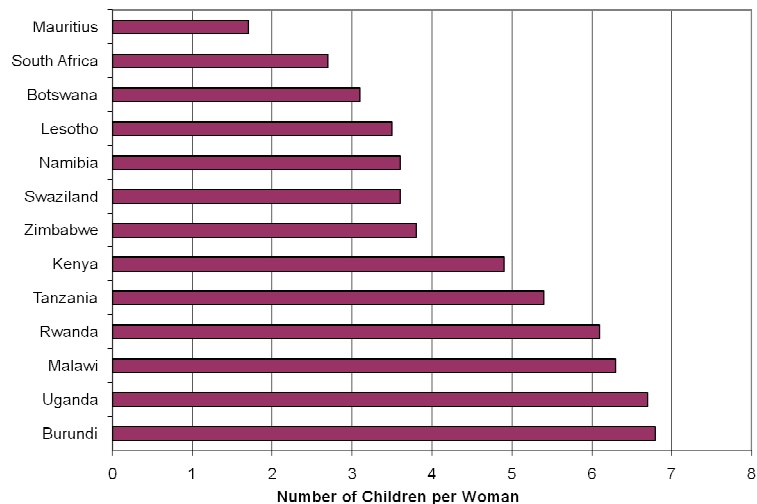
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Americas	915	1,258	37
Asia	4,052	5,427	34
Asia (excl. China)	2,728	3,990	46
World	6,705	9,352	39

Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2008

Illustrating the Challenge: Niger

Indicator	Value	Year
Current Population	14 m	2005
Projected Pop. (Constant fertility 7.5)	82 m	2050
Projected Pop. (Fertility declines 3.6)	50 m	2050
Total Fertility Rate	7.5	1998
Mean Desired Family Size	8.2	1998
Modern Cont. use (married women)	4.6%	1998

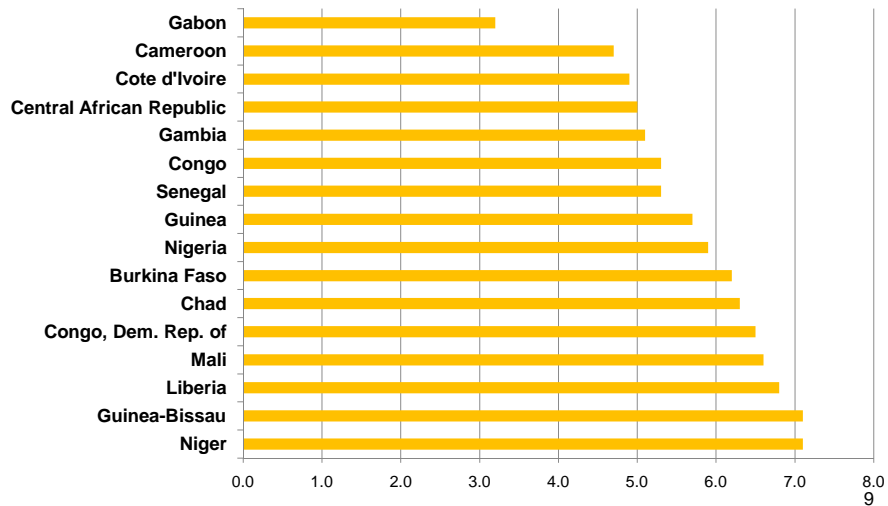
Total Fertility Rates vary substantially across countries (Eastern and Southern Africa)



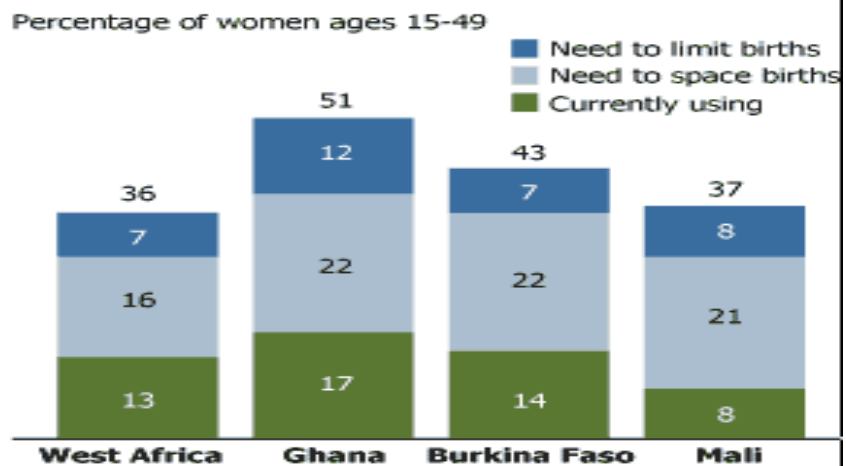
Source: World Population Data, 2007

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Variations are smaller but levels higher in West and Central Africa



Unmet need for family planning is greater than met need in many countries



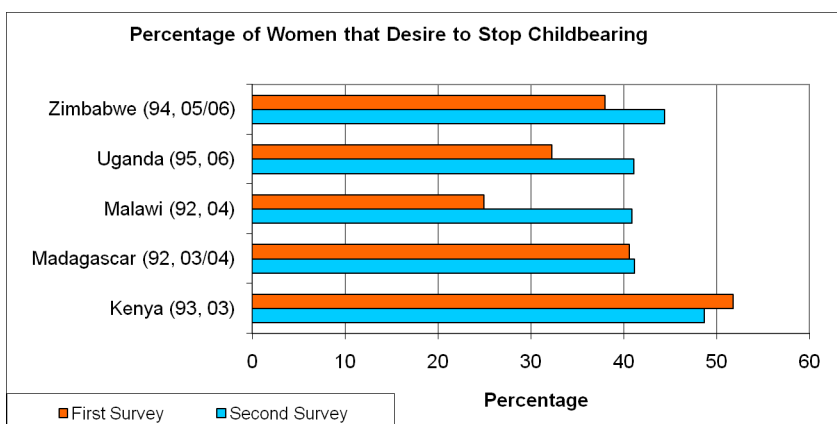
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A big percentage of recent births were mistimed or unwanted

	Wanted Later	Not Wanted	Total
Mauritius	9	12	20
Tanzania	11	11	22
Mozambique	20	4	24
Madagascar	14	12	26
Namibia	21	12	34
Zambia	29	7	36
Zimbabwe	30	7	37
Malawi	18	22	40

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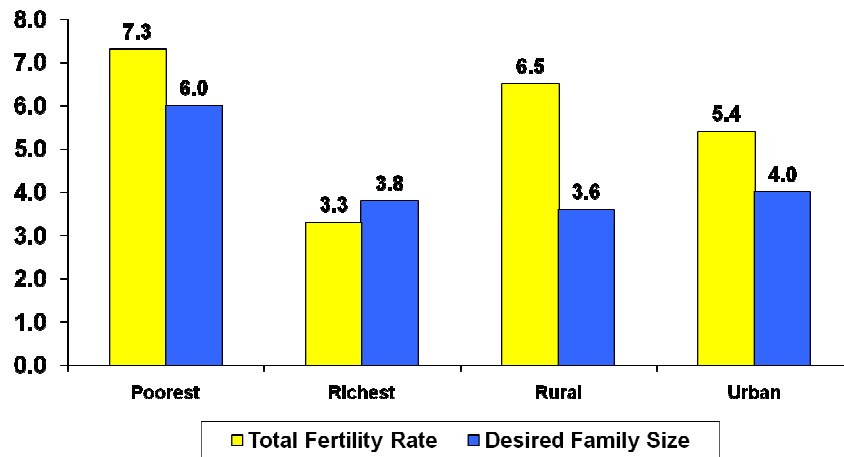
Demand for Contraception is High: More women would like to stop childbearing



Source: ORC Macro, 2008. MEASURE DHS

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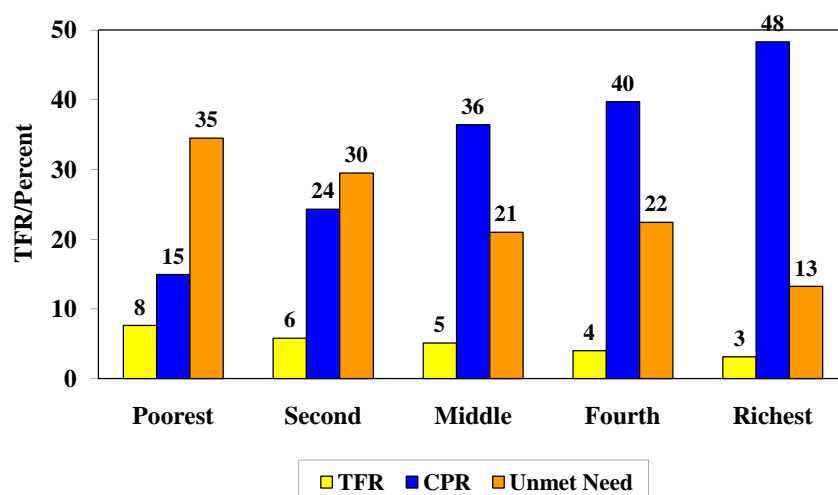
Fertility & ideal family size by wealth status, Tanzania 2004



Source: Tanzania DHS, 2004

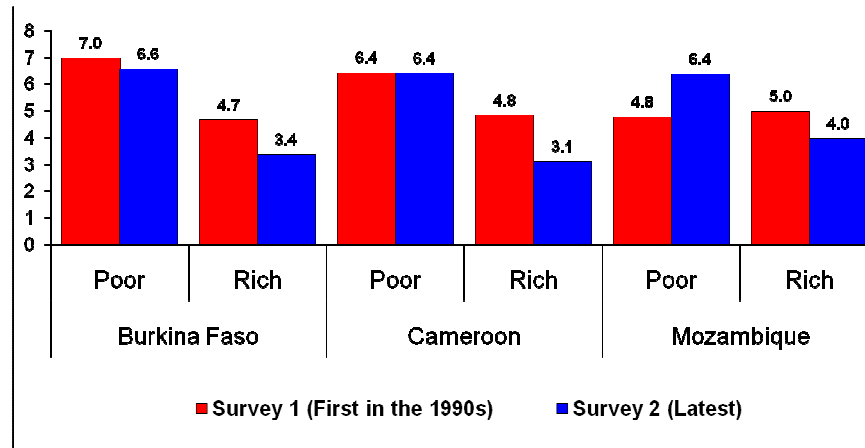
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What's driving the high fertility of the poor? (Kenya 2003)



TFR, CPR & Unmet Need: Differences Across Socioeconomic Groups; Source: KDHS 2003

Fertility decline mostly happening among the rich



Poor-Rich Differences in Trends of TFR; Source: DHS

Use of family planning mostly increasing among the more educated

COUNTRY	No Education	Primary	Secondary+
Burkina Faso 1	2	13	32
Burkina Faso 2	2	20	43
Niger 1	2	7	29
Niger 2	3	11	29
Kenya 1	15	29	45
Kenya 2	8	26	52
Uganda 1	3	8	26
Uganda 2	9	17	35

Source: Measure DHS

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Reasons for not using family planning methods

COUNTRY	%	%	%
Burkina Faso	50	17	24
Senegal	29	42	26
Ghana	41	12	43
Niger	39	29	26
Kenya	40	31	26
Malawi	39	16	39
Uganda	38	18	40

Source: Measure DHS

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Other key Inequities

- The rapidly expanding population of slum dwellers doing much worse than other urban residents and in some cases worse than rural residents
- Yet, virtually all future population growth to emanate from urban areas

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Way Forward: Embrace equity approach to improve access

- Need for recommitment to address the huge inequities in access to contraception within and across countries/regions
 - The poor in general
 - The less educated
 - Rural residents
 - Slum dwellers
 - Rural residents
 - Central and West Africa

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Looking ahead: Thinking about links between growth, inequality and poverty reduction

To meet the GOK's poverty targets, need to consider ways to contain inequality, and policies that disproportionately benefit the poor and excluded groups.

If inequality continues to widen at current rates, much more difficult to reach poverty goals, and likely to undermine development prospects more generally.

	Average real GDP growth rate, at factor cost, 2009-12	Poverty rate, 2012	Gini coefficient, 2012
Base case	5.9	37.7	0.431
Scenario #1: Constant inequality, 2012 poverty target	11.9	28.0	0.431
Scenario #2: Lower inequality	4.7	28.0	0.350
Scenario #3: Increasing inequality	21.3	28.0	0.481

Thank You !!!

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