

RAPID

The Change We Seek

MALAWI



 **GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI**

Photos (cover & top, down): Gunnar Salvarsson, Sönke Hartmann, Angeli Kirk

Malawi

Population & Development

Progress through Family Planning



Photo by Gunnar Salvarsson

By Dr. Chisale Mhango

Director, Reproductive Health
Services
Ministry of Health

Malawi

National Vision

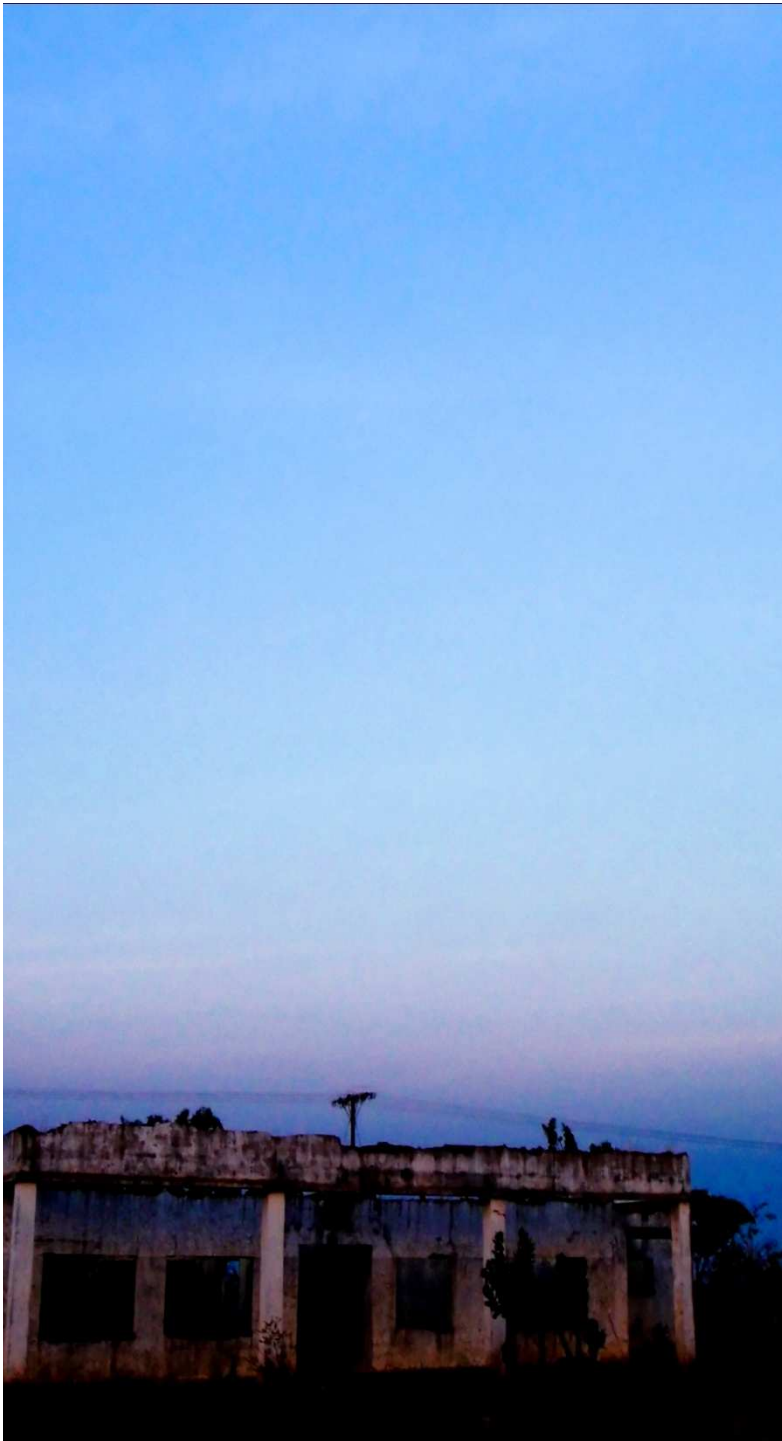
2020 Vision

Malawi will be secure, democratically mature, environmentally sustainable, self-reliant with equal opportunities for and active participation by all, having social services, vibrant cultural and religious values and a technologically driven middle-income economy

Growth and Development Strategy

Poverty reduction through sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development

Photo by Scott Gregory



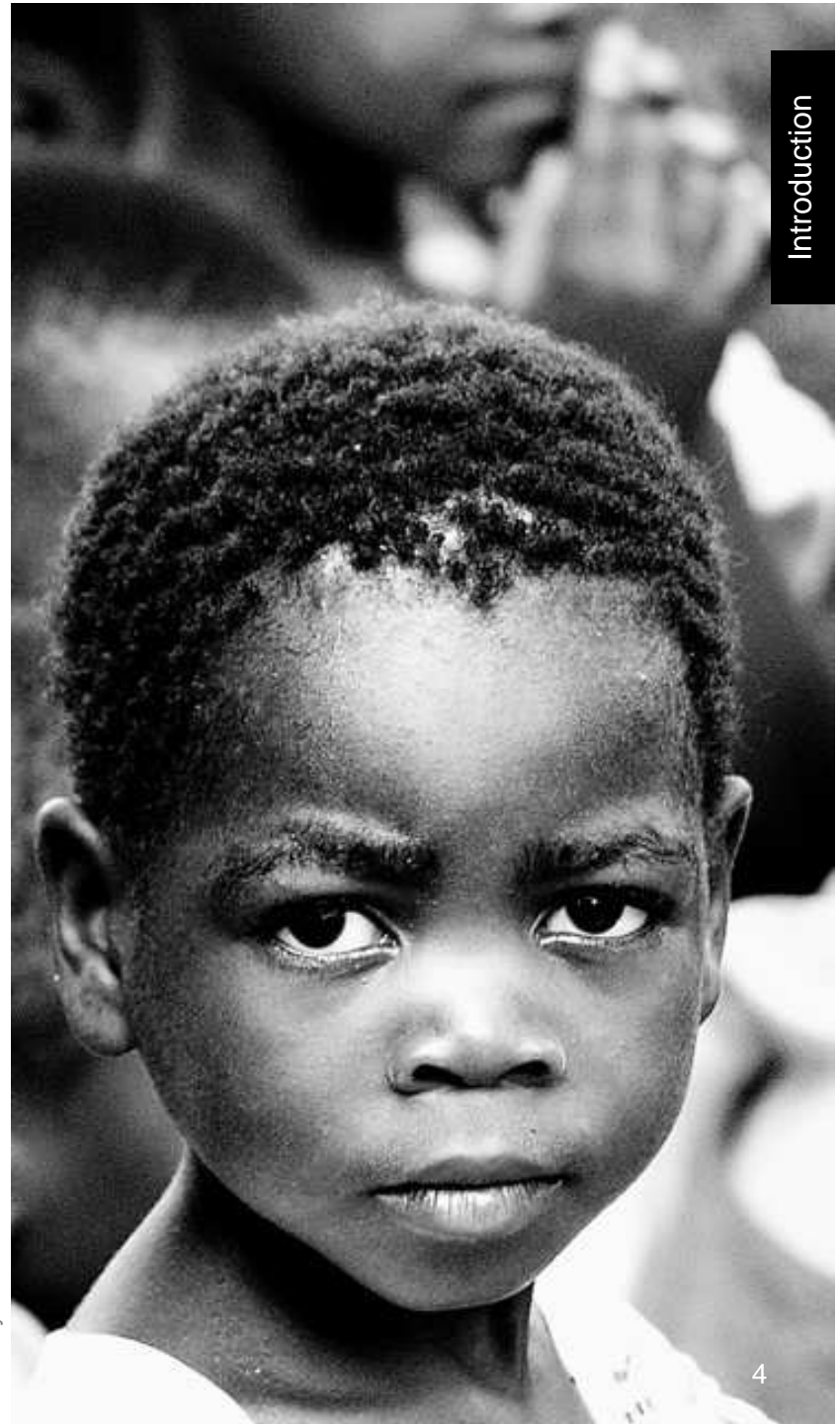
Population

Population

Economie et and Society

How does population affect Malawi's economic growth and social development in the coming decades?

Photo by Gunnar Salvarsson





Current Situation

Population Statistics

13 million people in 2008

52% population under 18

6 births per woman

35% teens 15-19 bear children

12% HIV prevalence

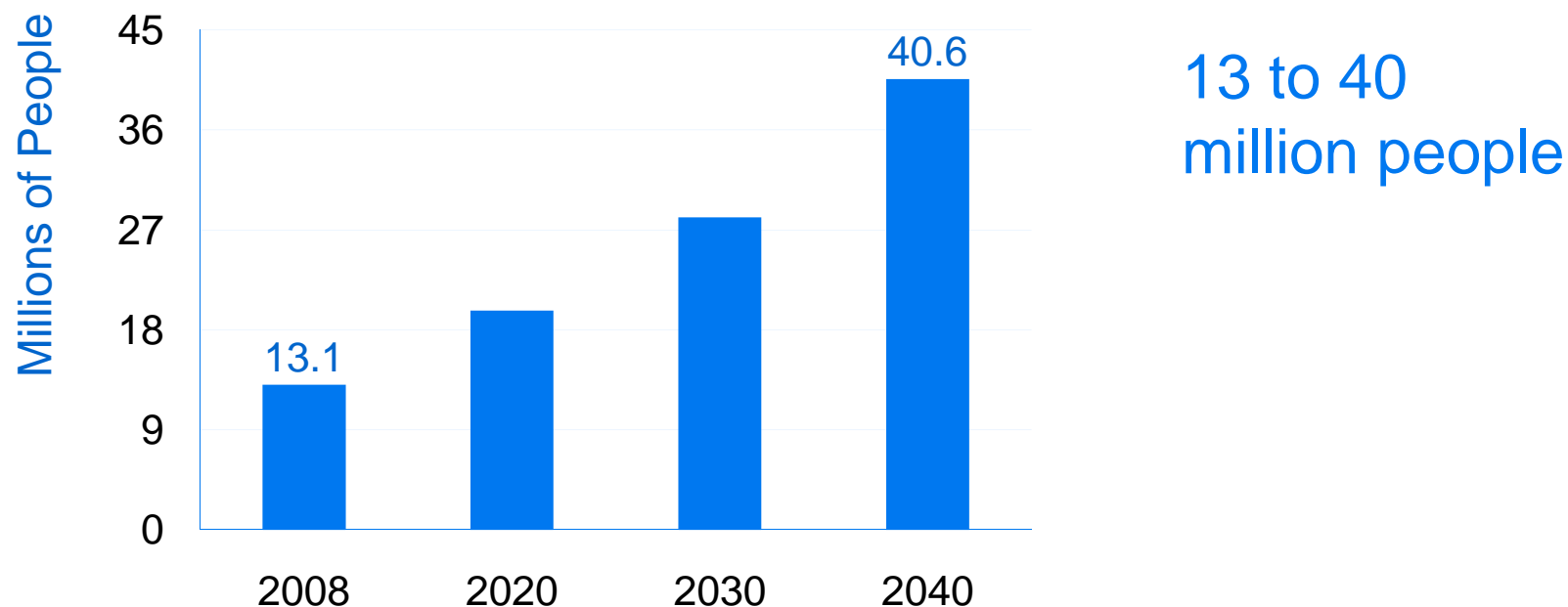
Sources: Malawi DHS 2004-05, 2008 Census, and
UNAIDS

Photos by Angeli Kirk, Gunnar Salvarsson, Karl Mueller

40 Million People ...

Population Triples by 2040

Current Fertility Rate



Sources: 2008 Malawi Census, Spectrum



Photo by Gunnar Salvarsson

2 in 5 births are
unintended or
arrive too soon

Contraceptive Use

Malawi

Primary factor to lower growth

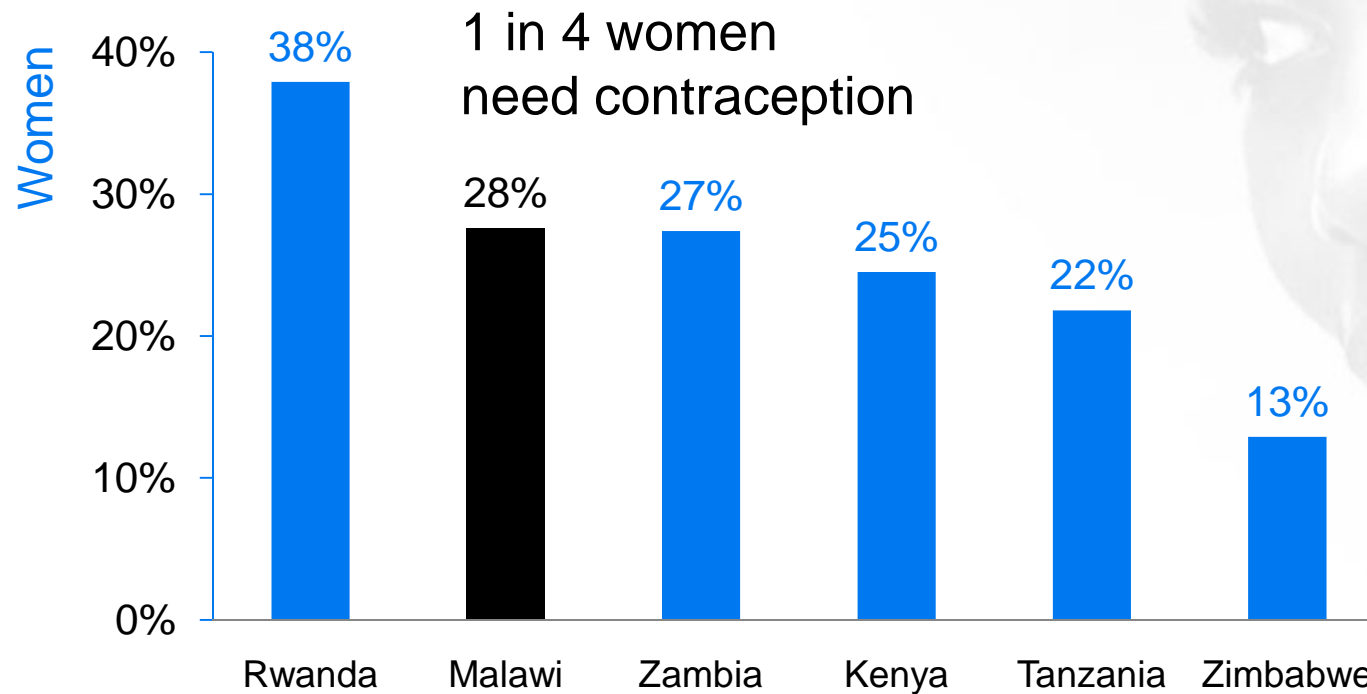
Well-established in the culture

Many women want to delay or
limit births, but are not using
contraceptives

Potential exists to increase
contraceptive use

Family Planning

Unmet Need for Contraception

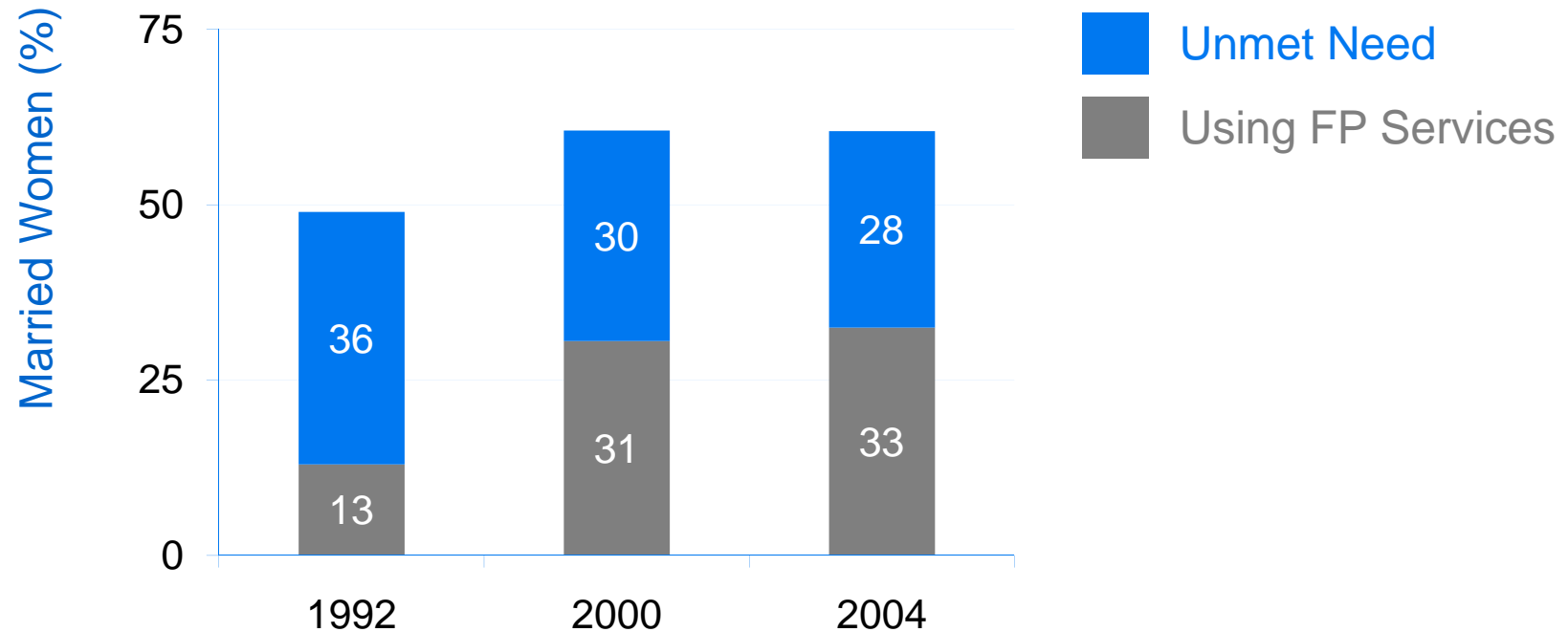


Source: Various Demographic and Health Surveys

Photo by Gunnar Salvarsson

Growing Demand

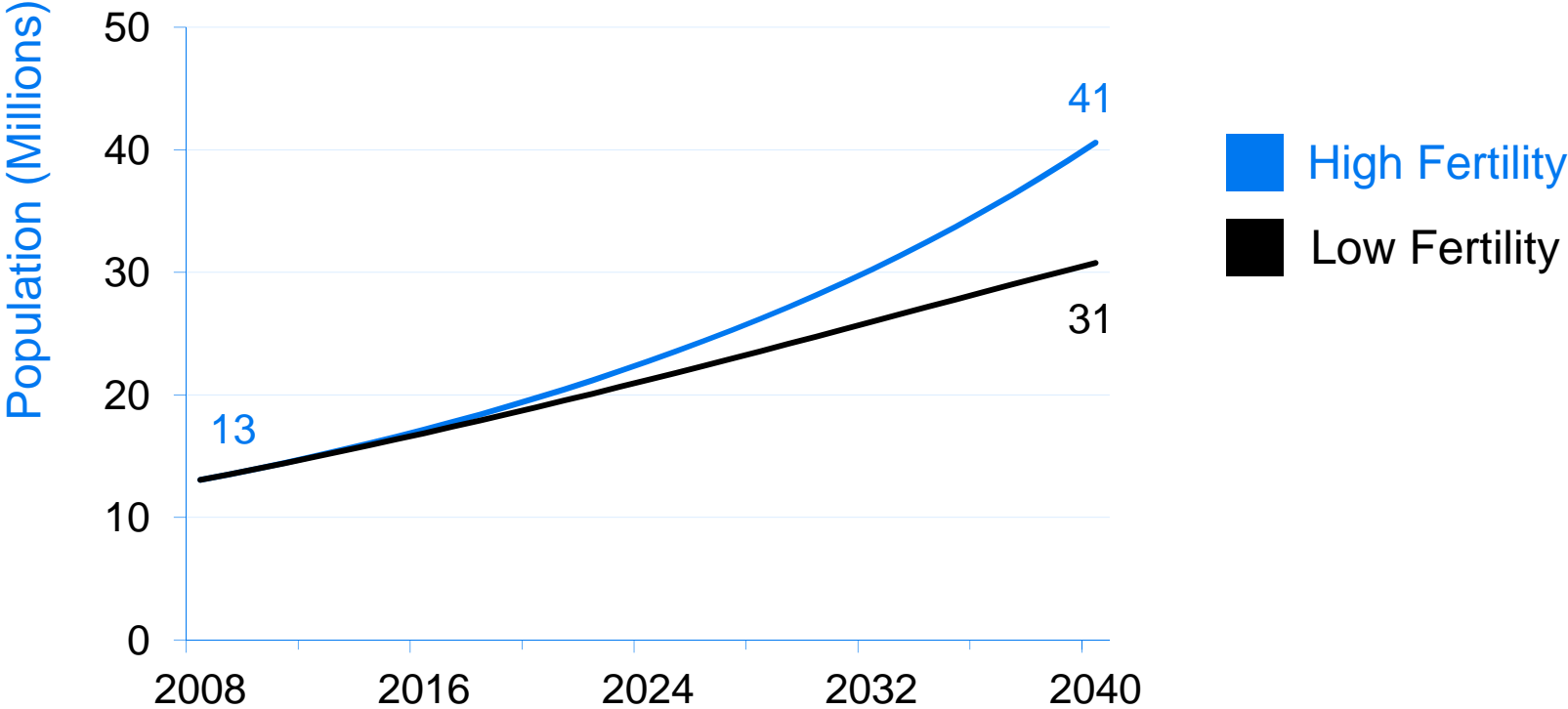
Demand for Family Planning by Married Women



Source: Malawi DHS 2004-05

Slower Population Growth

By Meeting Existing Demand for Family Planning



Source: Spectrum

Development Sectors

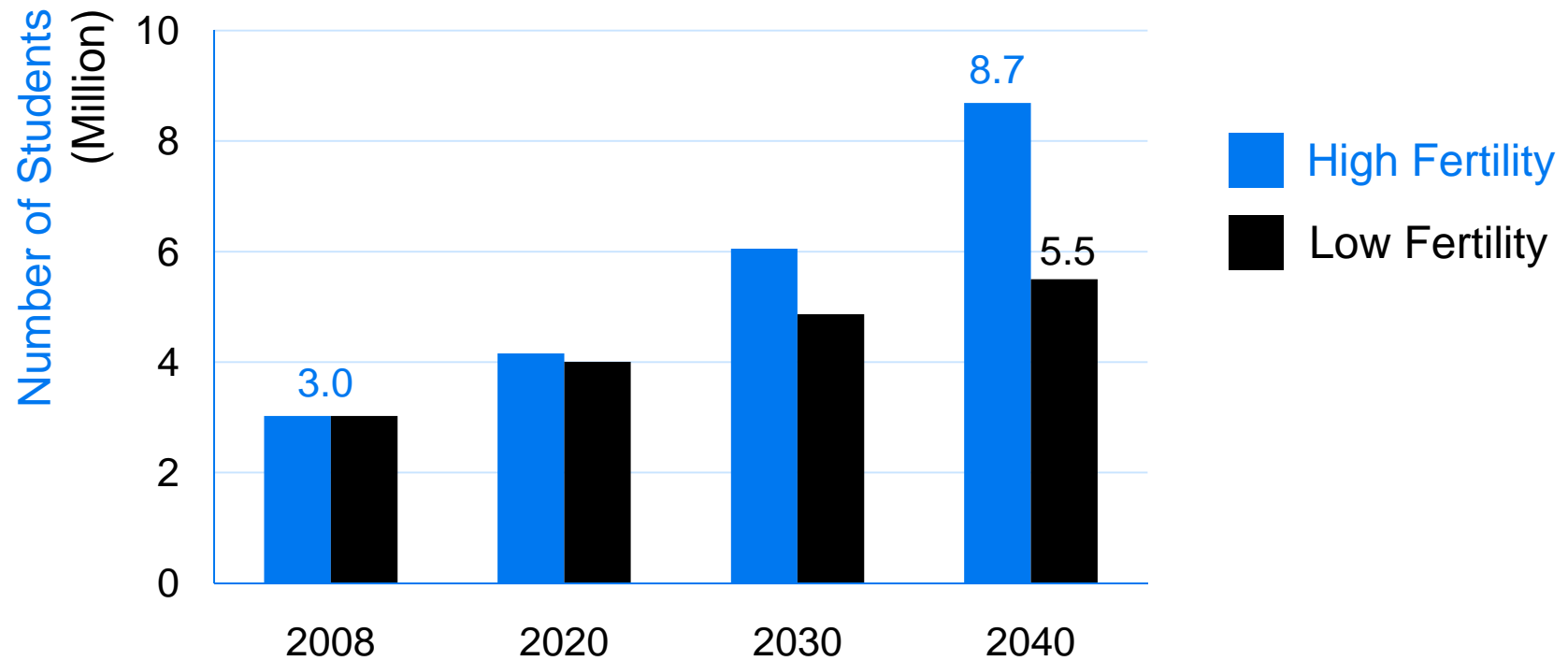
- 1 Education
- 2 Health
- 3 Agriculture
- 4 Economy and the Labor Force

Education



Primary Students

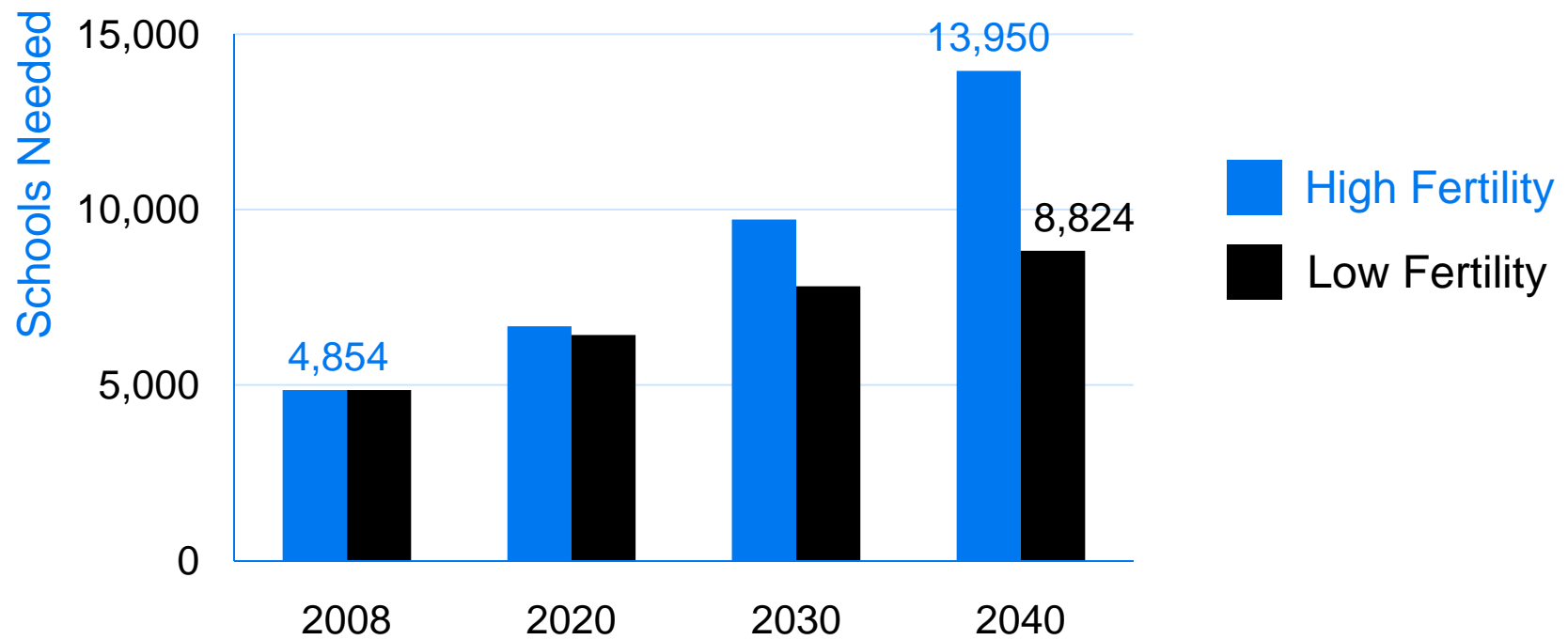
Fewer Students, More Resources Available per Child



Sources: Malawi Ministry of Education and Spectrum

Primary Schools

Fewer Schools Needed



Source: Malawi Ministry of Education and Spectrum

Better Education

With Less Population Pressure

More resources for training and incentives to keep teachers in rural areas

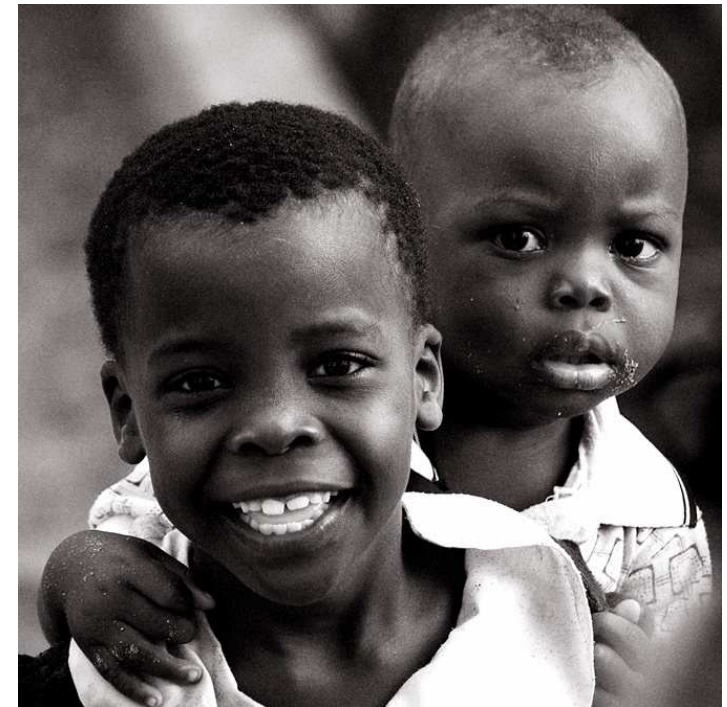
More resources for classrooms and educational material

Smaller classrooms and better learning environments

Progress on MDGs

2: Achieve universal primary education

Photo by Gunnar Salvarsson



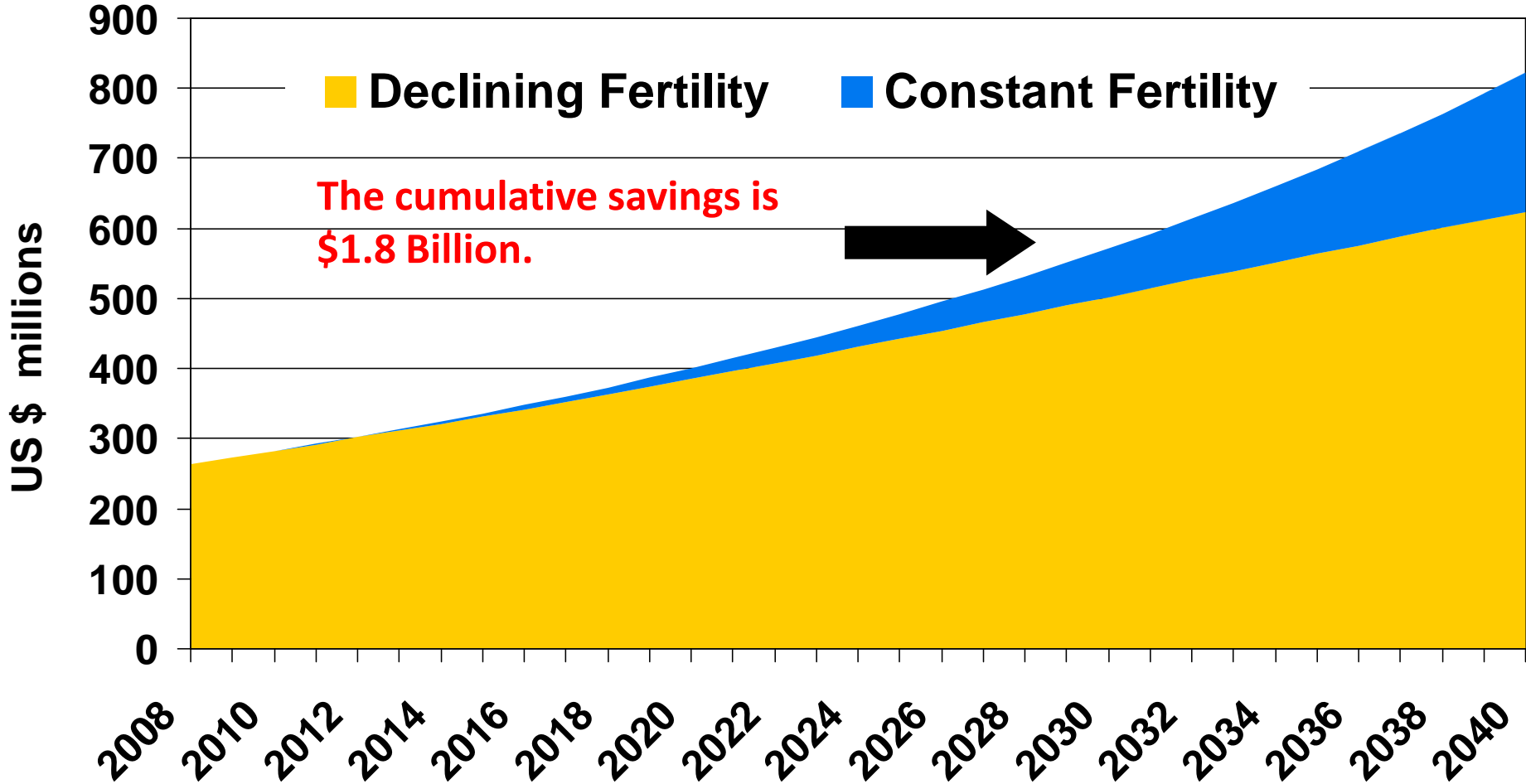
Health



Critical shortage of
human resources

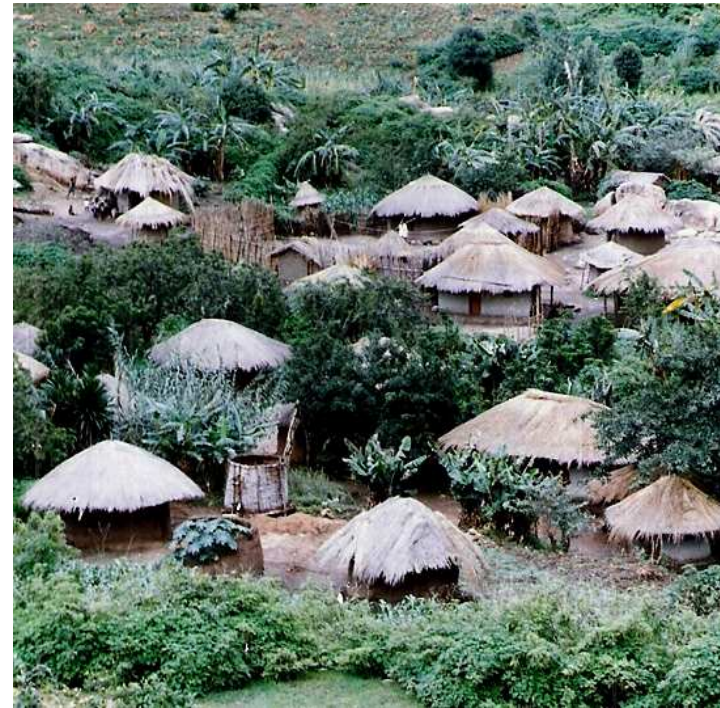
Inadequate
infrastructure for
universal access to
health care

Annual Health Expenditure



Agriculture

Land Availability



Issue #1

Land Fragmentation

Higher Population, Less Land per Holder

Land holdings divided among more family members

Lower productivity from small farms – less food security

Less food per person



Photo by Gunnar Salvarsson

Issue #2

Environmental Degradation

Higher Population Leads to Overuse

Lower Productivity

Overexploitation

Deforestation

Erosion

Less soil fertility

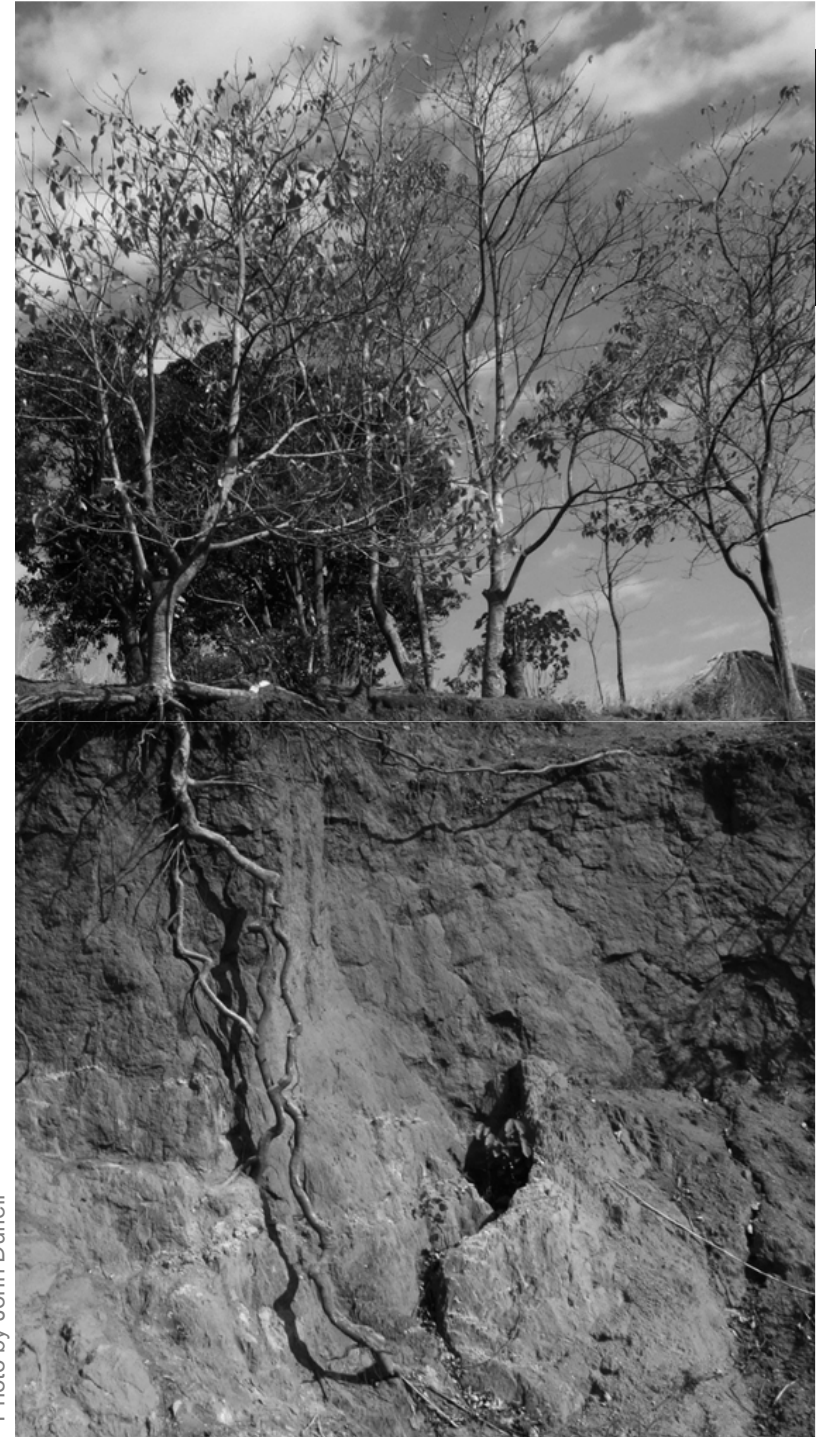
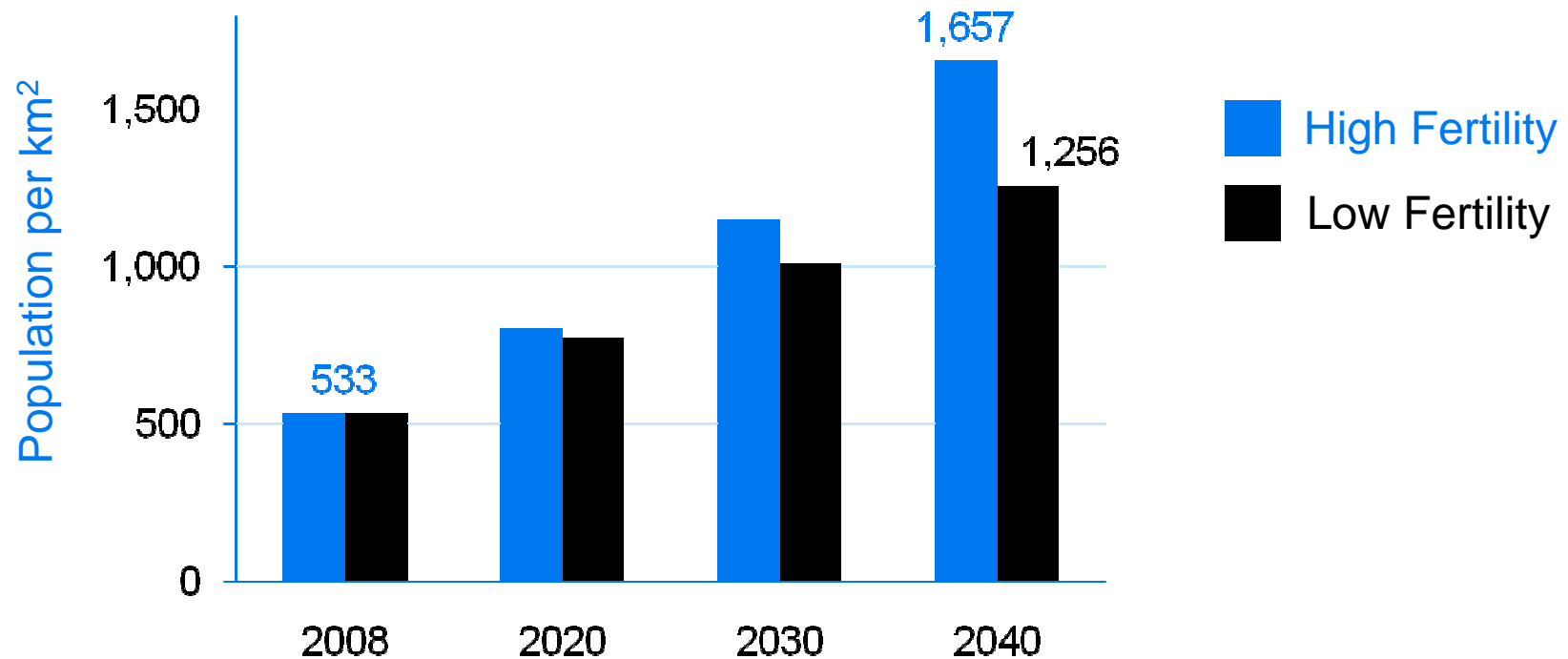


Photo by John Duffell

Arable Land

More Land per Person with Lower Population



Sources: FAOSTAT, World Bank and Author Calculations

Better Agriculture

Less Pressure on Resources Used
to ...

Modernize

Fertilize for higher yields

Improve family nutrition

Reduce environmental degradation

Progress on MDGs

1: Eradicate extreme poverty and
hunger

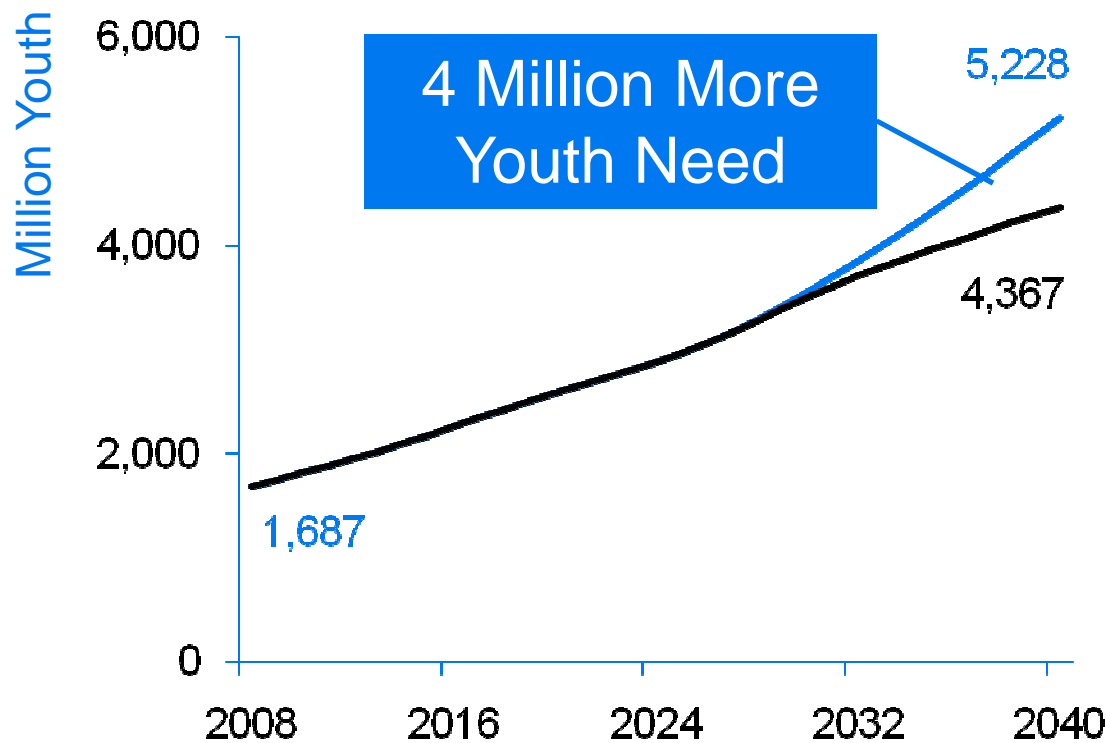
7: Ensure environmental sustainability



Photo by Molly Stevenson

Employment

More Youth Requires More Jobs

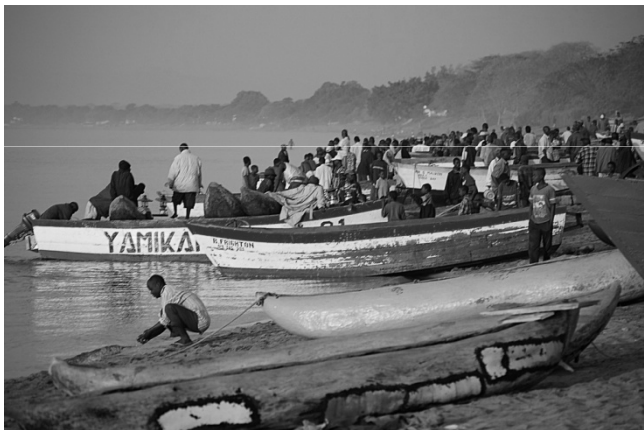


Scenario

Cumulative difference in the number of youth at a high versus low fertility rate

- High Fertility
- Low Fertility

Source: Spectrum, Youth: 18-24 years old



Better Economy

With Less Population Pressure

More funding for social sector

Greater disposable family income
for education and health

Lower youth unemployment

Greater stability

Progress on MDGs

1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Why Act Now?

Cost of Inaction Increases with Time

ISSUE

High population growth

Unbalanced age distribution (half below age 18)

41% of births are unintended or ill-timed

28% of married women want to avoid or delay pregnancy but don't use contraception

OPPORTUNITY

Contraceptive use is established in the culture

33% of married women already use contraceptives

Potential for increased use is large

READINESS

Political will is present

Service networks are established and developing

Development partners very sympathetic to Malawi's population development agenda.

FP Facilitates Achievement of MDG Targets

1. **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1):**

Targets: (a) Halve, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day, and (b) who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015

- ⑩ FP improves maternal health, thereby increasing women's productivity, and reduces dependency level at both family & national levels

2. **Achieve universal primary education (MDG2):** Target: **Ensure that, by 2015, children, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete primary schooling**

- ⑩ FP reduces the number of children that have to be provided with education & makes the target manageable

3. **Promote gender equality and empower women (MDG3):**

Target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015

- ⑩ When a family has too many children parents tend to educate sons only – promoting gender inequality

4. **Reduce child mortality (MDG4)**

Targets: (a) Reduce by two thirds, the under-five mortality rate 1990 by 2015, (b) 100 % measles immunization of 1 year old children

- ⑩ The fewer the number of children the better the care, the more the food, the lower child mortality. There will be savings on vaccines

FP Facilitates Achievement of MDG Targets cont.

5. **Improve maternal health (MDG5)**

Targets: *(a) Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio 1990 by 2015*

- ⑩ Family planning reduces exposure to risk of pregnancy related death
- ⑩ The fewer the births, the more likely we can cope with provision of skilled attendance at births

6. **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases (MDG6)**

Targets: *(a) By 2015 halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases*

- ⑩ Condom use in family planning protects against HIV infection
- ⑩ The fewer the children the more likely the target to provide U5C with ITNs can be achieved

7. **Ensure environmental sustainability (MDG7)**

Targets *(a) Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation*

- ⑩ Family planning reduces the number of people that have to be provided with safe water and good sanitation

8. **Develop Global Development Partnership (MDG8) [Goal calls for increasing access to essential drugs on a sustainable basis ++]**

- ⑩ The savings realised from family planning will assist to increase availability of essential drugs on a sustainable basis.

Progress through Family
Planning

Malawi

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Thank You