



**Building the capacity of African Policy makers for reproductive health  
and family planning: Challenges and Opportunities for Parliaments to  
enhance Reproductive Health/ Family Planning**

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# WORLD POPULATION MILESTONES

<b>World Population Reached</b>	<b>Year</b>
<b>1 billion</b>	<b>1804</b>
<b>2 billion</b>	<b>1927 (123 years later)</b>
<b>3 billion</b>	<b>1960 (33 years later)</b>
<b>4 billion</b>	<b>1974 (14 years later)</b>
<b>5 billion</b>	<b>1987 (13 years later)</b>
<b>6 billion</b>	<b>1999 (12 years later)</b>
<b>7 billion</b>	<b>2013 (14 years later)</b>
<b>World Population may reach</b>	
<b>8 billion</b>	<b>2028 (15 years later)</b>
<b>9 billion</b>	<b>2054 (26 years later)</b>

# Africa at a glance

<b>Population</b>	<b>1.4 billion</b>
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	<b>57/1000</b>
<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio</b>	<b>546/100,000 (SSA)</b>
<b>Skilled Attendance at Birth</b>	<b>47% (SSA)</b>
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	<b>5.1 (SSA)</b>
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Prevalence</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	<b>62.4 years</b>

Source: [www.prb.org/pdf11/2011population-data-sheet\\_eng.pdf](http://www.prb.org/pdf11/2011population-data-sheet_eng.pdf)

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# Background



- Population in Africa continues to rise due to fertility
- Women in developing countries continue to die in big numbers ( over 14 times higher than developed regions) due to pregnancy related complications
- Maternal deaths in SSA and Asia account for 86% of all deaths globally.

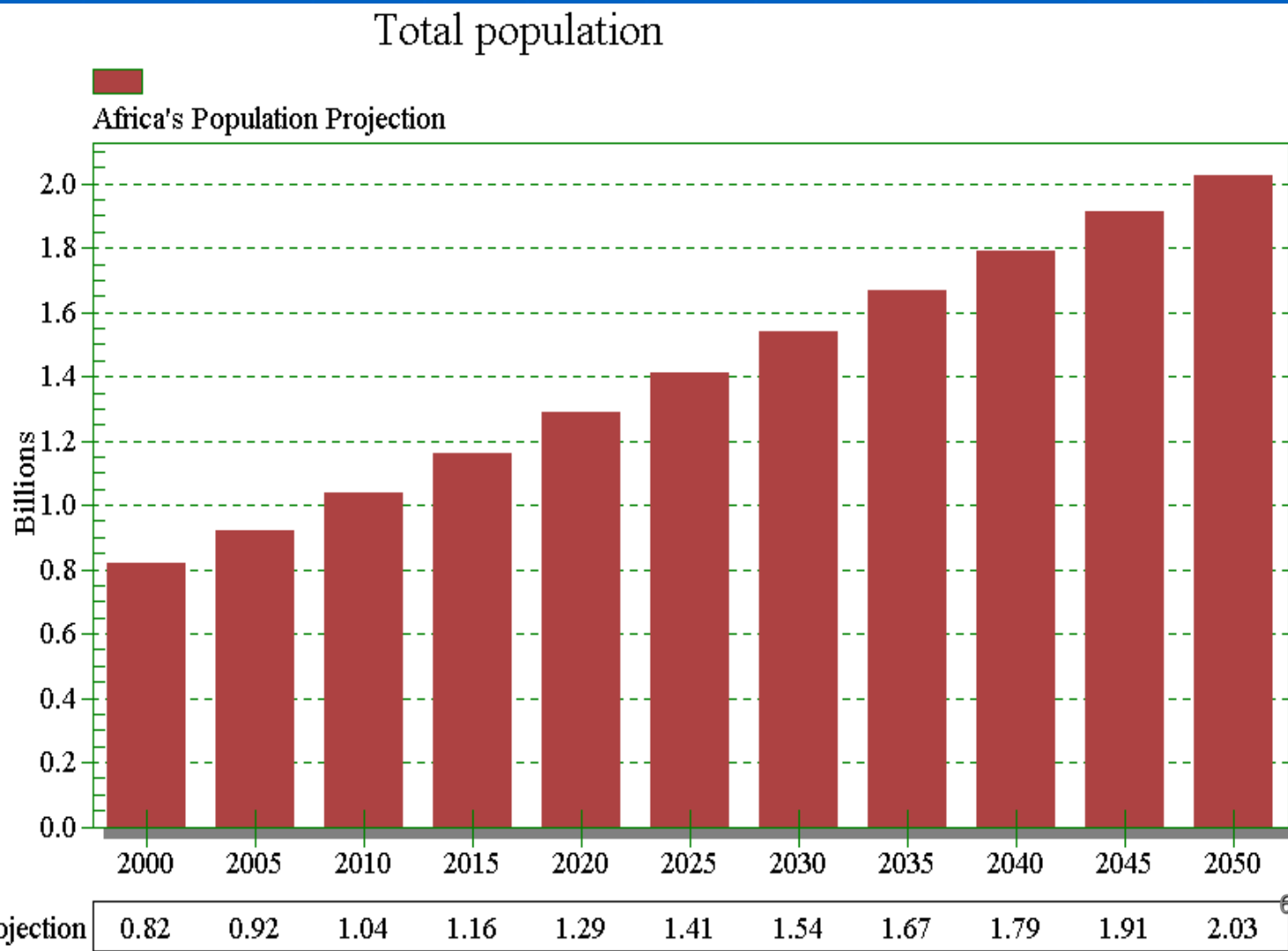
# Background



- There is a gap between donor commitments and actual ODA flow
- Although MMR declined by 47% from 1990, countries with unacceptably high MMR remain concentrated in developing countries predominantly SSA.
- 68.7% of the global population has 3% of the global wealth while 0.7% has 41% of the global wealth

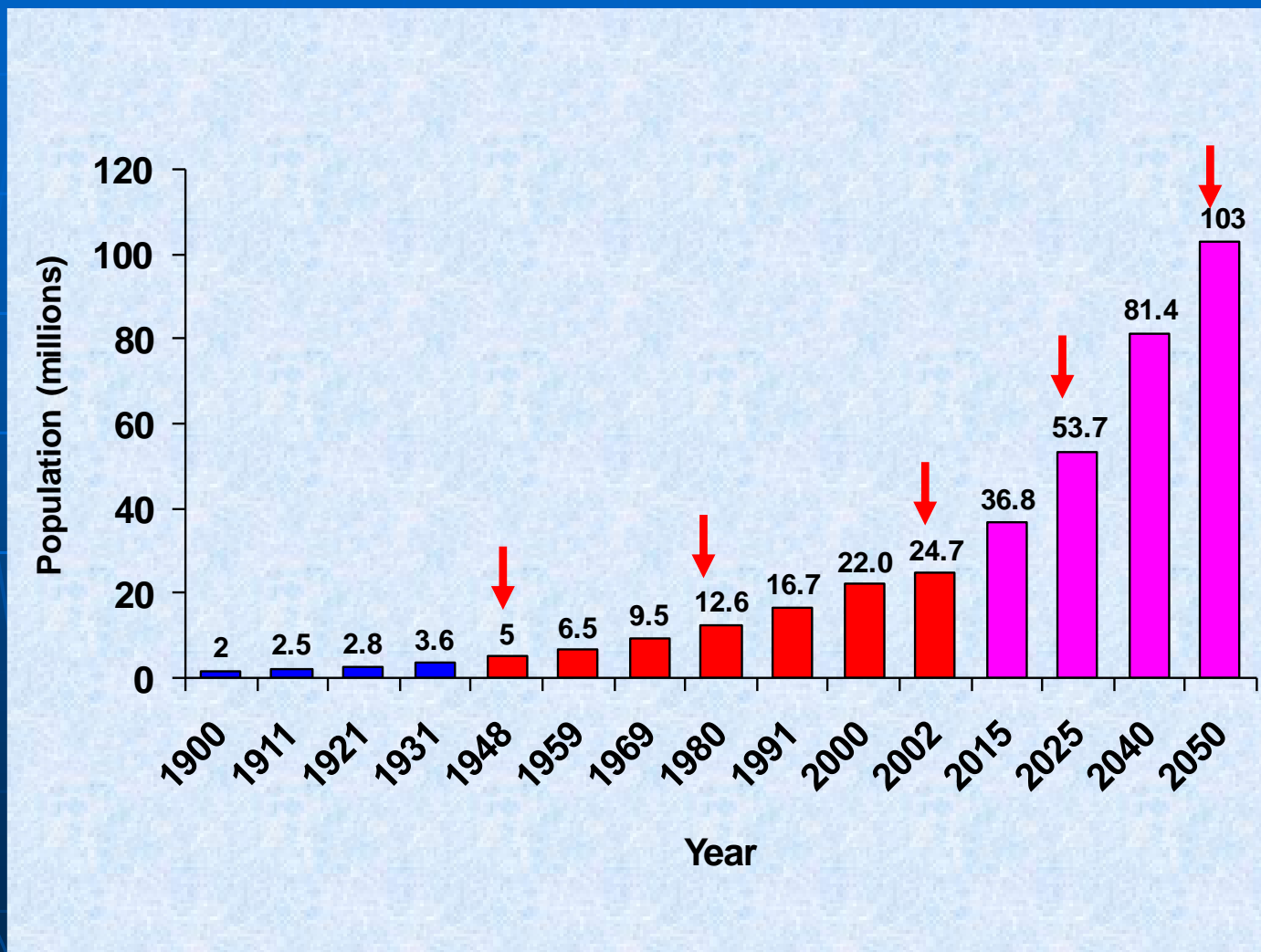


# Africa's Population (2000-2050)



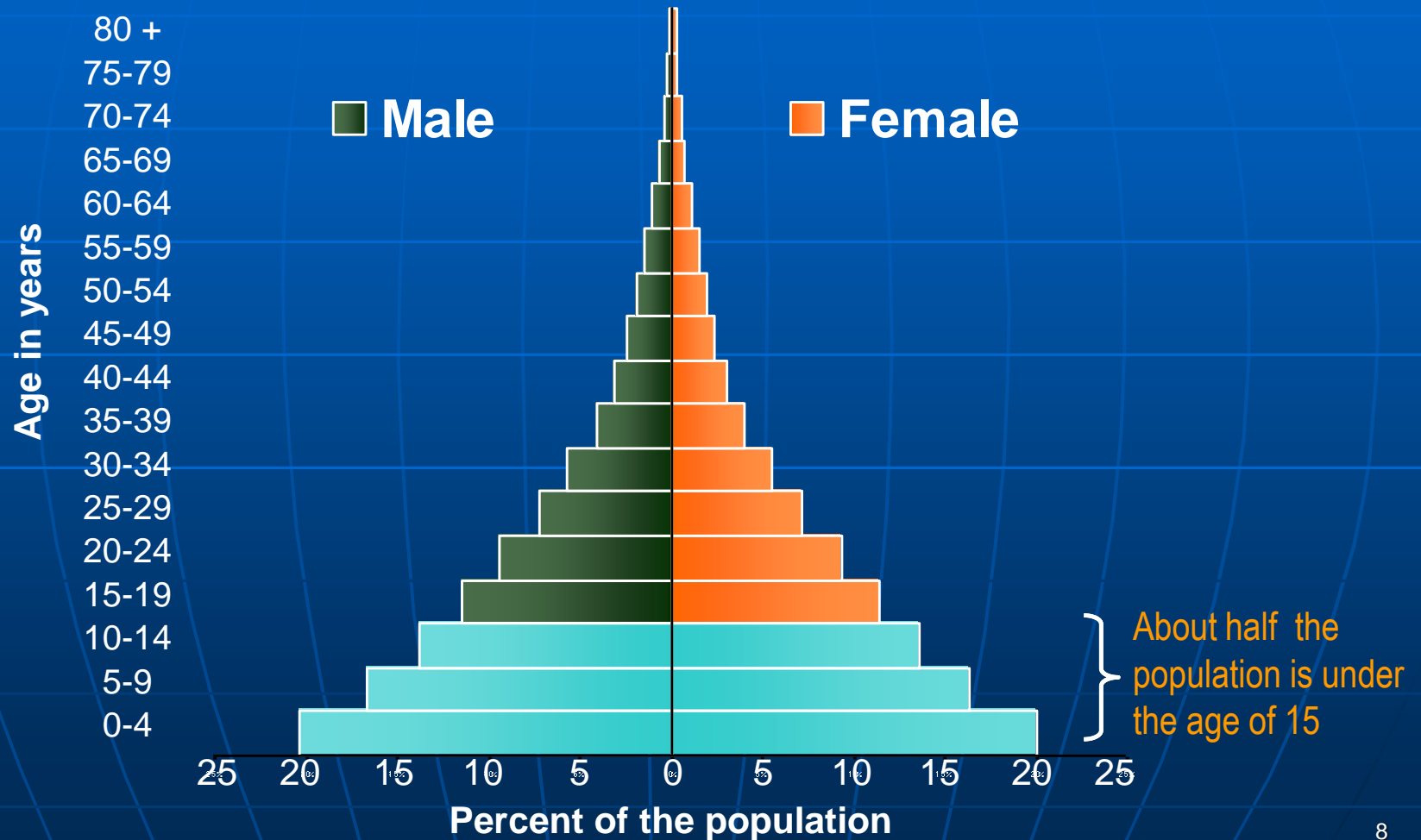


# Uganda's population continues to grow rapidly...





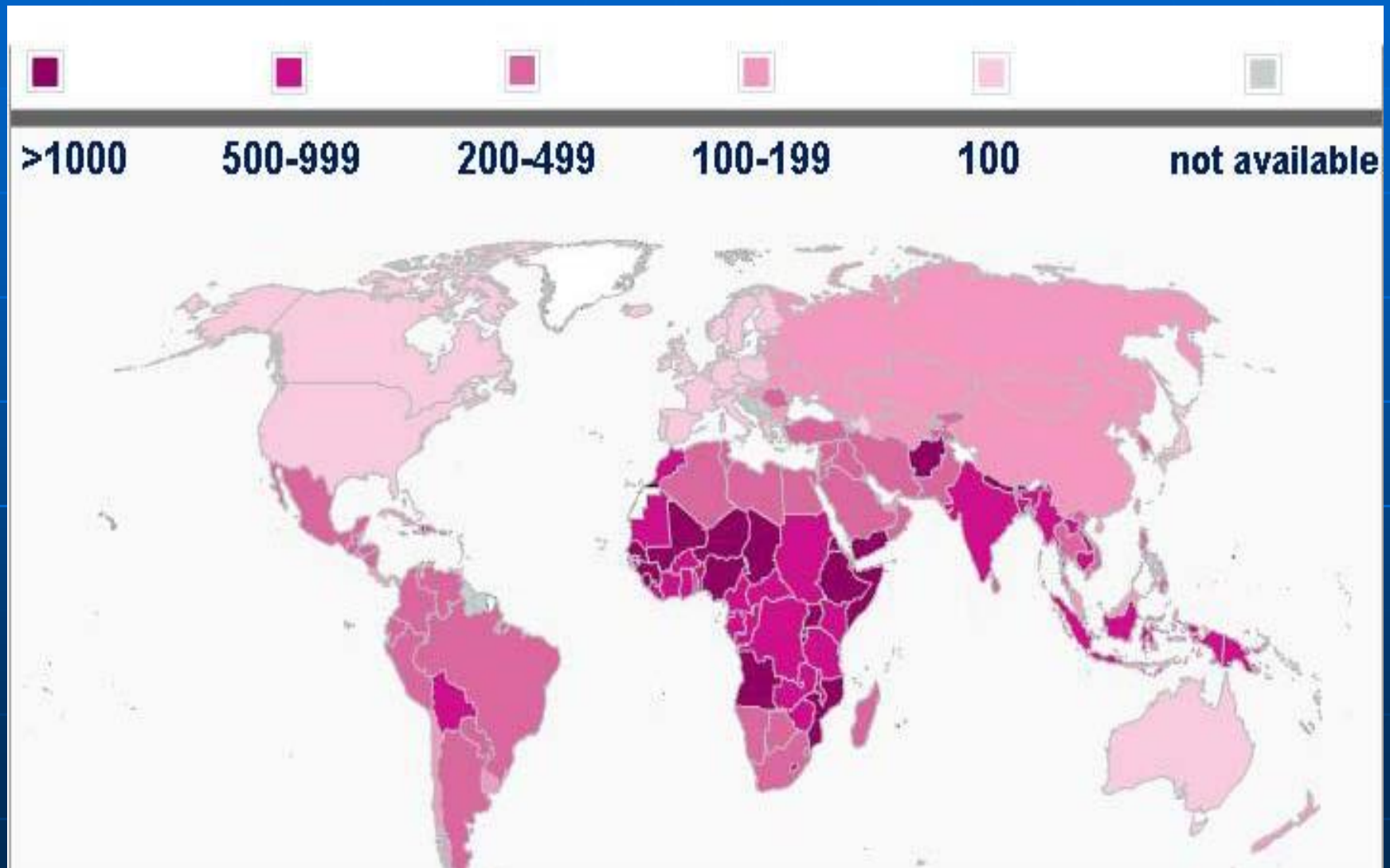
*Uganda has a very young population . . .*







# Maternal mortality





# Why Women Die in Pregnancy & Childbirth: The Three (3) Delays

## *1<sup>st</sup> Delay*

Delay in the Home



## *2<sup>nd</sup> Delay*

Delay in  
Accessing the  
Health Facility

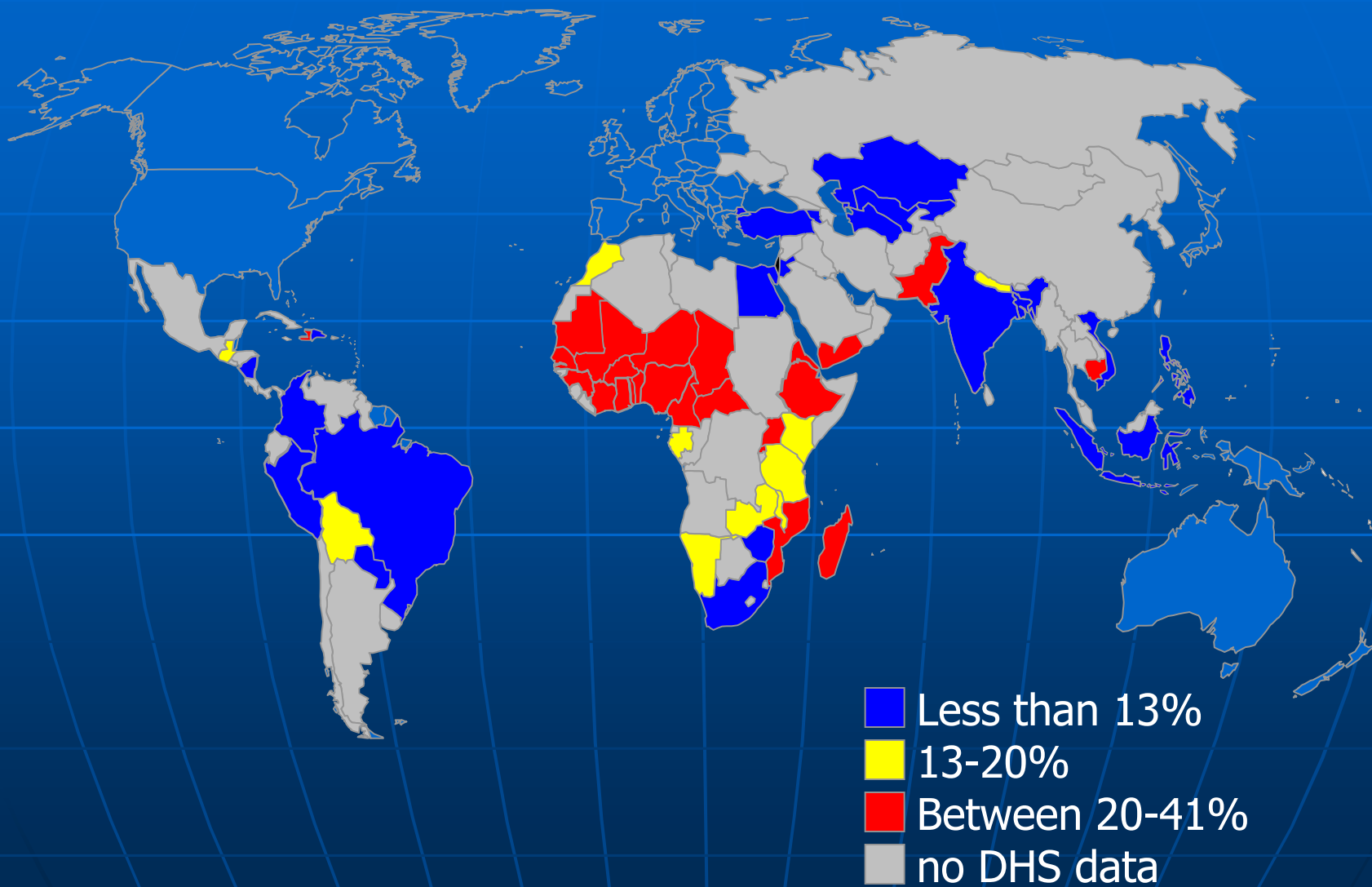


## *3<sup>rd</sup> Delay*

Delay in  
receiving care at  
the health facility



# High unmet need for family planning in Africa (most recent DHS data)

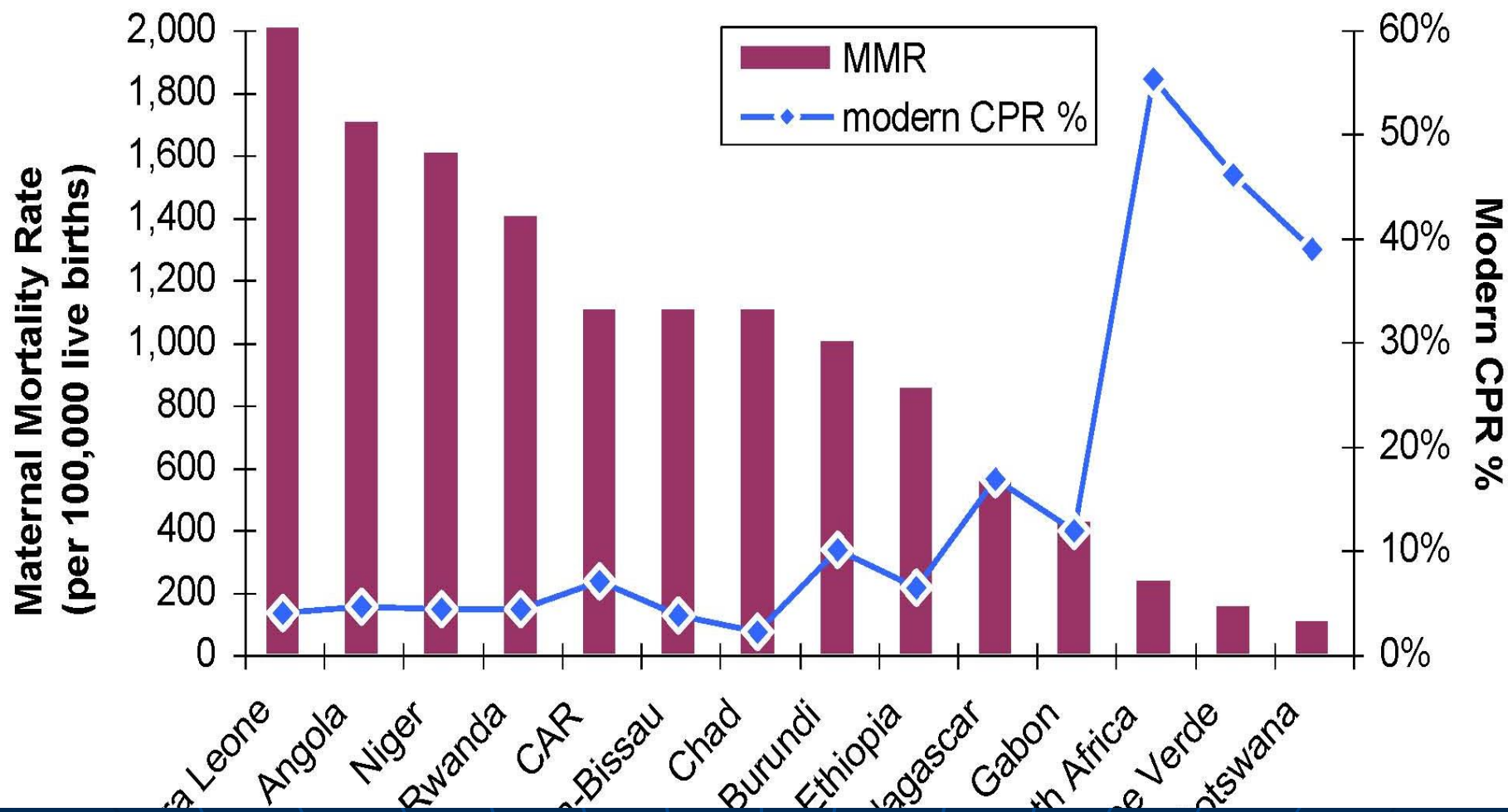




# Lessons

## Mortality Rates

Family Planning Reduces Maternal Death Up to **40%**







# Lessons

**Investment of \$1 in family planning (FP)  
saves expenditures of \$2-4 on maternal  
and newborn health**





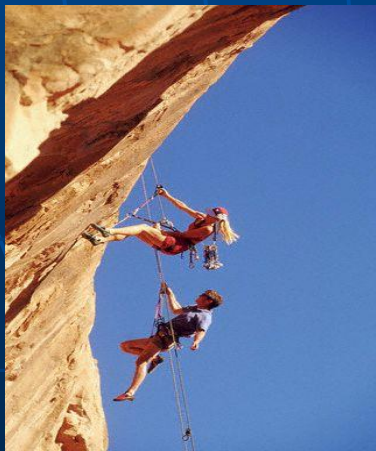
# Lessons....

- High maternal death rates are an indicator of inadequate health care system, which is clearly **a direct violation of women's fundamental rights to life, health, and self determination.**
- Every year, **the world loses US \$15 billion to lost productivity** by letting women die in pregnancy and childbirth.



# Lessons

- MP's are of paramount importance in creating political will and ensuring accountability
- A strong and coordinated group of parliamentarians creates positive change





## Lessons: Achievements in 15 years of MDGs

### Global

MMR fell

- from 380 to 210 per 100,000 live births

Skilled attendance increased

- from 59% to 71%

Contraceptive use increased

- from 55 to 64%

Unmet need for FP reduced

- from 15% to 12%

- **64%** of women receive the recommended 4 ANC care visits

Adolescent birth rate reduced

- from 59/1,000 to 51/1,000 births

### Sub-Saharan Africa

- 990 to 510 per 100,000 live births

- 43% to 52%

- 13% to 28% (still low)

- 24%

- 49% of women receive the recommended 4 ANC care visits

- 123/1,000 to 116/1,000 births





# The Demographic Dividend

- The DD is the economic benefit arising from a significant increase in the ratio of working-aged adults relative to young dependents.
- • The first step is to accelerate fertility decline, which opens the window of opportunity for growth by creating an age structure dominated by working age youth and adults
- • To EARN a sizable demographic dividend countries should make simultaneous investment in Education; Empowerment of women and youth; Economic reforms to create ample jobs; and efficient public institutions



# Role of Parliamentarians

- Representation
- Legislation
- Oversight and demand for accountability
- Appropriation of the budget



## Role of Parliamentarians

- Parliament is the highest legislative & policy making body and best placed to champion Population and SRH issues
- Parliamentarians' leadership and what we say provides guidance to the people and shapes public opinion
- MPs influence government business, resources and provide oversight to successful implementation of all development programmes



## Role of Parliamentarians

- MPs provide, by giving legislative sanctions to taxation and acquisition of loans, the means of carrying out the work of government
- MPs scrutinize government policy and administration through: pre – legislative scrutiny of bills, introduction of private members' bills, scrutinizing and approving expenditure, assurance of transparency and accountability, monitoring implementation of programmes, debating matters of national interest, vetting Presidential appointees etc.



# What is new?

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## Sustainable Development Goals



TRANSFORMING OUR  
WORLD:  
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT

**1** NO  
POVERTY



**2** ZERO  
HUNGER



Ensure healthy lives and  
promote well-being for all  
at all ages

**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION



**5** GENDER  
EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION



**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



**12** RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



**13** CLIMATE  
ACTION



**14** LIFE  
BELOW WATER



**15** LIFE  
ON LAND



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS



**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS





## What is needed....

- There is need for Parliamentarians to share experiences and learn from each other in the context of South to South and triangular collaboration
- There is need for Parliamentarians to openly speak out and be champions on Population and SRH issues in order to influence appropriate behavior change in their communities
- There is need to build the capacity of Parliamentarians in order to meaningfully play their role in championing the agenda





## What is needed.....

- There is need to ensure full participation of parliamentarians in the global agenda discussions at all levels
- There is need for parliamentarians to monitor and follow up the various commitments made; FP2020, Abuja Declaration, Maputo Plan of Action etc.
- MPs need to ensure strengthening of health systems, observance of good governance and urge governments to position SRH/FP high on the national agenda

Together, we can make life  
**BRIGHTER** and **BETTER**





THANK YOU

