

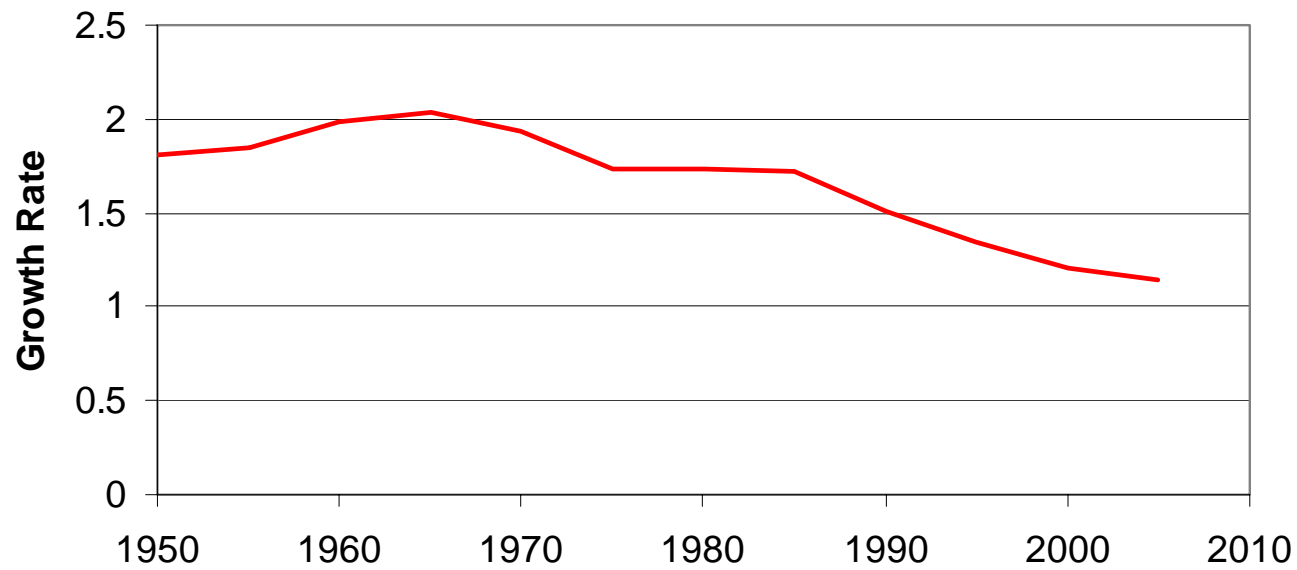
A Job Half Done: Family planning in the 21st Century

John Cleland

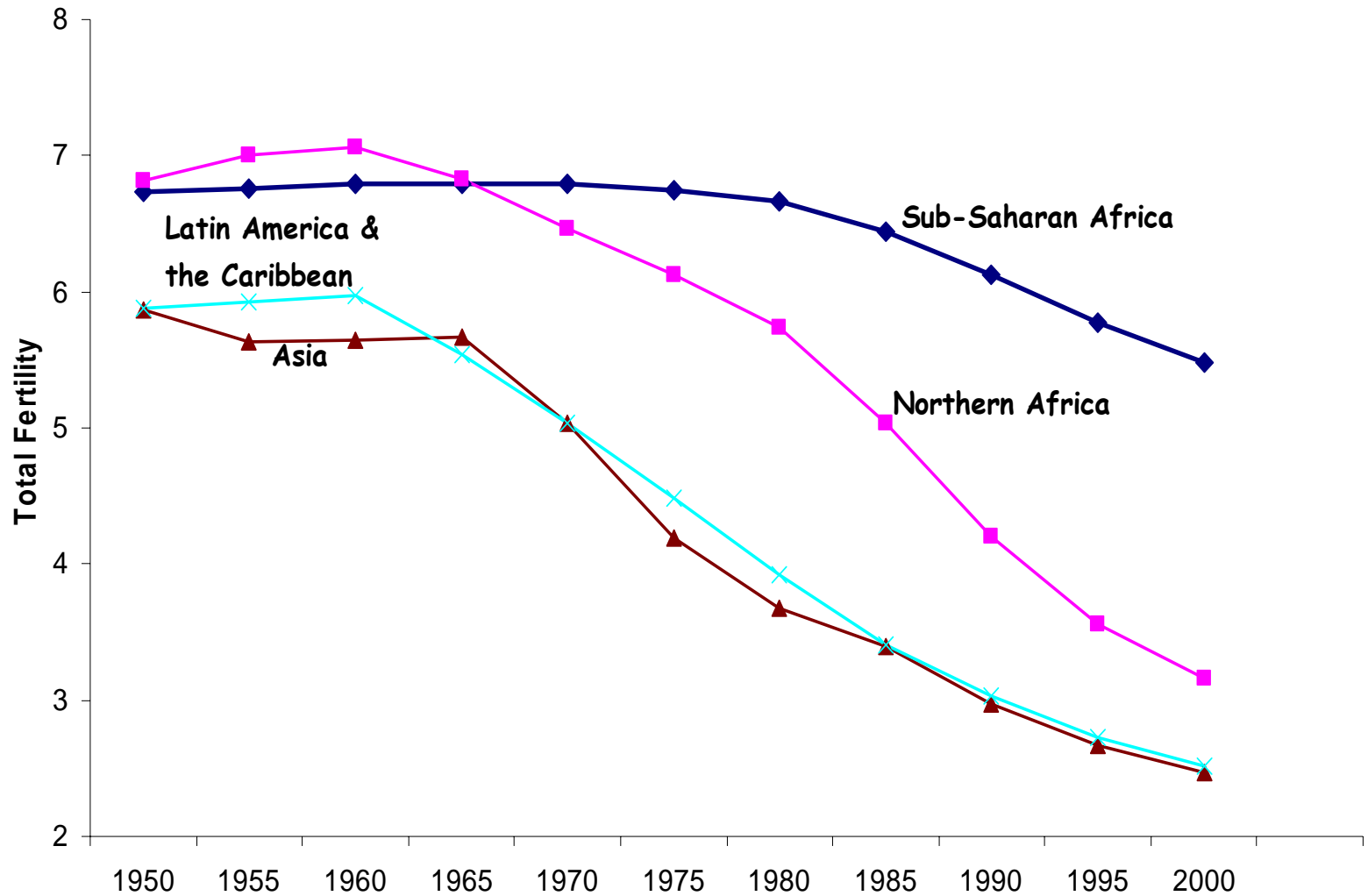
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine



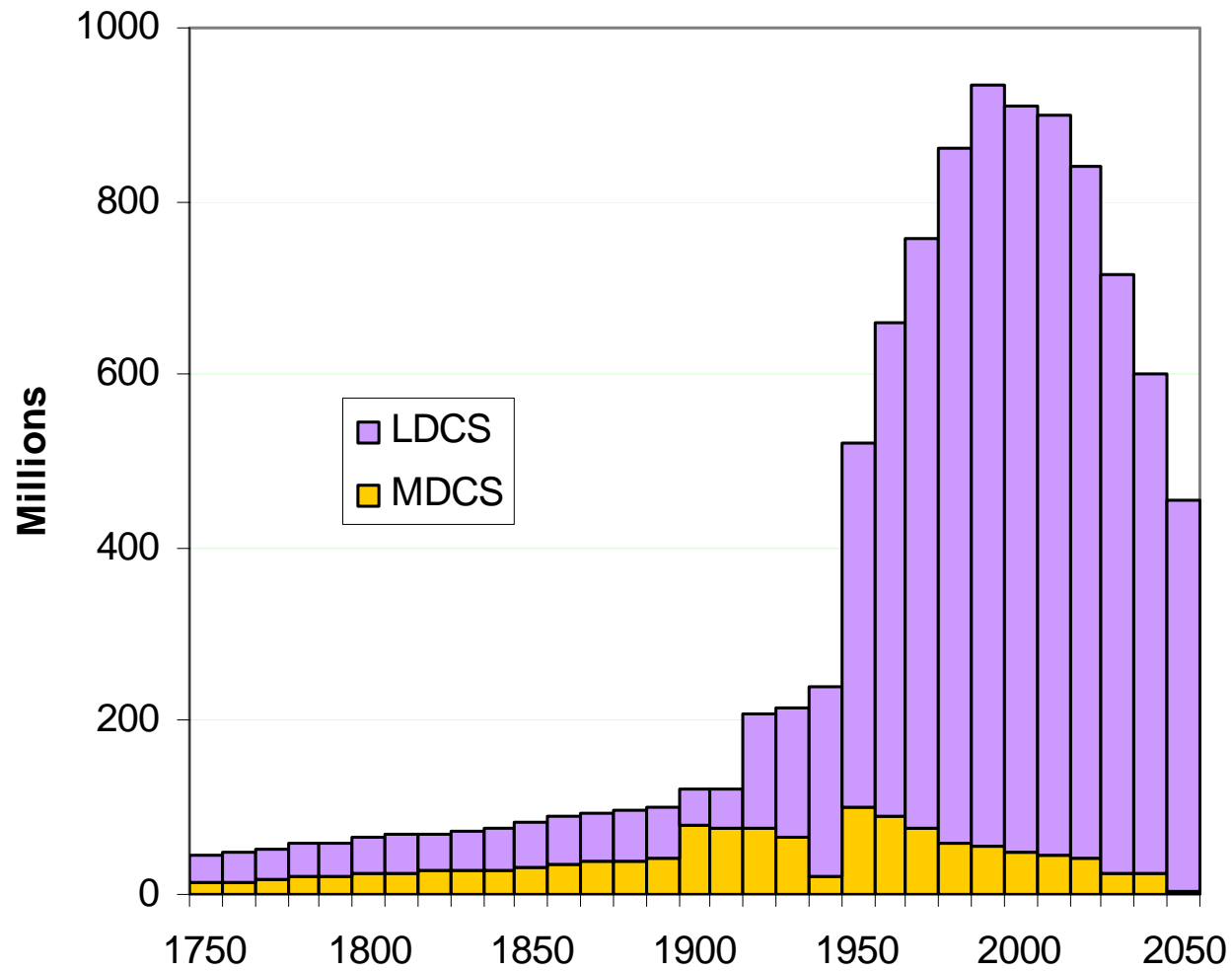
Population Growth Rate 1950-2005



Fertility Trends, 1950-2005: Selected Developing Regions



Increase in Population by Decade, in Millions

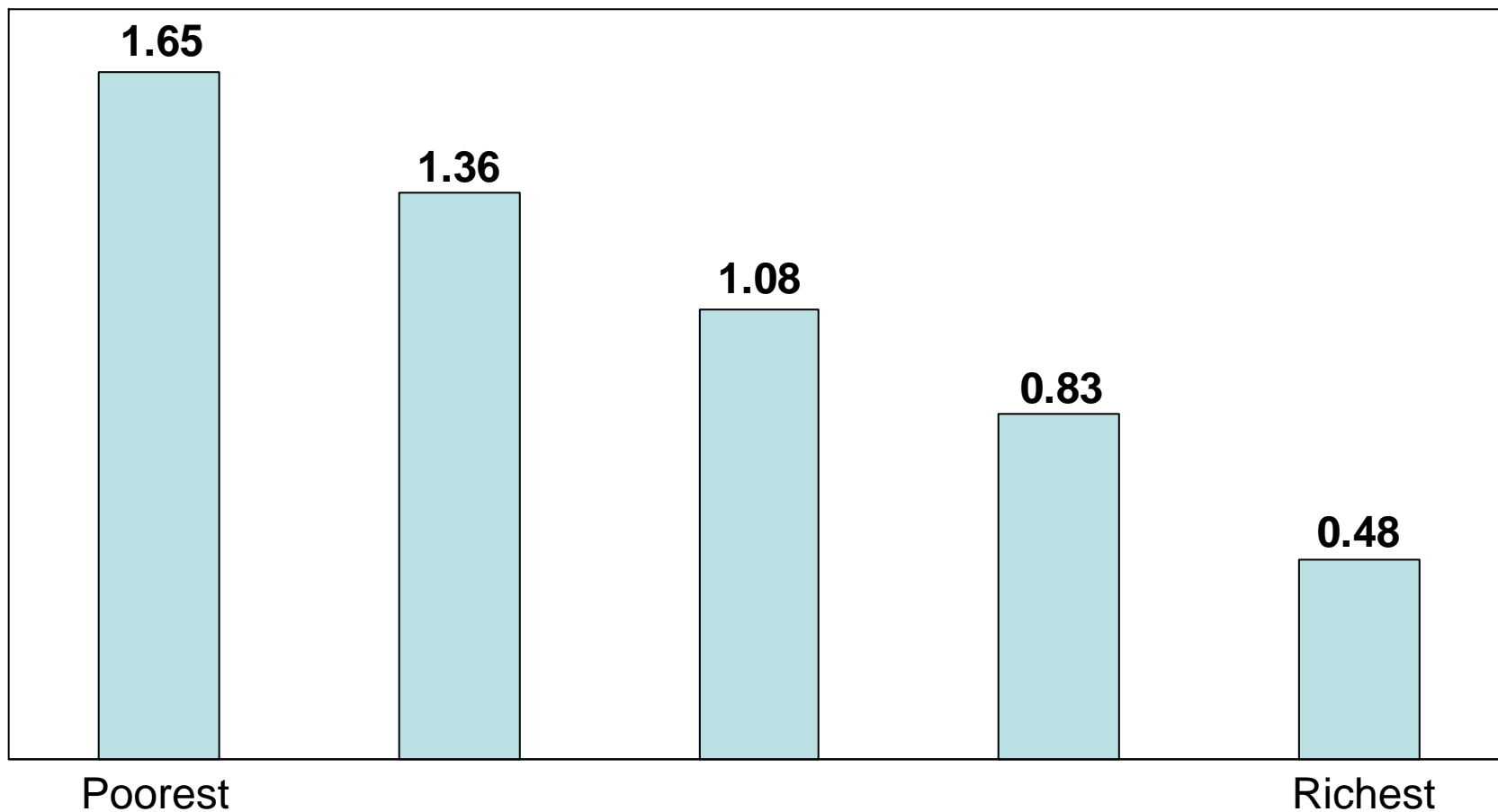


Estimated Population, 2005 and Projected Population 2050, in millions

	2005	2050	Ratio
Sub-Saharan Africa	751	1692	2.25
North Africa	191	312	1.63
Latin America	561	783	1.39
Asia	3905	5217	1.34
Northern America	331	438	1.32
Europe	728	653	0.90
World	6465	9076	1.40

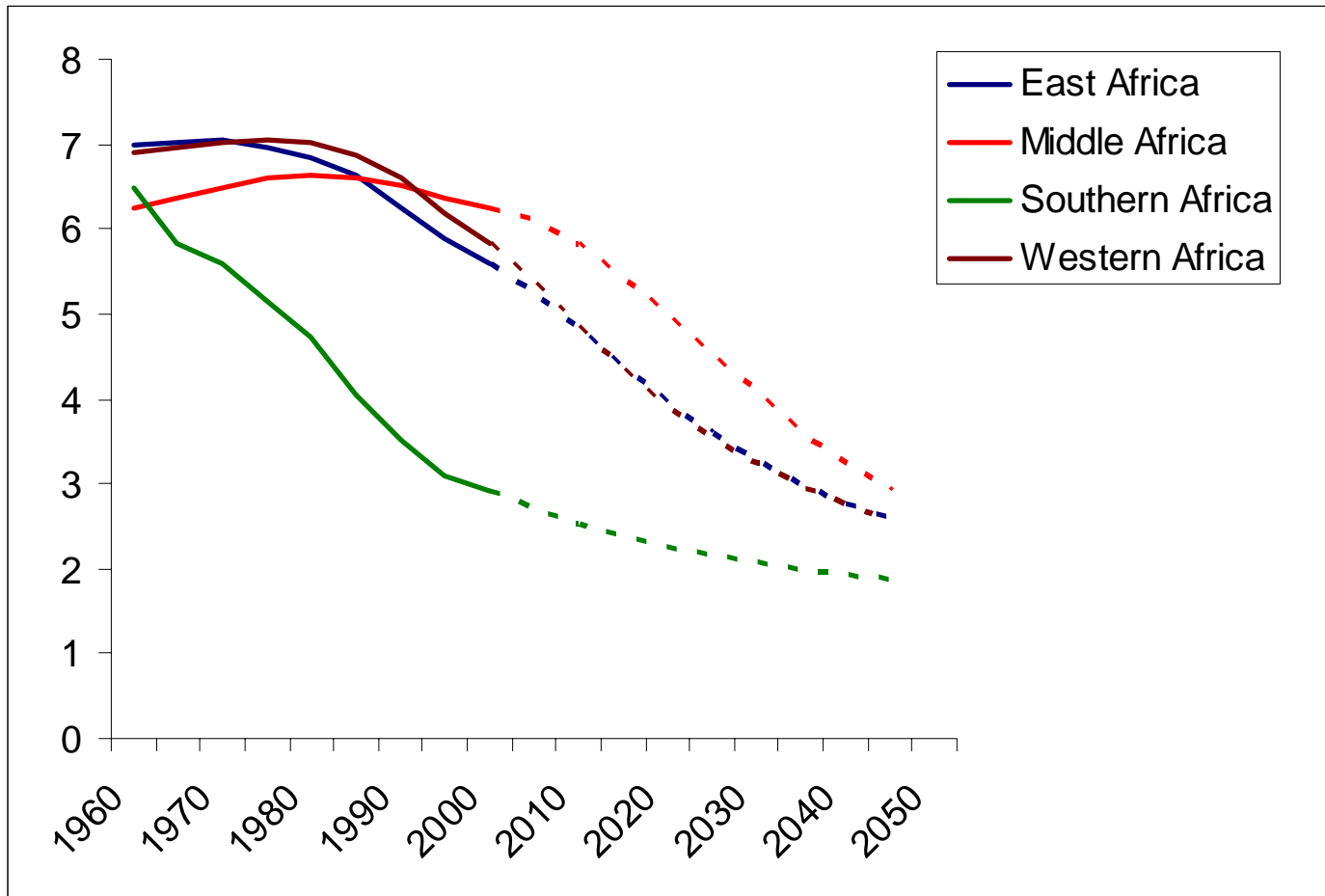
Source: UN Population Proj. 2004

Mean Unwanted Fertility Rate by wealth quintiles (n = 19 non-African Countries)



(adapted from Gillespie et al, 2007)

African Fertility Trends (Past & Projected)



Percentage of currently married women using a modern method of contraception: West Africa

Country	PERIOD						Policy to Reduce Fertility
	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000+	
Benin		1			3	7	-
Burkina Faso				4	5	9	✓
Chad					1	2	-
Côte d'Ivoire		1		4	7		✓
Gabon						12	-
Ghana	6		4	10	13	19	✓
Guinea				5	4	6	✓
Liberia			6				✓
Mali			1		5	6	✓
Mauritania		0				5	-
Niger				2	5	5	✓
Nigeria		1		4	9	8	✓
Senegal	1		2	5	8	10	✓
Togo			3		7	9	-

Mean desired family sizes among all women (African surveys)

Country	PERIOD					
	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000+
Benin	7.4				5.5	4.9
Burkina Faso				5.7	5.7	5.6
Chad						8.9
Côte d'Ivoire	8.4			5.5	5.4	
Gabon						4.9
Ghana	6		5.3	4.4	4.3	4.4
Guinea					5.7	5.6
Liberia			6			
Mali			6.9		6.6	6.2
Mauritania						6.2
Niger				8.2	8.2	
Nigeria		8.3		5.8	6.1	6.7
Senegal	8.3		6.8	5.9	5.3	5.4
Togo			5.3		4.5	



Niger

Population (2005)	14 million
Total Fertility Rate	7.1 births per woman
% using modern contraception	5%
Life expectancy	45.4 years
Infant mortality	81
Adult literacy	16%
% child stunted	38%
HIV prevalence	0.7%
<i>Projected population in 2050 if</i>	
(a) Fertility remains constant	80 million
(b) Fertility declines to 3.6 by 2050	50 million

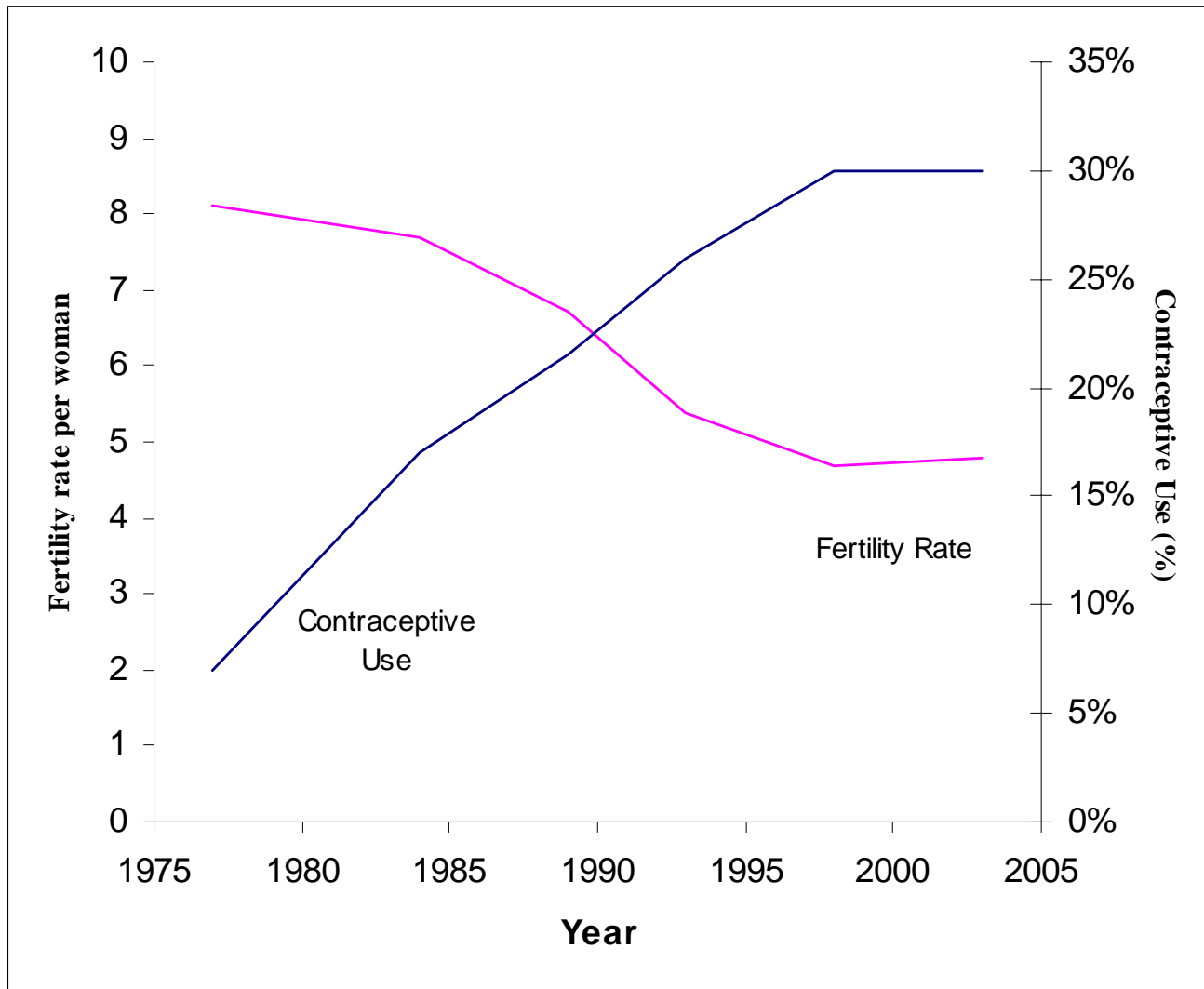
Kenya: Changes in Reproductive Indicators

	1977-78	1984	1989	1993
Mean desired family size	7.7	6.2	4.7	3.9
% wanting no more children	16%	N/A	49%	52%
% contracepting	7%	17%	27%	33%
Fertility rate	8	7.7	6.7	5.4

Success in Kenya:1980-95

- **Strong political support**
- **Mobilisation of elite groups**
- **Extensive use of mass media**
- **Access to FP methods via health facilities, social marketing and community distribution**
- **Adequate international funding**

Trends in total fertility rate and contraceptive use in married Kenyan women



KENYA: CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES OF FERTILITY STALL

CAUSE(?) Between 1995-2005 USAID's Annual allocation for family planning fell from \$12 million to \$9 million while HIV/AIDS allocation rose from \$2 to \$74 million

CONSEQUENCES: % unwanted births rose from 11% (1998) to 21% (2003) and % contraceptive users relying on public sector supplies fell from 68% to 53%

**KENYA'S PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2050
RAISED FROM 44 TO 83 MILLION**

DISTRIBUTION OF 76 LOW AND LOWER-MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES BY RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH AND UNMET NEED FOR FP

	Unmet Need		
	Low (<10%)	Medium (10-19%)	High (20%+)
Population Growth			
High (2%+pa)	0	6	26
Medium (1.0-1.9%)	6	13	11
Low (<1.0%)	6	5	3

Conclusions

- High fertility and rapid population growth remains a severe barrier to progress in many – but not all – poor countries
- Most poor countries already have appropriate population & FP policies
- BUT they have received far too little encouragement and funding from donor agencies to implement them with commitment.
- Donors must take much of the blame – Excessive political correctness? Fads and fashions?
- Renewed emphasis on population stabilisation and FP and respect for reproductive rights are compatible
- International FP needs a champion

What needs to be done?

- Re-forge link between investment in FP and poverty-reduction that was broken in 1994 at Cairo.
- Stop cloaking FP in that obfuscating phrase “sexual and reproductive health”
- Recognise that priorities in poor countries are increasingly divergent – population/fertility is a bigger problem than AIDS in most of Africa but **not** in Southern Africa.