

# **New Insights into the Population Growth Factor and Development in Africa**

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars  
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6th Floor Auditorium  
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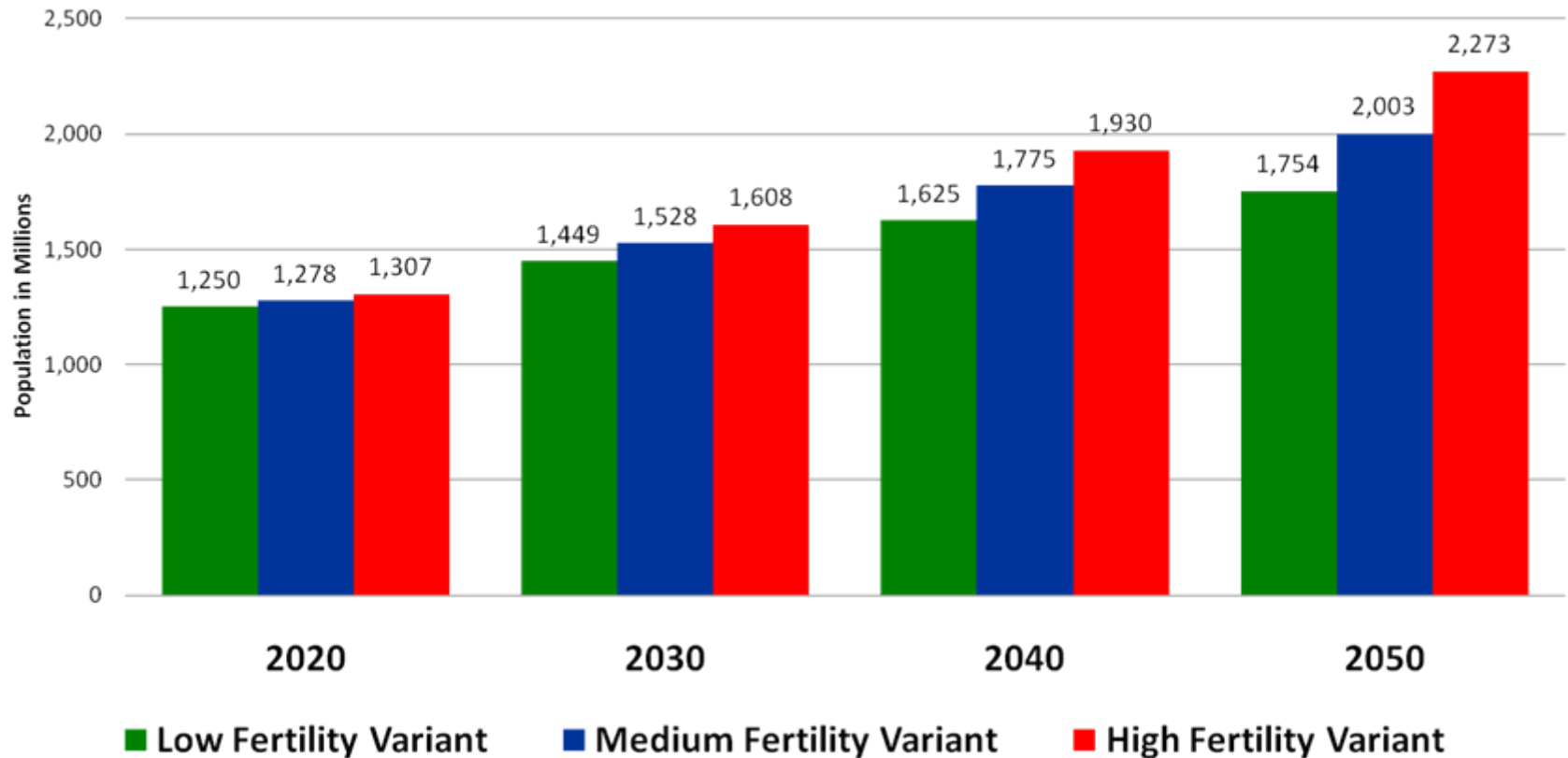
# Outline

- Key Population Challenges and their implications for development
  - Rapid Population growth
  - Young age structure and high momentum for further population growth
  - Rapid urbanization and growing urban poverty
  - High mortality rates - particularly maternal and child mortality
- Demand and access to contraceptive use
- Lessons from emerging success stories in addressing population issues in Africa

# Population Growth in Major Regions

	Pop 2010 (Millions)	Pop 2050 (Millions)	% Growth	% of Global Pop 2010	% of Global Pop 2050
World	6,909	9,215	33%		
Developed	1,237	1,326	7%	18%	14%
Less Developed	5656	8,159	44%	82%	89%
Least developed	857	1710	100%	12%	19%
Africa	1030	2084	102%	15%	23%
South/Central Asia	1755	2620	49%	25%	28%
Latin America & Caribbean	585	729	25%	8%	8%

# Africa Population Projections



Fertility Scenario	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Low Variant	4.7	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.8
Medium Variant	4.7	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.3
High Variant	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.8

Source: Spectrum, Futures Group International

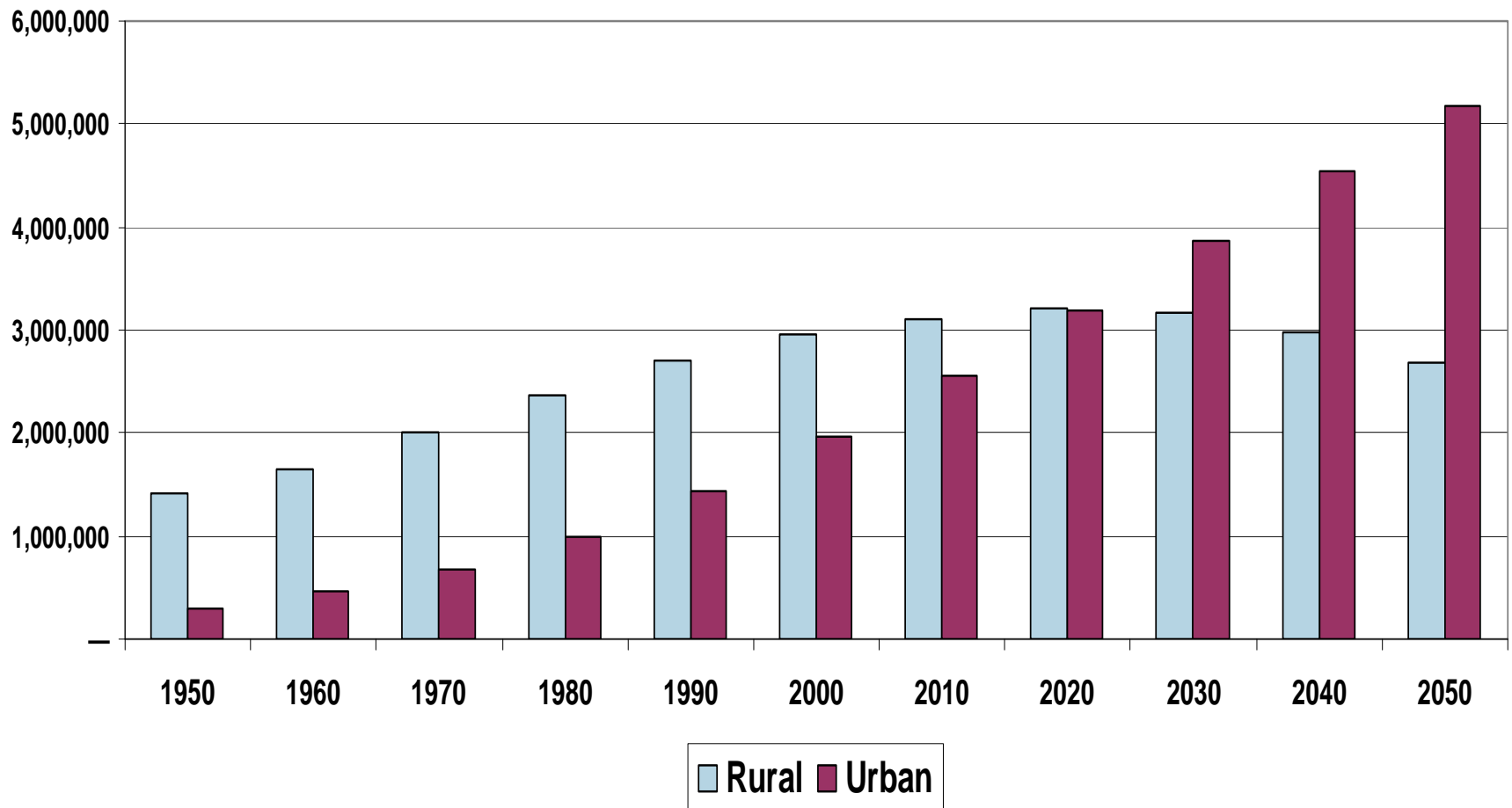
# Population Growth Across Africa's Major Regions

	Pop 2010 (Millions)	Pop 2050 (Millions)	% Pop Growth
World	6,909	9,215	33%
<b>Africa</b>	1,033	2,003	94%
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	863	1,748	103%
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>117%</b>
<b>Southern Africa</b>	58	69	19%
<b>Middle Africa</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>112%</b>
<b>Northern Africa</b>	213	322	51%
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>104%</b>

# Contraceptive Use and Fertility Levels Across Africa's Major Regions

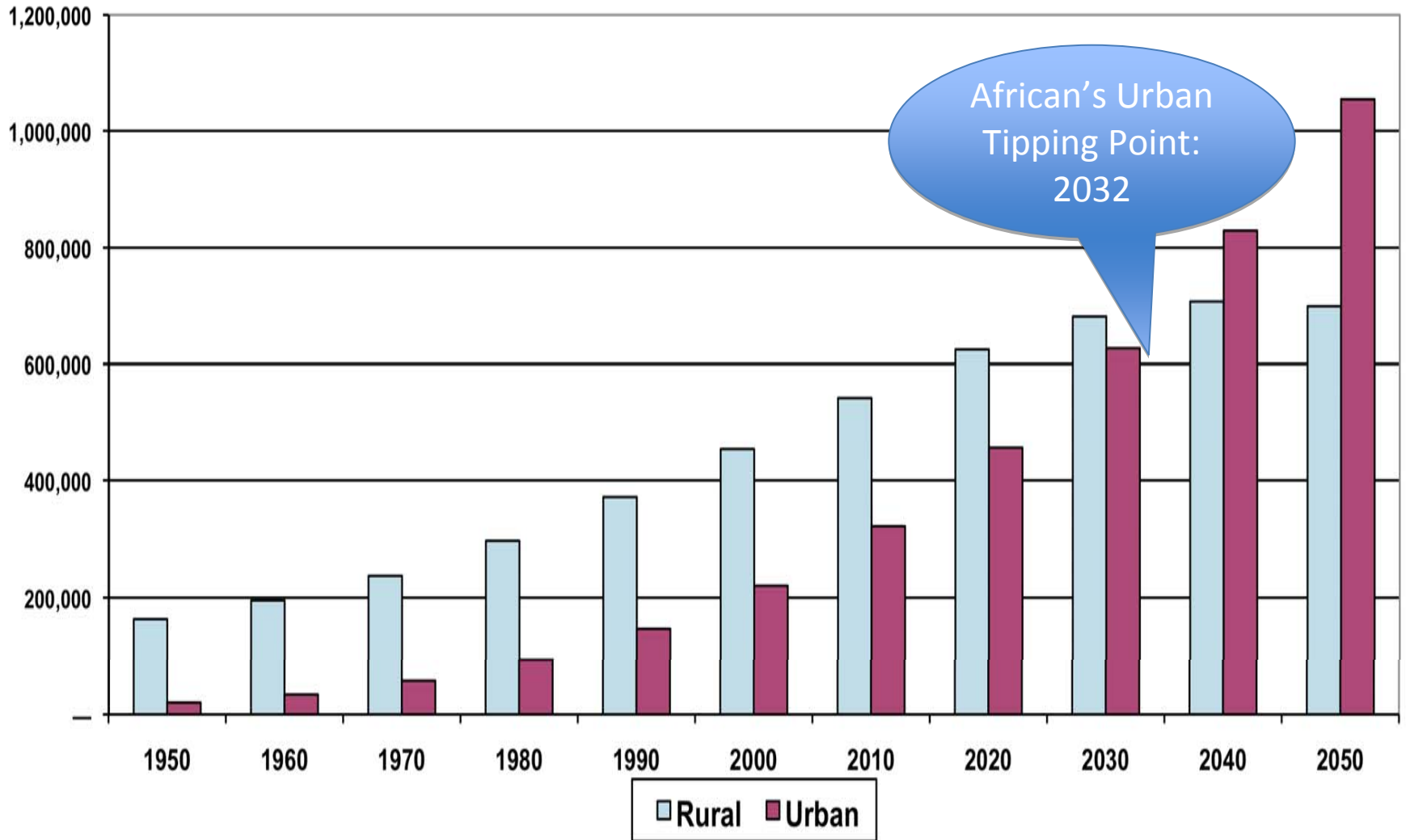
	% Pop Growth 2010-2050)	% using Modern Contraception	Average # of Births per Woman
World	33%	55	2.5
<b>Africa</b>	94%	23	4.7
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	103%	17	5.2
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	<b>117%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Southern Africa</b>	19%	58	2.5
<b>Middle Africa</b>	<b>112%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Northern Africa</b>	51%	44	3.0
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.5</b>

# Population Growth in Developing Countries to be Concentrated in Urban Areas (millions)



Source: United Nations, 2009

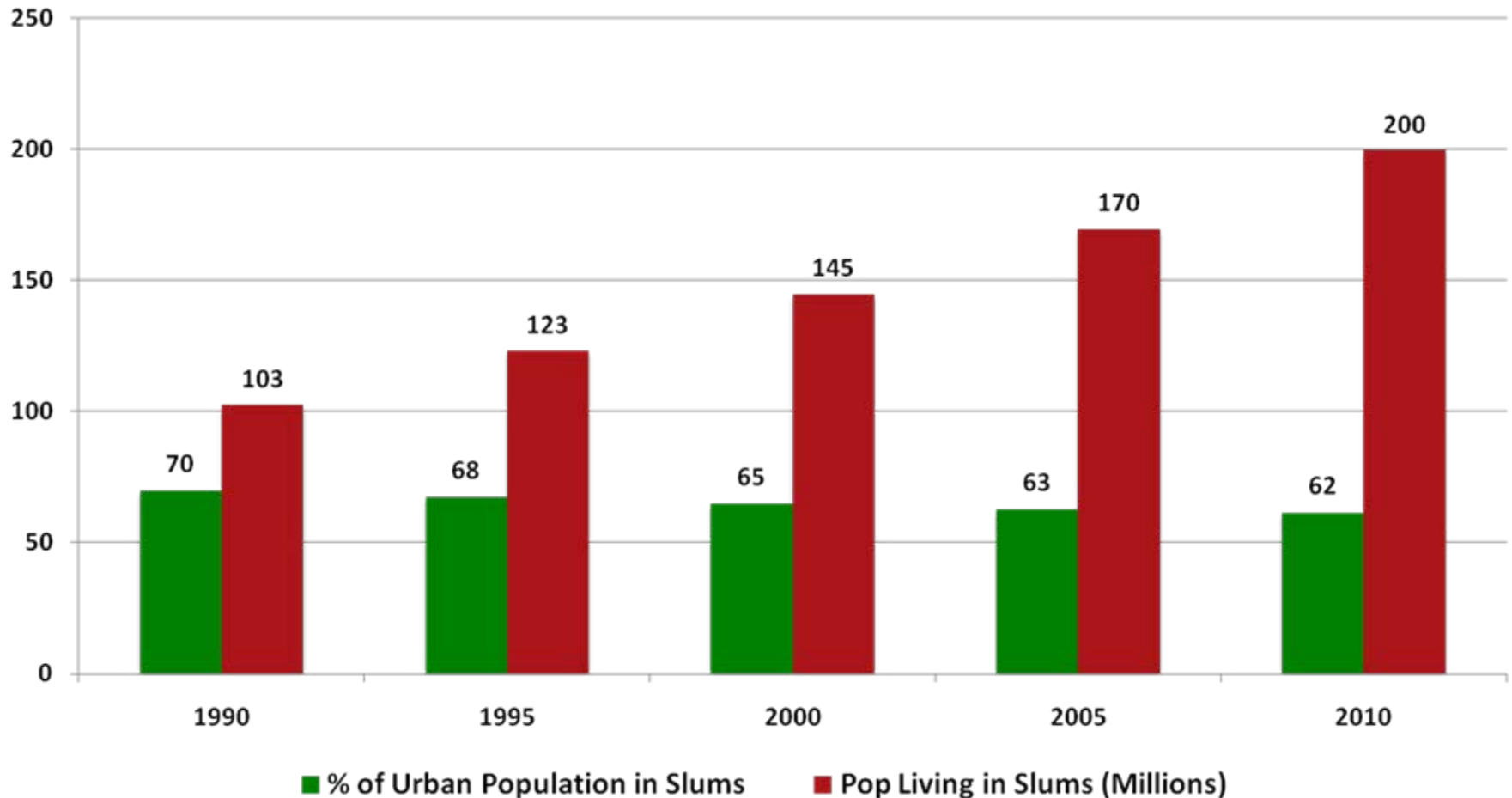
# Population Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (Millions)



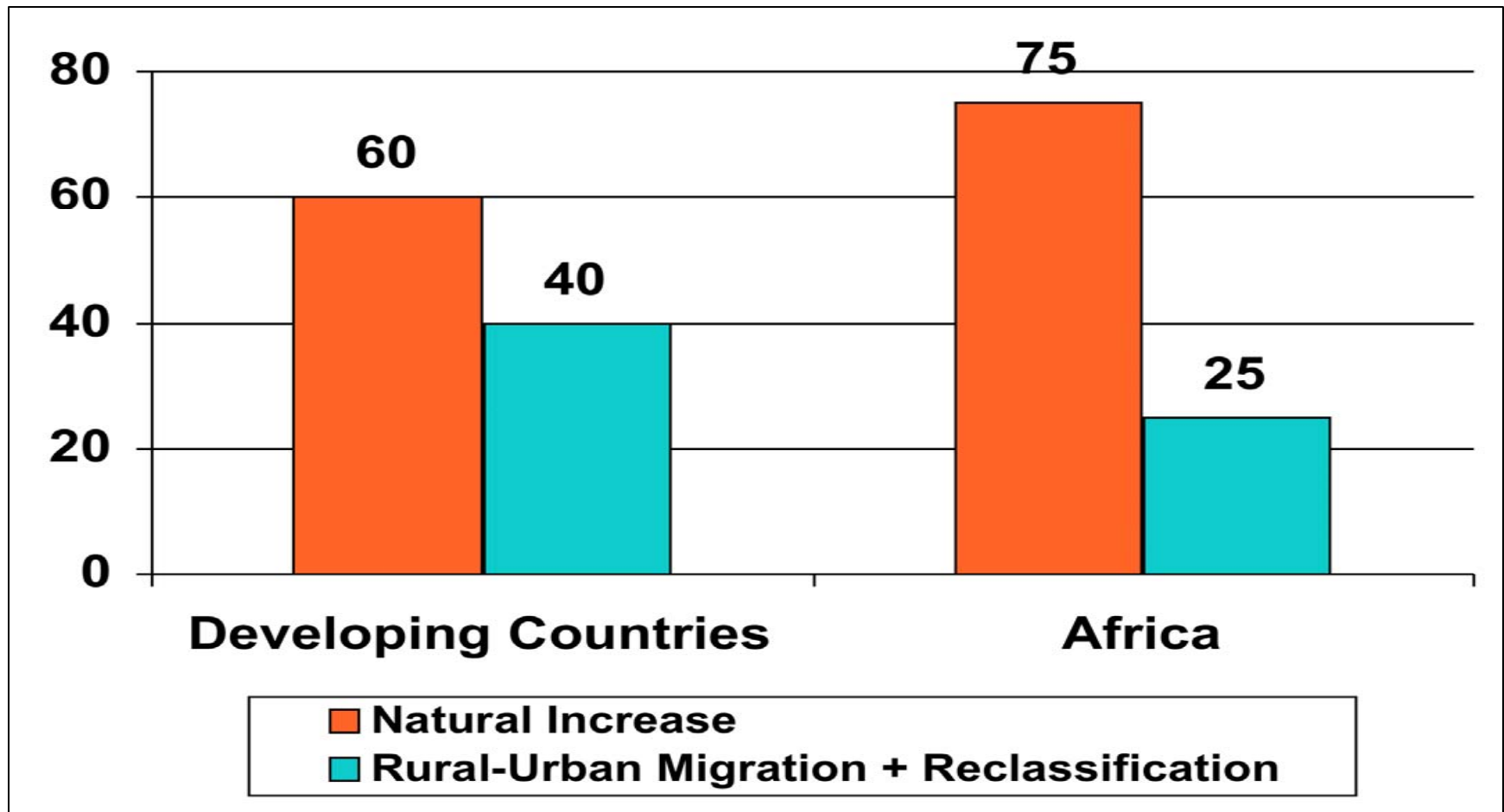
Source: United Nations, 2009



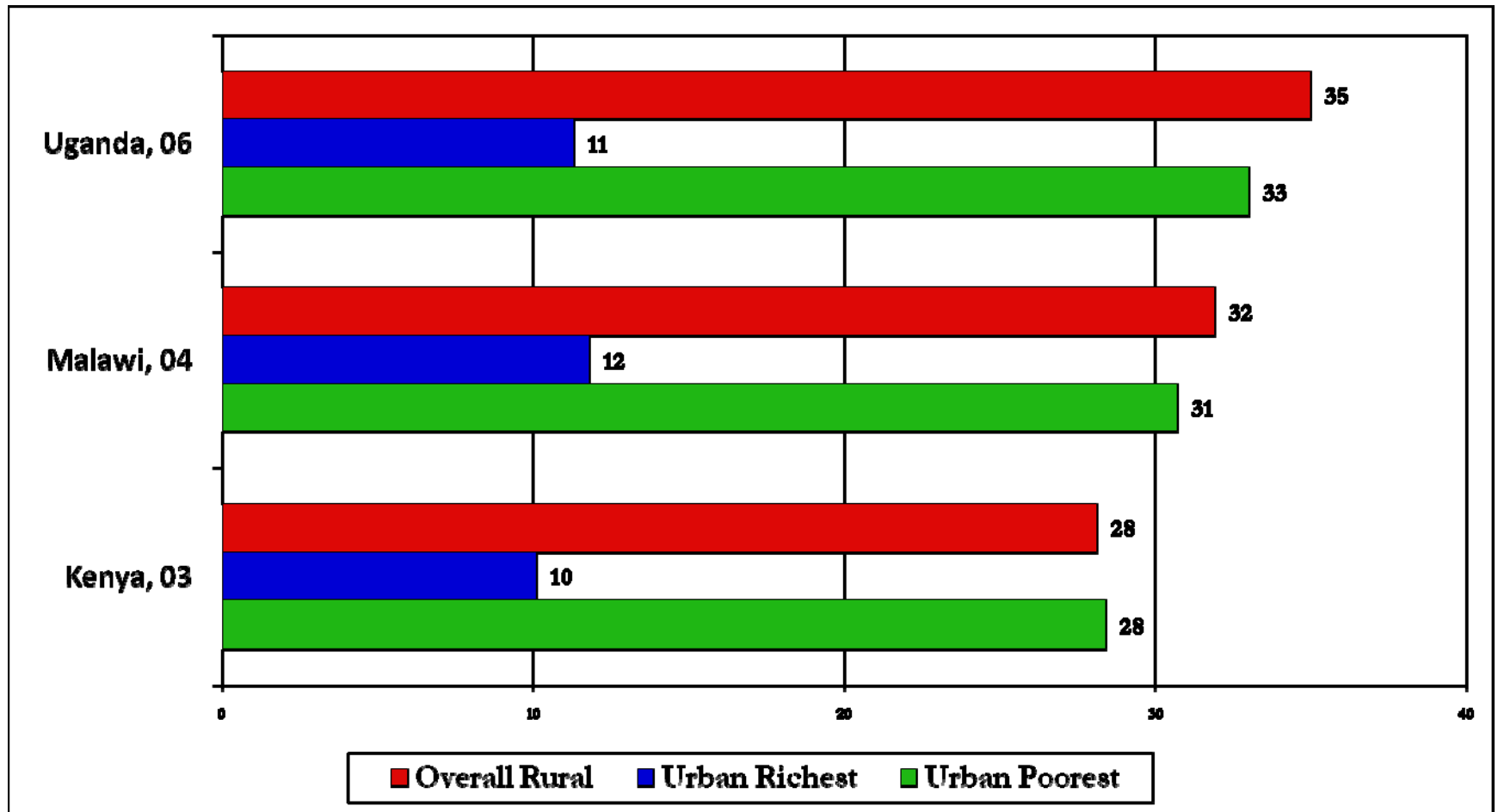
# Population Living in Urban Slum Settlements in Sub-Saharan Africa



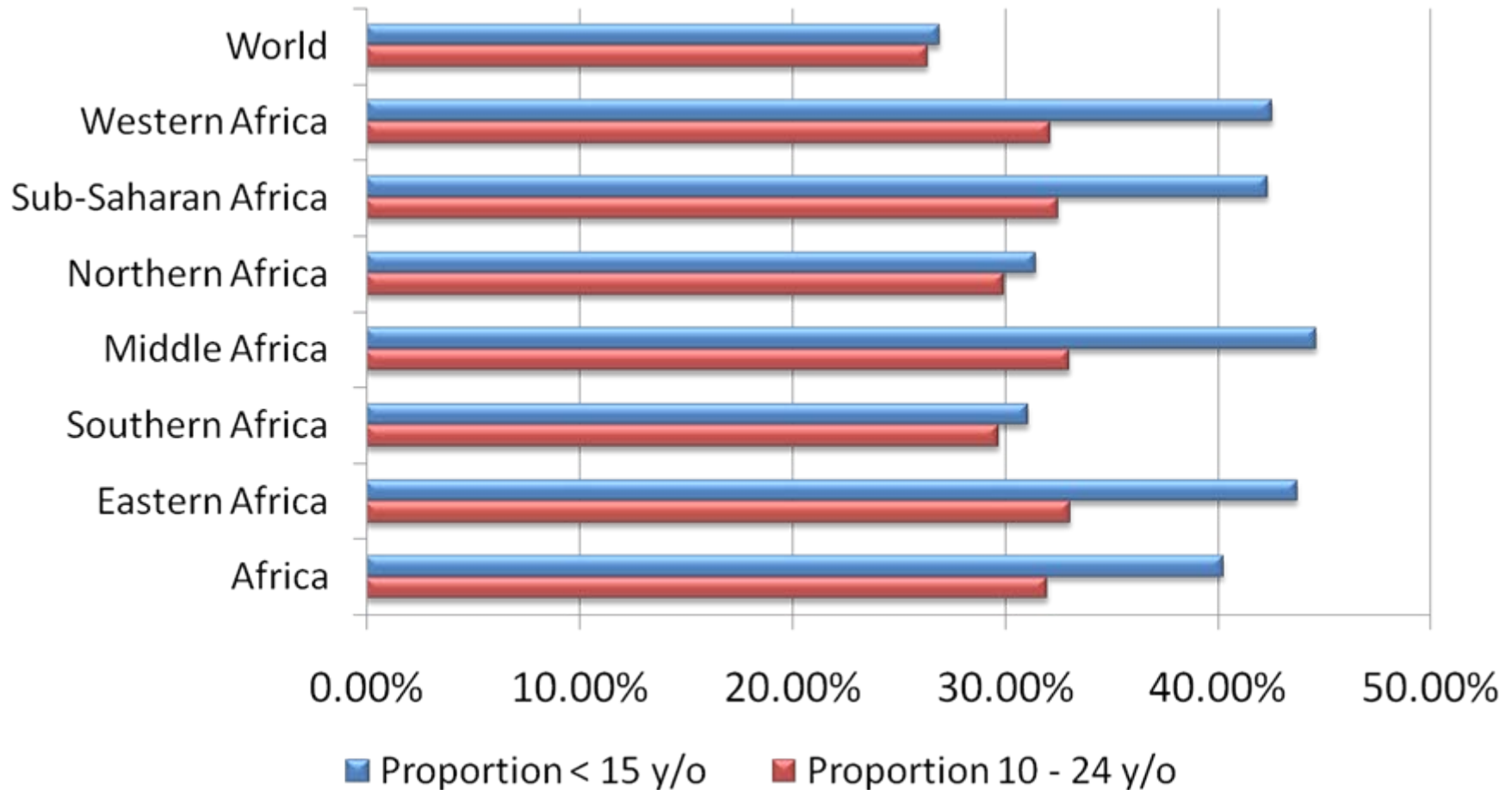
# Sources of Urban Growth in Africa & the Developing World



# High Percentage of poor urban women report unwanted and mistimed pregnancies



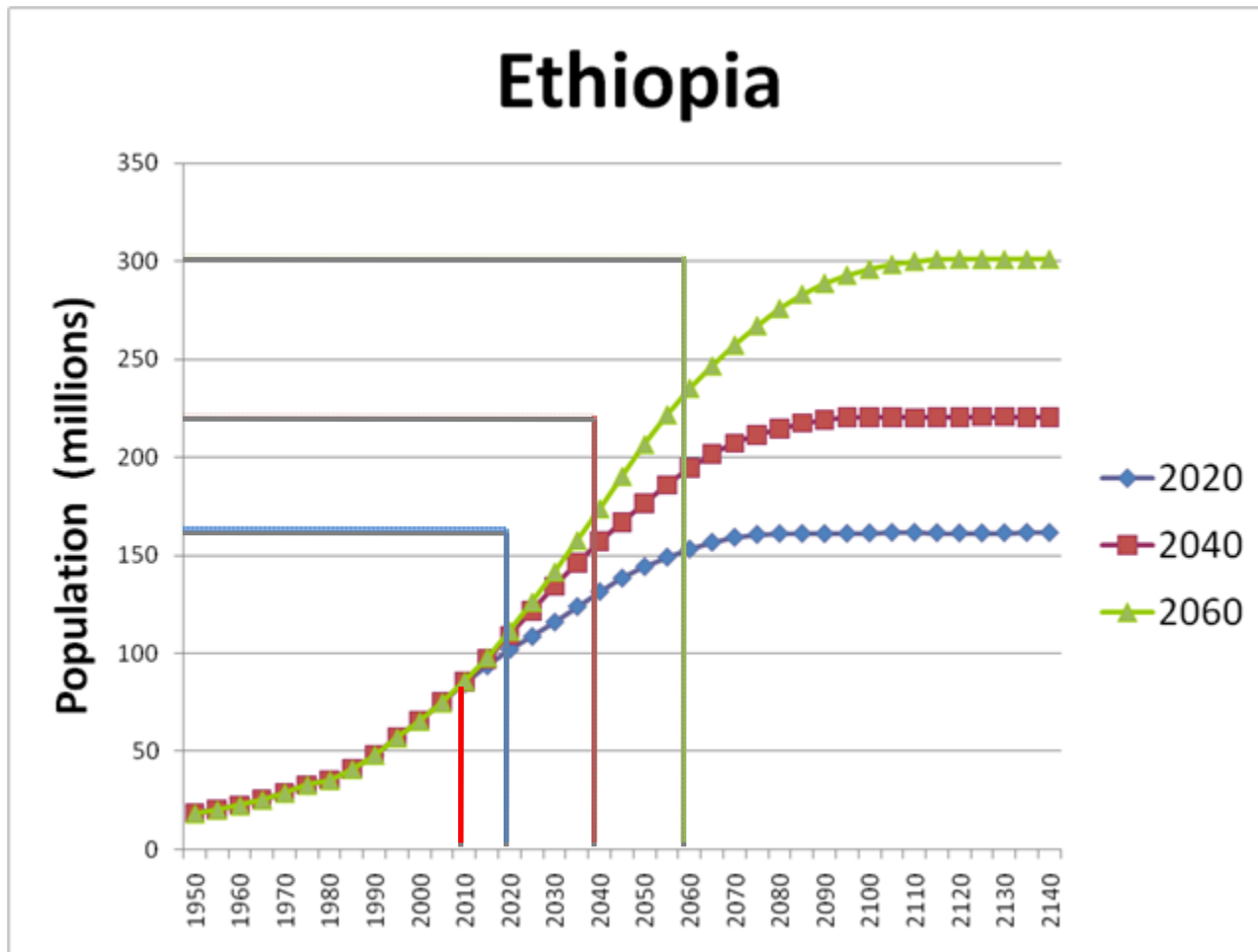
# African Populations are Very Young



# Some Implications of a Young Age Structure

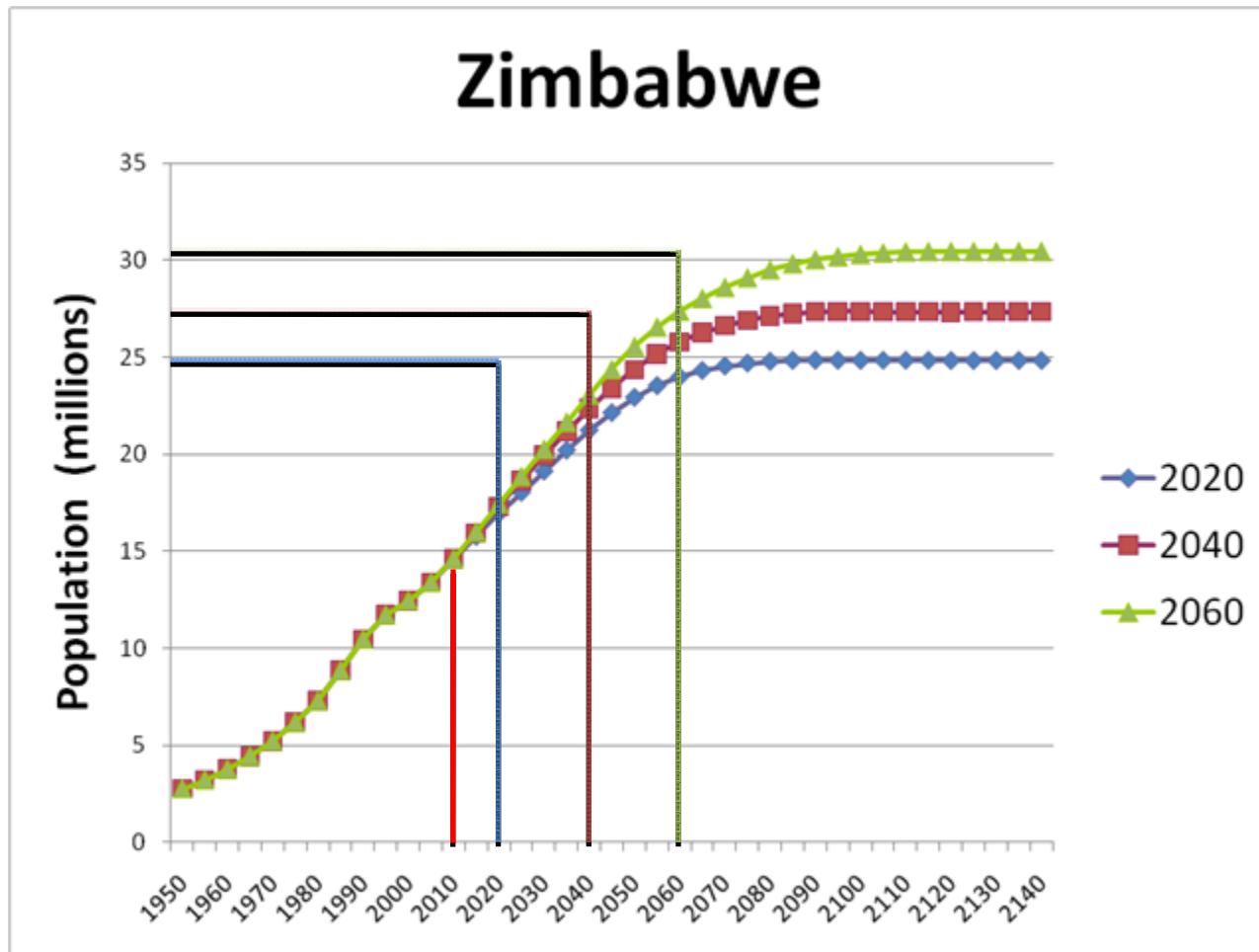
- **High dependency ratios and pressure on resources for schooling and health**
- **Protection and development of the next generation a big challenge and young people highly vulnerable**
  - **High teenage pregnancy rates**
  - **Designing youth-friendly services**
  - **School retention and development of productive skills of young people**
- **High momentum for further population growth**

The year in which a country reaches replacement level fertility has a major impact on its ultimate population size.



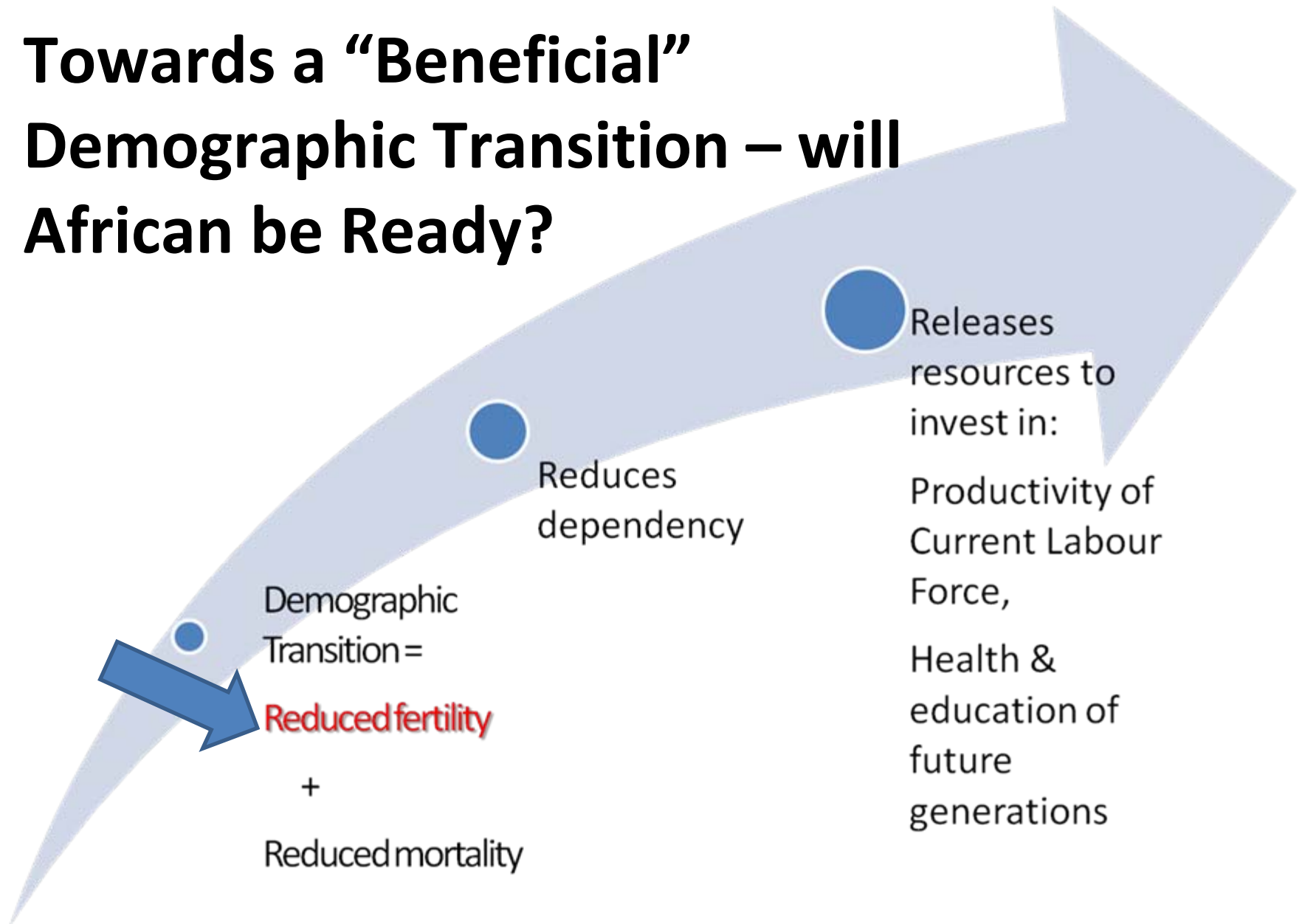
Total fertility rate: **5.4 (2010)**; Unmet Need for Family Planning: **34% (2008)**

The year in which a country reaches replacement level fertility has a major impact on its ultimate population size.



Total fertility rate: **3.7 (2010)**, Unmet Need for Family Planning: **13%, 2008**

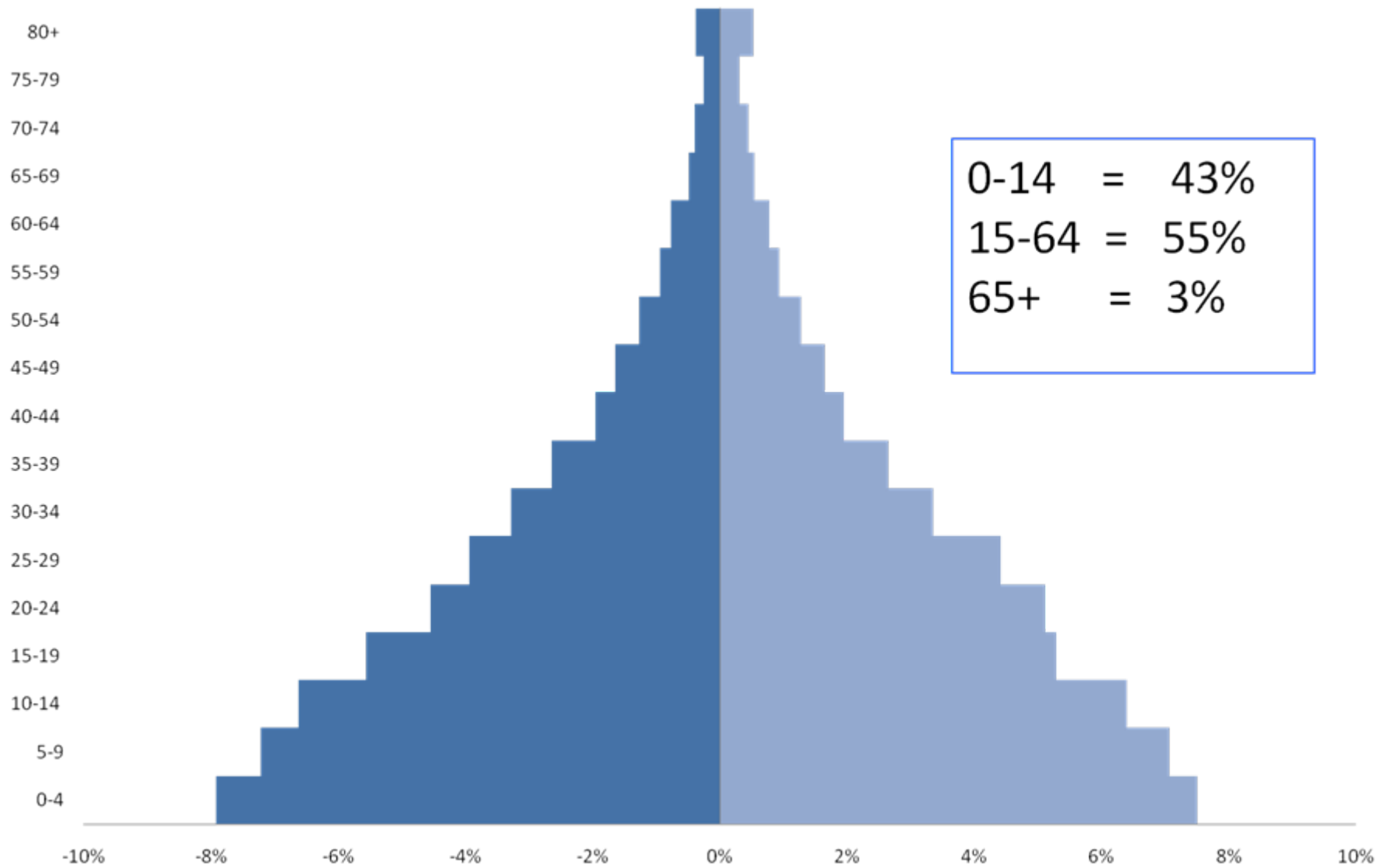
# Towards a “Beneficial” Demographic Transition – will African be Ready?





# Age-Sex Distribution, Kenya

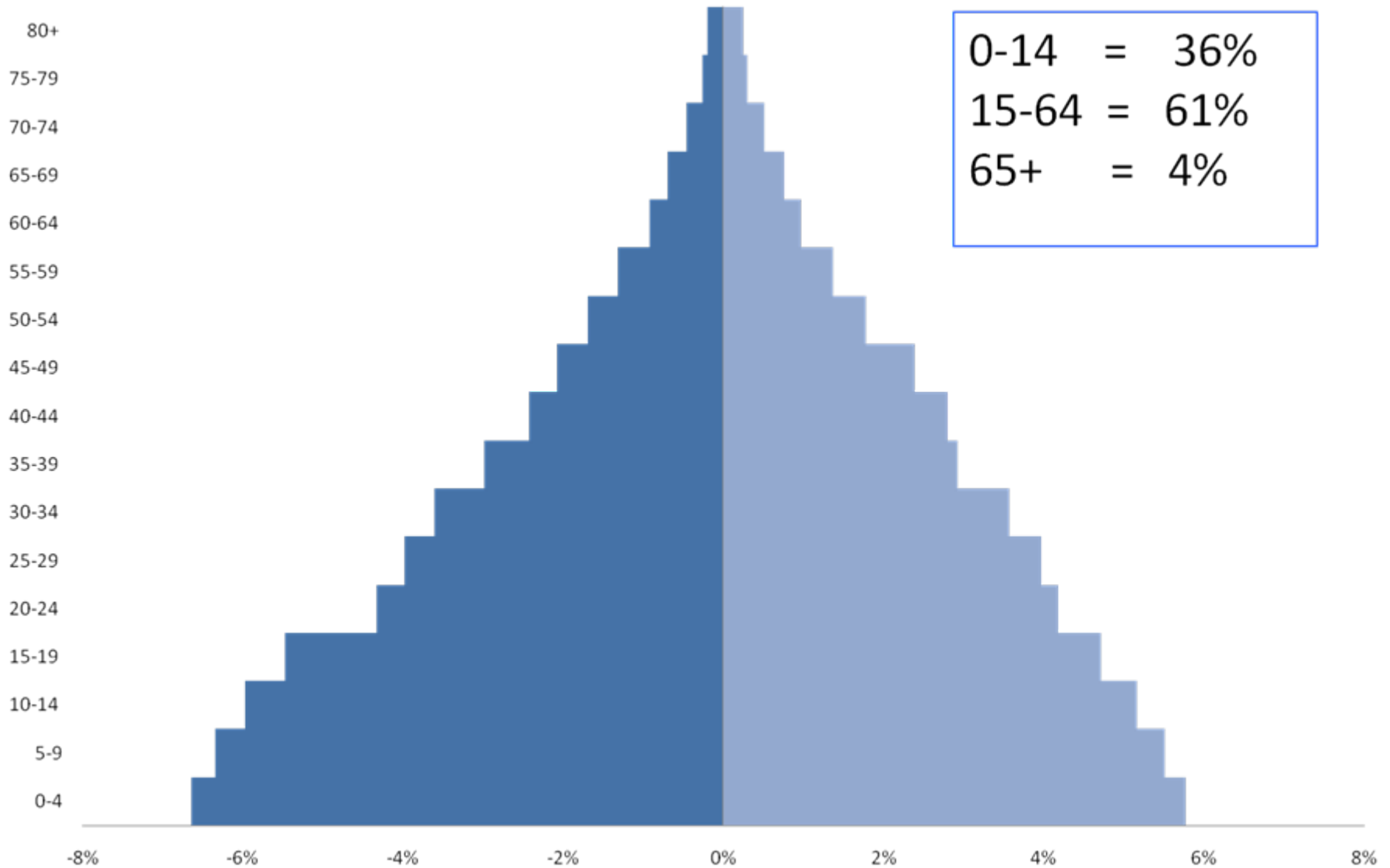
2010 Population Age Structure



0-14 = 43%  
15-64 = 55%  
65+ = 3%

# Age-Sex Distribution, Kenya

2030 Population Age Structure



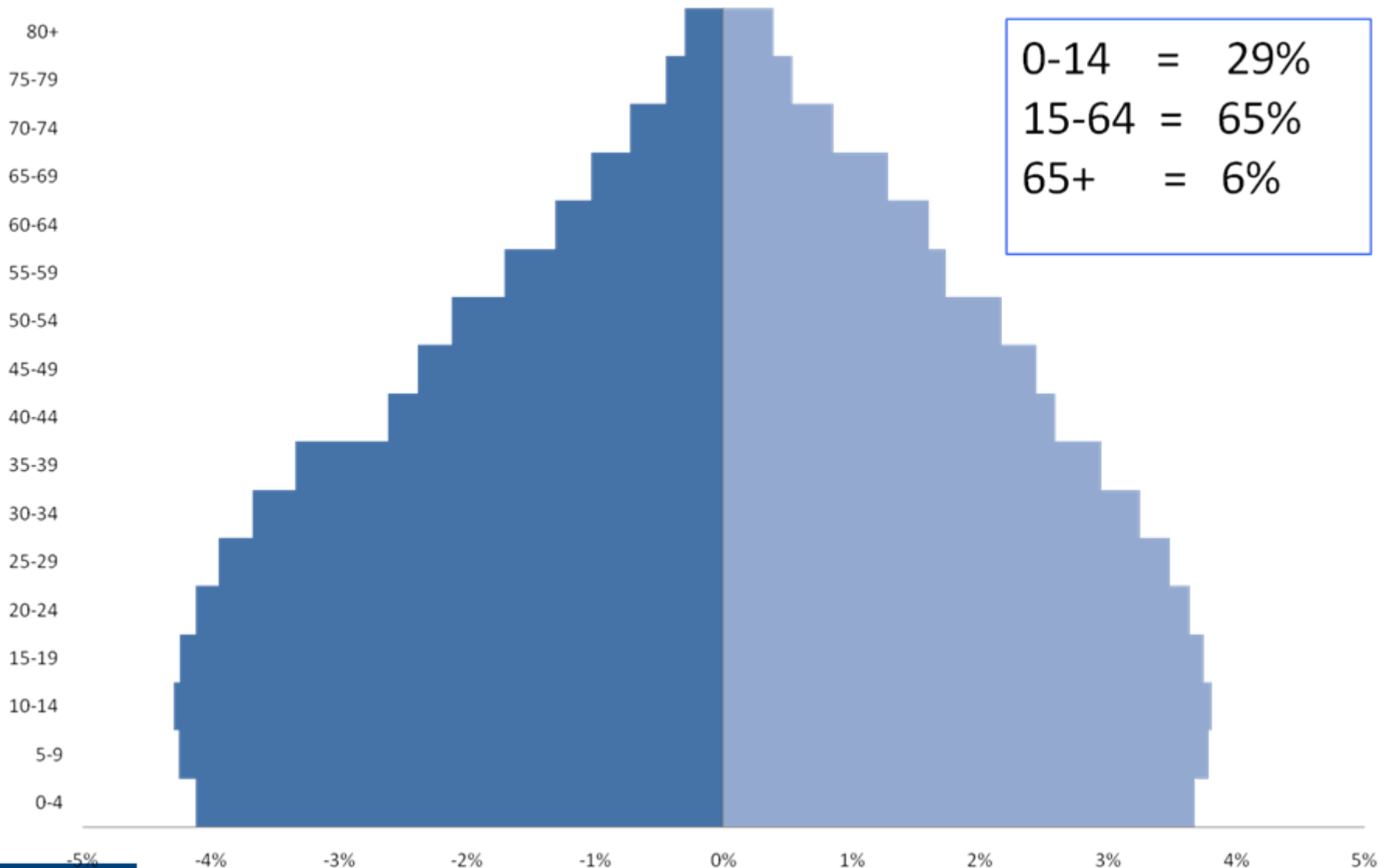
0-14 = 36%

15-64 = 61%

65+ = 4%

# Age-Sex Distribution, Kenya

2050 Population Age Structure



0-14 = 29%  
15-64 = 65%  
65+ = 6%

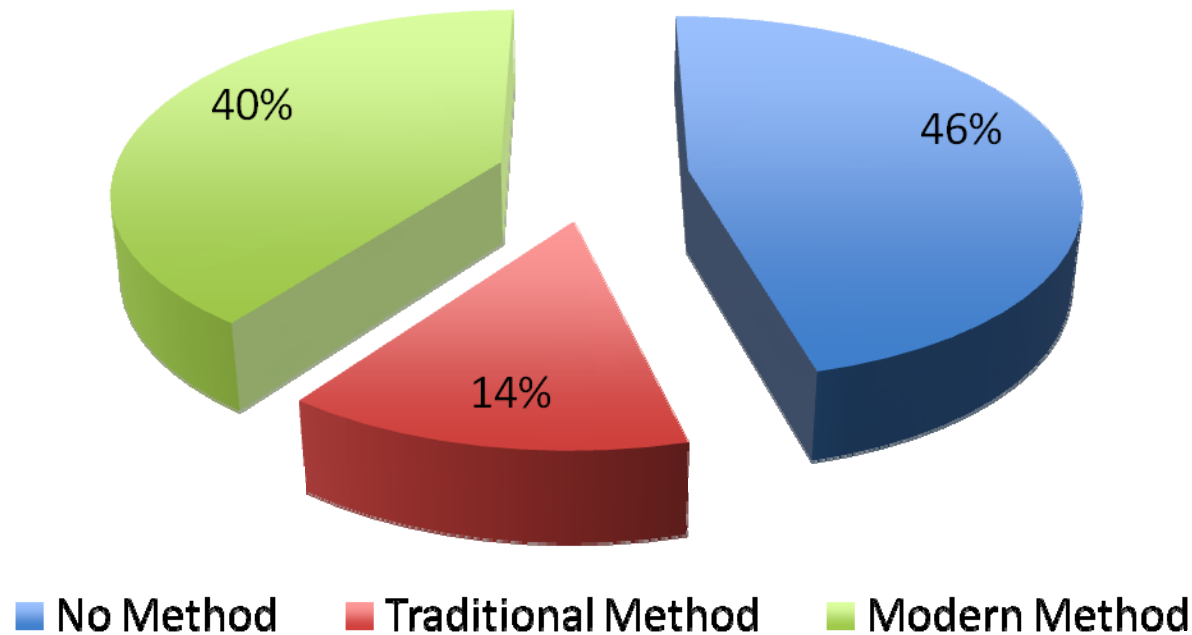
# Conditions for a “Beneficial” Demographic Dividend

- In order to take full advantage of the demographic dividend, the expanded labour force must be:
  1. Be well educated to ensure high return for their labour efforts
  2. Productively employed
  3. Save more and invest wisely

Implication: It is not just about reducing fertility, but also investing in the quality of the population

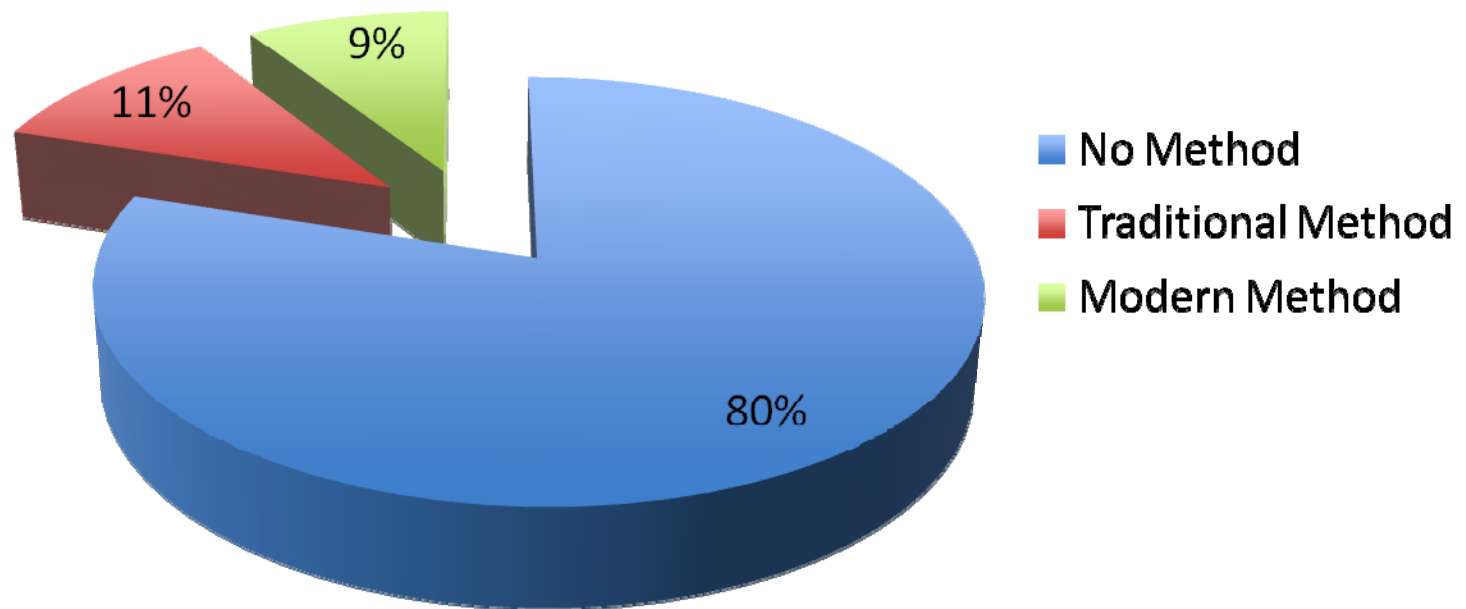
# Demand and Access to Family Planning in Sub-Saharan Africa

**78 Million Women Wanting to Avoid Pregnancy**



# Demand and Access to Family Planning in Sub-Saharan Africa

**17 Million Women with Unintended Pregnancies**



# Reasons for Not Using FP among Married women (% of nonusers)

	Fertility Reasons	Opposition to Use	Lack of Knowledge	Method Related Reasons
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Malawi</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>

# FP Programs are Vital

- 97% of users of FP in Africa can not afford the full cost of contraception
- Family planning must be subsidized
  - Stall in fertility in Kenya and other countries showed that fertility transition is not self-sustaining



# Costs and Benefits of Investing in Services

Pregnancy Outcomes	Current Levels of Service Use	100% of needs met for services
<b>Cost of Services (millions)</b>		
<b>Family Planning</b>	<b>\$290</b>	<b>\$2,380</b>
<b>Maternal and New Born</b>	<b>\$1,460</b>	<b>\$8,100</b>
	<b>\$1750</b>	<b>\$10,400</b>
<b>Pregnancies</b>		
<b>Unintended Pregnancies</b>	<b>11,730,000</b>	<b>2,750,000</b>
<b>Induced abortions</b>	<b>5,310,000</b>	<b>1,240,000</b>
<b>Deaths</b>		
<b>Maternal</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>
<b>Newborn</b>	<b>1,080,000</b>	<b>460,000</b>

What are some of the success stories and drivers of their success?

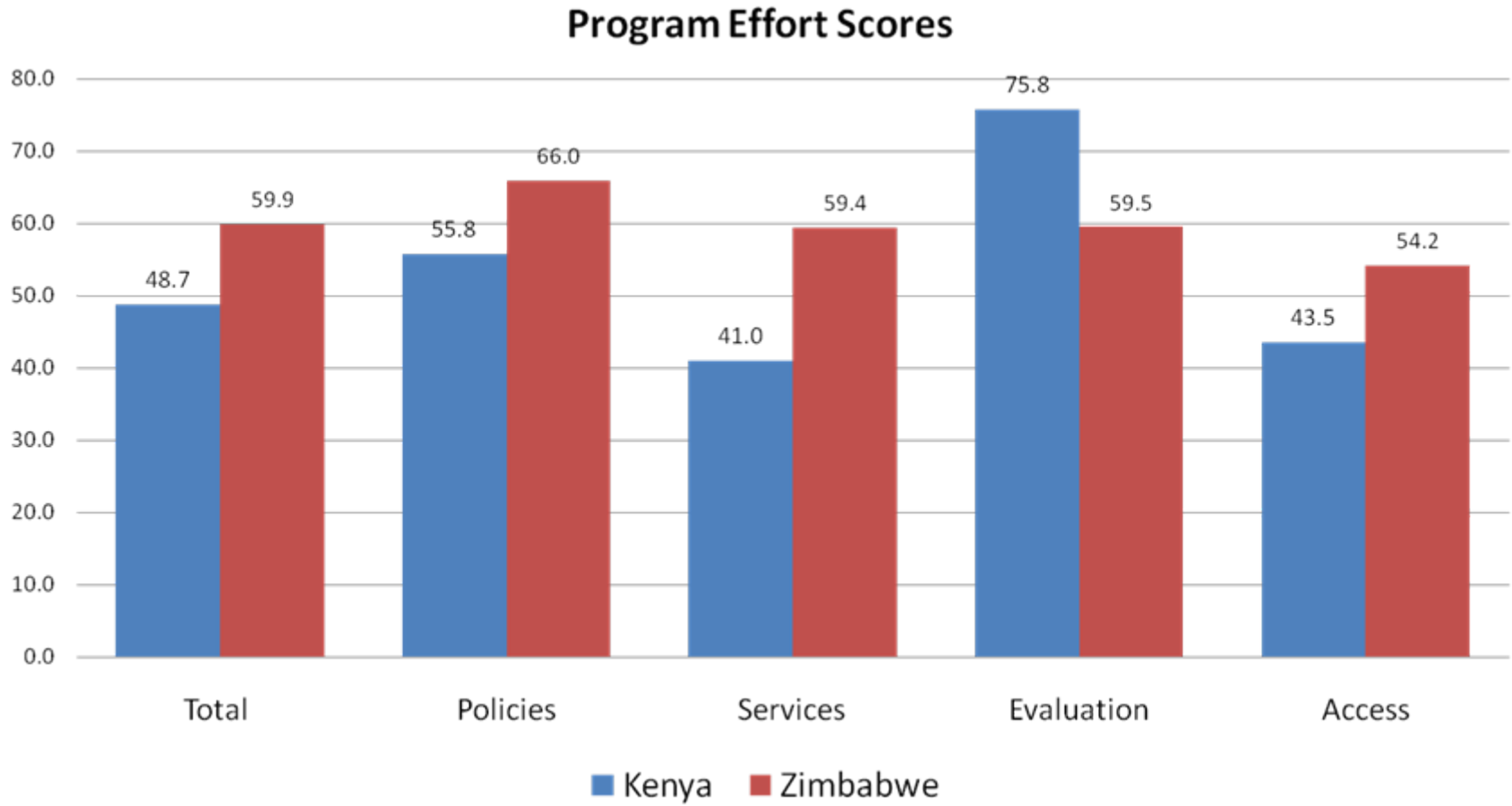
# Success Stories - Kenya

Year	Total Fertility Rate	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Modern Methods)
2008/9	4.6	39%
2003	4.9	32%
1998	4.7	32%
1993	5.4	27%
1989	6.7	18%
1977/8	8.1	4%

# Success Stories - Zimbabwe

Year	Total Fertility Rate	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Modern Methods)
2005/6	3.8	58%
1999	4.0	50%
1994	4.3	42%
1988	5.3	36%
1984	6.7	27%

# Family Planning Program Effort – Kenya versus Zimbabwe



# Emerging Success Stories - Malawi

Year	Total Fertility Rate	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Modern Methods)
2004	6.0	28%
2000	6.3	26%
1992	6.7	7%
1984	7.6	1%

# Emerging Success Stories - Ghana

Year	Total Fertility Rate	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Modern Methods)
2008	4.0	17%
2003	4.4	19%
1998	4.4	13%
1993	5.2	10%
1988	6.4	4%

# Emerging Success Stories - Rwanda

Year	Total Fertility Rate	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Modern Methods)
2008	5.5	27%
2005	6.1	10%
2000	5.8	6%
1992	6.2	13%



# Key Messages

1. Africa's main population challenges include rapid population growth, young age structures, and rapid urbanization.
2. Addressing these concerns is increasingly seen to be key to the continent's development prospects and realization of the Millennium Development Goals.
3. There is greater commitment to addressing population challenges within Africa. Mortality has continued to decline in most countries and a number of success stories in reducing fertility have emerged.

# Key Messages

4. The success is mostly driven by strong political leadership, pro-poor health systems and family planning programs, and to some extent, improved status of women.
5. However, progress in reducing fertility is very slow in many countries and there is no visible progress in addressing rapid urbanization and its health and socioeconomic implications.
6. The international development community should build on Africa's success stories and support efforts to achieve universal access to family planning, expand public education on reproductive matters, improve the status of women, and improve urban planning.

# Thank You

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