

RAPID

The Change We Seek

MALAWI



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

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

Malawi

Population & Development

Progress through Family Planning



Photo by Gunnar Salvansson

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



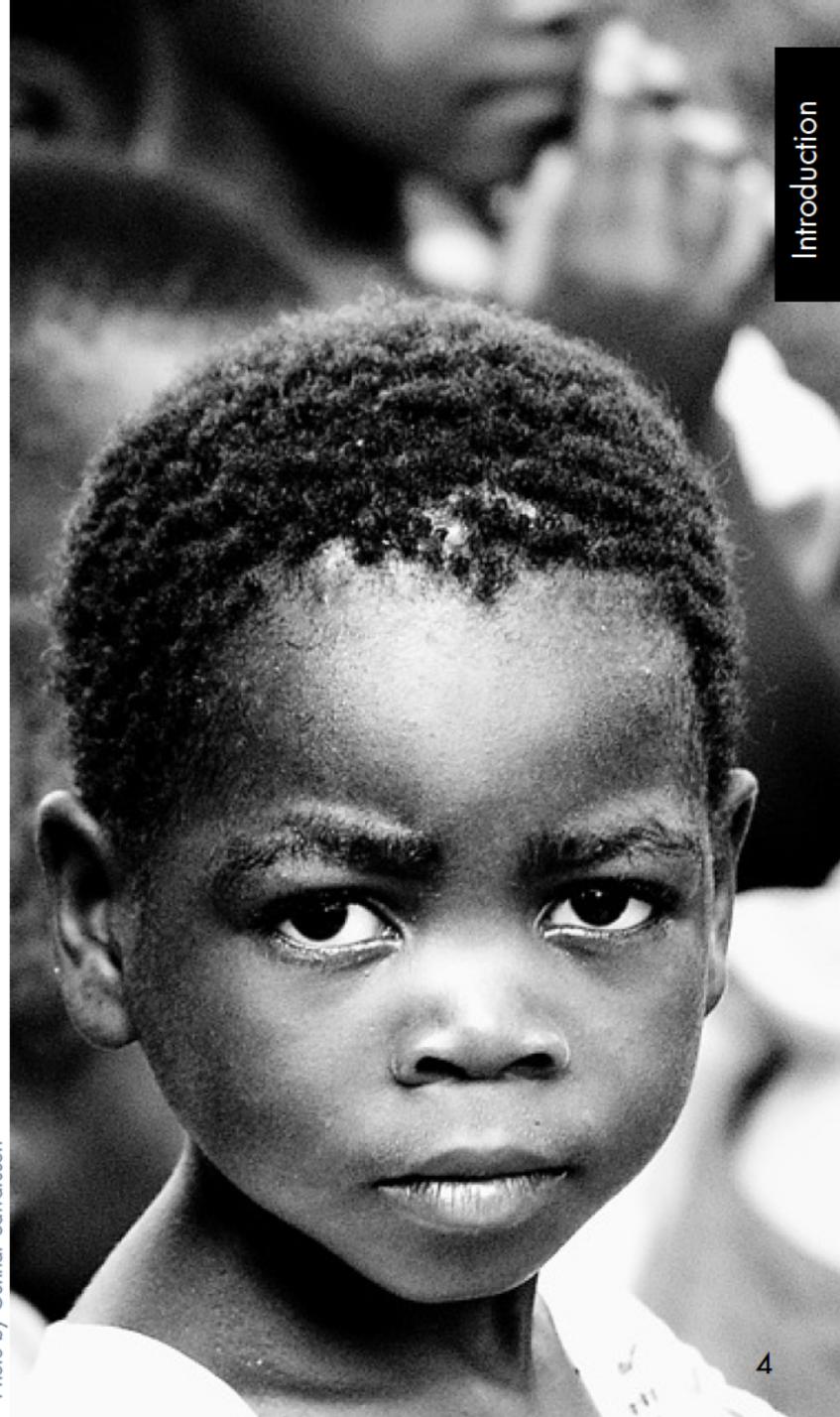
Photo by Jane Smith

Population Population

Economy and society

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

Photo by Gunnar Salvansson





Photos by Angeli Kirk, Gunnar Salvansson, Karl Mueller

Current Situation

Population Statistics

1.3 million people in 2008

2.8 annual population growth

52% population under 18

5.7 births per woman

26% teens (ages 15–19) have begun childbearing

10.6% HIV prevalence

38 Million People ...

Population Triples by 2040

Current fertility rate

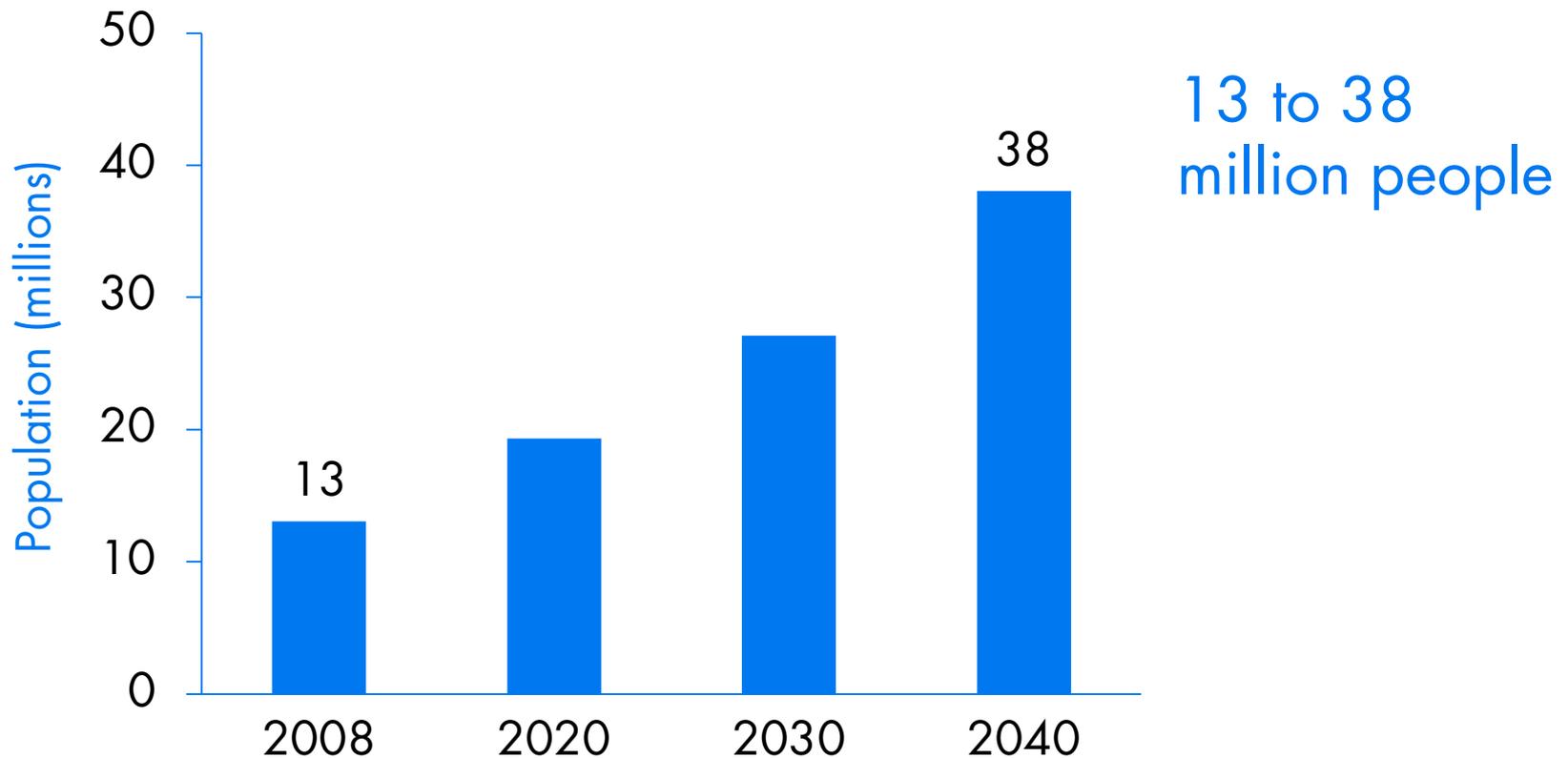




Photo by Gunnar Salvarsson

Contraceptive Use

Malawi

Primary factor to lower growth

Well established in the culture

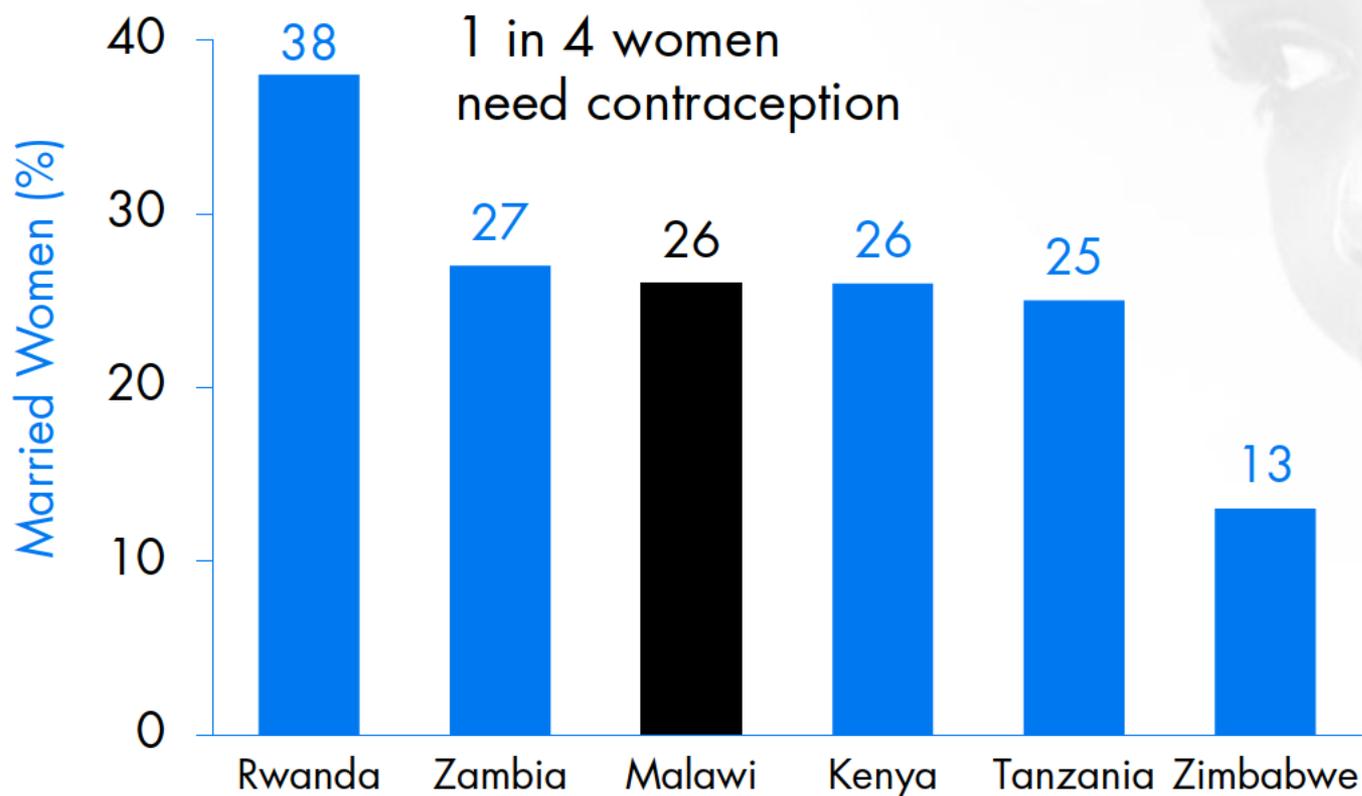
Many women want to delay or limit births but are not using contraceptives

Potential exists to increase contraceptive use

More than 2 in
5 births are
unintended or
arrive too soon

Family Planning

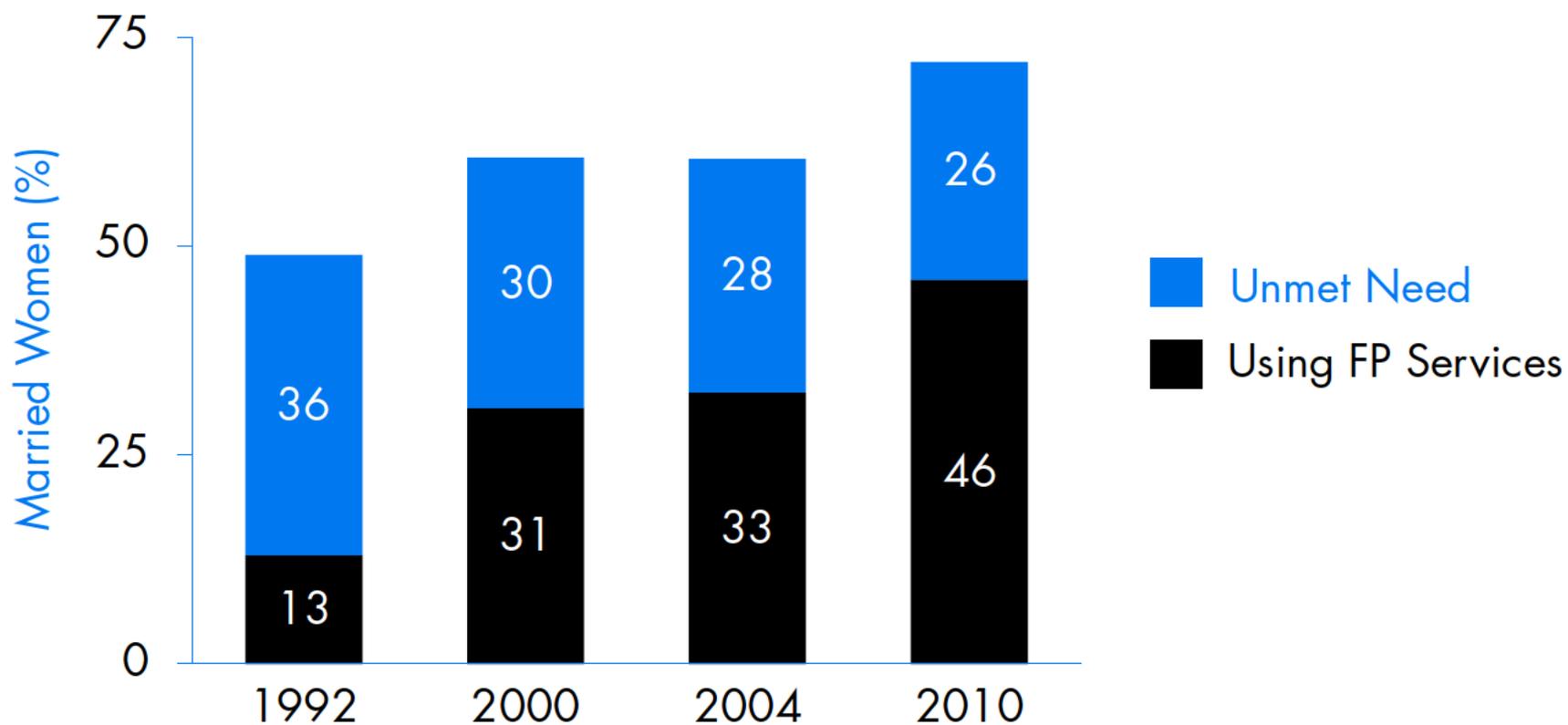
Unmet need for contraception



Sources: Rwanda: DHS 2005; Malawi: DHS 2010; Zambia: DHS 2007; Kenya: DHS 2008-09; Tanzania: DHS 2010; Zimbabwe: DHS 2005-06.

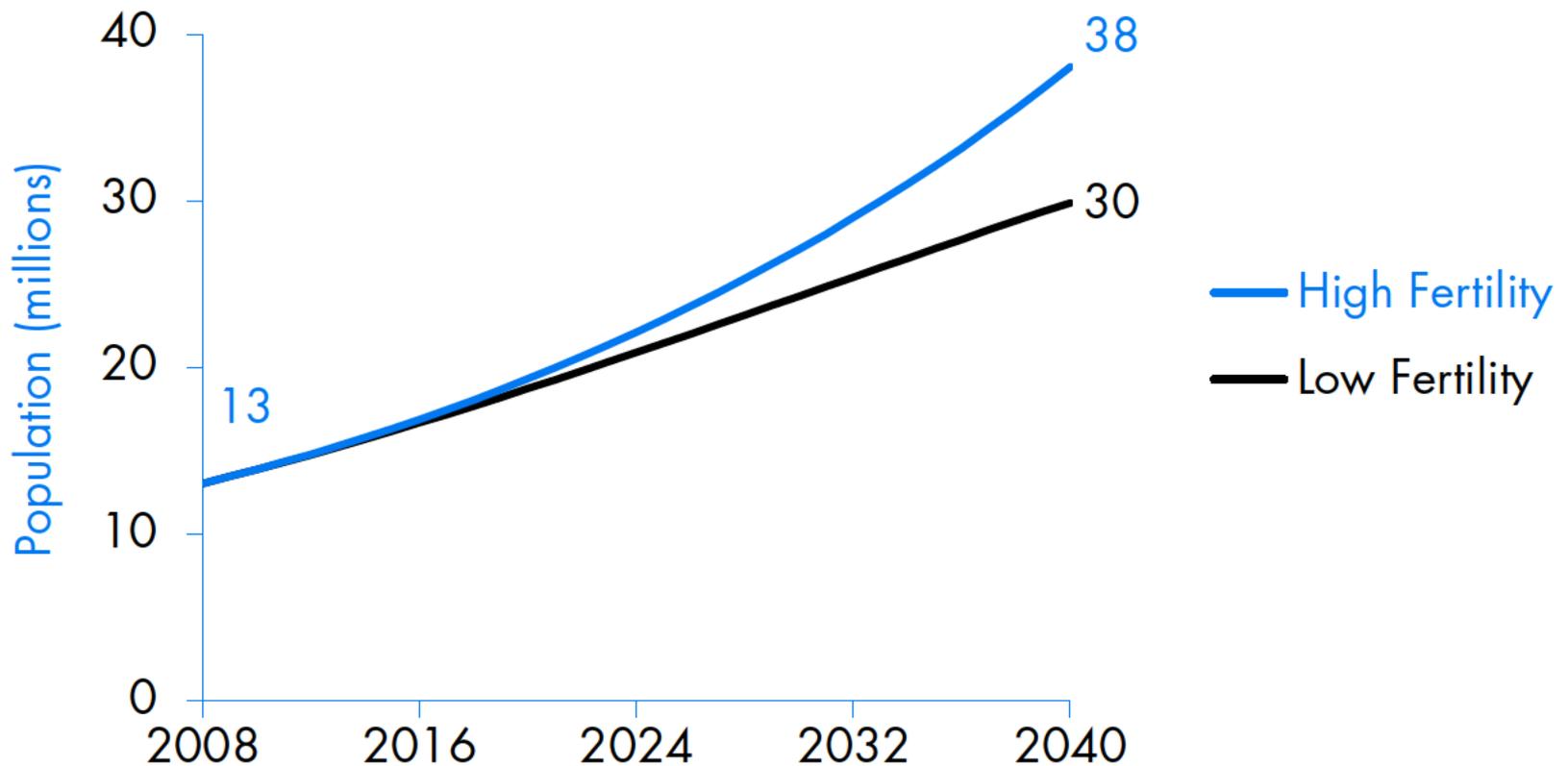
Growing Demand

Demand for family planning by married women



Slower Population Growth

By meeting existing demand for family planning



Development Sectors

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

Education Education



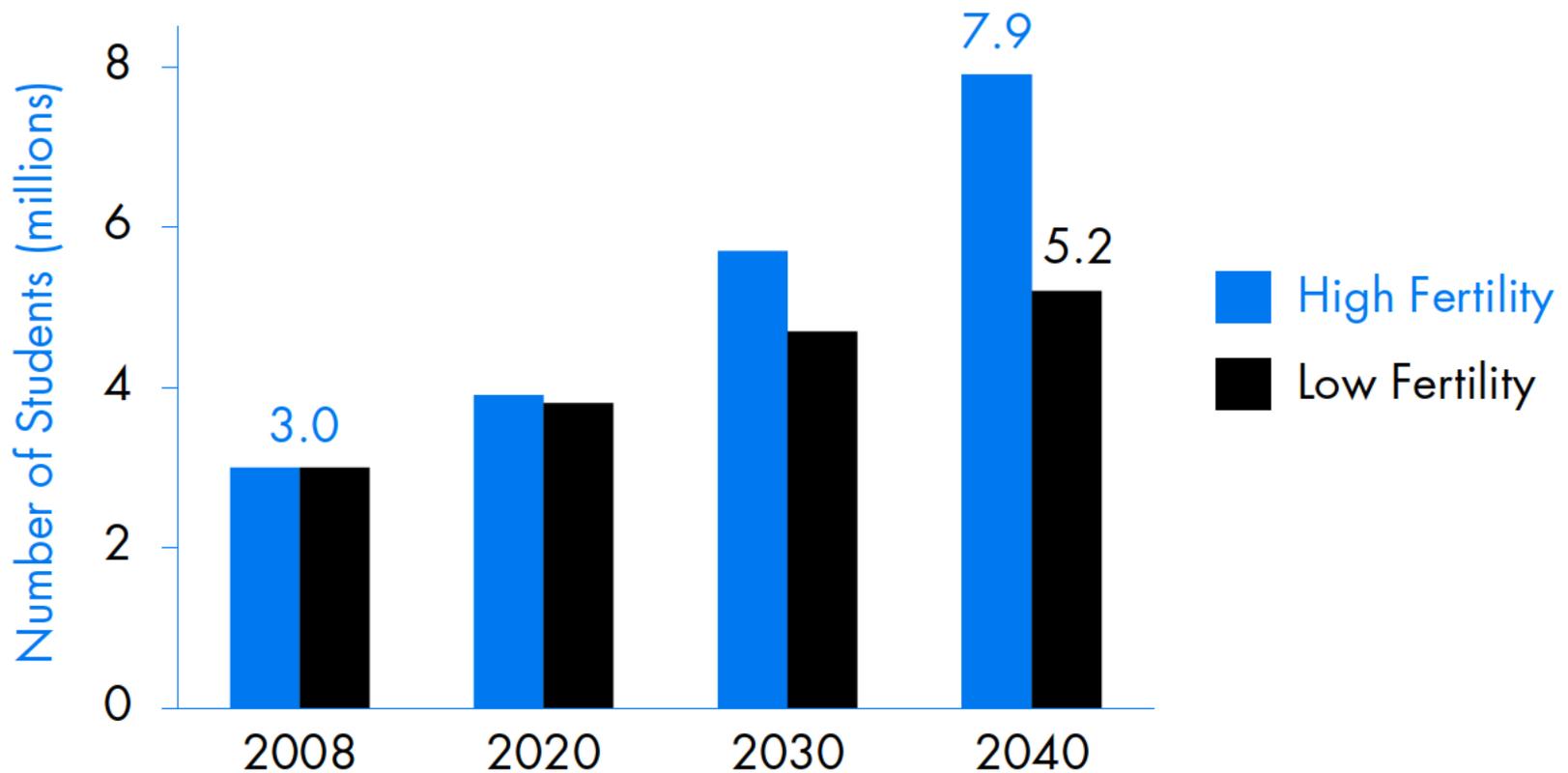
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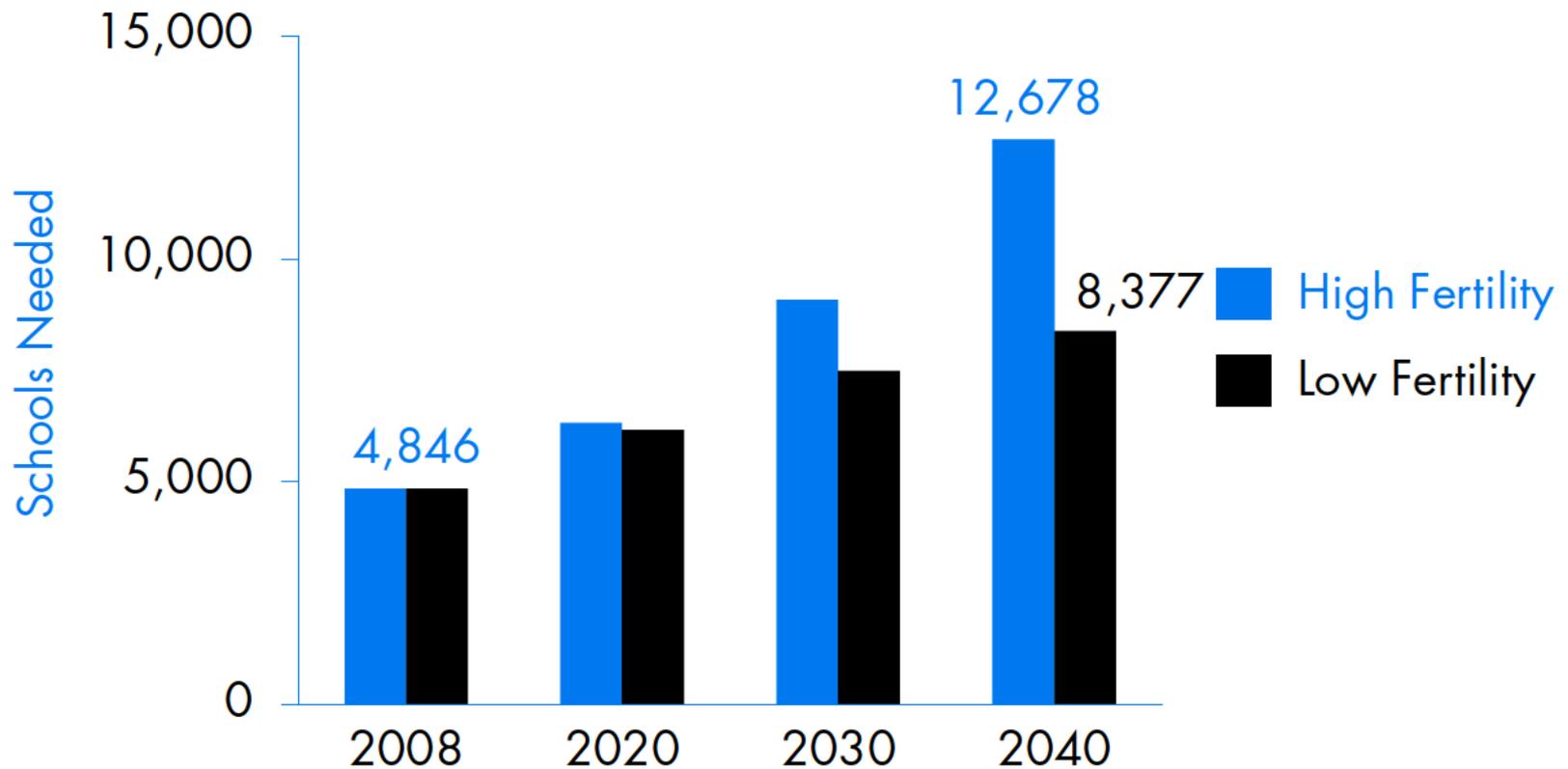
Primary Students

Fewer students, more resources available per child



Primary Schools

Fewer schools needed



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

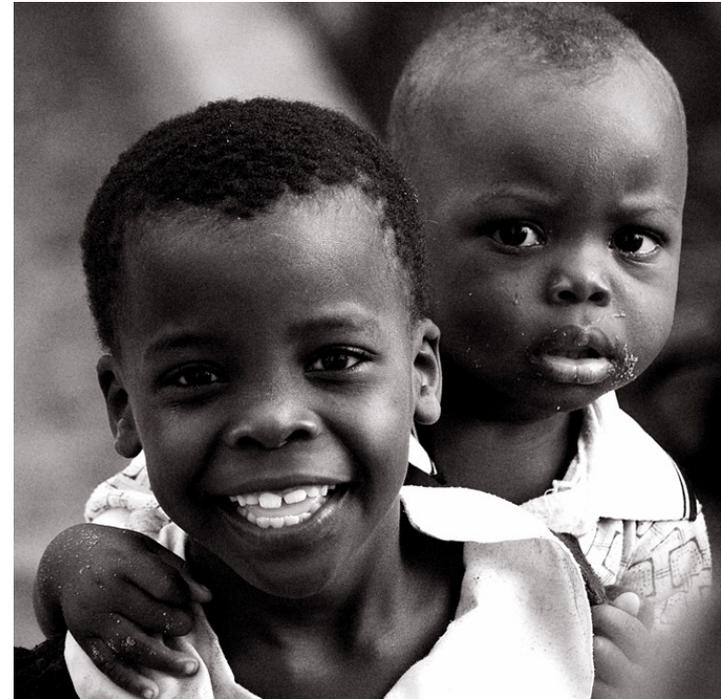


Photo by Gunnar Salvansson

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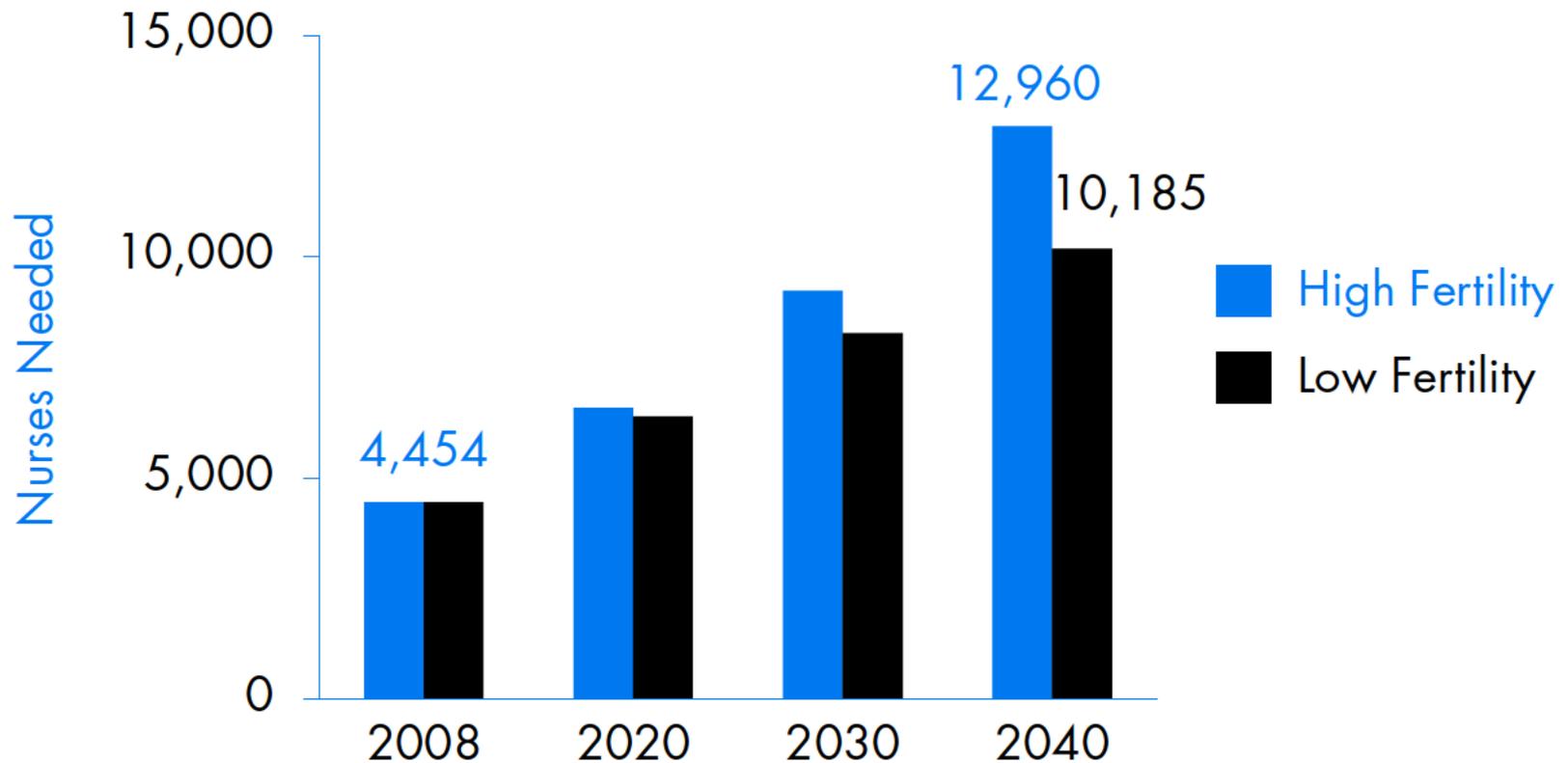
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Health Health

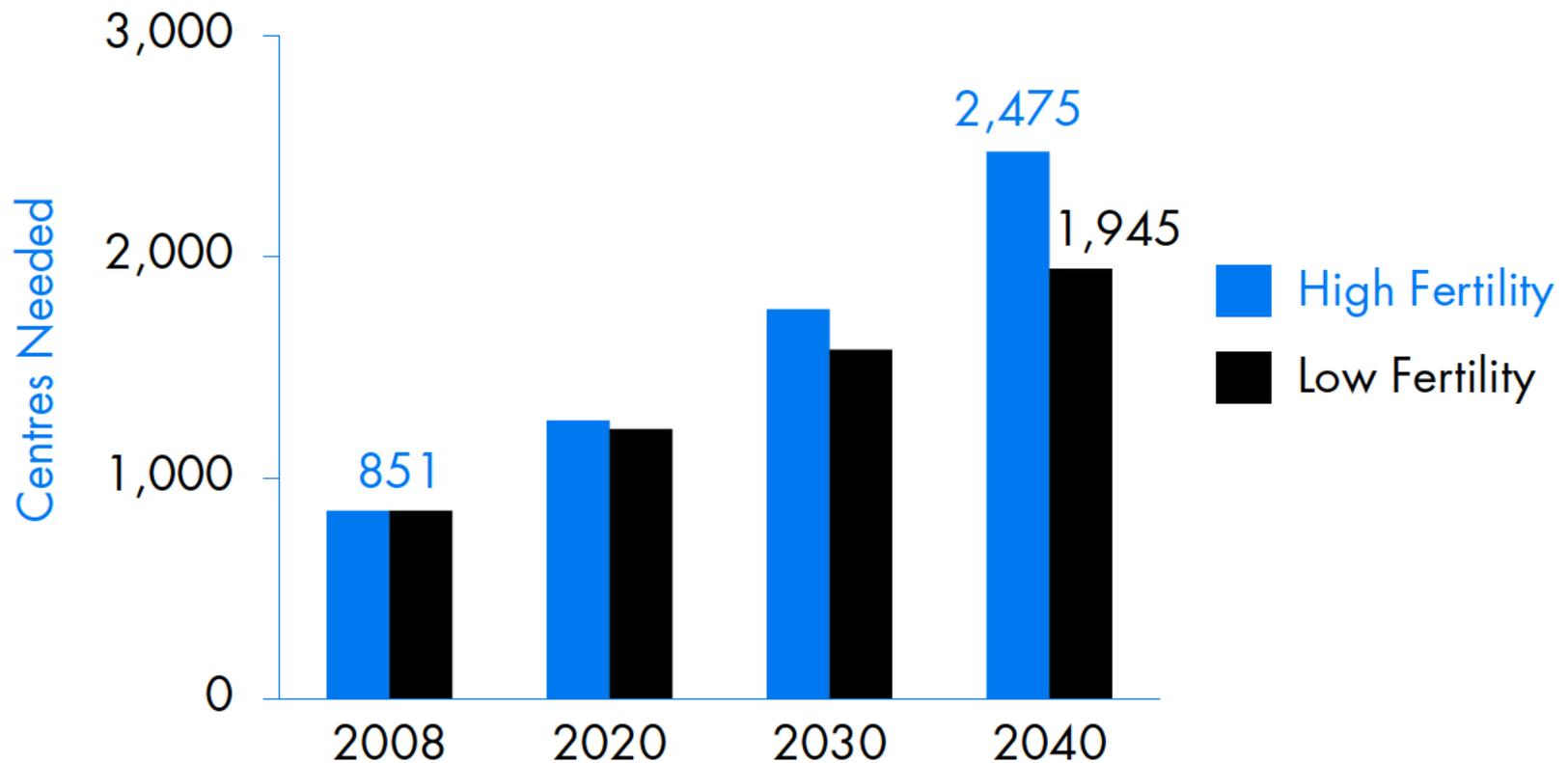
Nurses

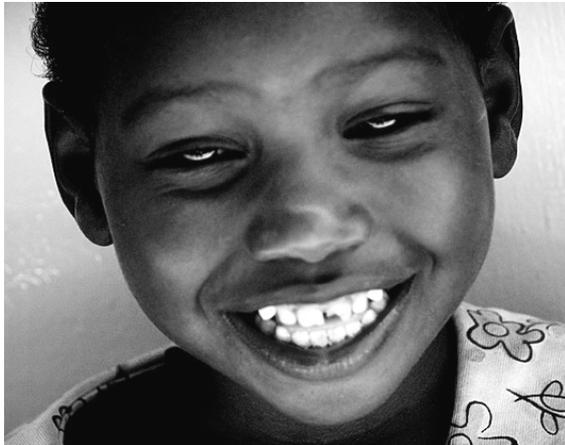
Less pressure on health providers



Health Centres

Less pressure on health facilities





Photos by Molly Stevenson, Gunnar Salvansson, Angeli Kirk (top down)

Improved Health

With less population pressure

More resources to train staff and retain staff in rural areas

Fewer maternal and child deaths

Longer life expectancy

Progress on MDGs

4: Reduce child mortality

5: Reduce maternal mortality

6: Combat HIV/AIDS and malaria

Agriculture Agriculture

Land availability



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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 Salvansson

Issue #2

Environmental Degradation

Higher population leads to overuse

Lower Productivity

Overexploitation

Deforestation

Erosion

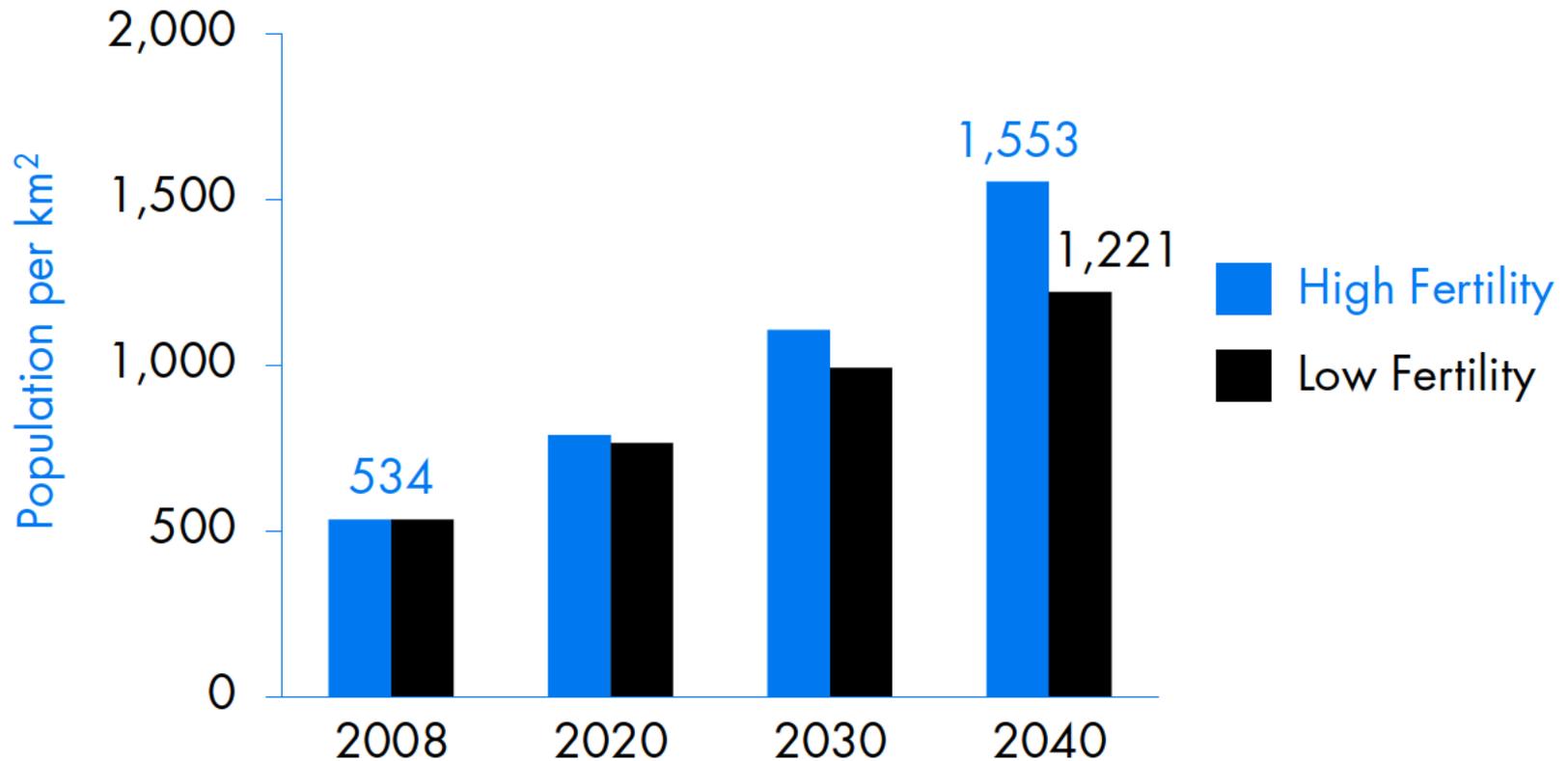
Less soil fertility

Photo by John Duffell



Arable Land

Fewer people per km² with lower population





Better Agriculture

Less pressure on resources used to ...

Modernise

Fertilise 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

Economy Economy

Growth and development



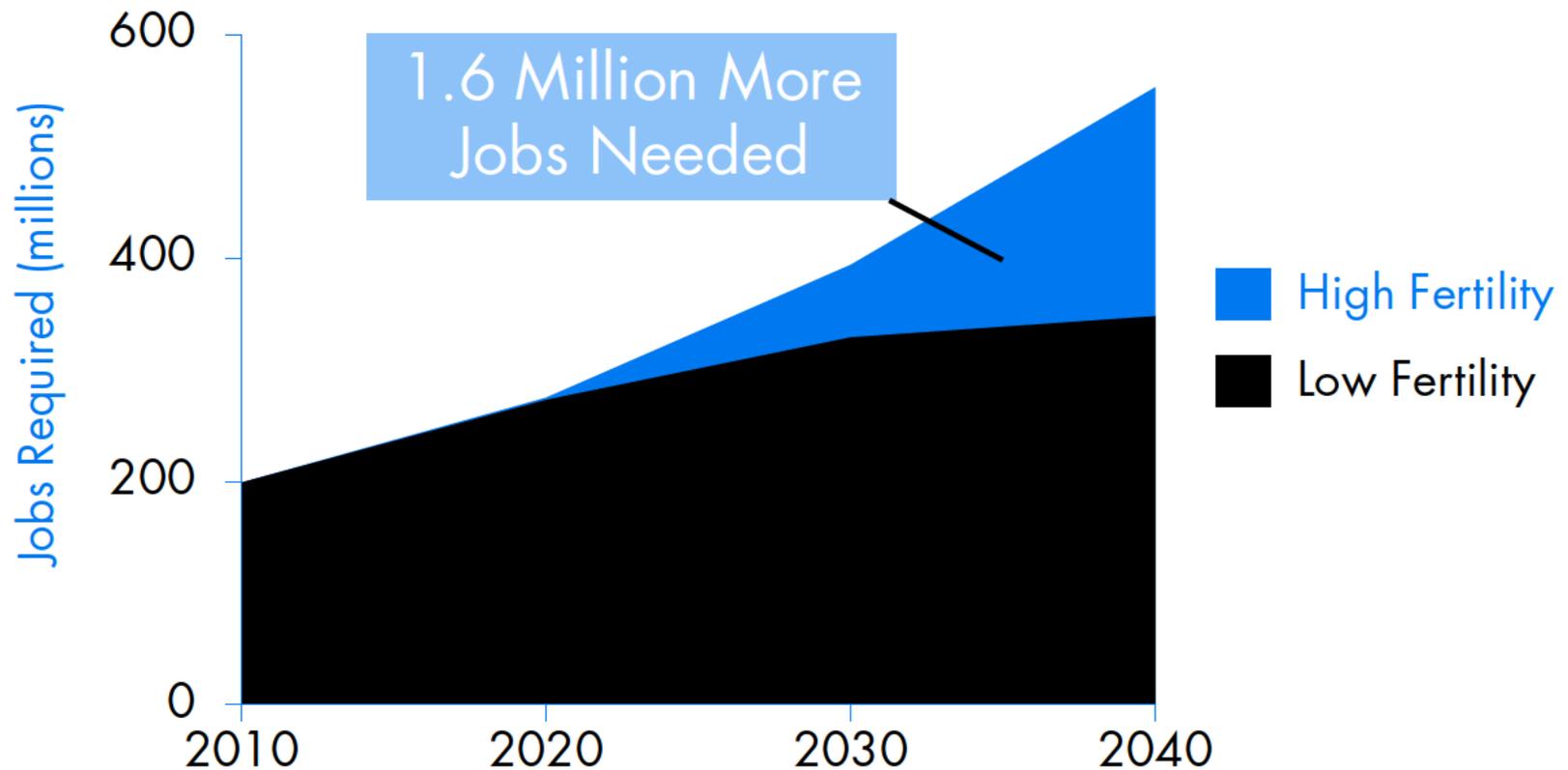
Photo by Nichol Brummer



Photo by Scott Gregory

Employment

More people requires more jobs



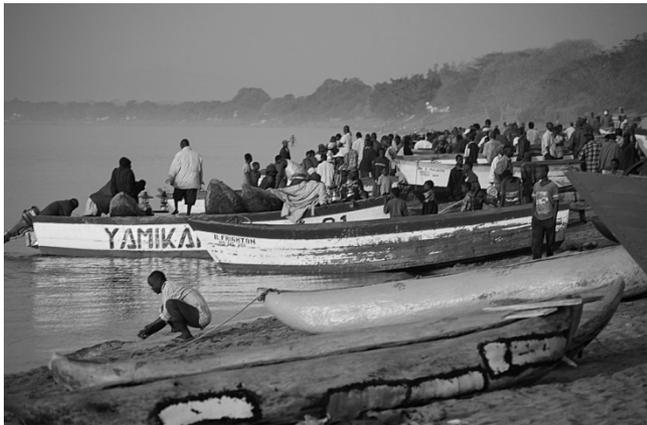


Photo (top down) by Molly Stevenson and Angel Kirk (2)

Better Economy

With less population pressure

More funding for social sector

Greater disposable family income
for personal investment,
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)

44% of births are unintended or ill-timed

26% of married women want to avoid or delay pregnancy but don't use contraception

OPPORTUNITY

Contraceptive use is established in the culture

46% of married women already use contraceptives

Potential for increased use is large

READINESS

Political will is present

Service networks are established and developing

Donors are involved

A sunset over a body of water. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright orange glow and a long, shimmering reflection on the water. In the foreground, a white boat with a canopy is docked on the left. Two people are standing in the shallow water near the boat. The sky is filled with soft, golden clouds.

Malawi

Progress through family planning

Thank You

Support for this presentation was provided by the
Health Policy Project.