



# RAPID

POPULATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT

## KENYA

Population and the Next 30 Years

### CALL TO ACTION

- ☐ Ensure leadership, ownership, and commitment to family planning
- ☐ Increase funding for family planning
- ☐ Strengthen the multisectoral response to population issues



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Population has grown by 33 percent in just nine years

At current fertility levels, the population will more than double by 2040

Rapid population growth threatens Kenya's capacity to reach its national Vision 2030

### National Vision

The Kenyan Vision 2030 outlines national development goals, which are to build a globally competitive and prosperous middle-income nation by 2030, with development built around three pillars: the Social Pillar, the Economic Pillar, and the Political Pillar. These pillars form the basis of plans for strong economic growth, an educated and healthy population, and a just and democratic society.

"The decision on the number of children is a personal one. But smaller families will lead to benefits at the individual, household, and national levels."

Dr. Boniface K'Oyugi, Chief Executive Officer  
National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD)

If Kenya's population grows more slowly, it will be easier to invest in a better economy, improve health and education, and reduce strain on the environment and agriculture.

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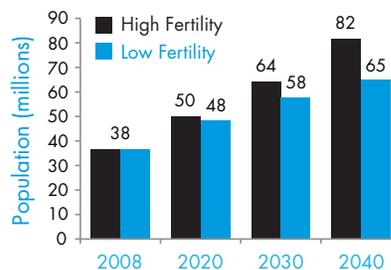
#### RAPID Population Growth

Kenya's population, which was 38 million in 2008, could grow to 82 million people by 2040 if high fertility continues. If fertility were to fall from the current average of 4.6 children per woman to an average of 2.1 children per woman, Kenya's population would be 20 percent smaller by 2040.

The main way to slow population growth is to provide family planning to all those who want it, allowing couples to achieve their desired family size.

#### Population Size in 2040

Under Two Fertility Assumptions



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#### Reducing Population Growth

##### Contributes to national development

A manageable population size enables greater investment toward national development goals and contributes to improved family wealth and employment.

##### Improves health and education

With lower average fertility, fewer funds would be needed for education. By 2040, the savings in primary education alone would amount to US\$770 million.

Fewer doctors, nurses, midwives, and resources would be needed to provide high-quality health services if average fertility is lower. US\$500 million would be saved by 2040.

##### Ensures less demand for water and food

With a manageable population size, less food and water would be needed for consumption, less land required to grow food, and fewer imports needed to supplement local production.

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#### What Can Be Done

- Increase funding for family planning
- Ensure the availability of family planning supplies
- Expand access through community distribution and public and private clinics
- Improve communication around family planning

#### Summary

The future size of Kenya's population will affect the economy, environment, social sectors, and the ability of Kenya to feed itself. Achieving the Vision 2030 goals will be unlikely without slowing the rate of population growth.