

Tanzania:

Population, Reproductive Health & Development



Photo credits: IFAD / Christine Nesbitt and Robert Grossman and USAID.

Hosted by the Government



**Population Planning
Section**

**President's Office,
Planning Commission**

Outline

- I. The Tanzanian Vision**
- II. Population Characteristics and Projections**
- III. Population, Economic Development, and Poverty Reduction**
- IV. Impact of Rapid Population Growth on Social and Economic Development**
- V. Policy Response**

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Tanzania Development Vision 2025



To achieve a high-quality livelihood for the people, attain good governance through the rule of law, and develop a strong and competitive economy.

What is the importance of population factors to the ability of Tanzania to achieve its national vision in coming decades?



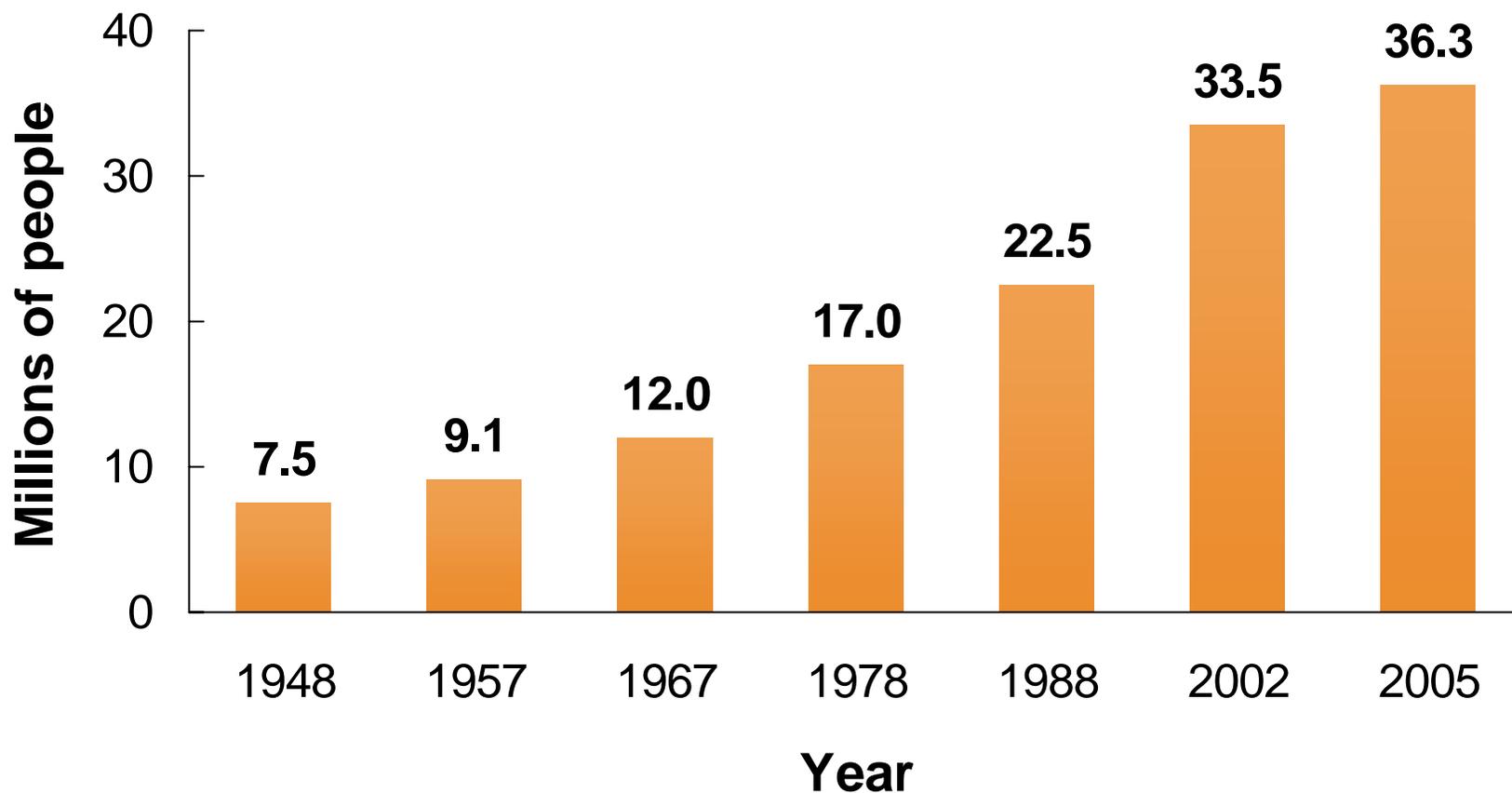
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Tanzania Mainland Population, 2002



Tanzania Mainland: Actual & Projected Population, 1948–2005



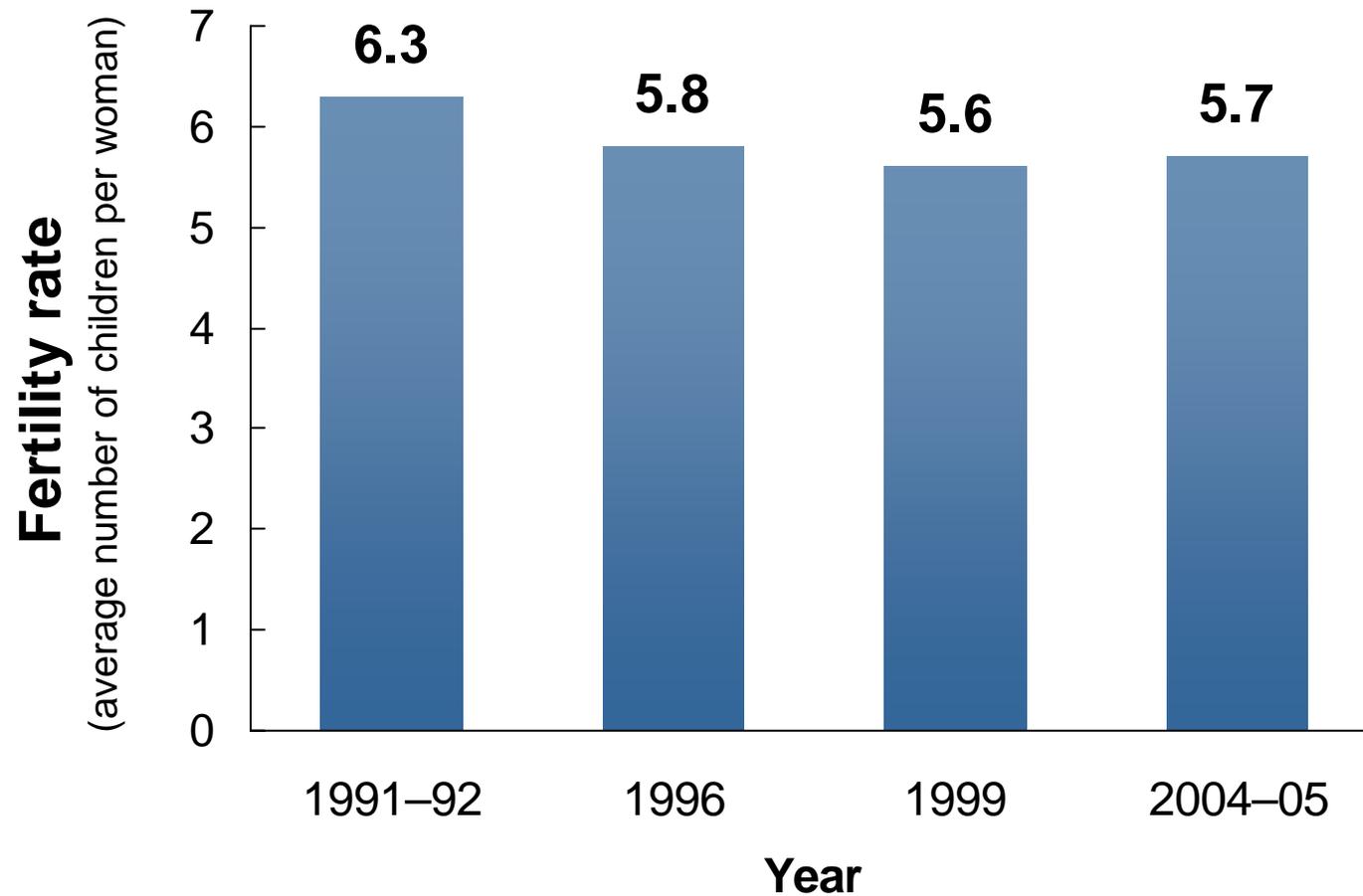
Fertility Rate

*Tanzania's fertility rate is
5.7 children per woman*

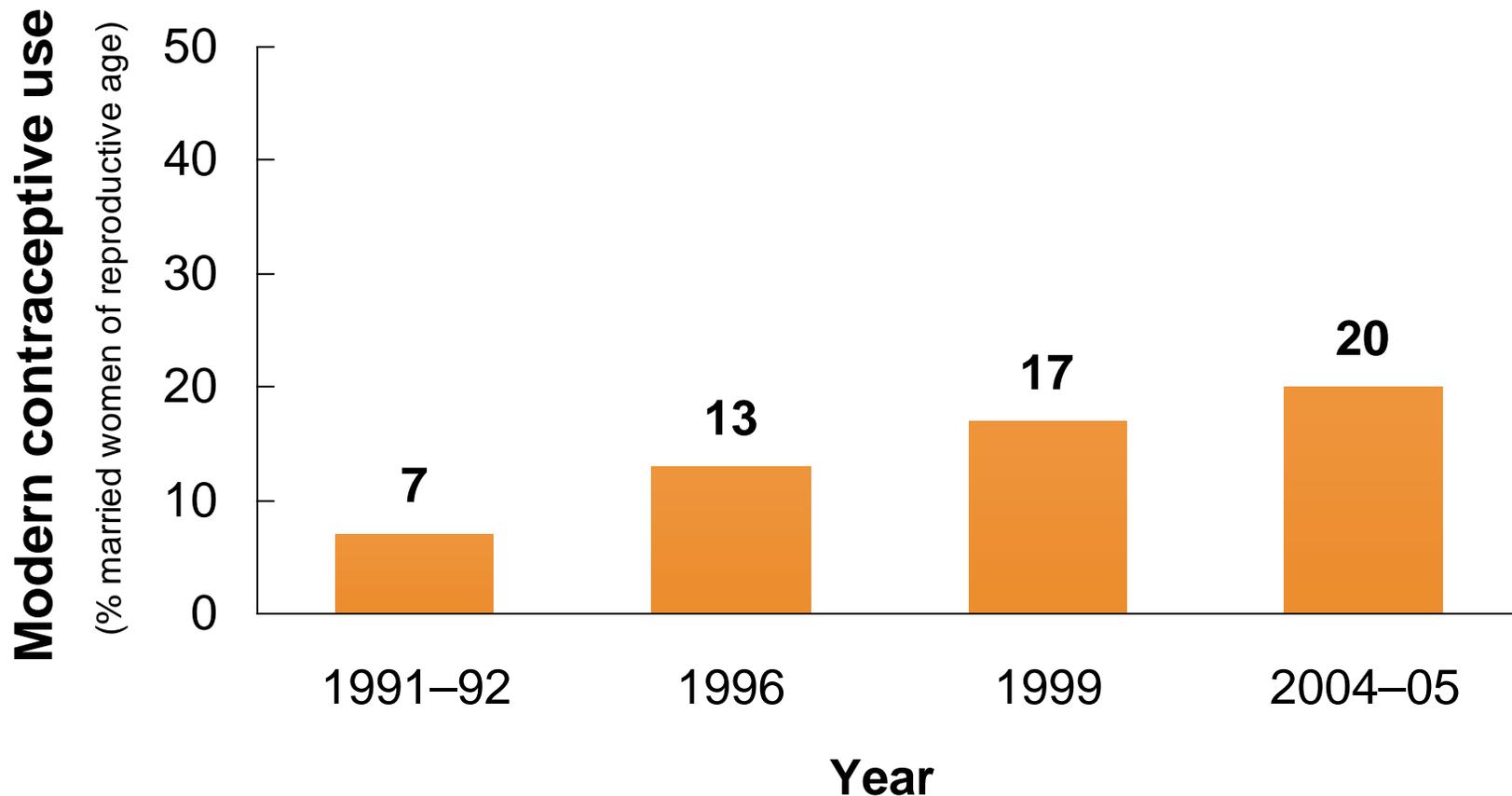


Photo credit: USAID.

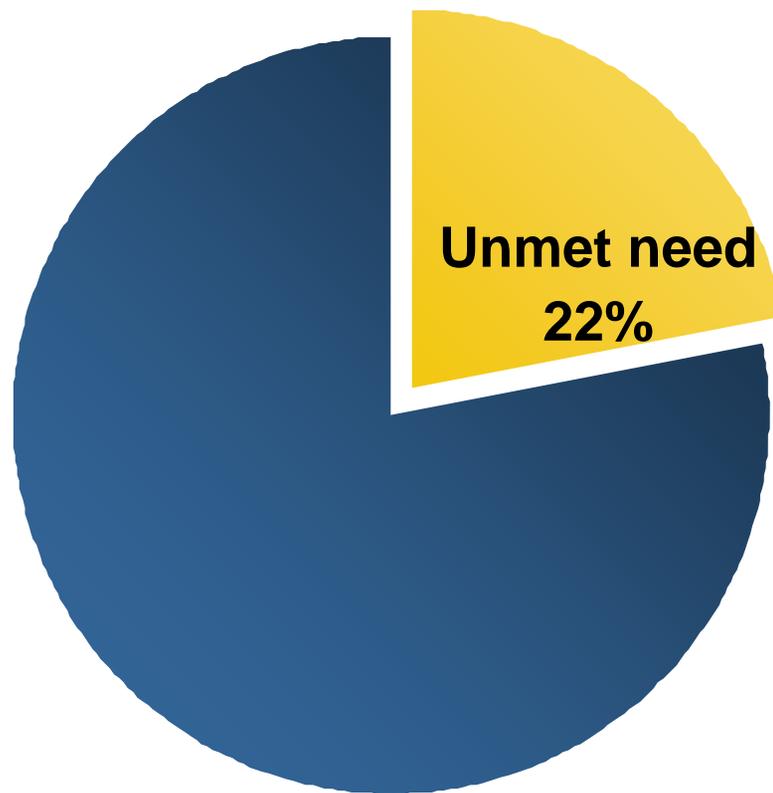
Tanzania continues to have high fertility . . .



Modern contraceptive use has risen slowly and is still relatively low . . .

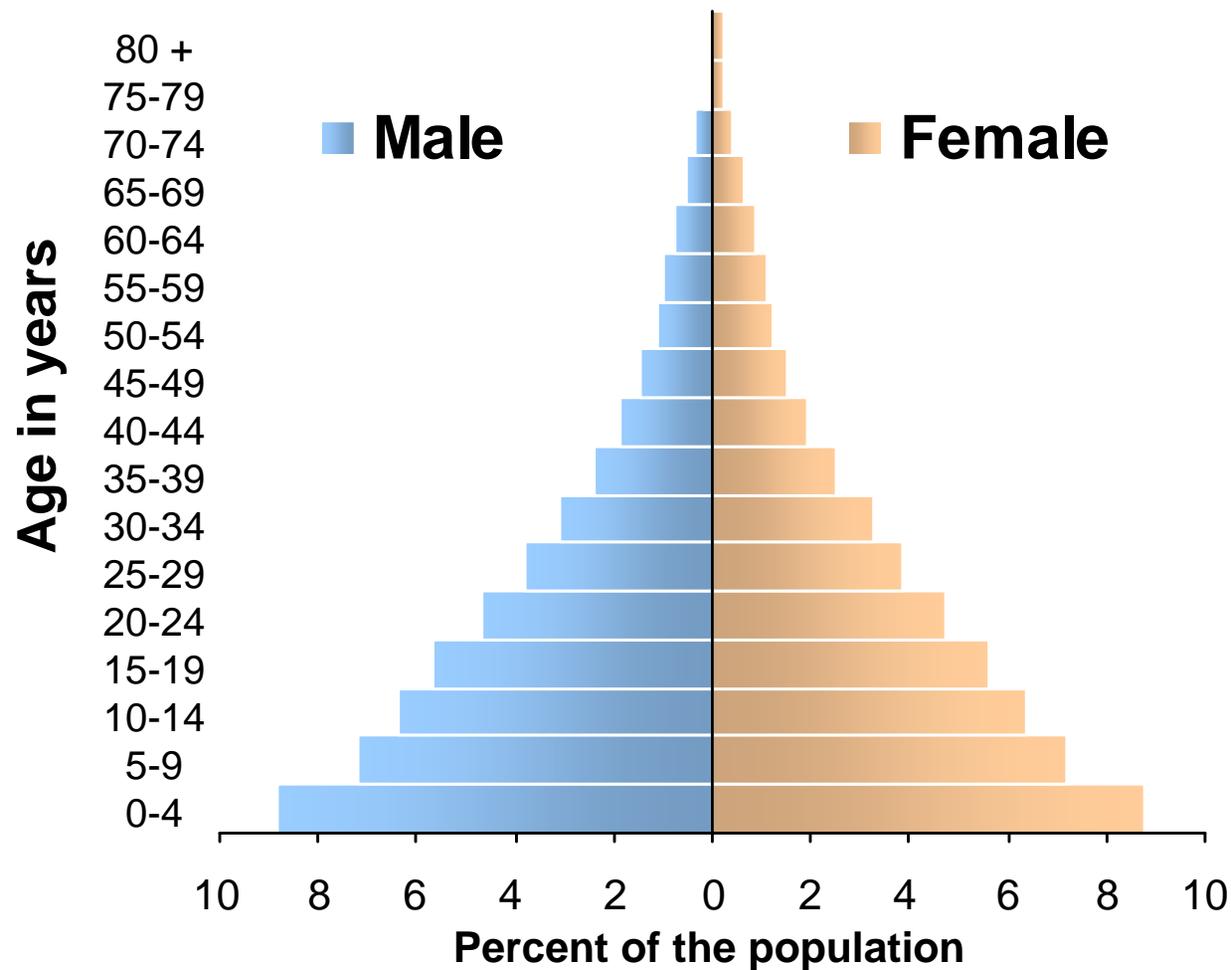


A large unmet need for family planning already exists . . .

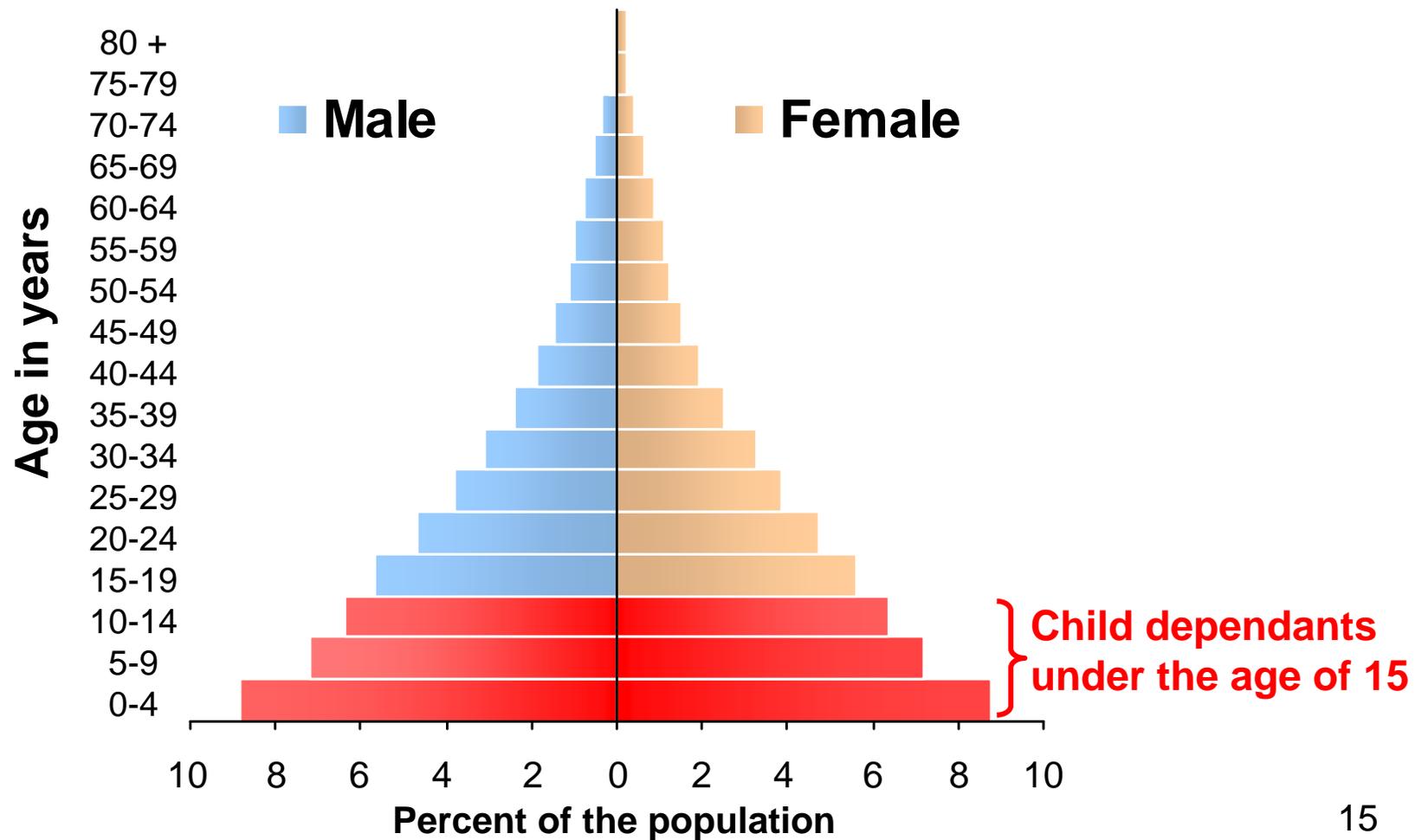


22% of currently married women of reproductive age want to space or limit births but are not using contraception

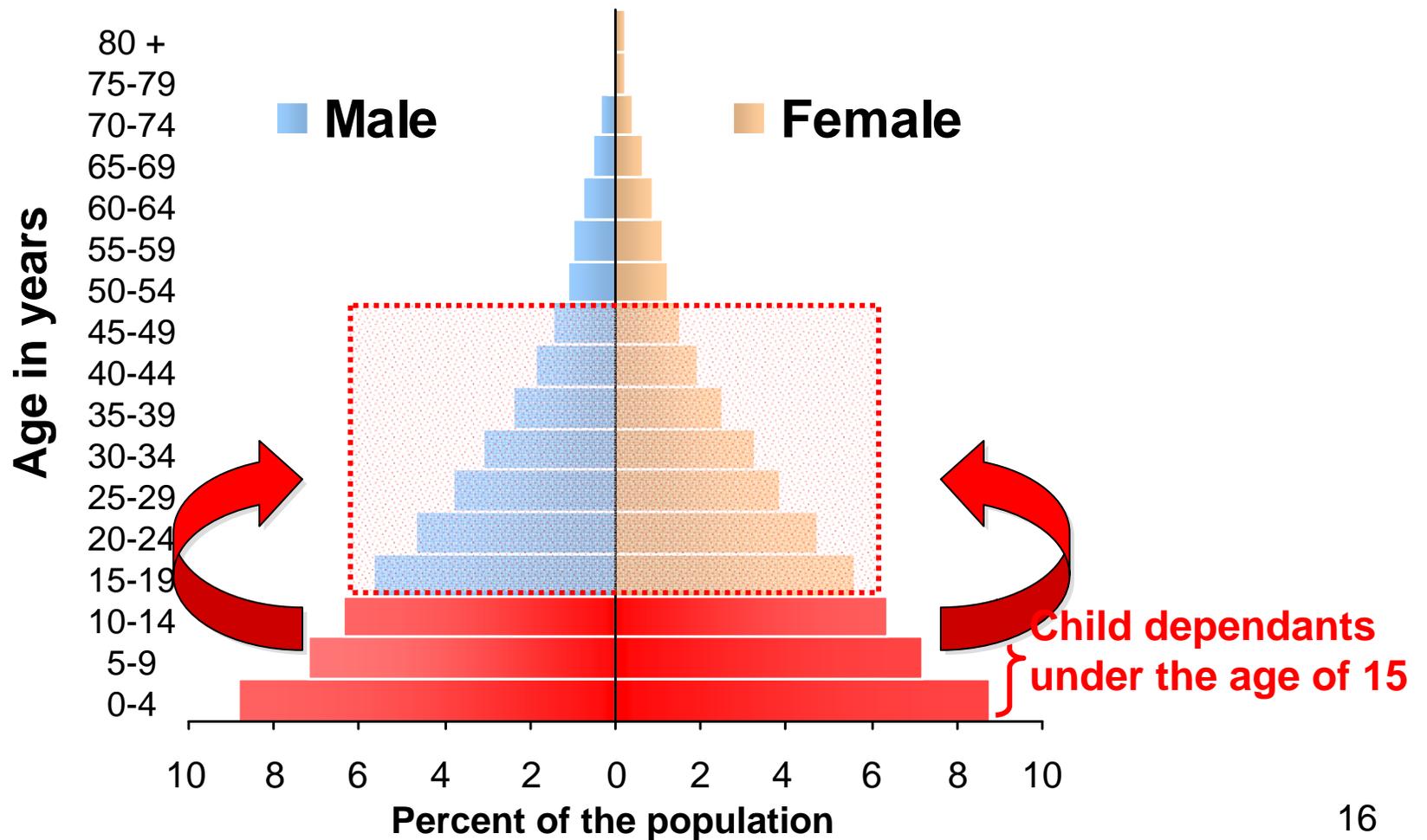
Tanzania has a young population



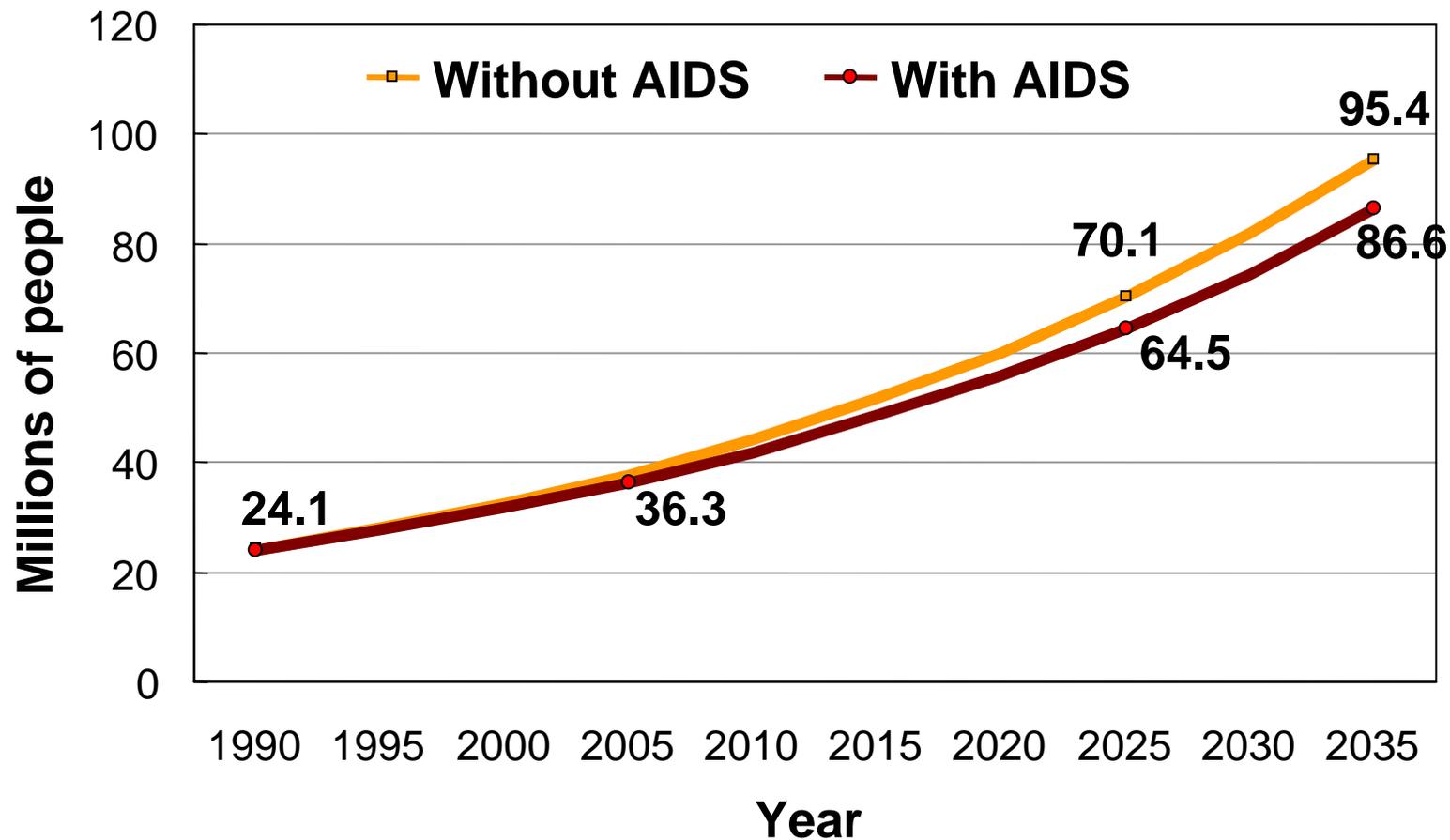
Tanzania has a young population



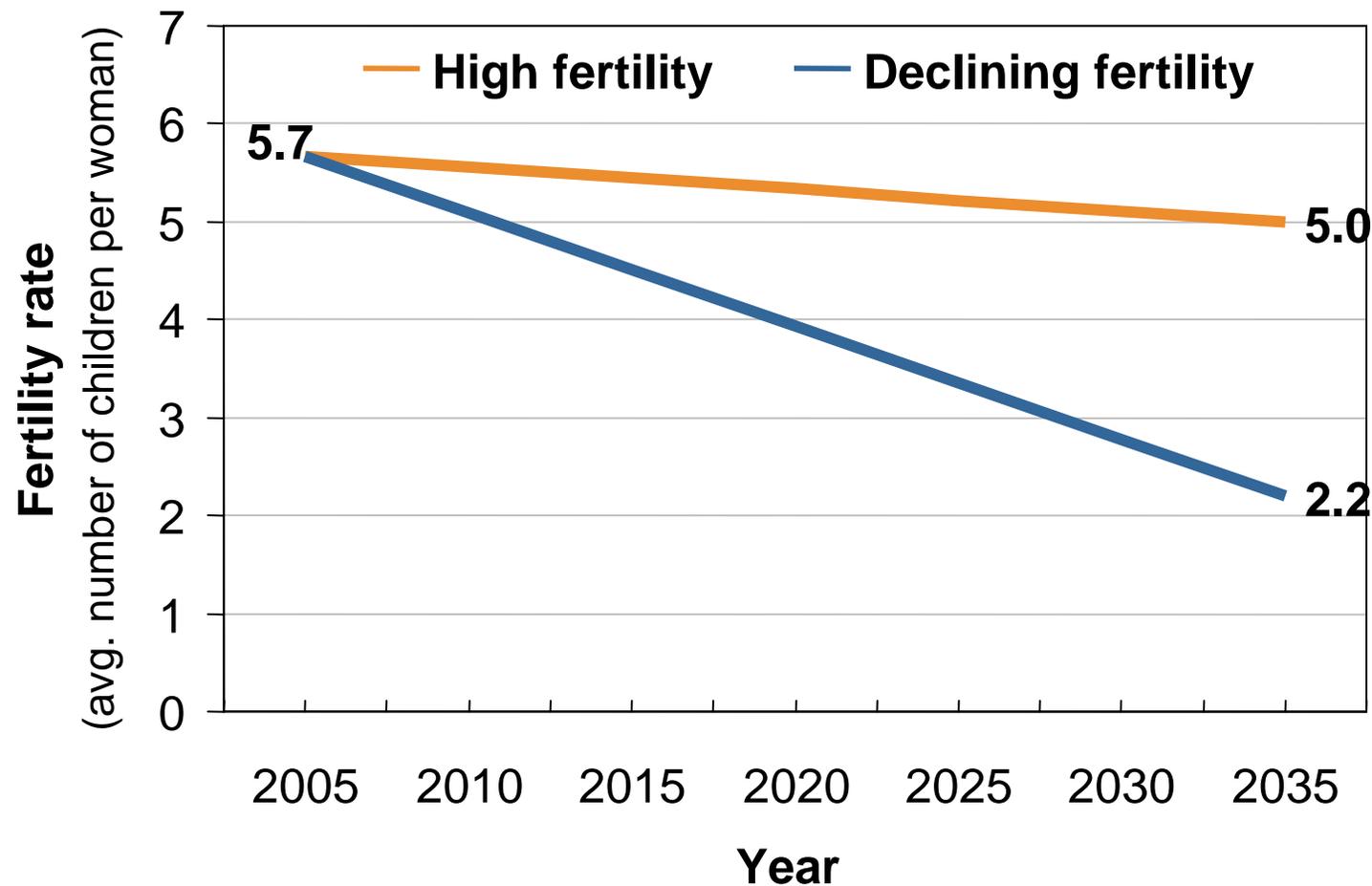
Today's children will soon be in their reproductive years . . .



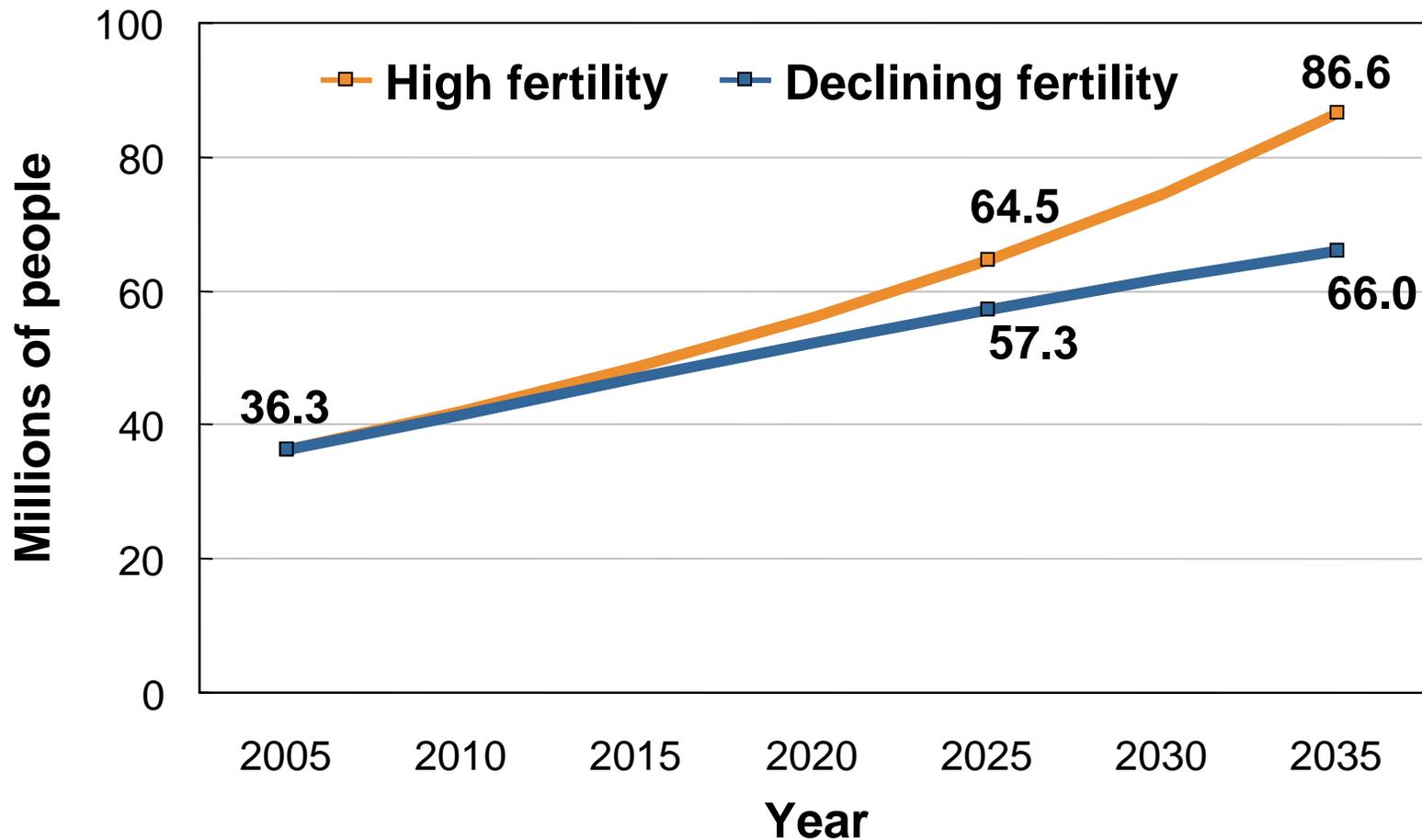
The Tanzanian population continues to grow rapidly despite HIV and AIDS . . .



Projections use different assumptions about fertility . . .



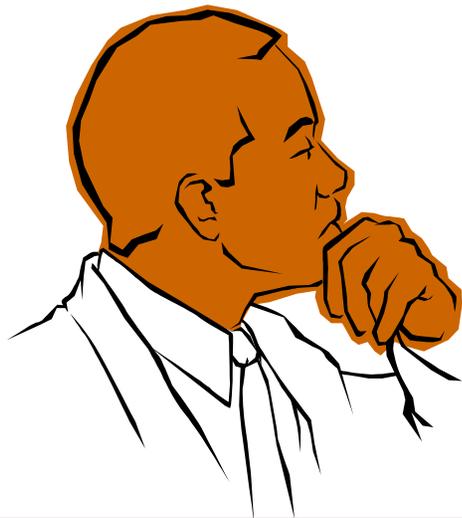
Future population growth will be largely determined by what happens to fertility . . .



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*Recent analyses have summarized
state-of-the-art thinking on
relationships between population
growth and economic development . . .*



Two Major Messages . . .

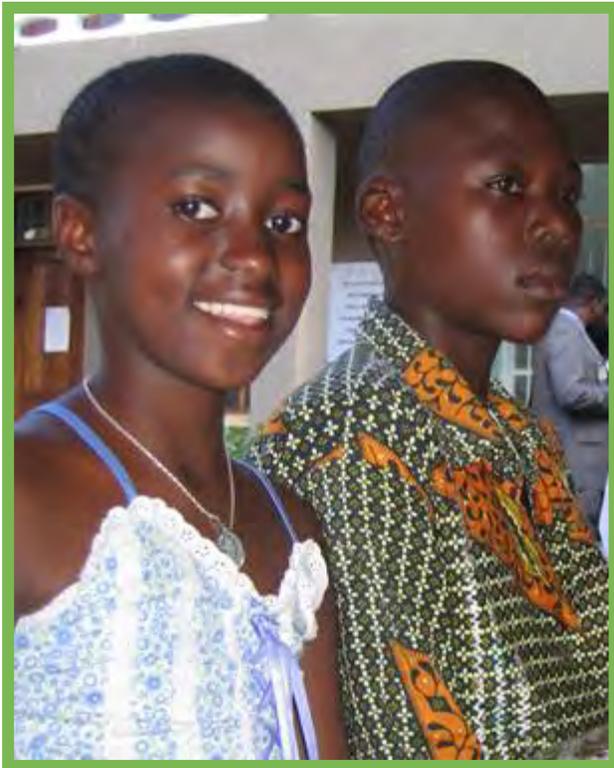


Photo credit: USAID / M. Douglas.

- 1) Slower population growth creates the potential to increase the rate of economic growth.
- 2) Rapid fertility decline at the country level helps create a path out of poverty for many families.



*Slower population growth
has encouraged overall
economic growth in
developing countries . . .*

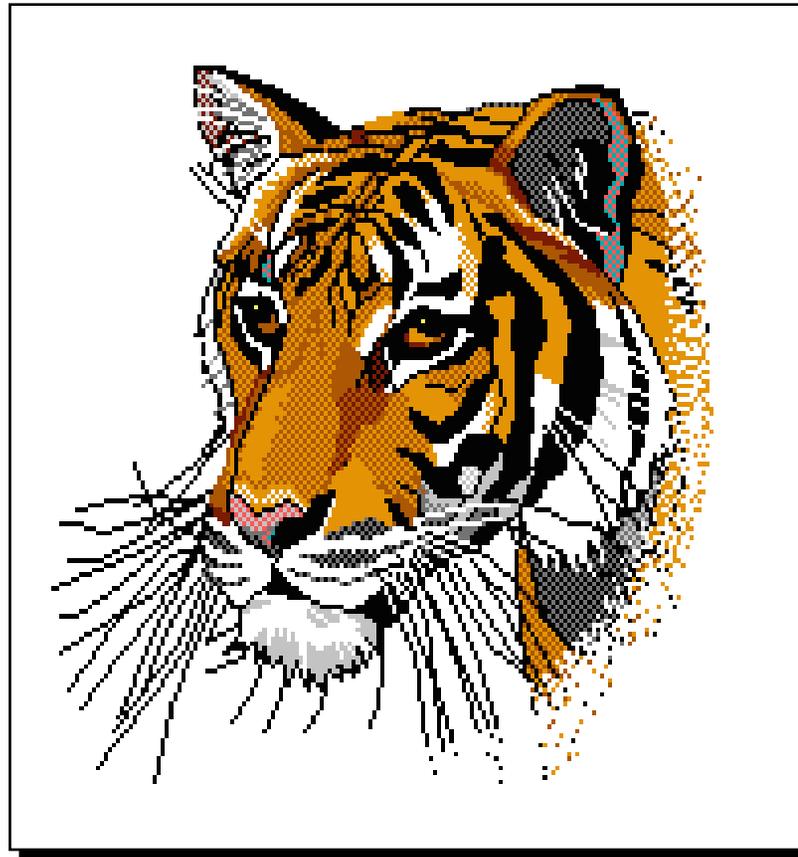


Continued high rates of population growth have not contributed to economic growth or poverty alleviation in high fertility African countries

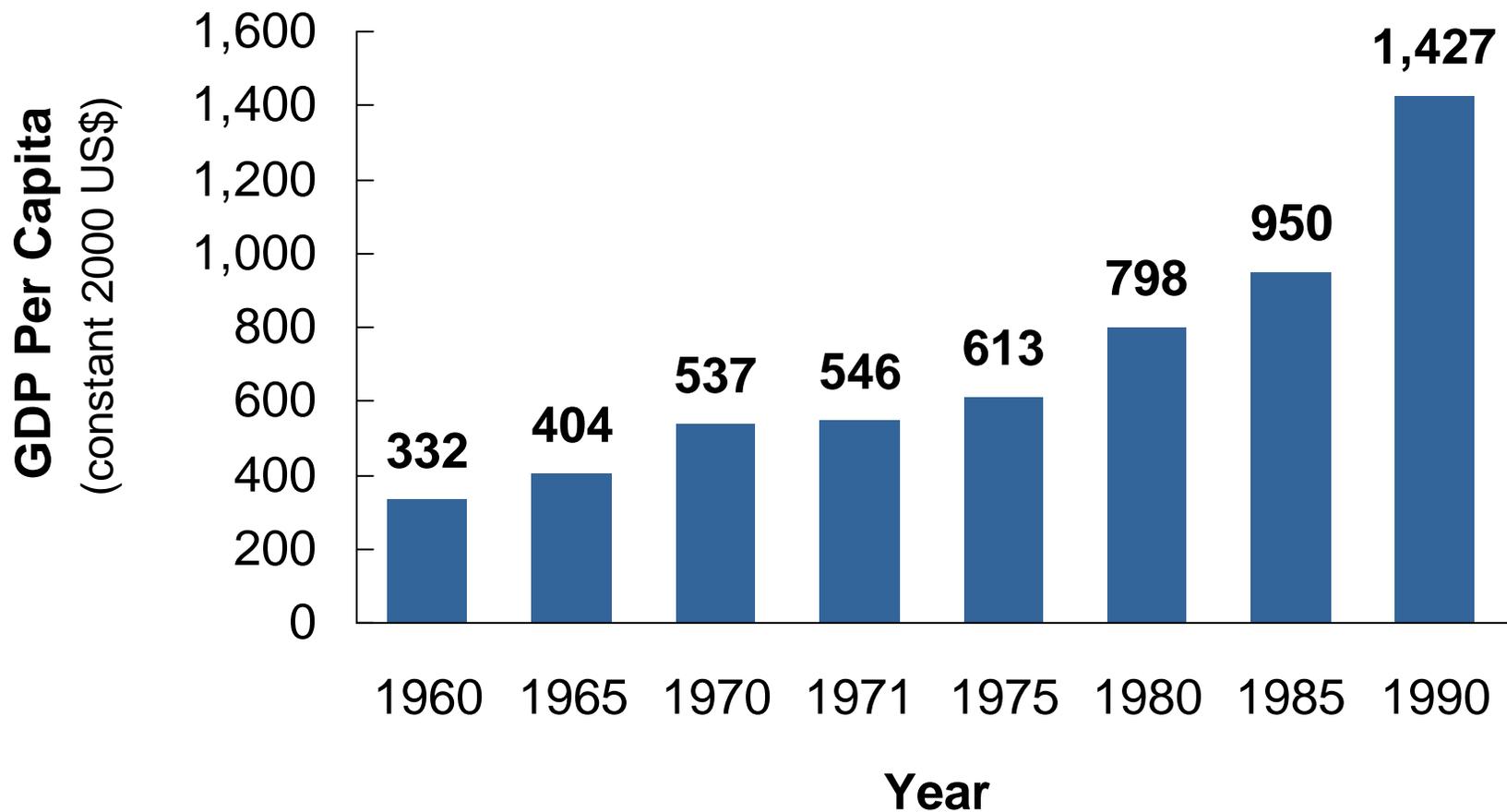


We need to learn from the East Asian countries the best ways of achieving fast economic growth.

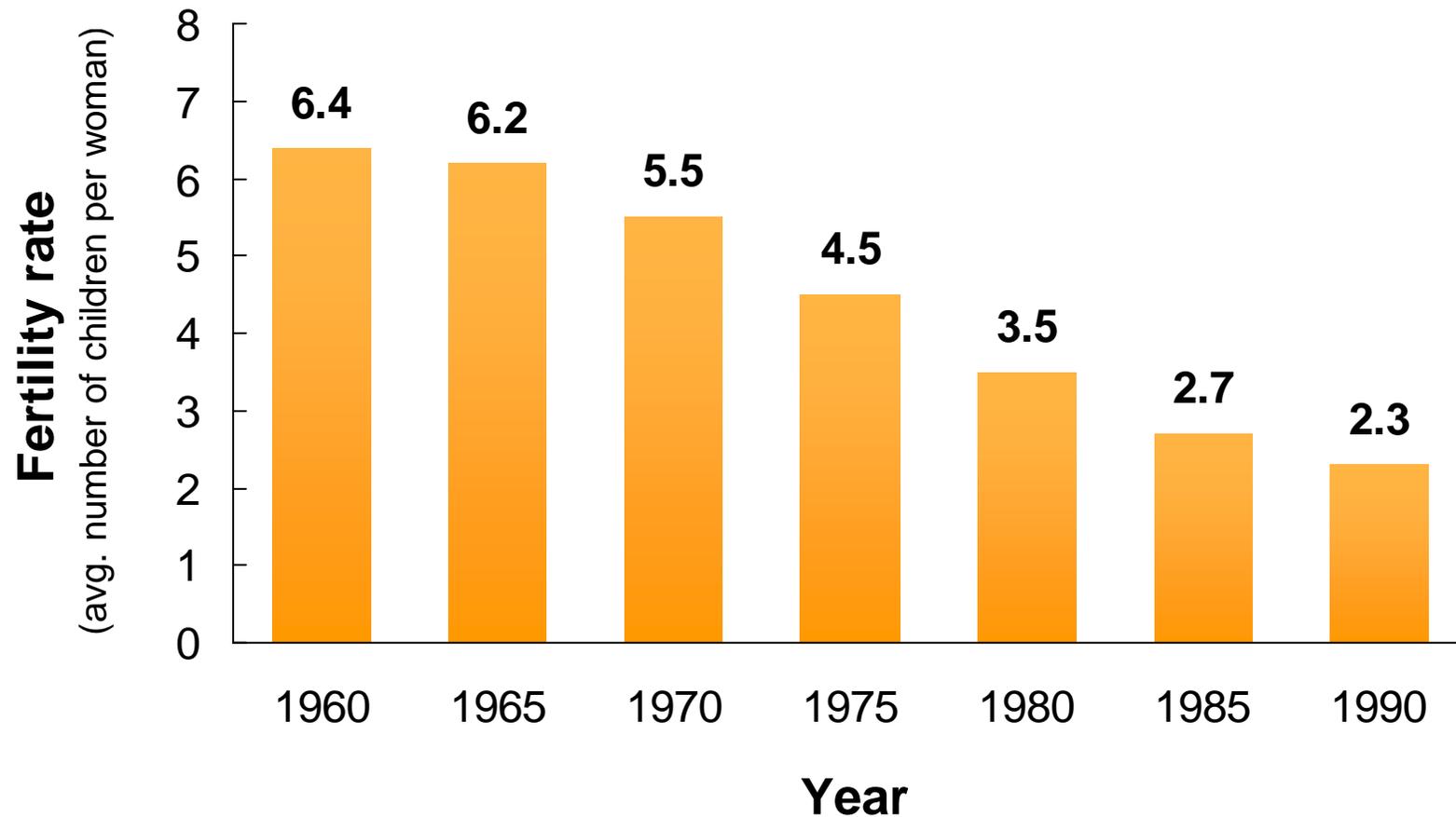
The Asian Tigers achieved unexpectedly rapid development



Thailand emerged as a middle-income country in a single generation . . .

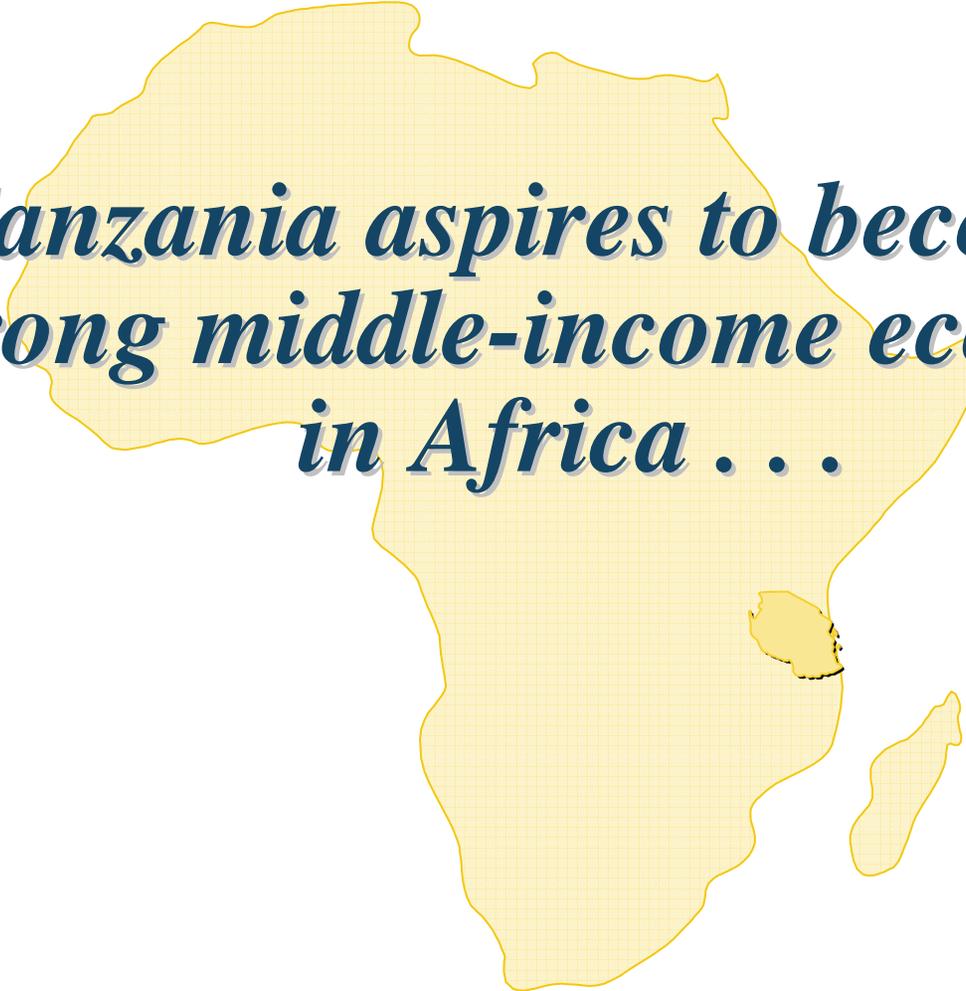


Thai fertility moved from high to low levels . . .



Declining fertility a key factor in the Asian economic “miracle” . . .

- Greater emphasis on the quality of the population rather than sheer numbers
- More and better educational opportunities
- More investment in modern agriculture
- Higher levels of savings and investment with lower dependency ratios



*Tanzania aspires to become a
strong middle-income economy
in Africa . . .*

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Population affects social and economic development in Tanzania



Education



Health



Urbanization



The Economy

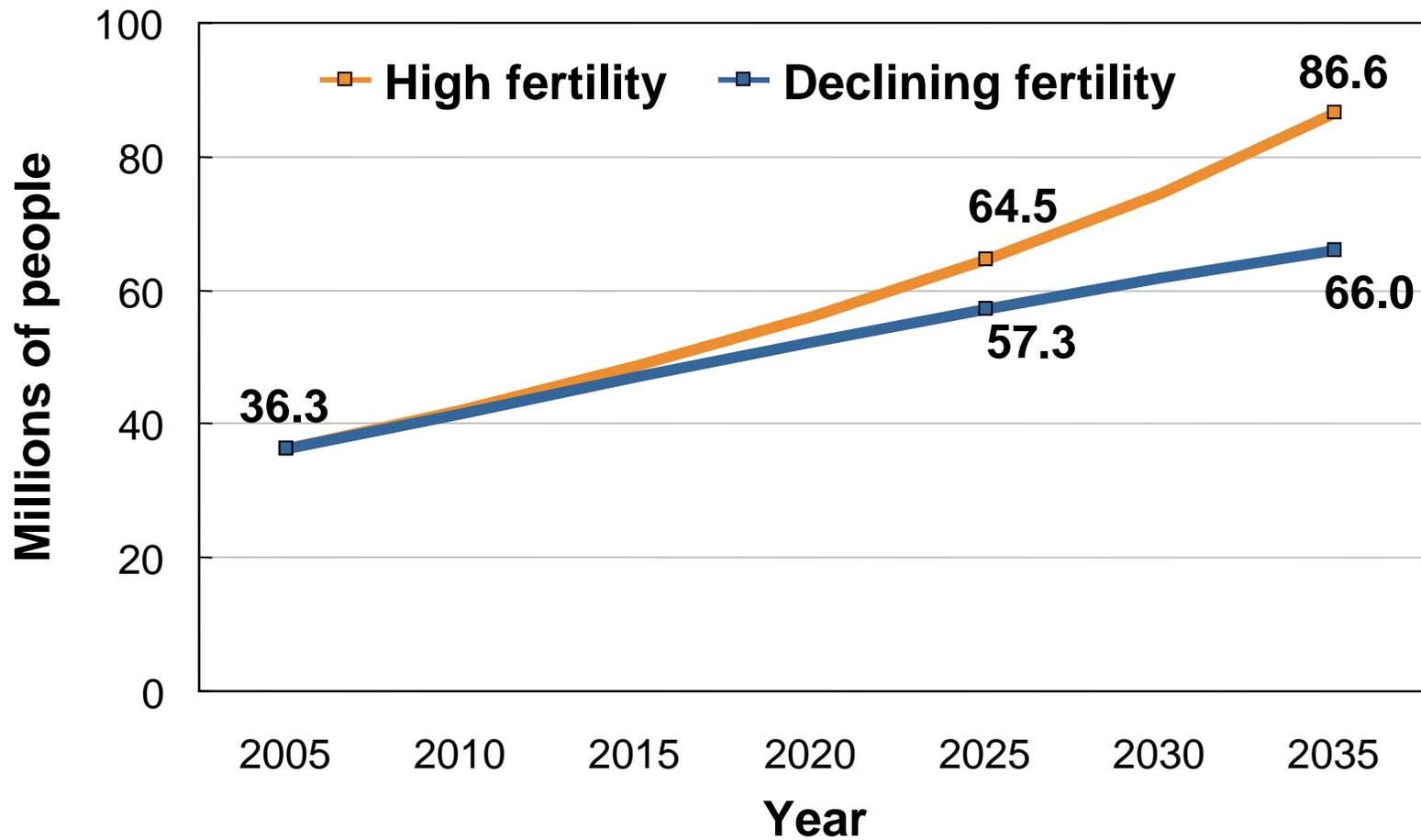


Agriculture



Environment

Population Projections with Different Fertility Assumptions



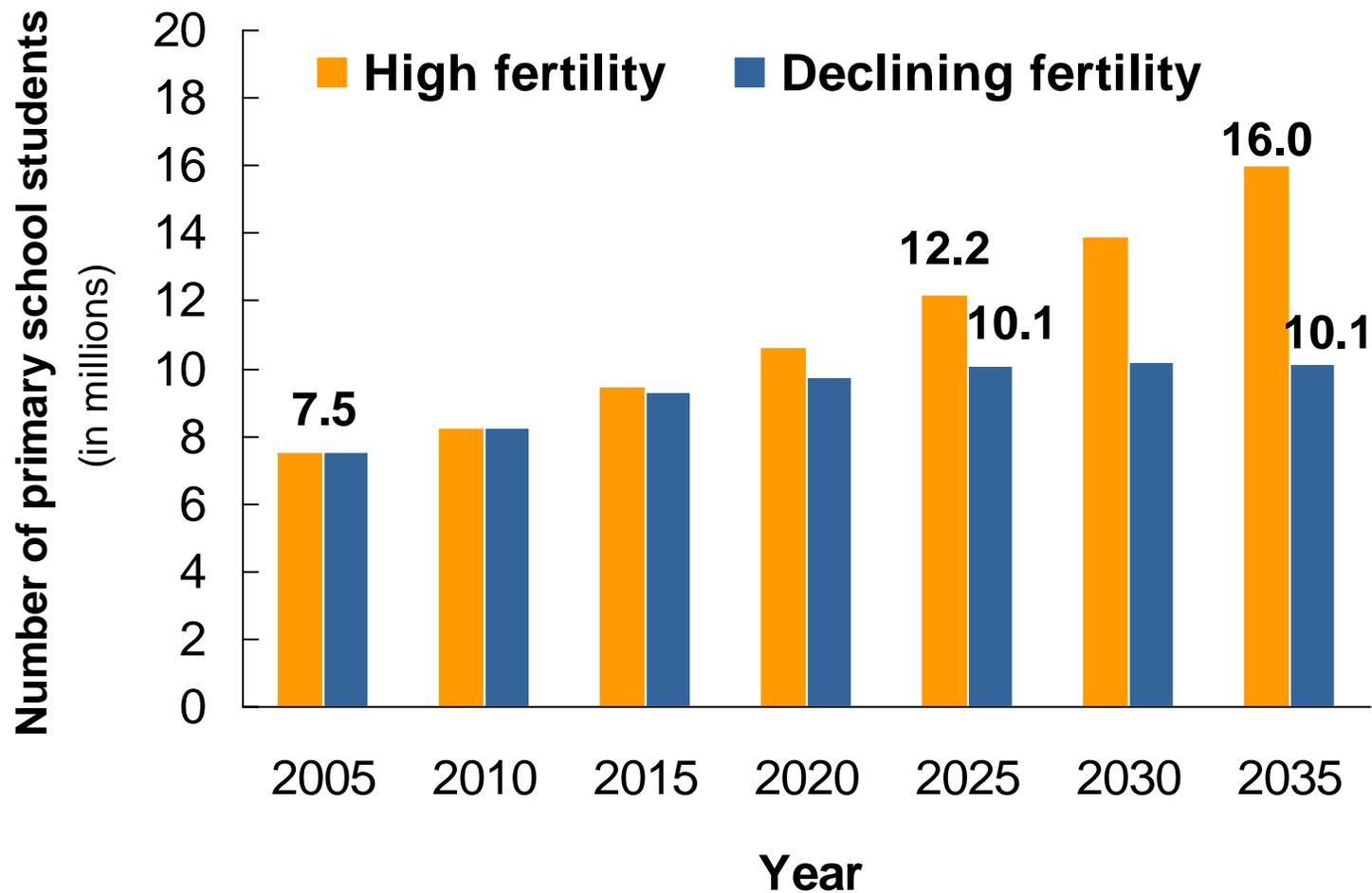
Tanzania

Education Sector

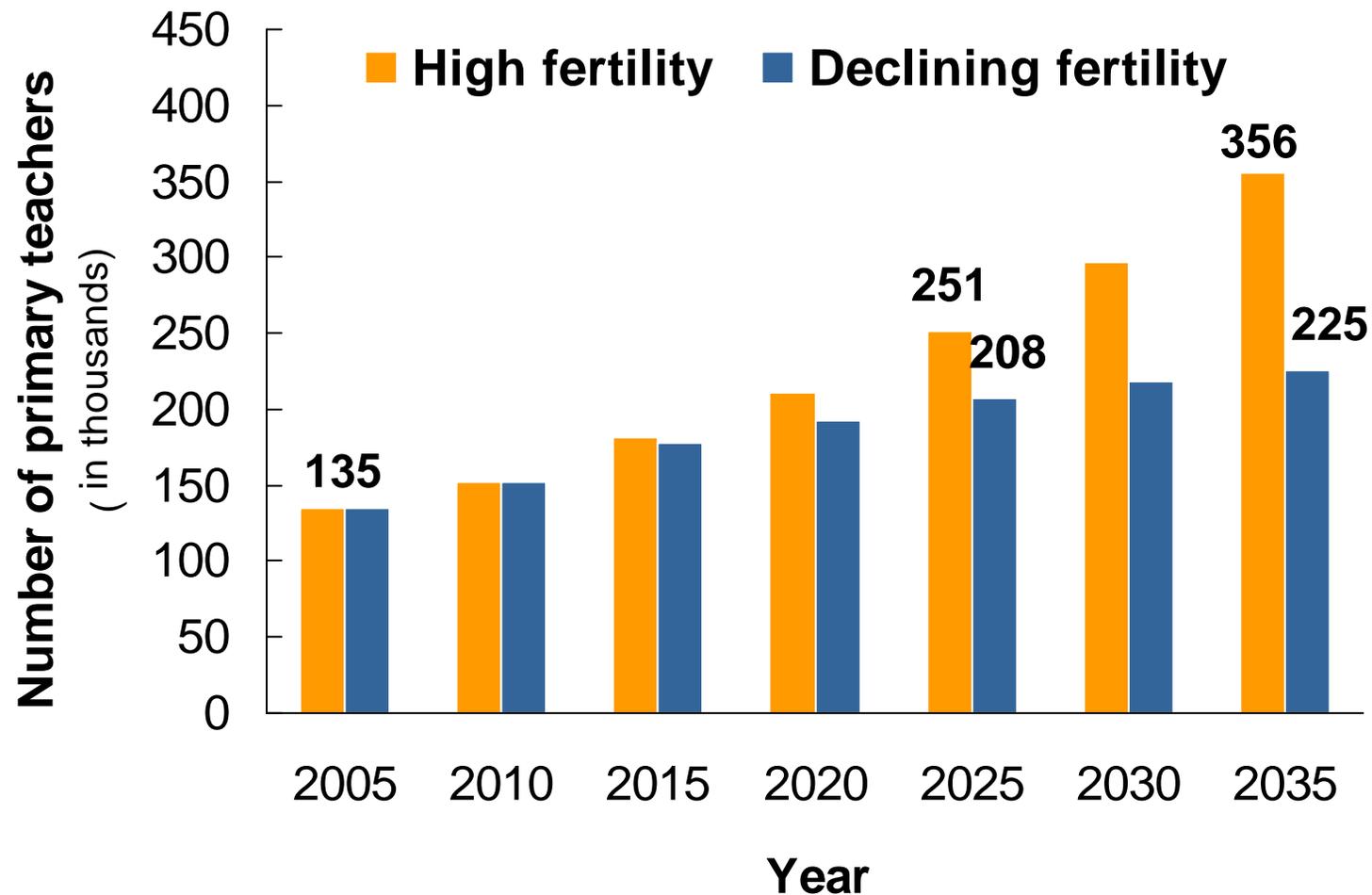


Photo credit: Worldviewimages.com

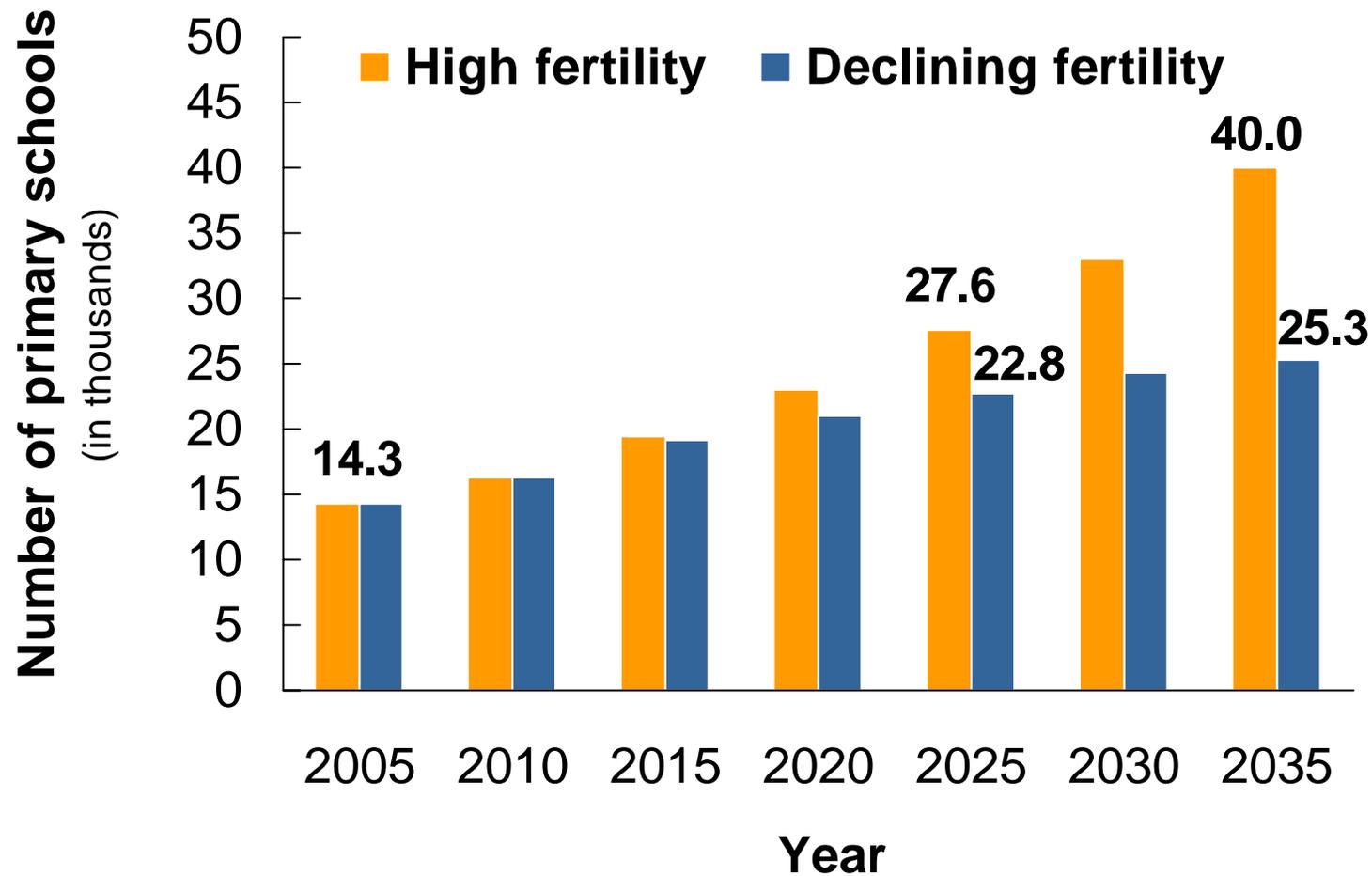
Primary School Enrollment, 2005–2035



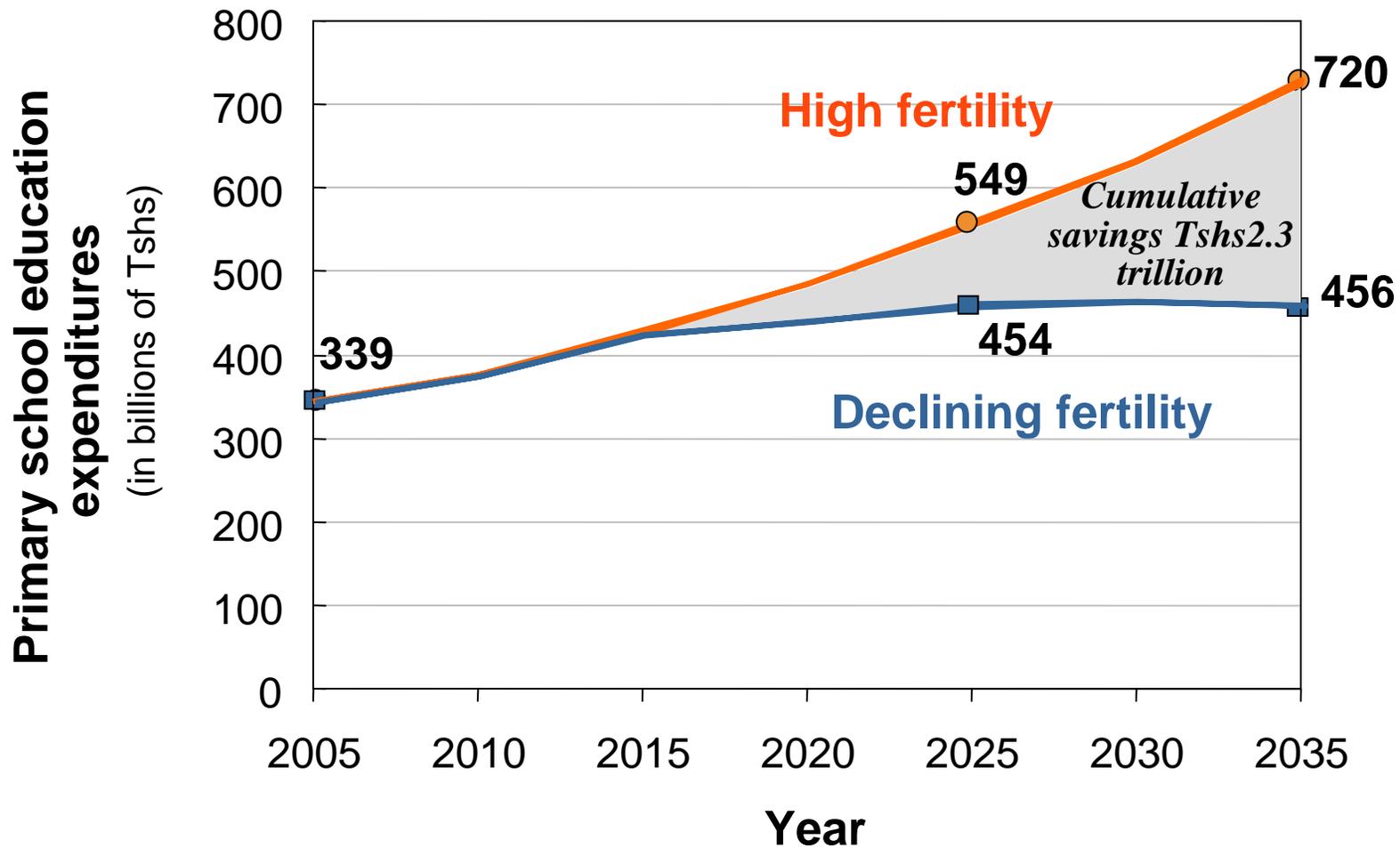
Primary Teachers Required, 2005–2035



Primary Schools Required, 2005–2035



Expenditures on Primary School Education, 2005–2035 (Tshs billions)



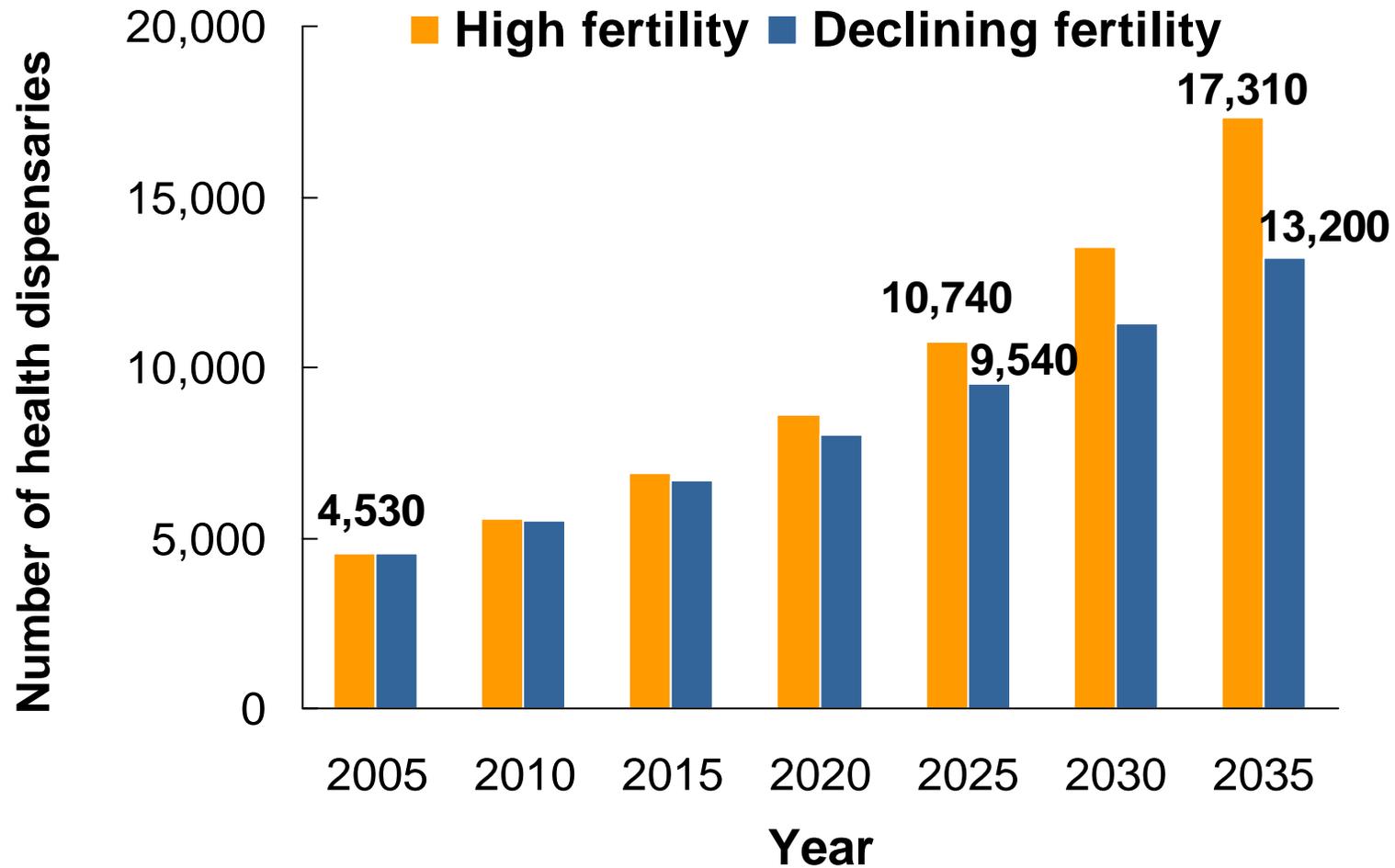
Tanzania

Health Sector

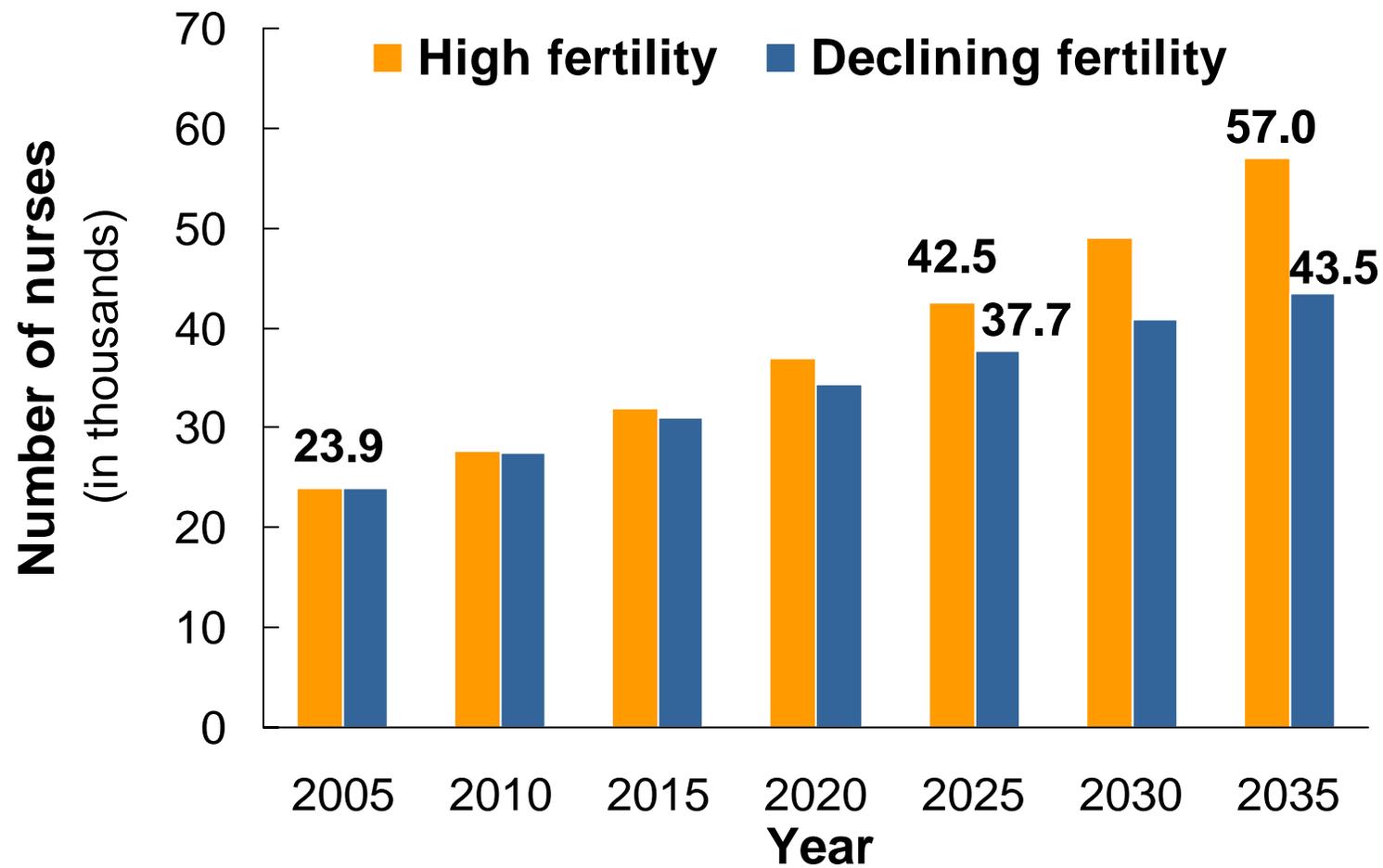


Photo credit: IFAD / Christine Nesbitt.

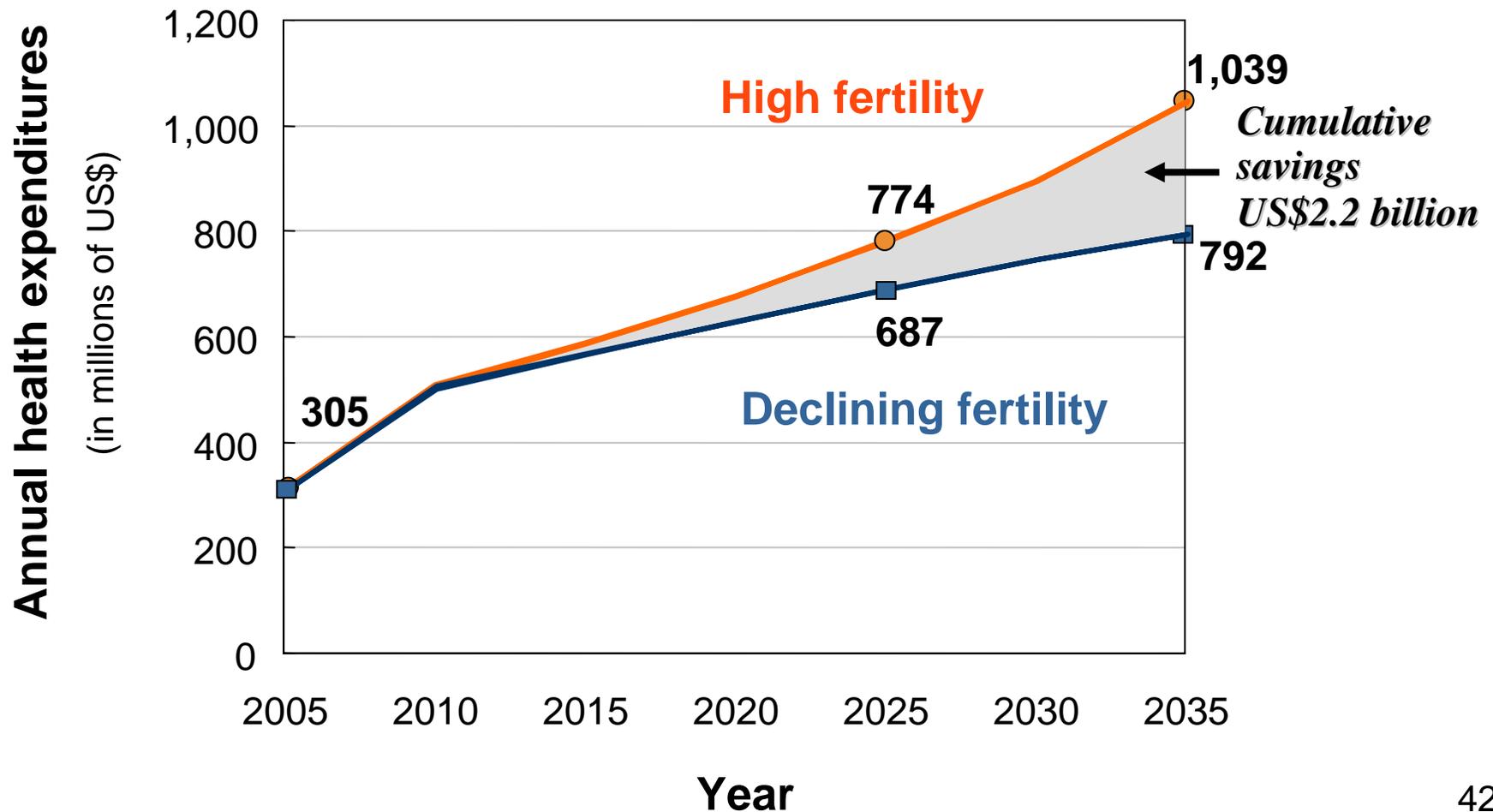
Health Dispensaries Required, 2005–2035



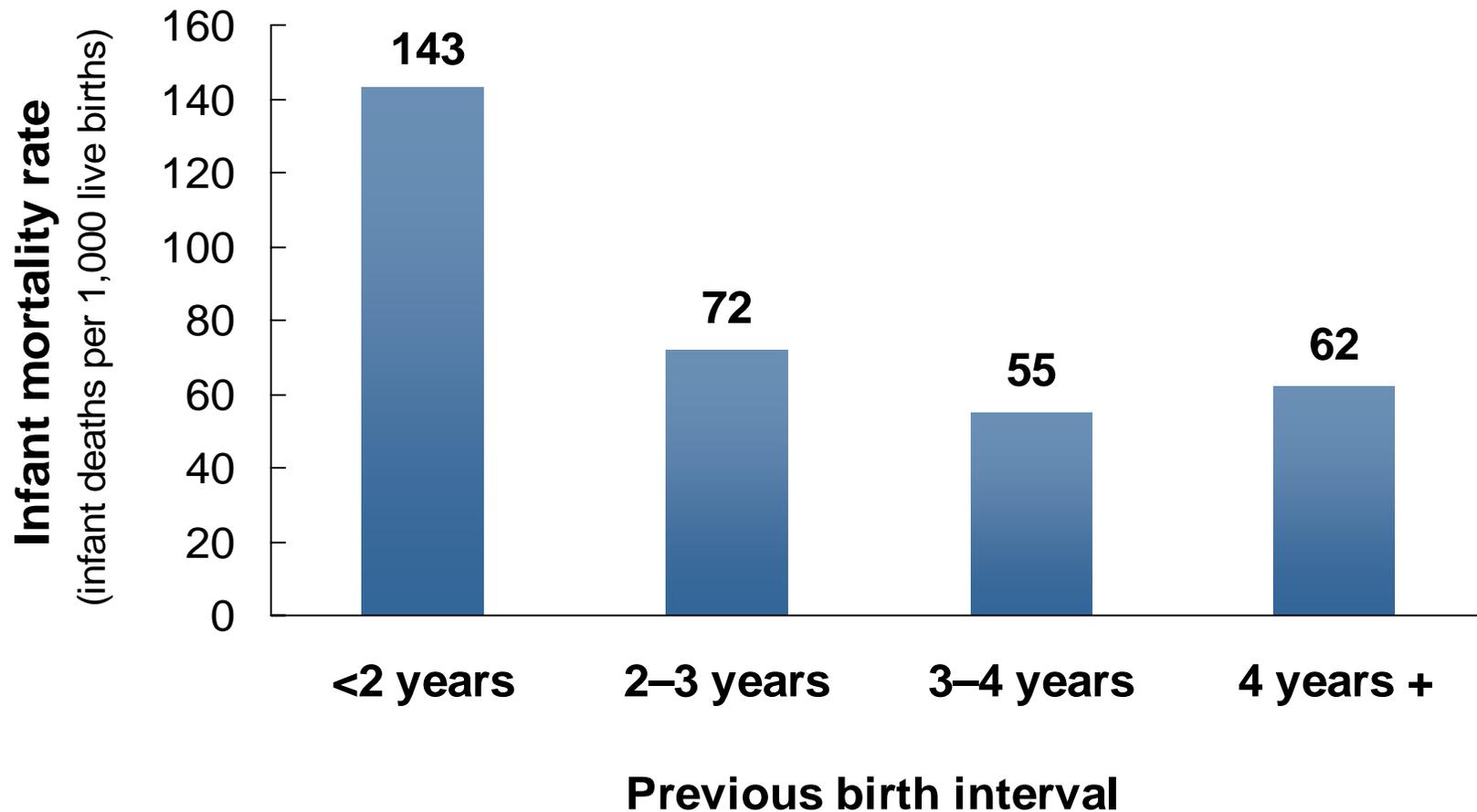
Nurses Required, 2005–2035



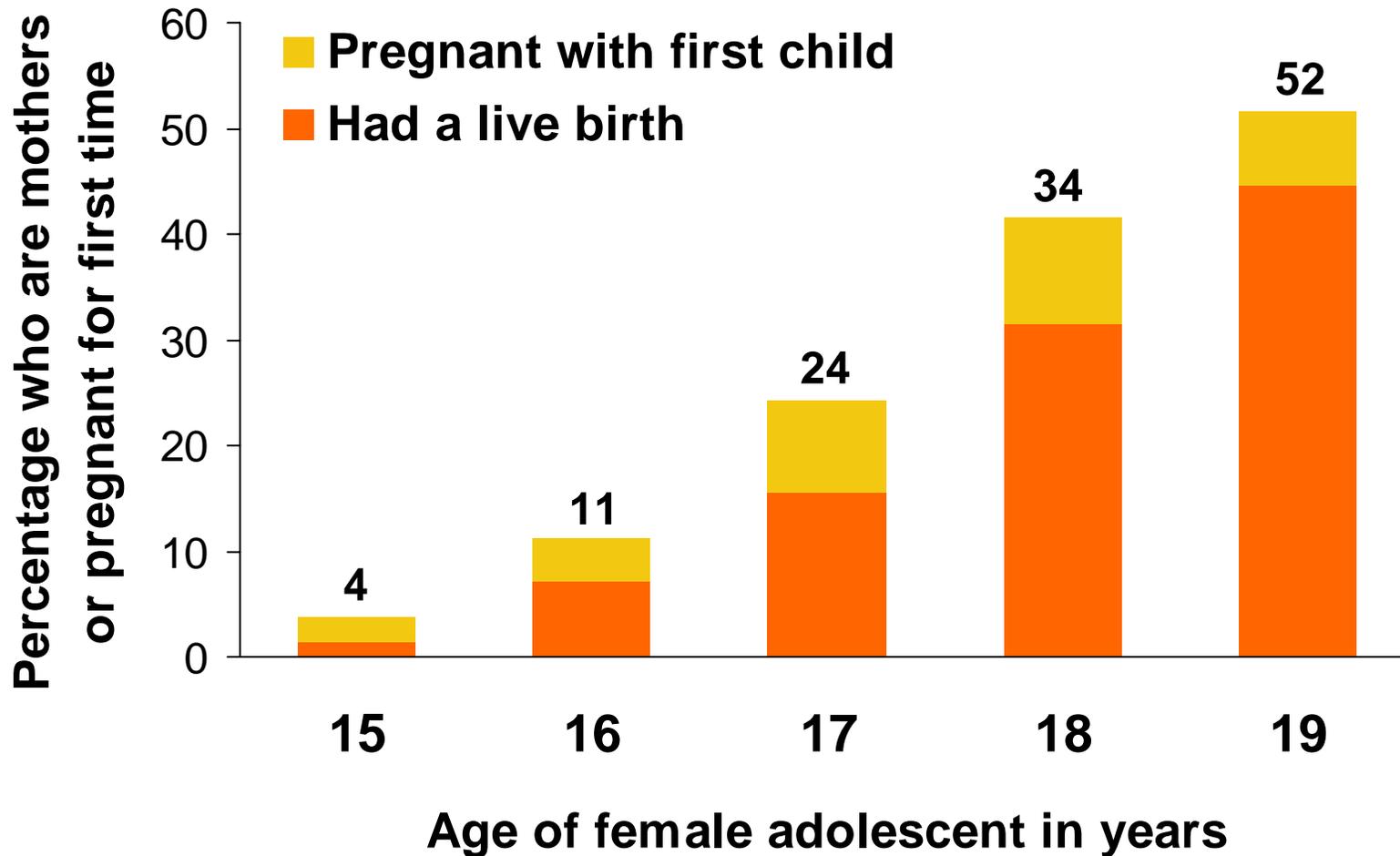
Annual Health Expenditures, 2005–2035



Birth spacing improves child health



Adolescent childbearing is high . . .



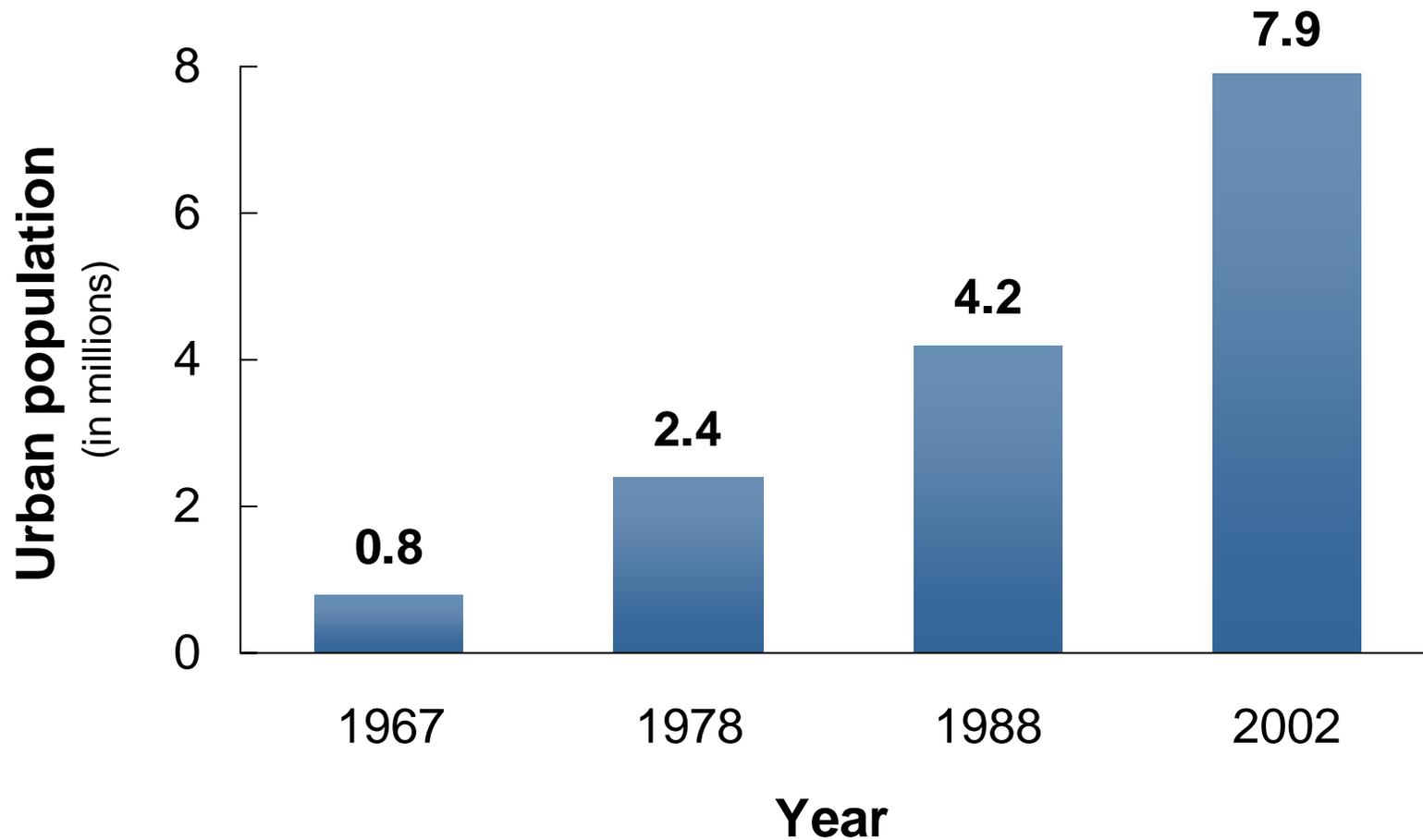
Tanzania

Urbanization

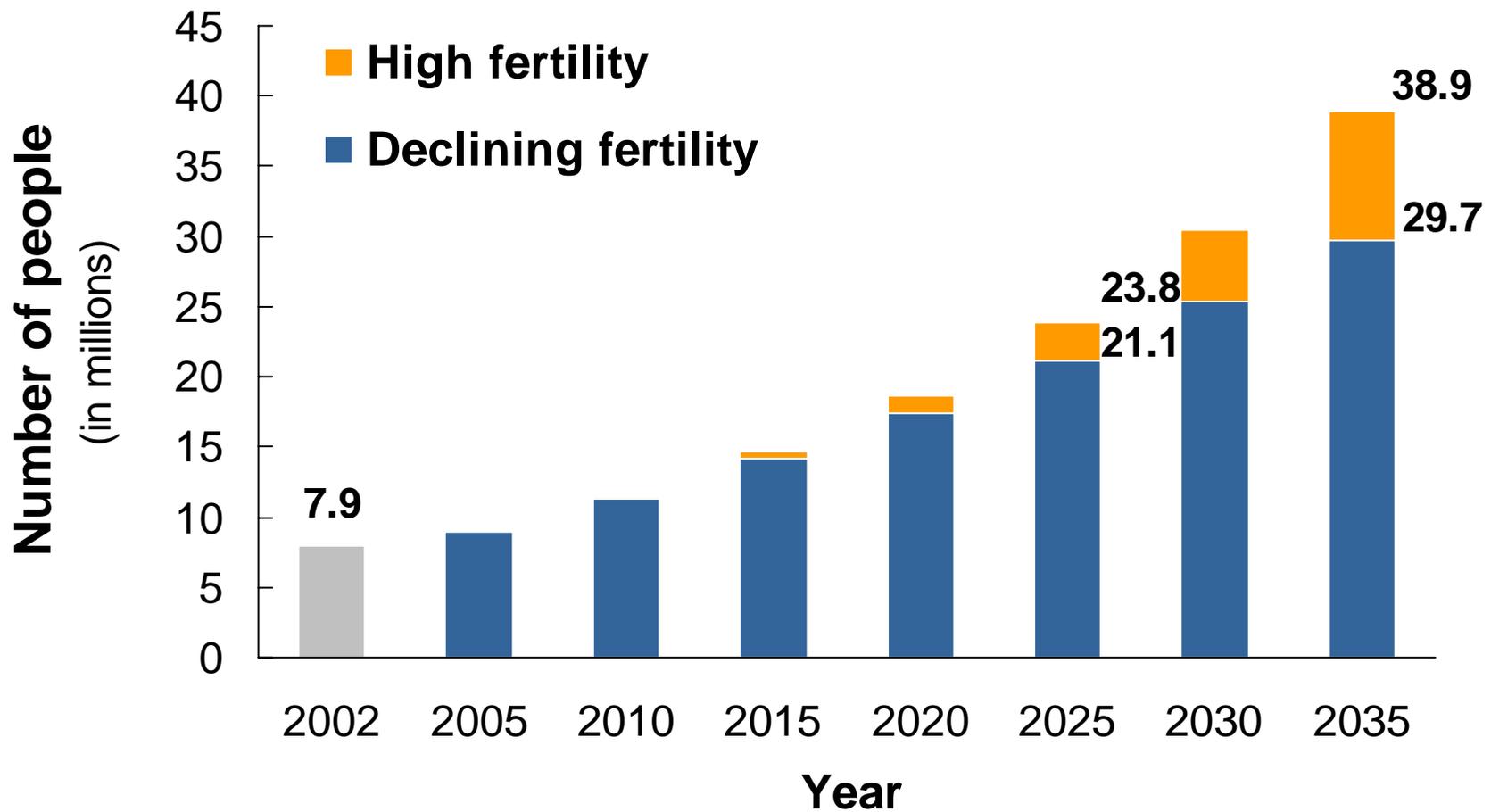


Photo credit: © 2005 Alfredo L. Fort, Courtesy of Photoshare.

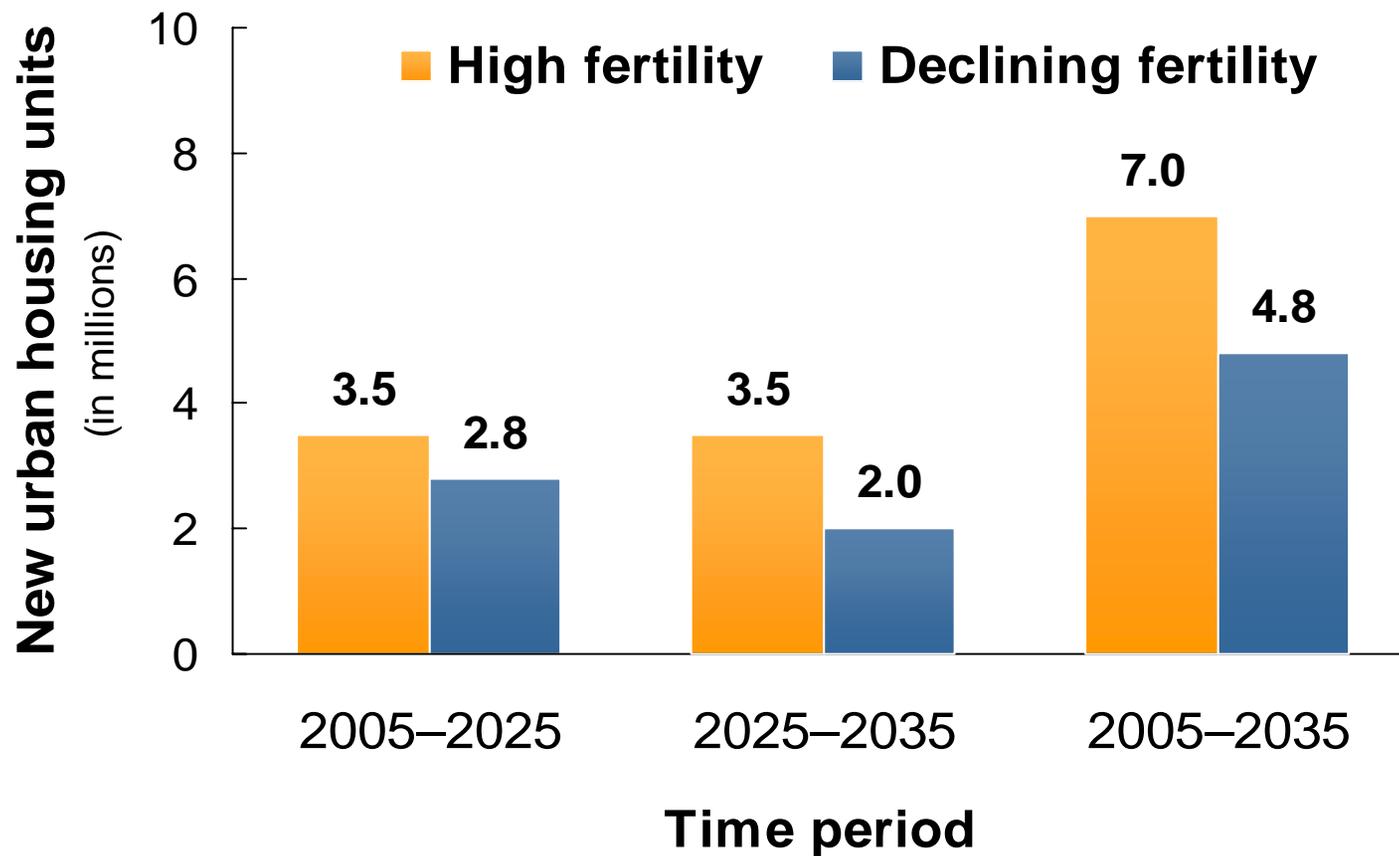
Historic Growth of the Urban Population, 1967–2002



Size of the urban population, 2005–2035



New Urban Housing Units Required 2005–2035



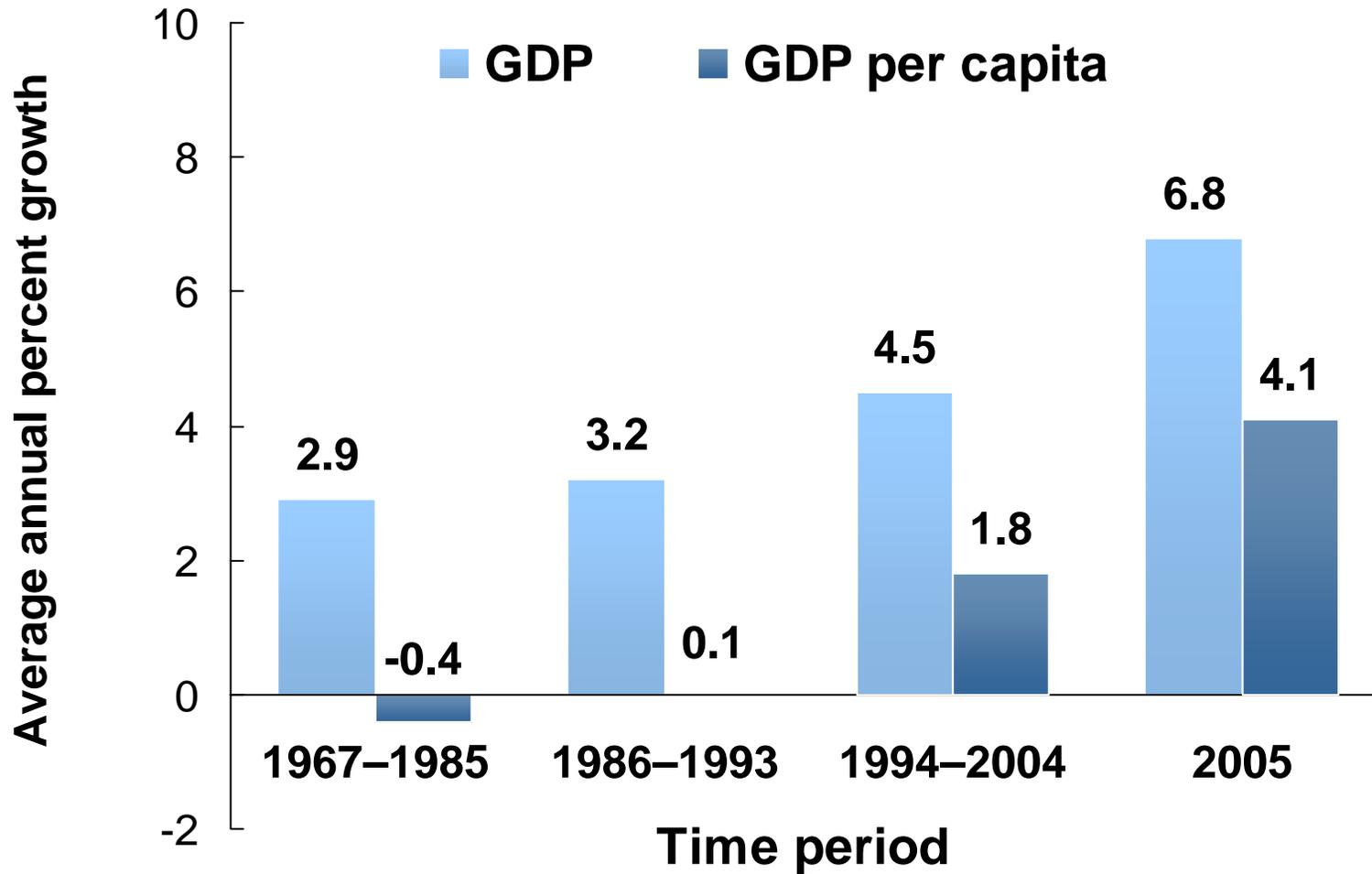
Tanzania

Economy & Labor Force



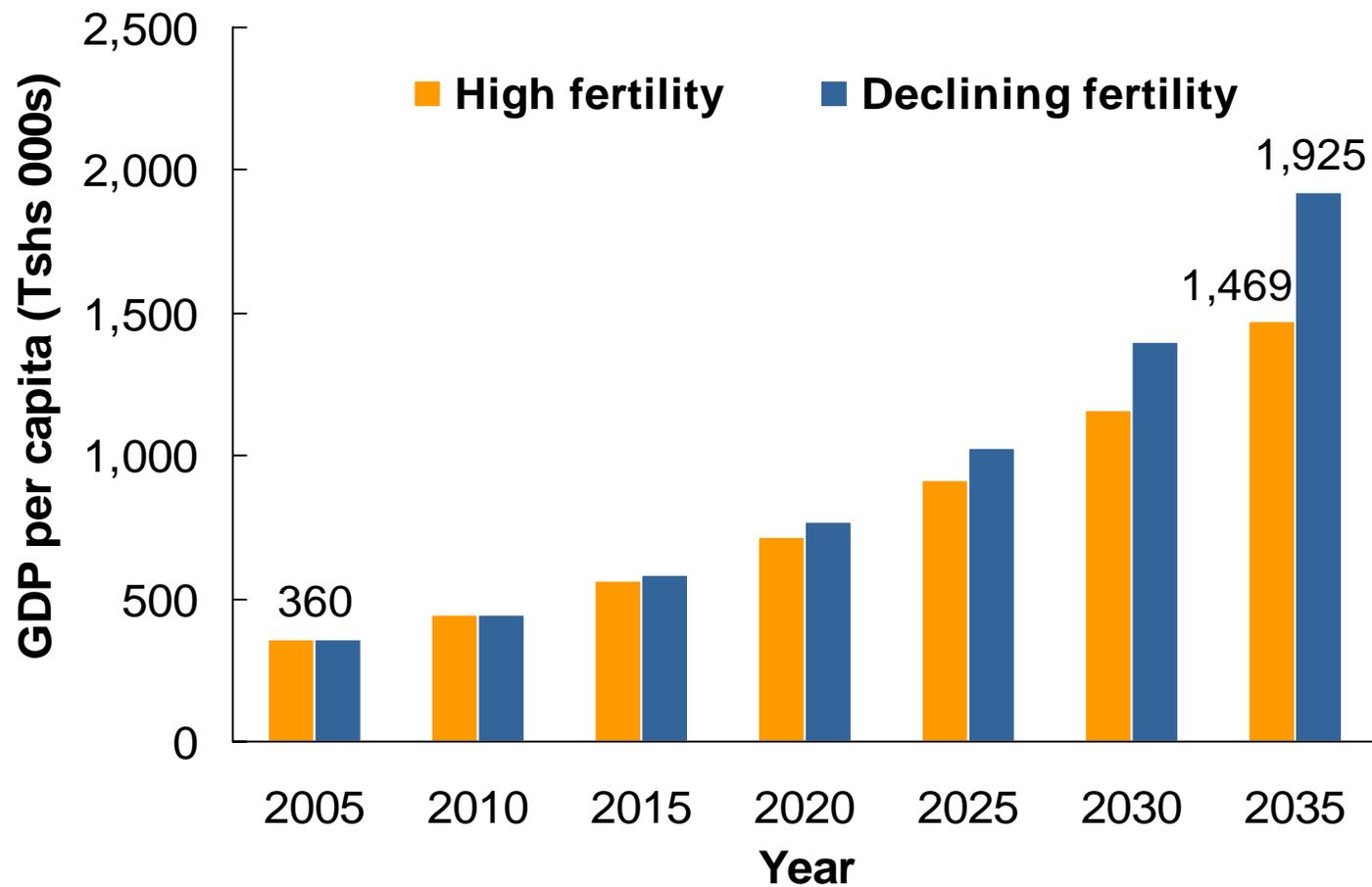
Photo credit: © European Community.

Historic GDP and GDP Per Capita, 1967–2005

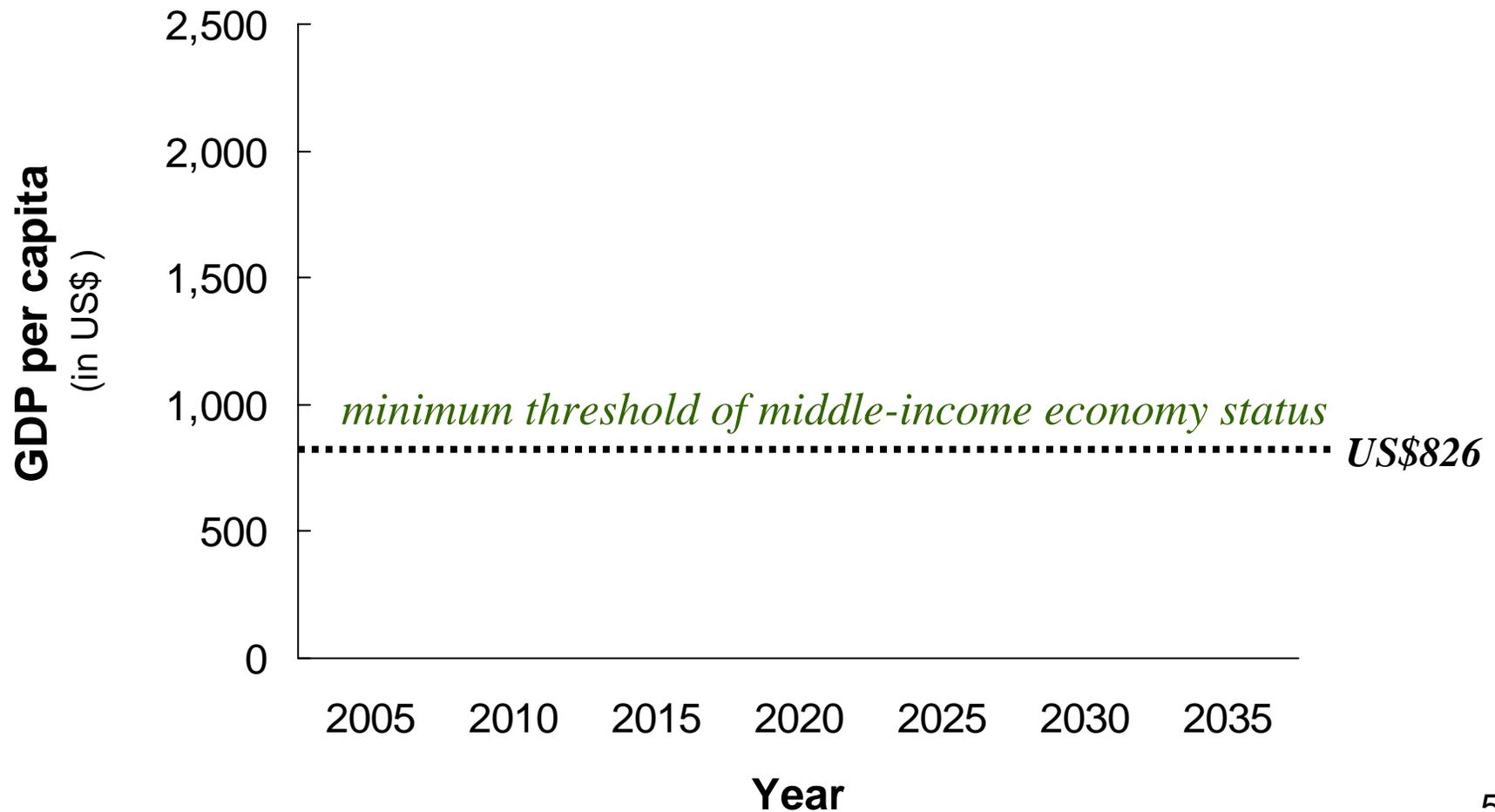


Projected GDP per capita, 2005–2035

(assumes an 8% economic growth rate per annum)

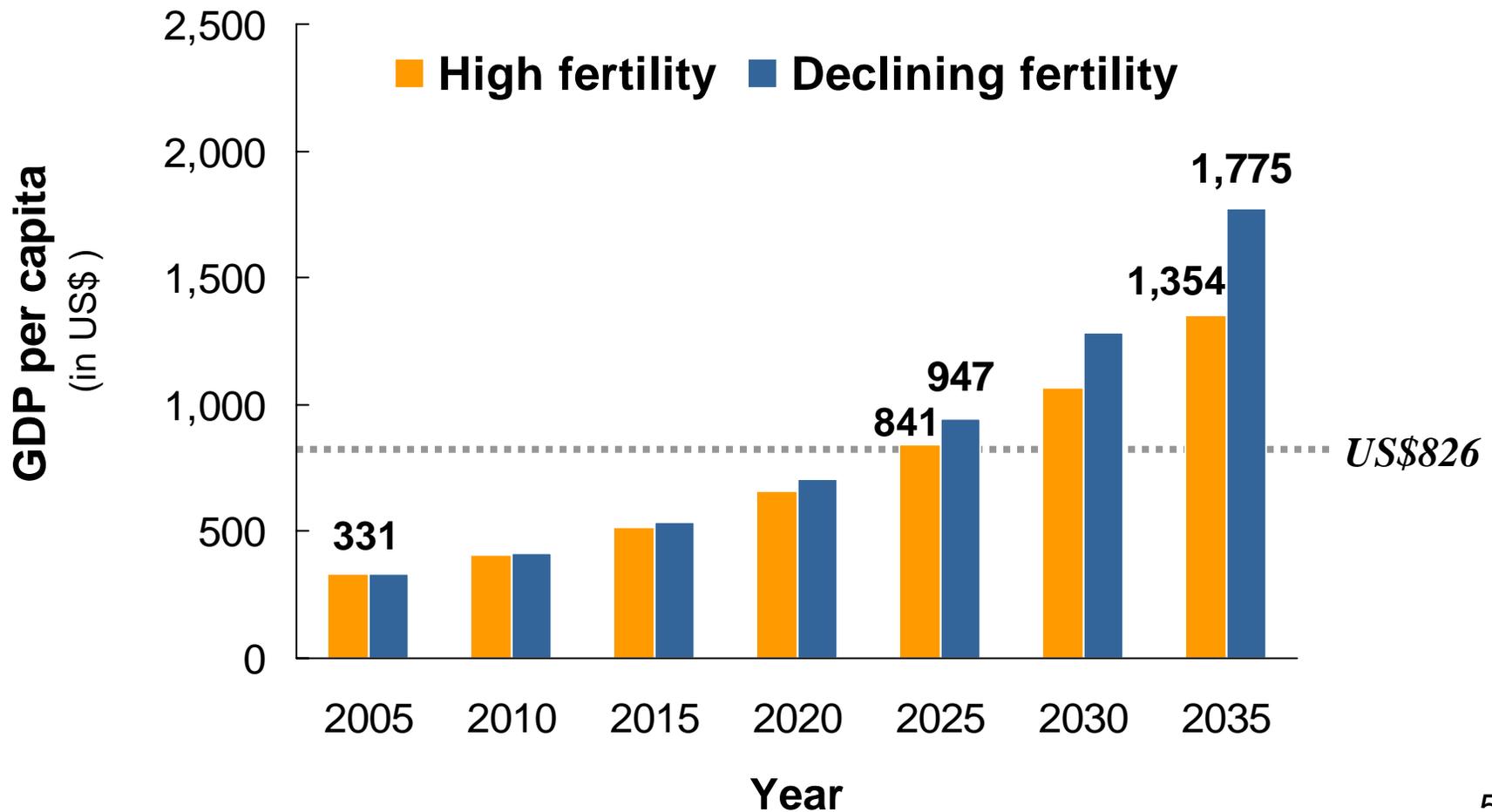


Projected GDP per capita, 2004–2035



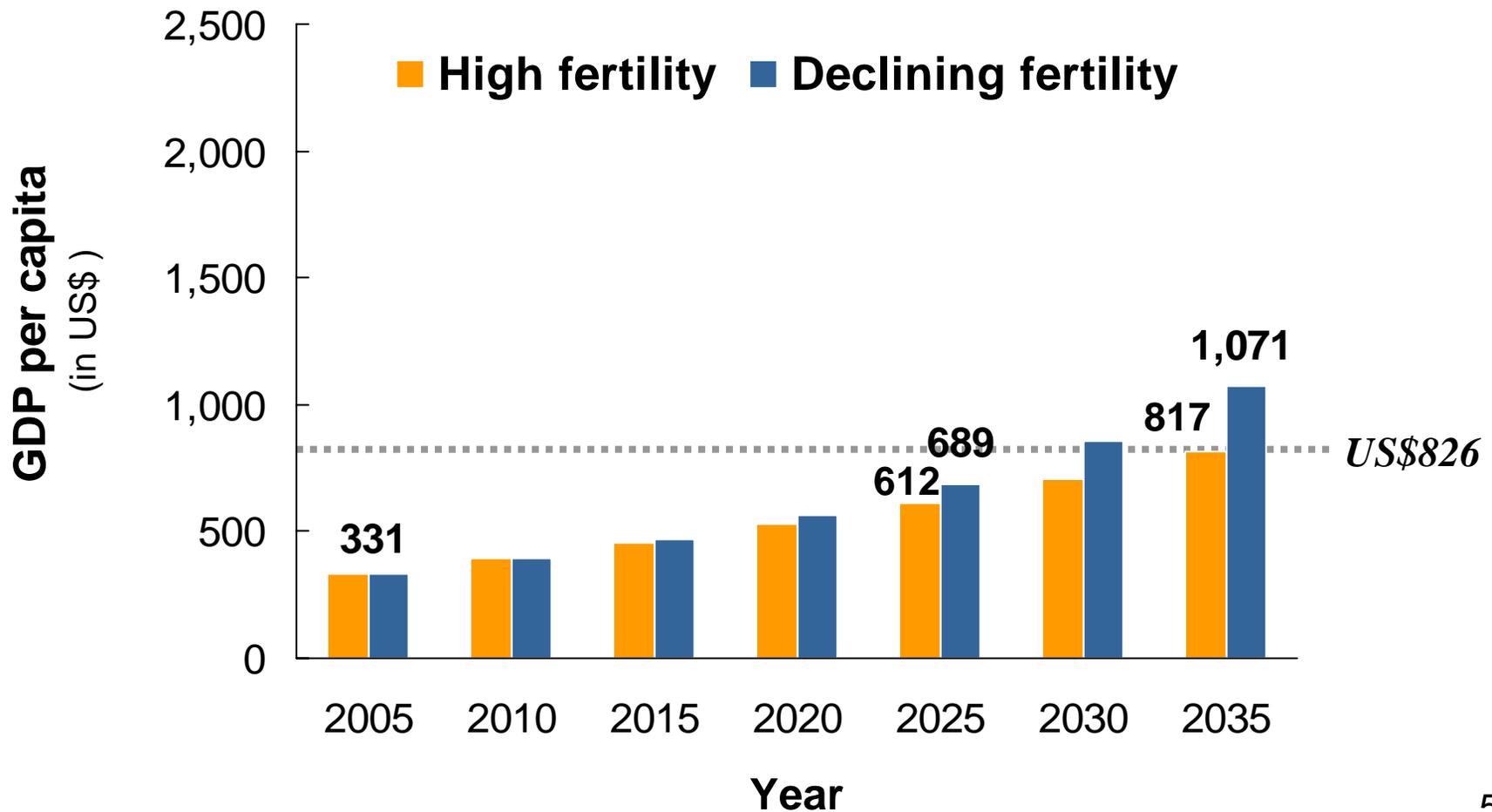
Projected GDP per capita, 2004–2035

(assumes an 8% economic growth rate per annum)

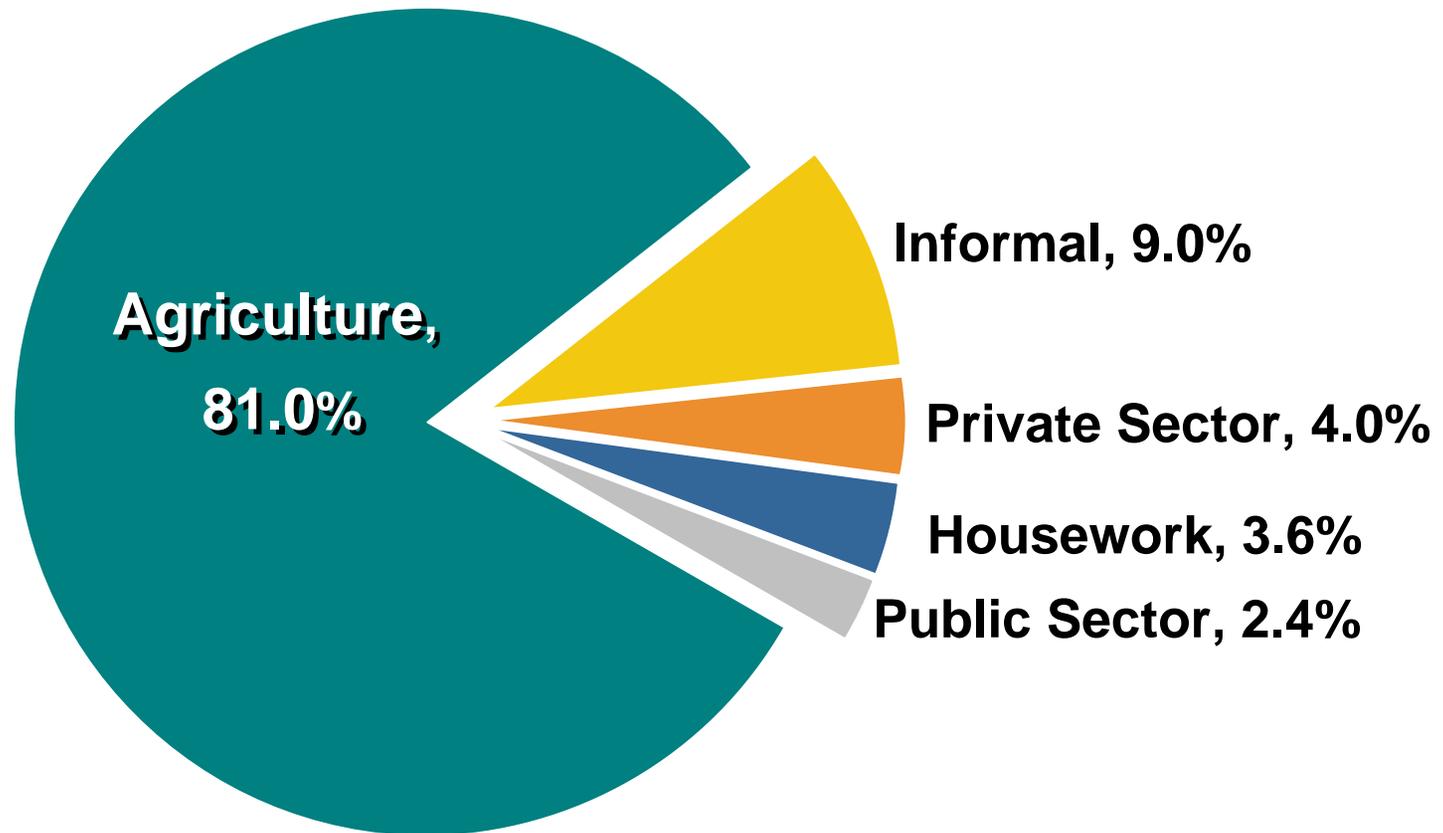


Projected GDP per capita, 2004–2035

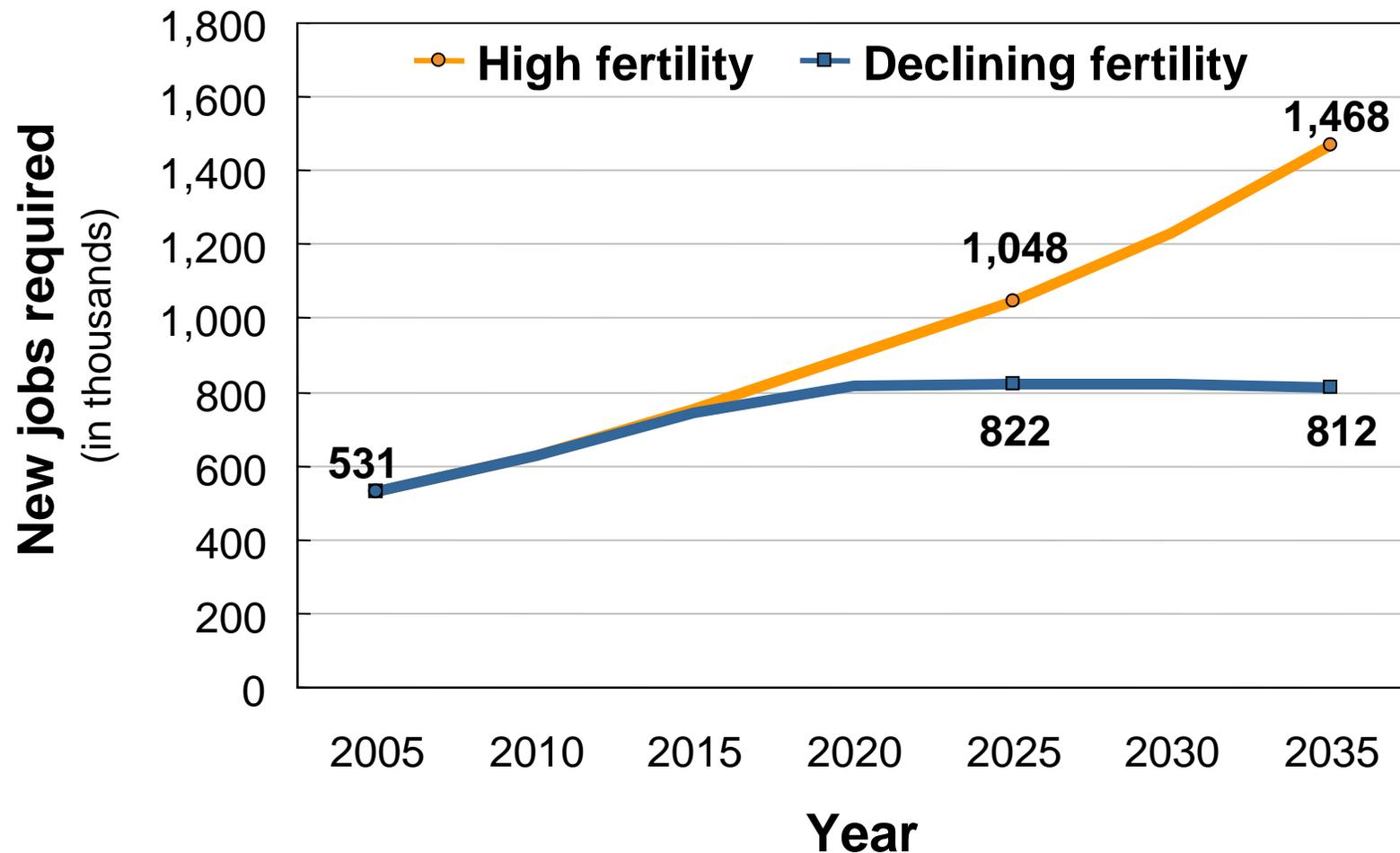
(assumes a 6% economic growth rate per annum)



Composition of the Labor Force



Annual New Job Requirements, 2005–2035



Tanzania

Agriculture Sector



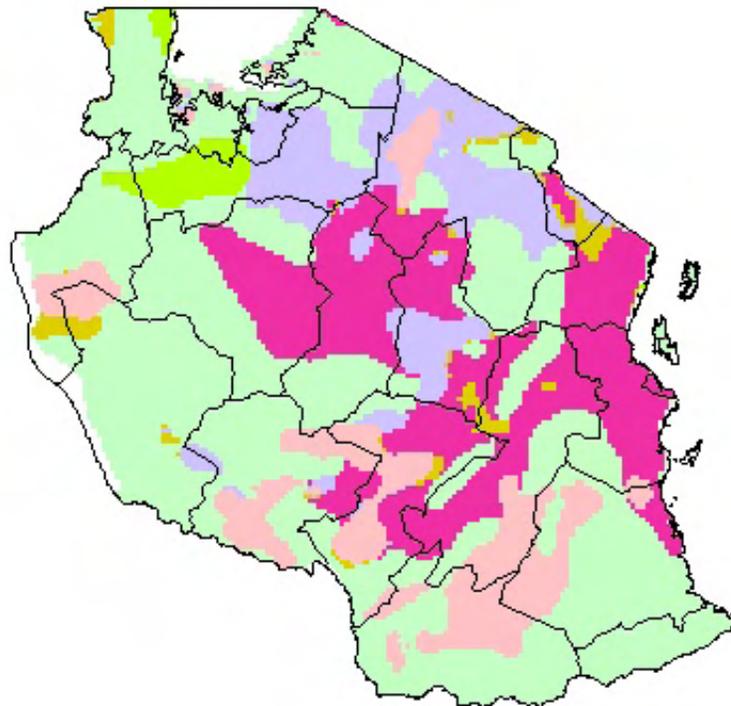
Photo credits: USAID and IFAD / Christine Nesbitt and Robert Grossman

Modernization of agriculture is a key component of the Tanzanian vision



Photo credit: USAID / W. Creighton/DAI.

Land Use



Environmental Constraints

-  Low soil suitability
-  Erratic rainfall and cold stress risk
-  Steep slopes and mountains
-  Severe and very severe land degradation
-  Low to medium climatic production potential
-  High climatic production potential

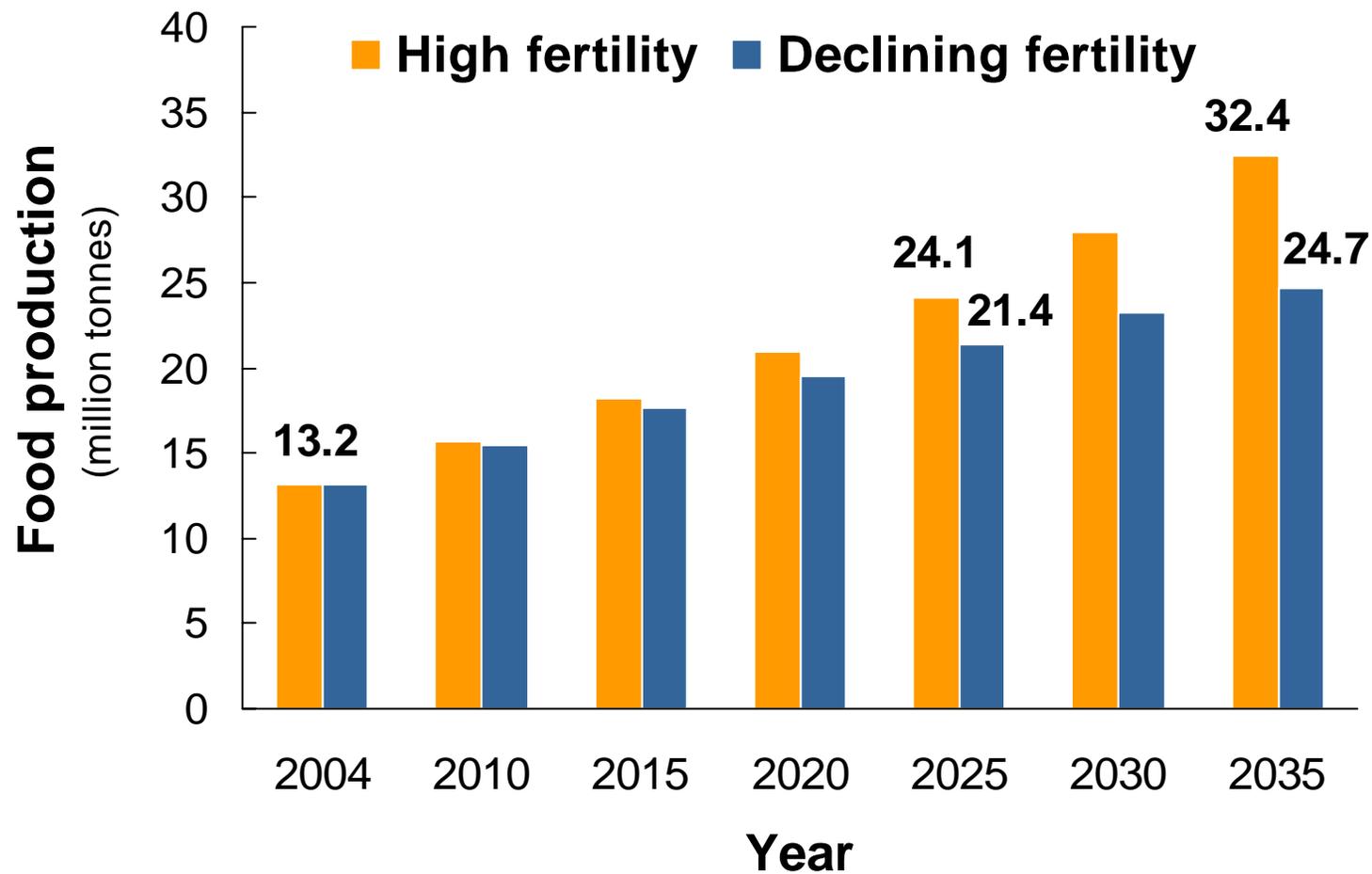
Rapid population growth works against modernization . . .



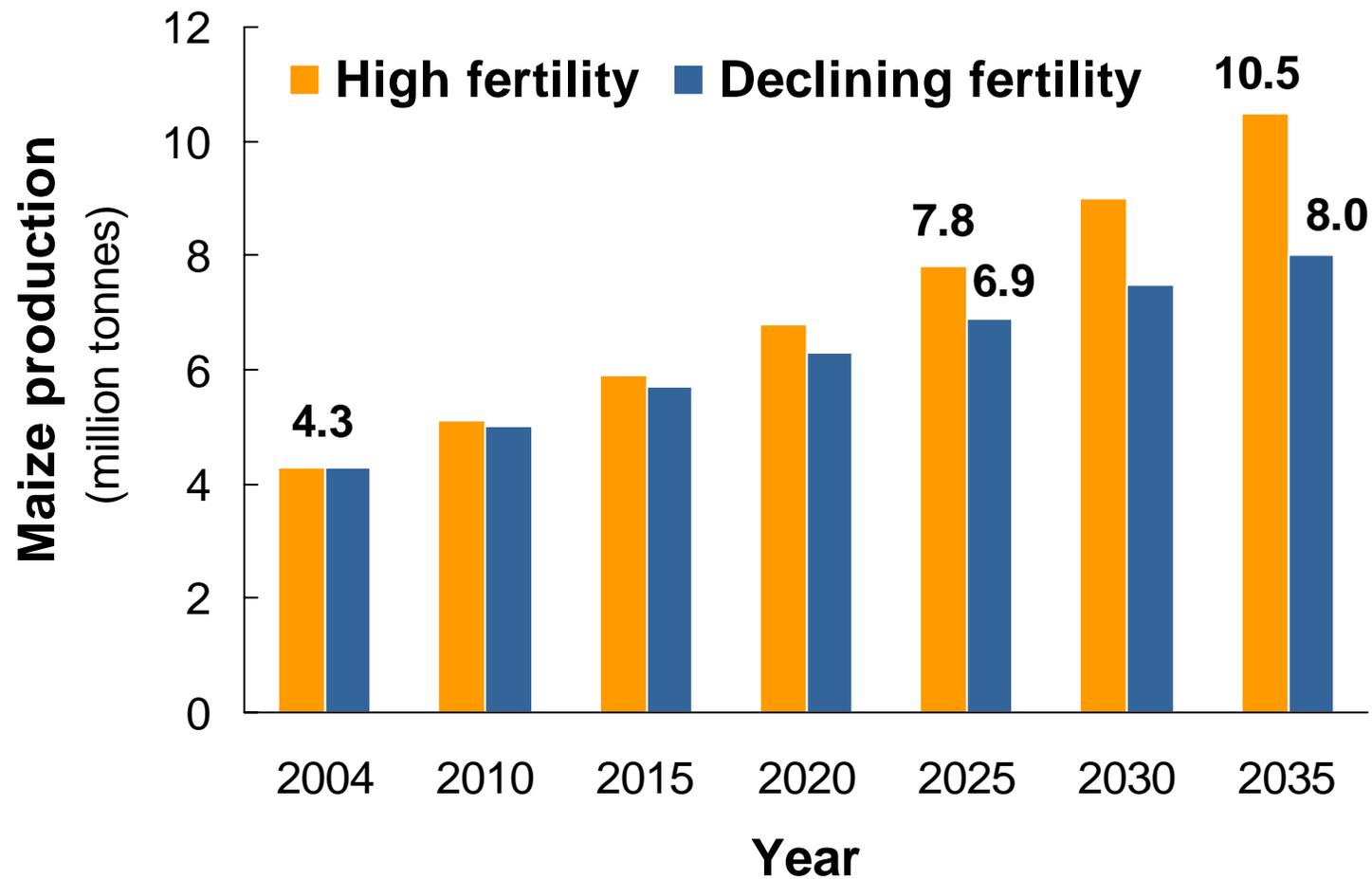
Photo credit: © Dan L. Perlman, Ecolibrary.org.

High rate of population growth has resulted in overexploitation, deforestation, erosion, loss of soil fertility, and a fall in productivity

Food Production Required, 2004–2035



Maize Production Required, 2004–2035



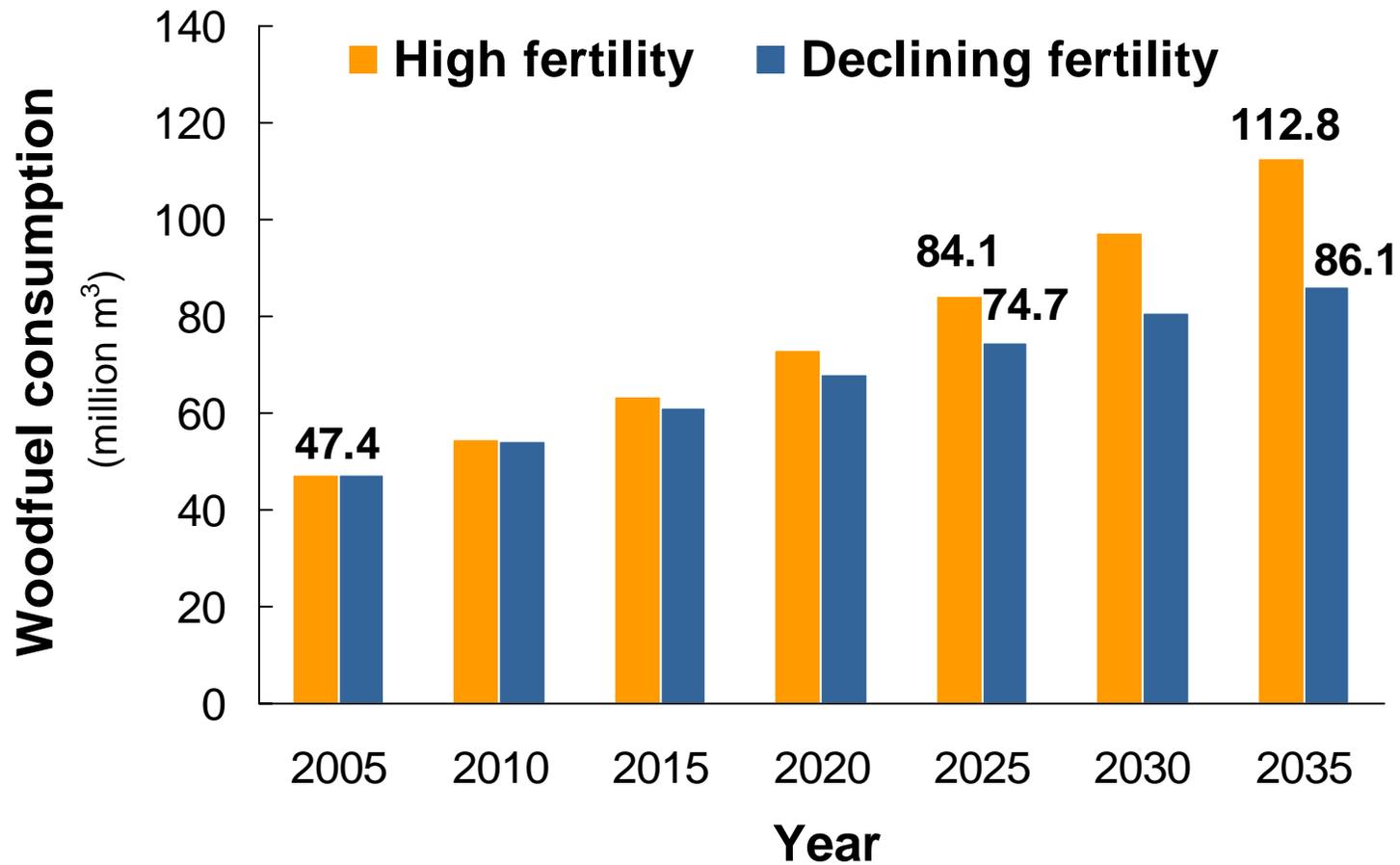
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Environment



Photo credit: USAID / R. Strickland.

Woodfuel Consumption, 2005–2035



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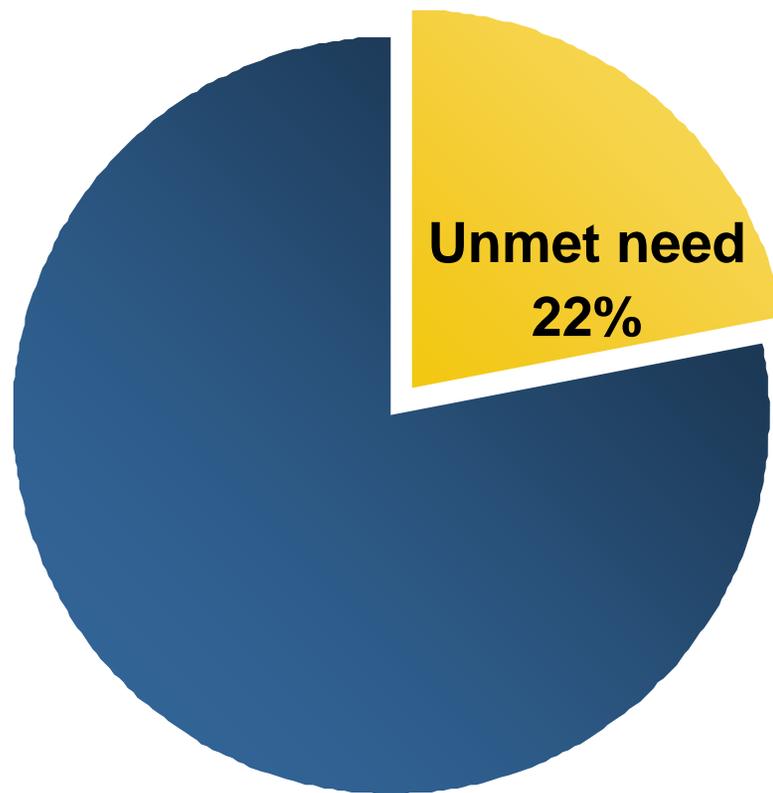
Fertility Rate

*Tanzania's fertility rate is
5.7 children per woman*



Photo credit: USAID.

A large unmet need for family planning already exists . . .

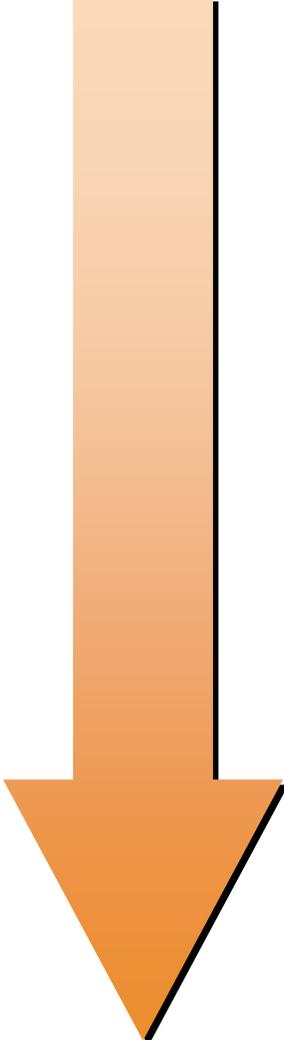


22% of currently married women of reproductive age want to space or limit births but are not using contraception



Photo Credit: IFAD / Robert Grossman.

To satisfy unmet need, a realistic strategy is to ensure that all Tanzanian couples who want to space or limit their births have access to high-quality reproductive health services, including a range of family planning methods consistently available and accessible



Improving access to and use of quality family planning services ...

... will help satisfy unmet need ...

... resulting in lower fertility and a lower rate of population growth...

... thereby contributing to social and economic development and achievement of the national vision

Components of an Effective Unmet Need Strategy

- ❖ Sustained leadership commitment and support
- ❖ Improved access to high-quality services
- ❖ Increased private sector participation
- ❖ Guaranteed availability of contraceptive commodities

Components of an Effective Unmet Need Strategy

- ❖ Sustained donor support
- ❖ Increased civil society/faith-based participation
- ❖ Consistent messages and support from opinion leaders
- ❖ Increased information, education, and communication (IEC) for potential users



Good demographic outcomes depend on good policies. Successful action depends above all on empowering individuals and couples to make free choices . . .

The big question for national leaders and decisionmakers is whether to make the necessary changes in policy and practice . . .



Acknowledgments



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The full report is available at:

http://www.healthpolicyinitiative.com/Publications/Documents/348_1_Tanzania_RAPID_English_acc.pdf