

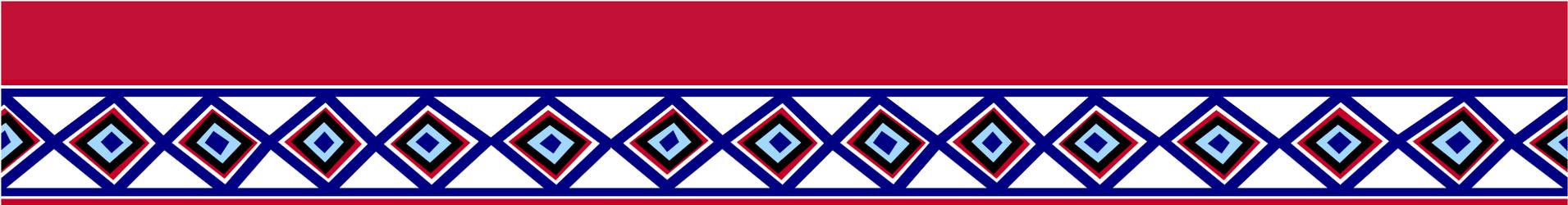


# The Role of Family Planning in Achieving the National Strategic Vision in Zambia



Ministry of Health

September 2010



# Outline

- 1 Problem and Approach
- 2 Context
- 3 Vision 2030: A prosperous Middle-income Nation by 2030
- 4 Implications of Reaching Vision 2030 Population Objective
- 5 Other FamPlan Results
- 6 Summary



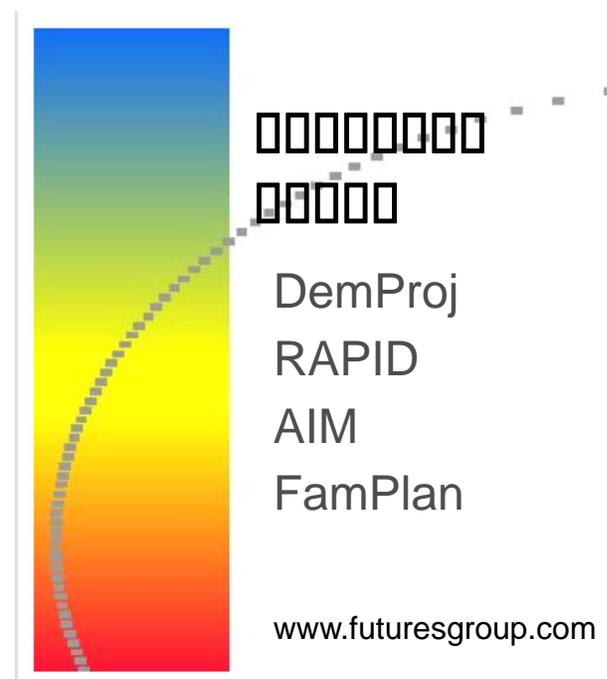
# Problem and Approach

Vision 2030: A Prosperous Middle-income Nation by 2030 sets socio-economic development objectives necessary to achieve middle-income status. A key objective is

*“to decelerate the annual population growth rate from its 2005 rate of 2.9 percent to a rate of less than 1.0 percent over the next 25 years (2005 – 2030).”*

# Problem and Approach

This analysis uses the FamPlan module of the SPECTRUM suite of reproductive health models to explore the family planning programme implications of this target.





# FamPlan

**Version 4**

**A Computer Program for  
Projecting Family Planning  
Requirements**

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Spectrum System of  
Policy Models

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# What is wrong with this picture?

- Reproductive period, 15–49, is 35 years long
- From conception to birth is 9 months (0.75 years)
- $35 \text{ years} / 0.75 \text{ years per birth} = 47 \text{ births per lifetime}$

Why don't women have 47 births each?

Why don't women have 35 births each – one each year of the reproductive period?



## Why don't most women have 35 births?

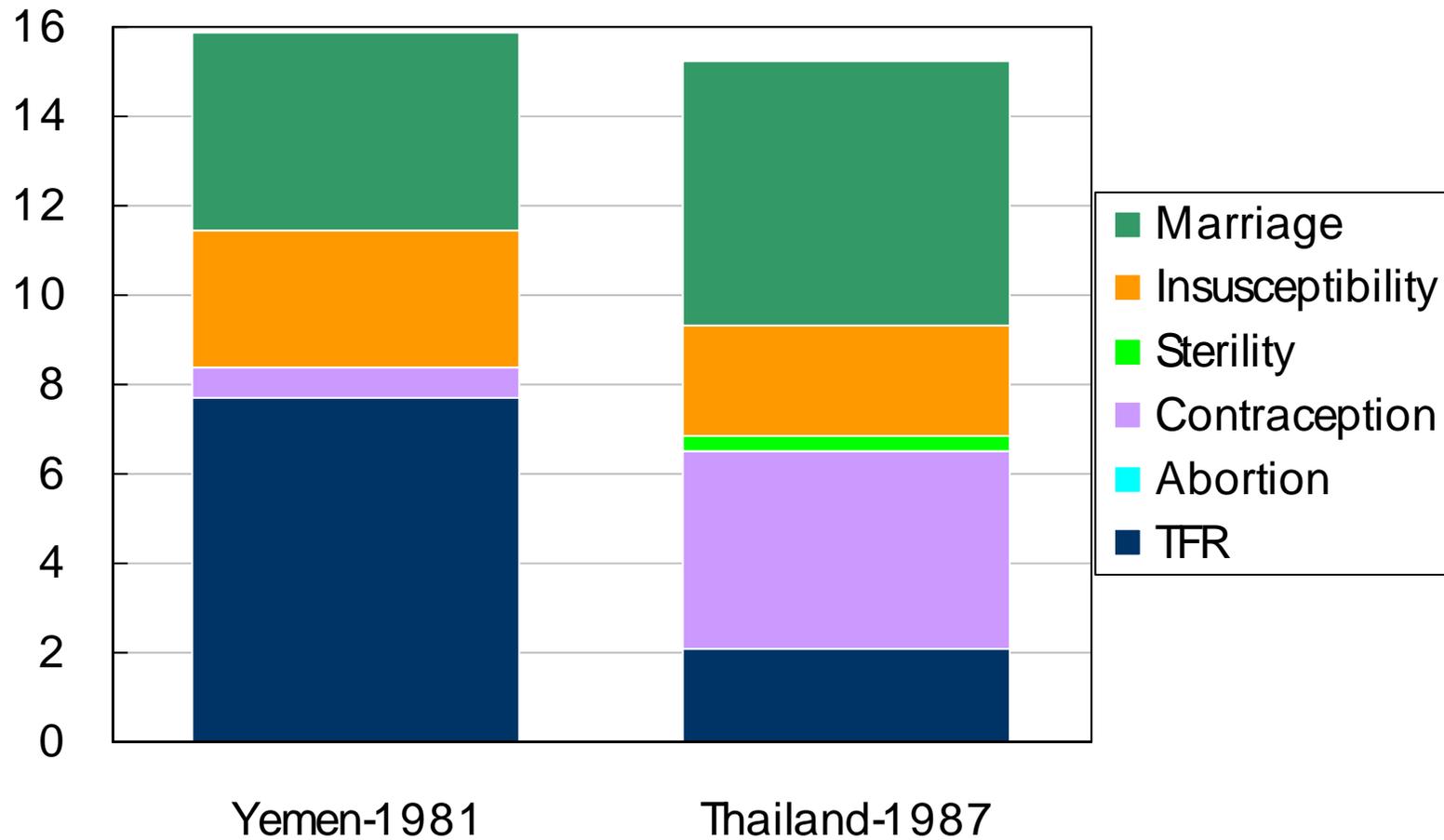
Biological capability to conceive and bear  
children declines with age -

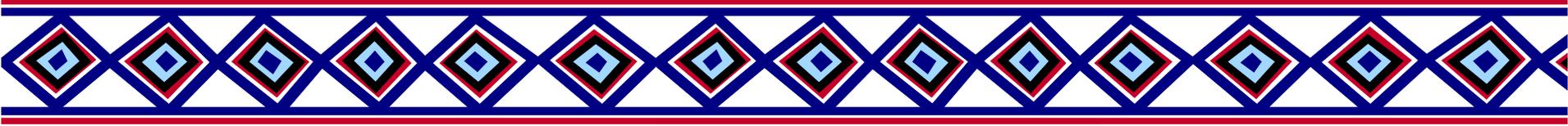


# Proximate determinants of fertility

- Proportion married
- Postpartum infecundability
- Abortion
- Pathological sterility
- Contraception

# Two examples



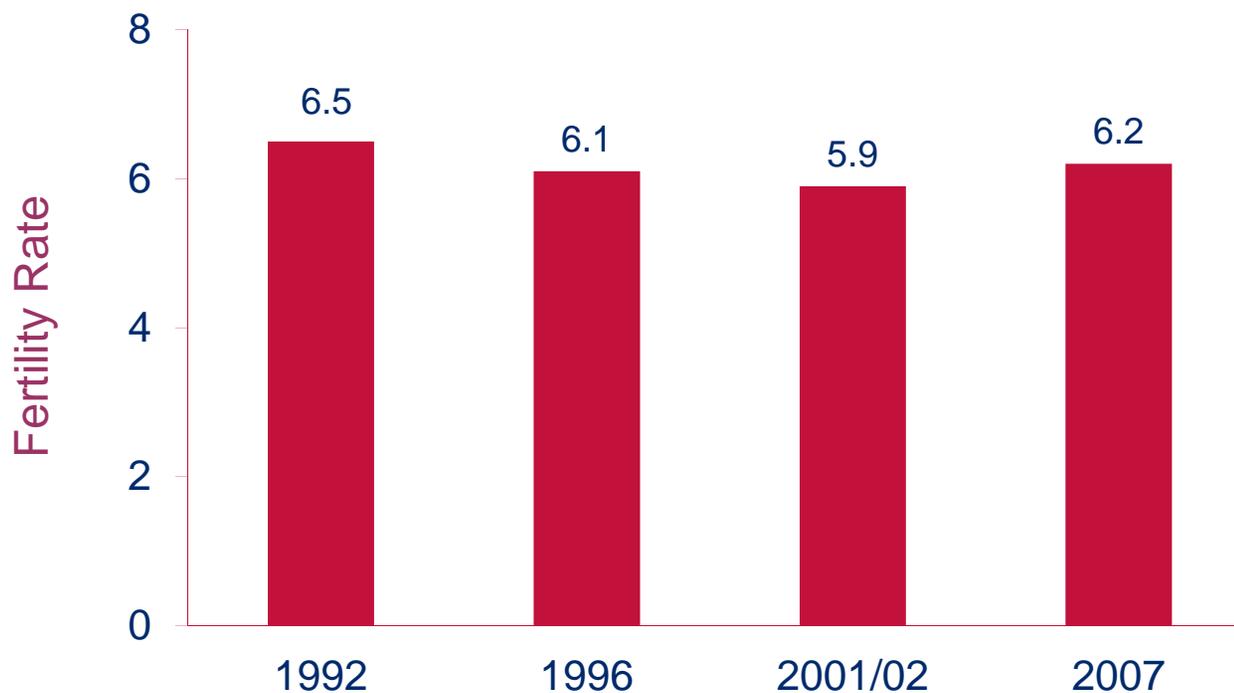


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# Trend in Fertility

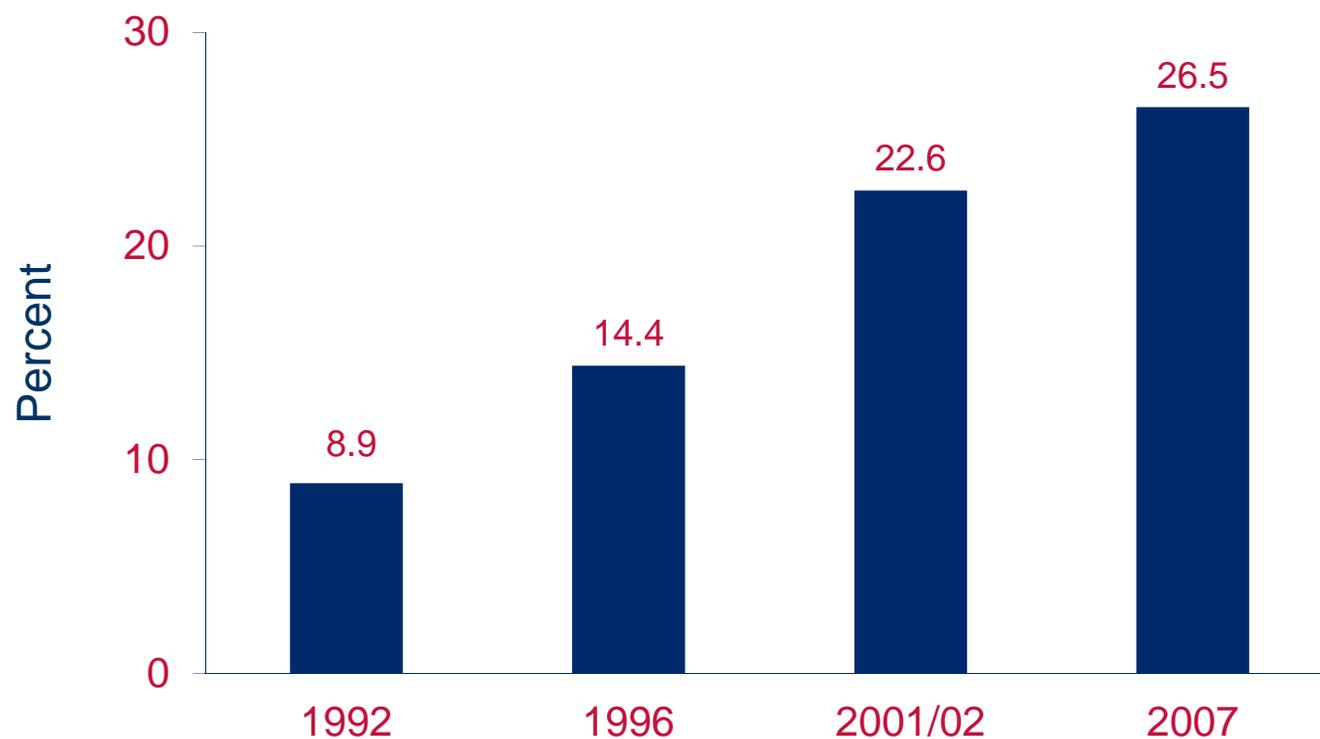
Zambia, 1992–2007



Sources: Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

# Modern Contraceptive Use

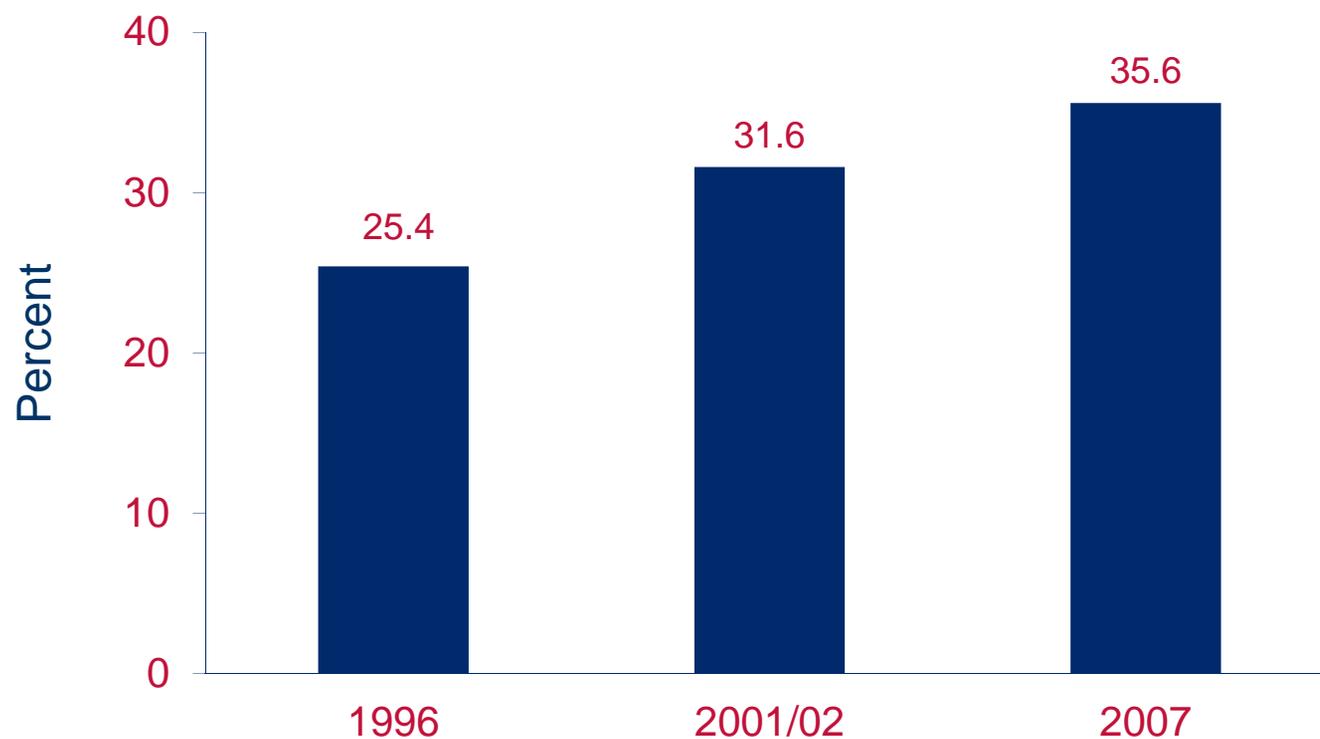
Trend Among Married Women of Reproductive Age



Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys  
\* Excludes LAM as a modern method

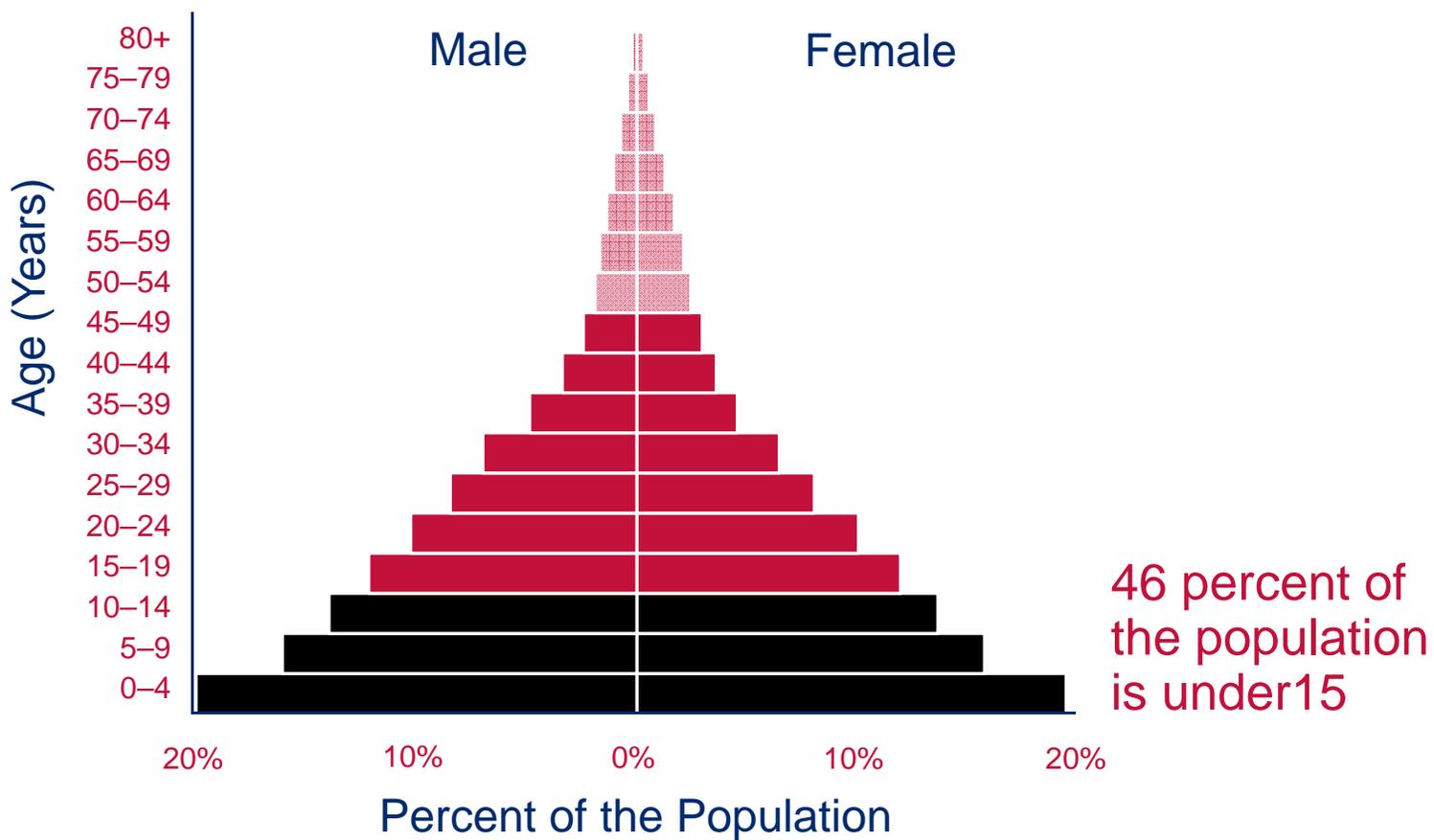
# Contraceptive Use

Trend Among Sexually Active Women of Reproductive Age

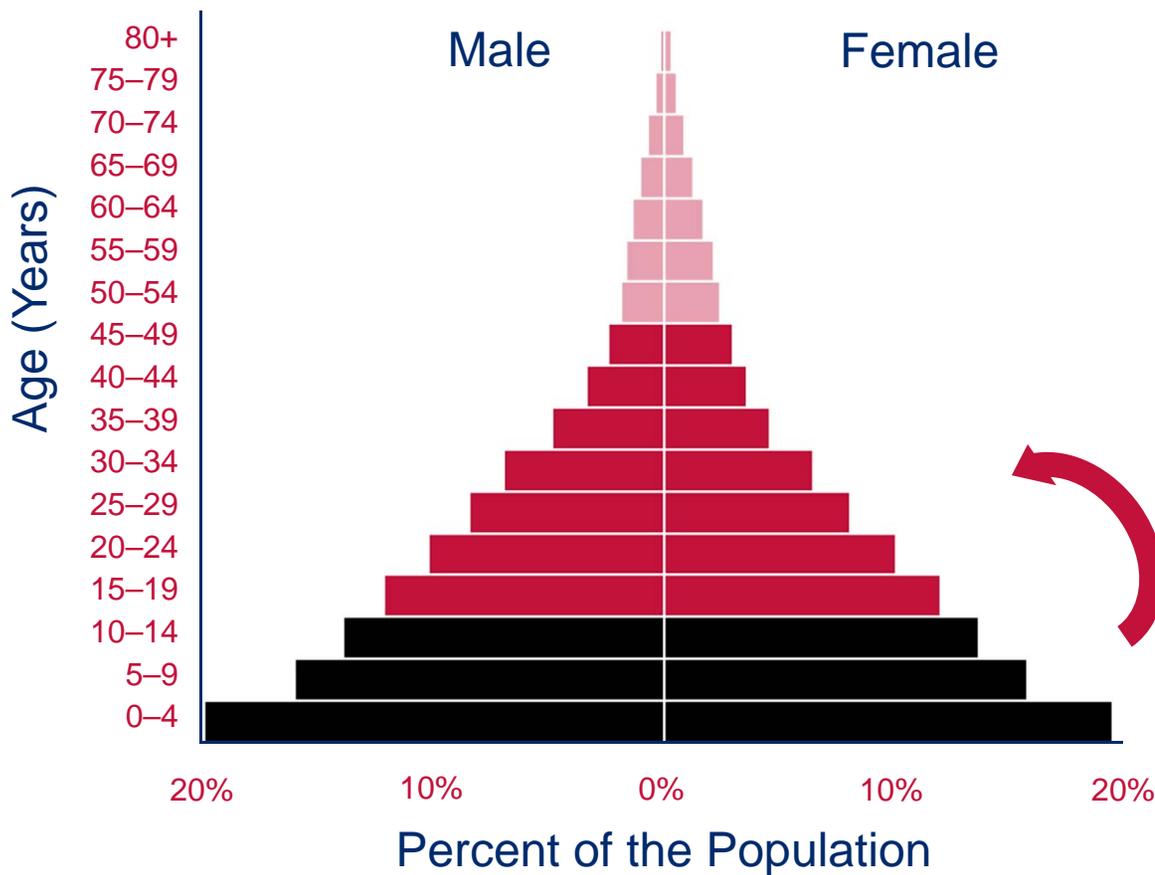


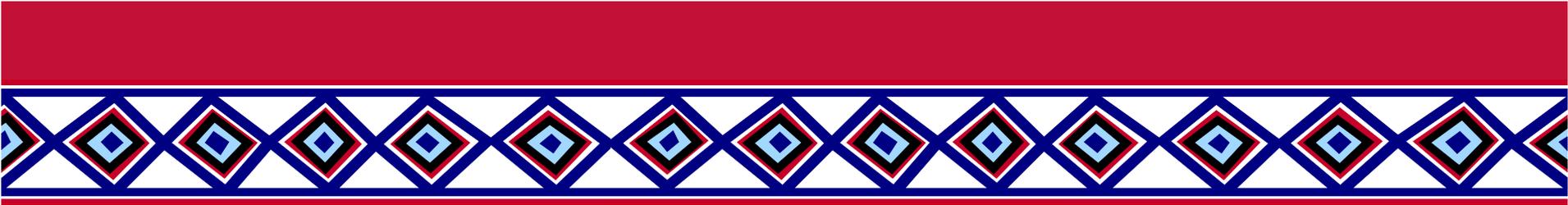
Source: Zambia Demographic and Health Surveys  
\* Excludes LAM as a modern method

# Zambia's Young Population



# Momentum for Future Population Growth





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# Vision 2030

**GOAL:**

To be a prosperous  
middle-income nation



# Vision 2030

- First ever written long-term plan, expressing the aspirations of the Zambian people to be accomplished by the year 2030.
- Gives a long-term perspective, which looks over the horizon of a generation



# Vision 2030: Population Sector Vision

Maintain population trends which are commensurate with sustainable socio-economic development by 2030



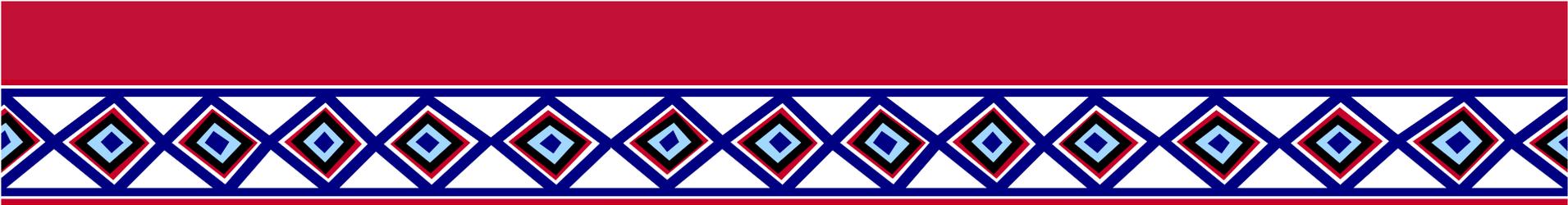
# Vision 2030: Population Sector Goals

- Promote reproductive health services in order to achieve small and manageable family sizes, especially in the rural areas
- Improve conditions of service to avert the migration of skilled manpower
- Achieve a proper pattern of settlements so as to have equitable distribution of socio-economic resources and services.



# Vision 2030: Population Sector Objective

To decelerate the annual population growth rate from its 2005 rate of 2.9 percent to a rate of less than 1 percent over the next 25 years (2005–2030)



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# Reaching the Vision 2030 objective . . .

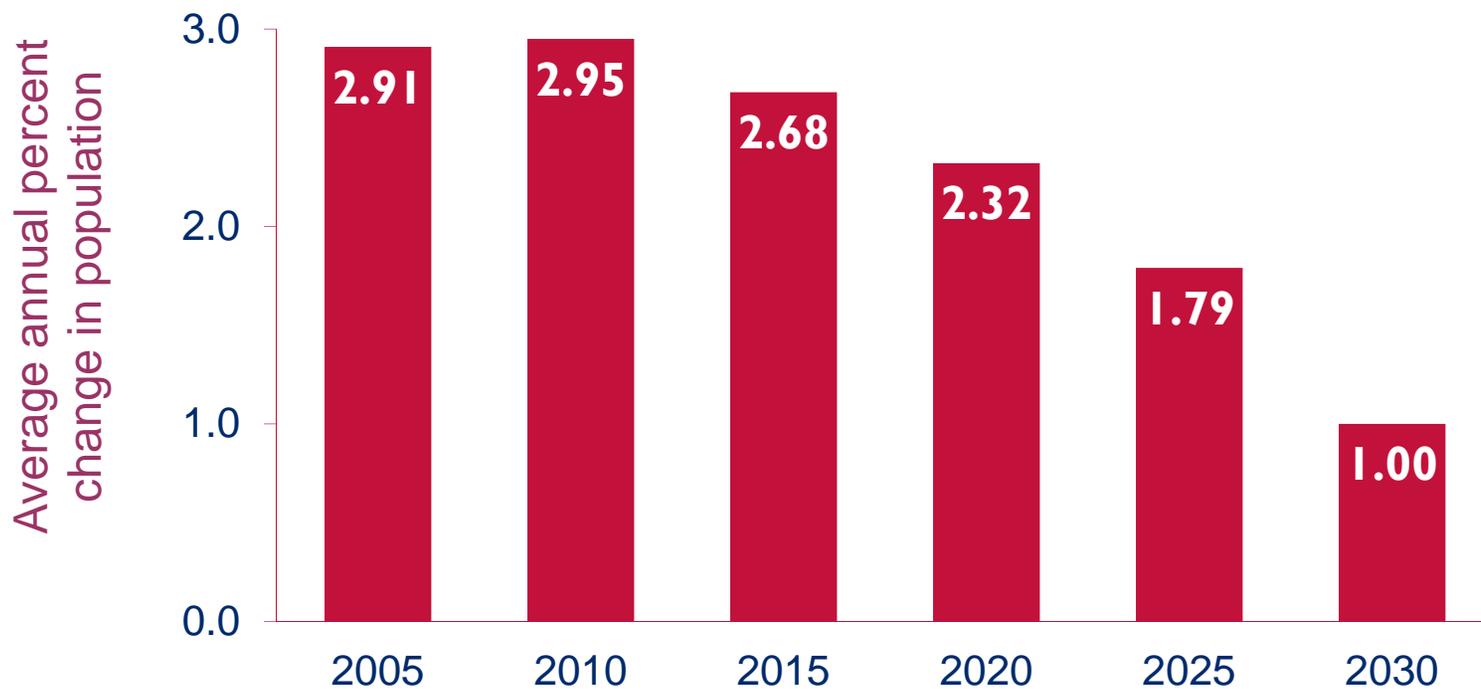
What would be required to achieve a growth rate of 1 percent per year by 2030?



## Some key assumptions . . .

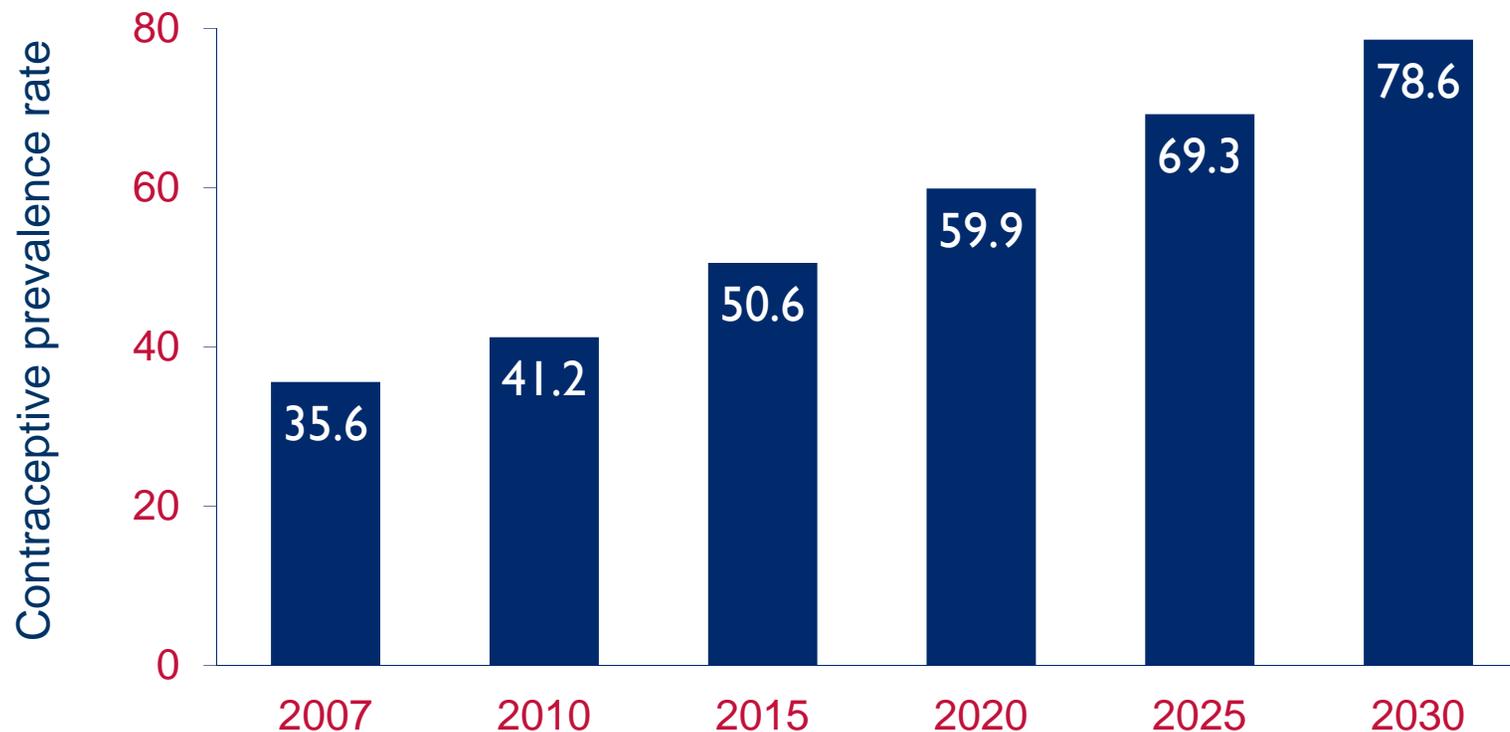
- Relative importance of traditional methods declines over time
- Period of post-partum infecundability declines modestly with development of country
- Projections start in 2007, the year of the most recent Zambia Demographic and Health Survey
- Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) is excluded as a method because the postpartum insusceptibility proximate determinant includes the fertility suppressant impact of breastfeeding

# Population Growth Rate



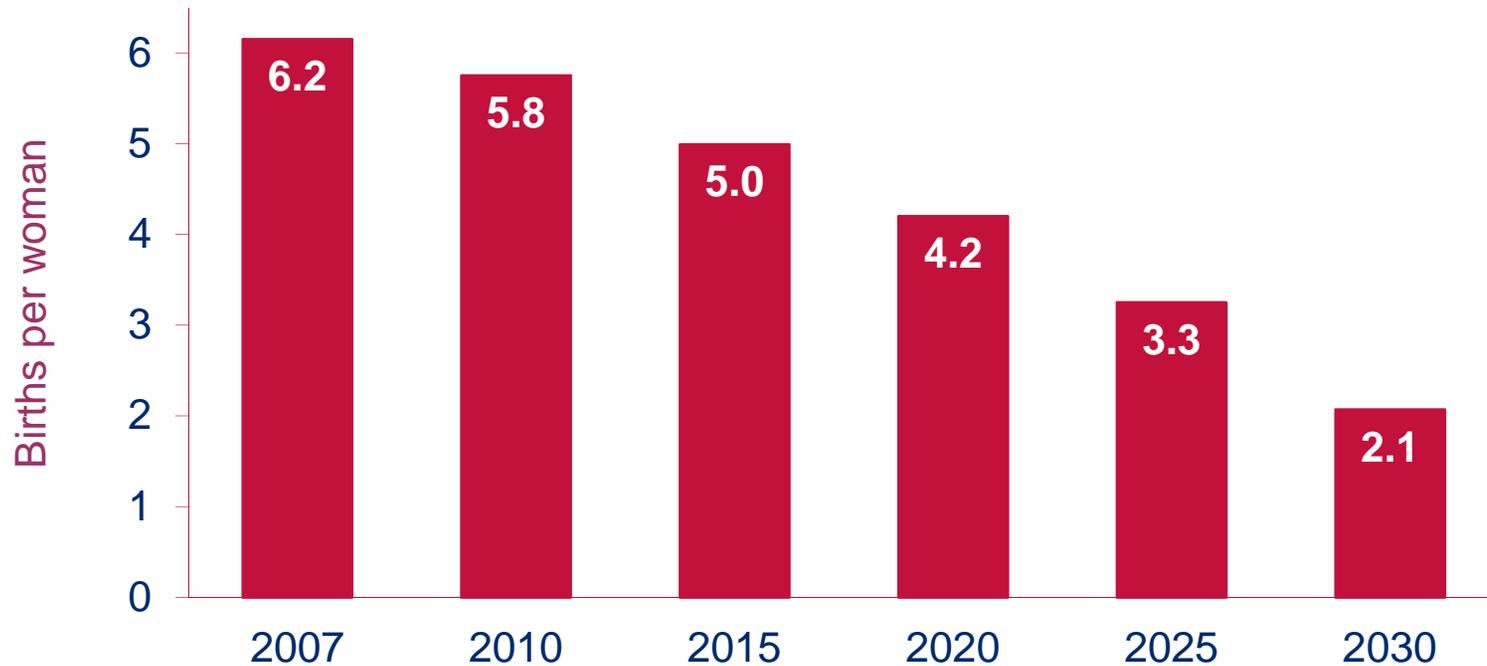
Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2005 to 2030.

# Contraceptive Prevalence Rate



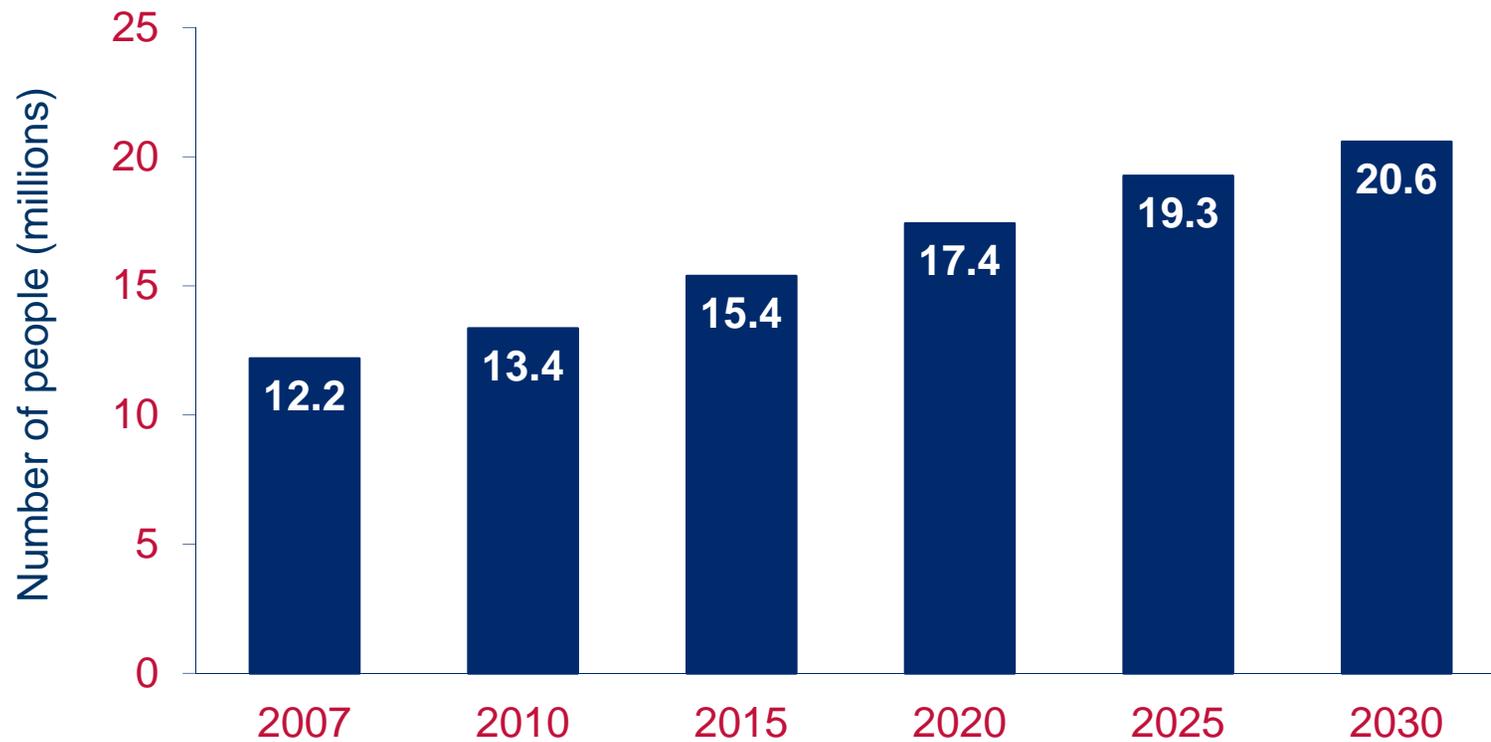
Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.

# Total Fertility Rate



Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.

# Total Population



Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.



# Not reaching the Vision objective . .

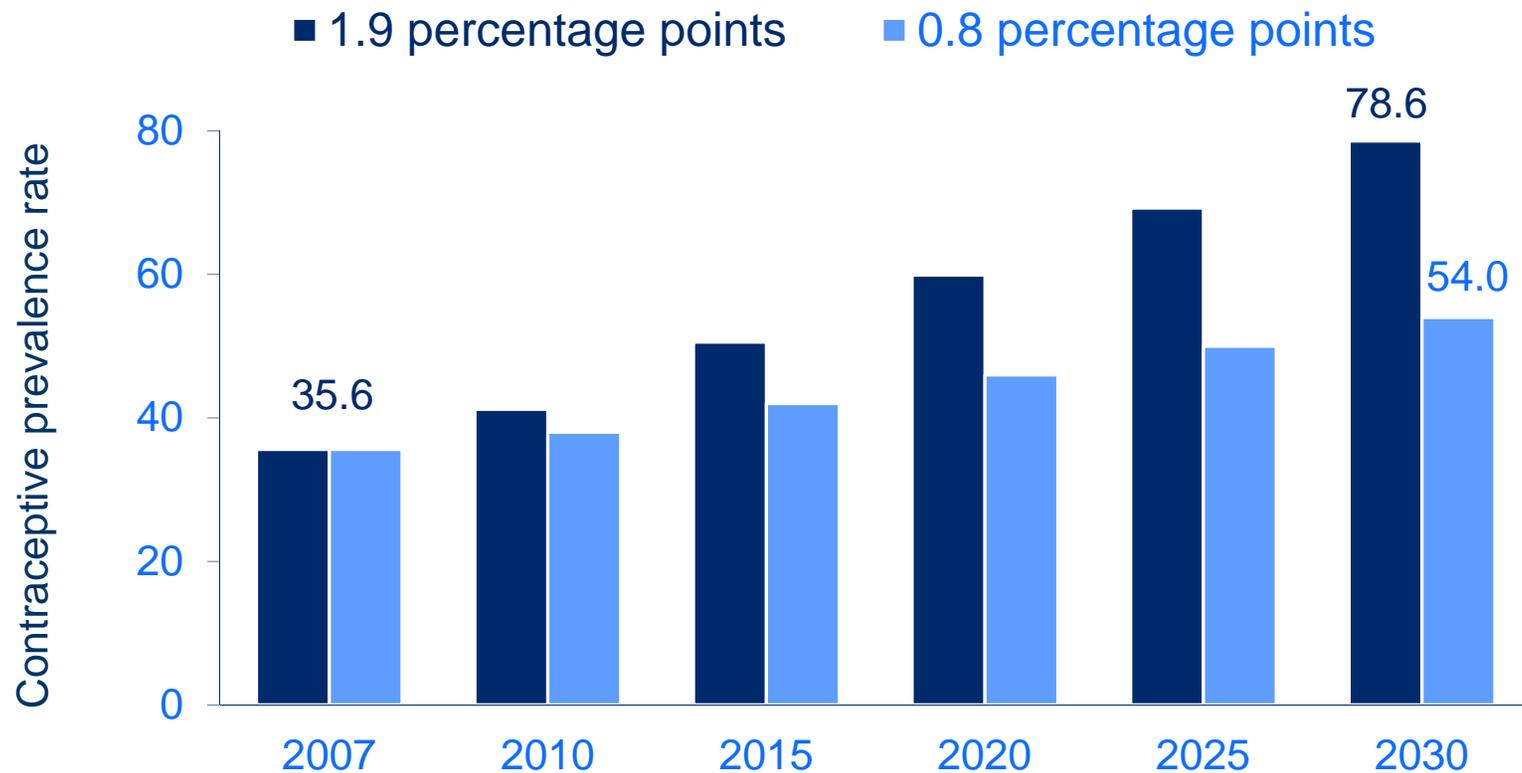
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*As a point of contrast, what happens if contraceptive prevalence rises by 0.8\* percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030?*

\* Average annual increase, 1996–2007

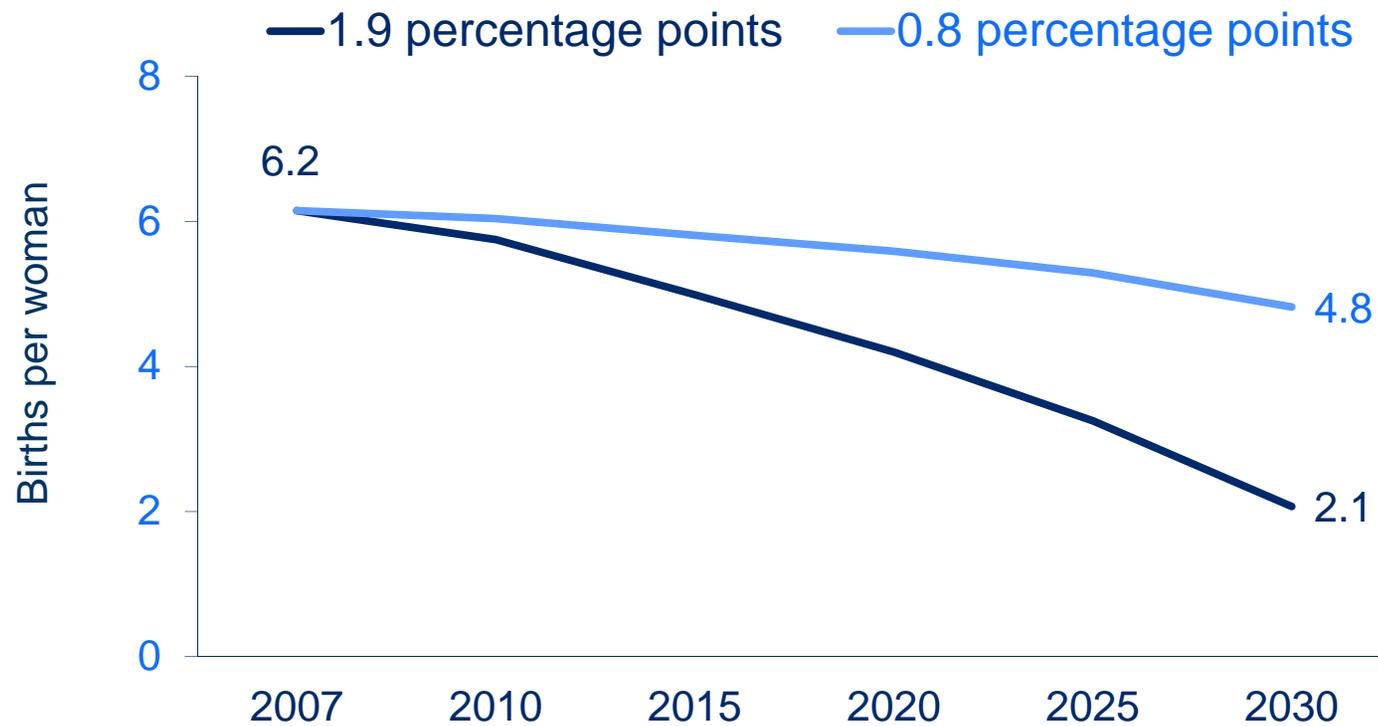
# Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Annual CPR rises by



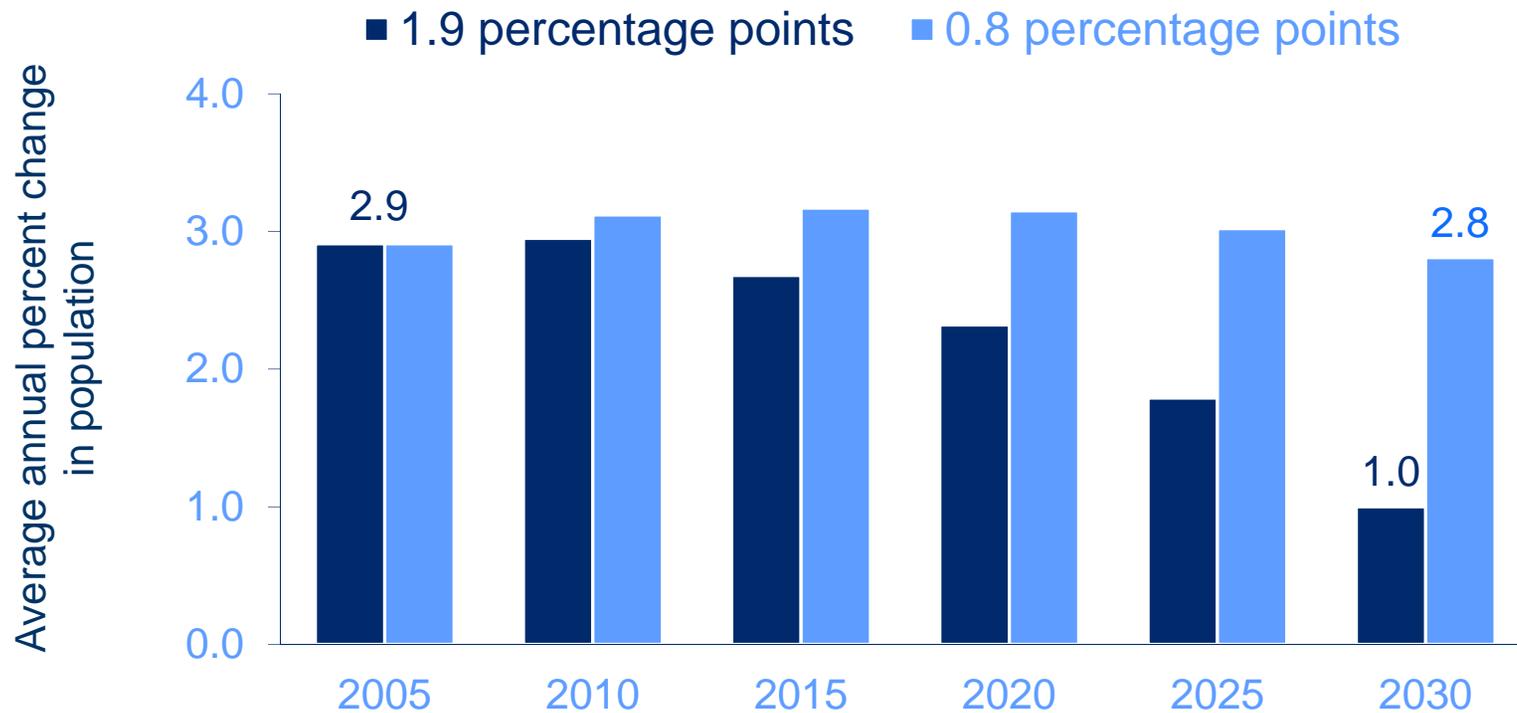
# Total Fertility Rate

Annual CPR rises by



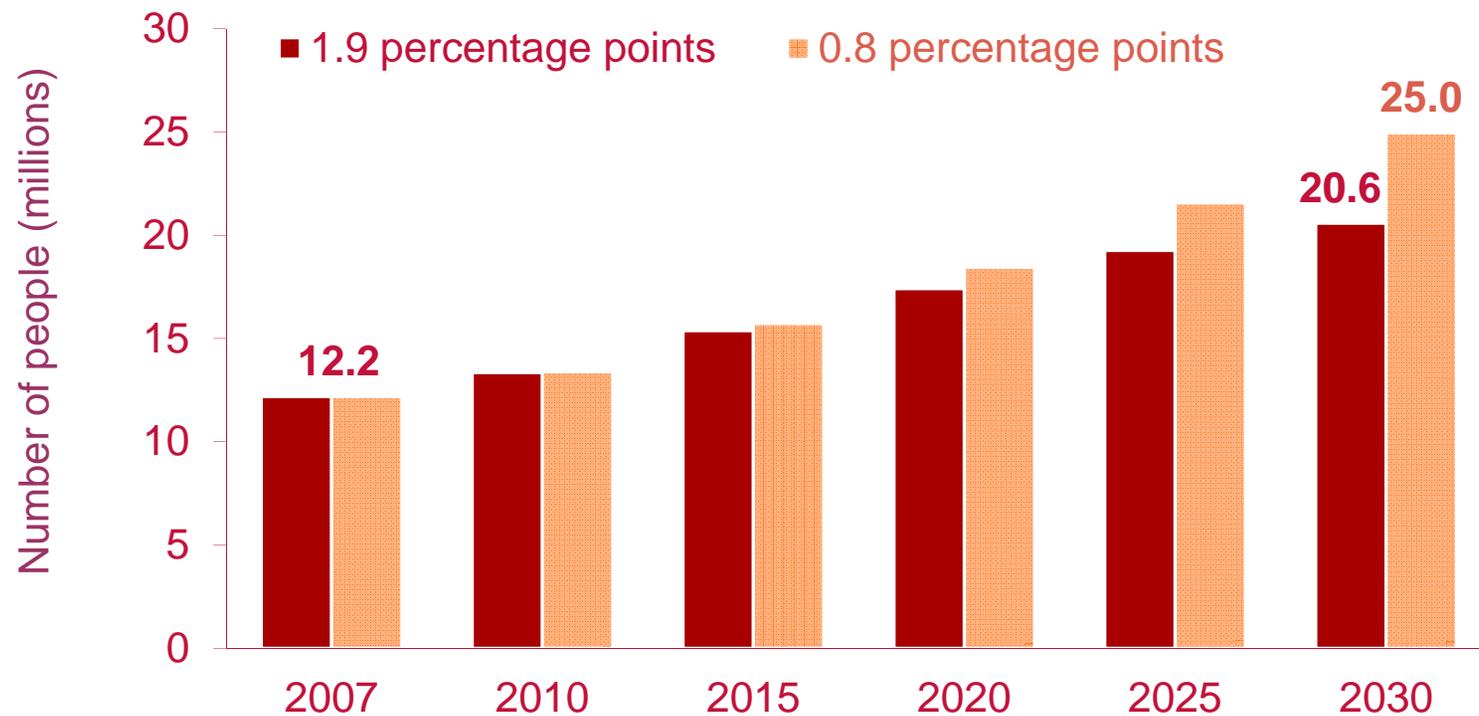
# Population Growth Rate

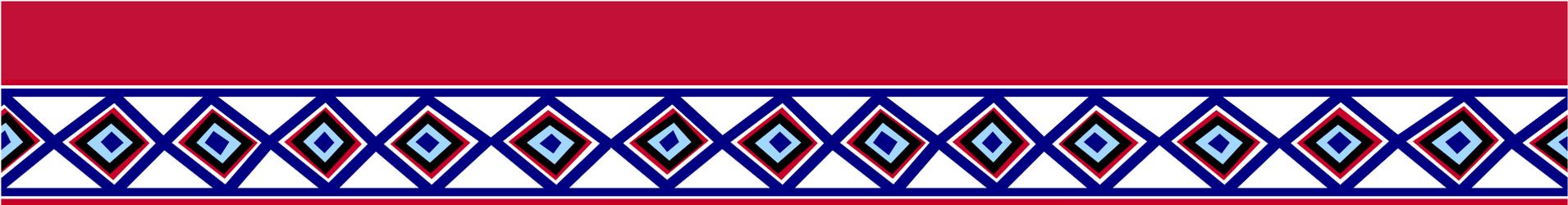
Annual CPR rises by



# Total Population

Annual CPR rises by

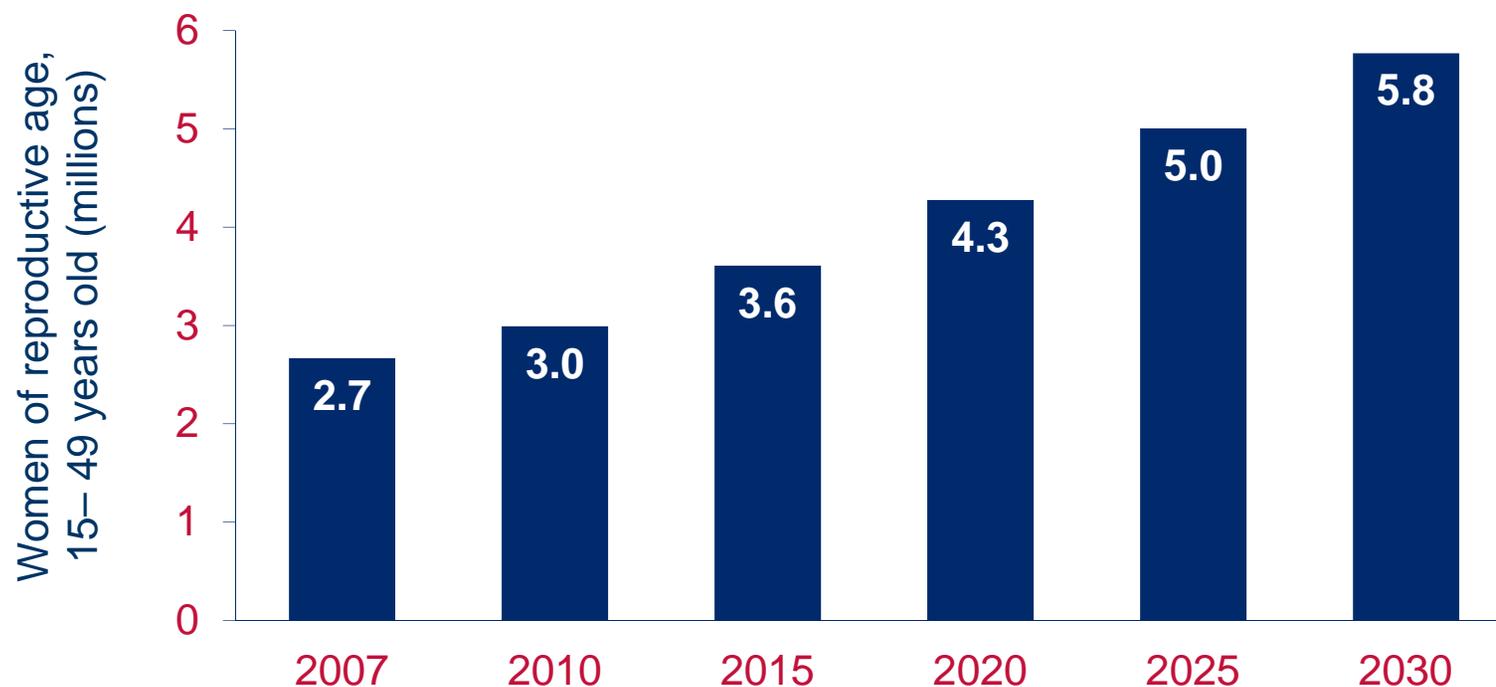




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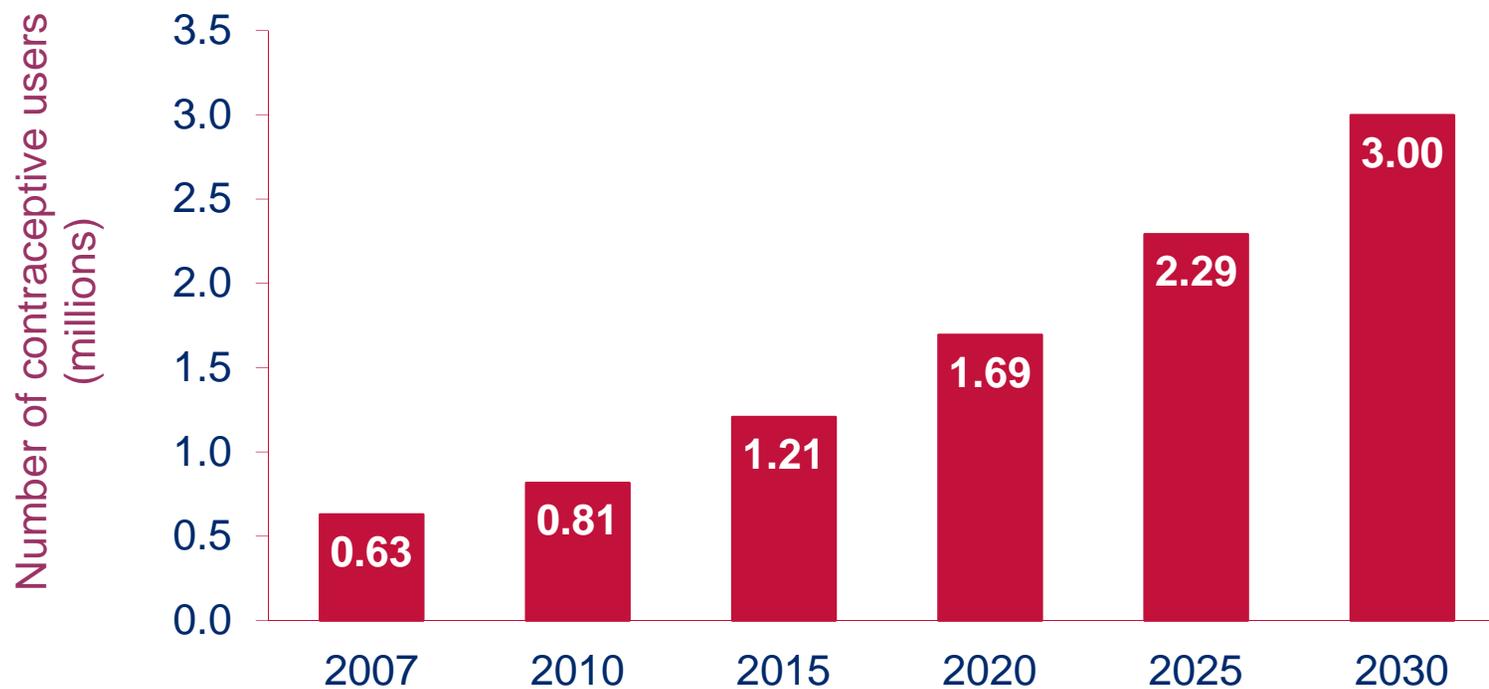
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# Women of Reproductive Age, 15–49 years old



Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.

# Total Number of Contraceptive Users



Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.

# Projected method mix . . .



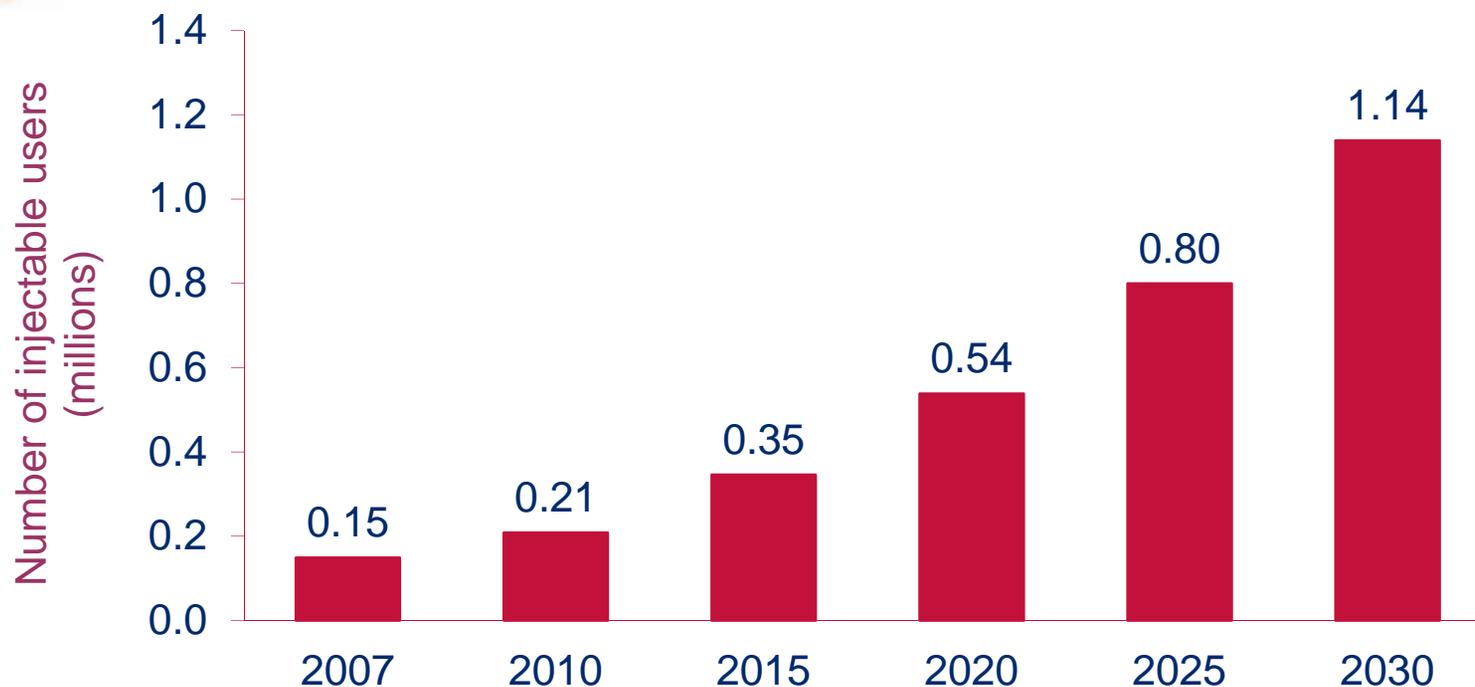


## Injectables and pills will be dominant methods in future method mix

Method	2007	2030
Condom	17.3	3.5
<b>Injectable</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>38.0</b>
<b>Pill</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>30.0</b>
IUD	0.2	1.0
Implant	1.1	13.5
Female Sterilisation	5.1	7.0
Other Modern	0.3	1.0
Traditional	22.0	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## Estimated and Projected Number of Injectable Users, 2007–2030

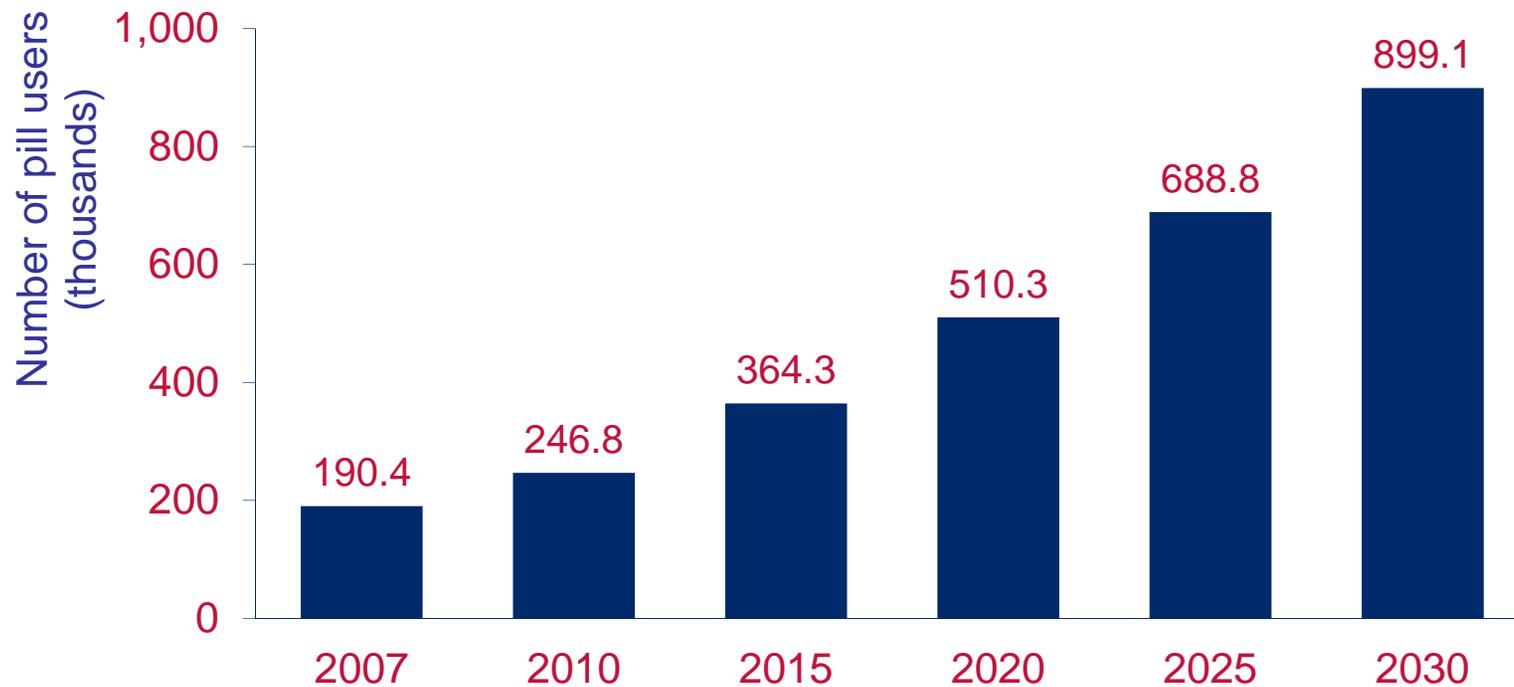


Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.



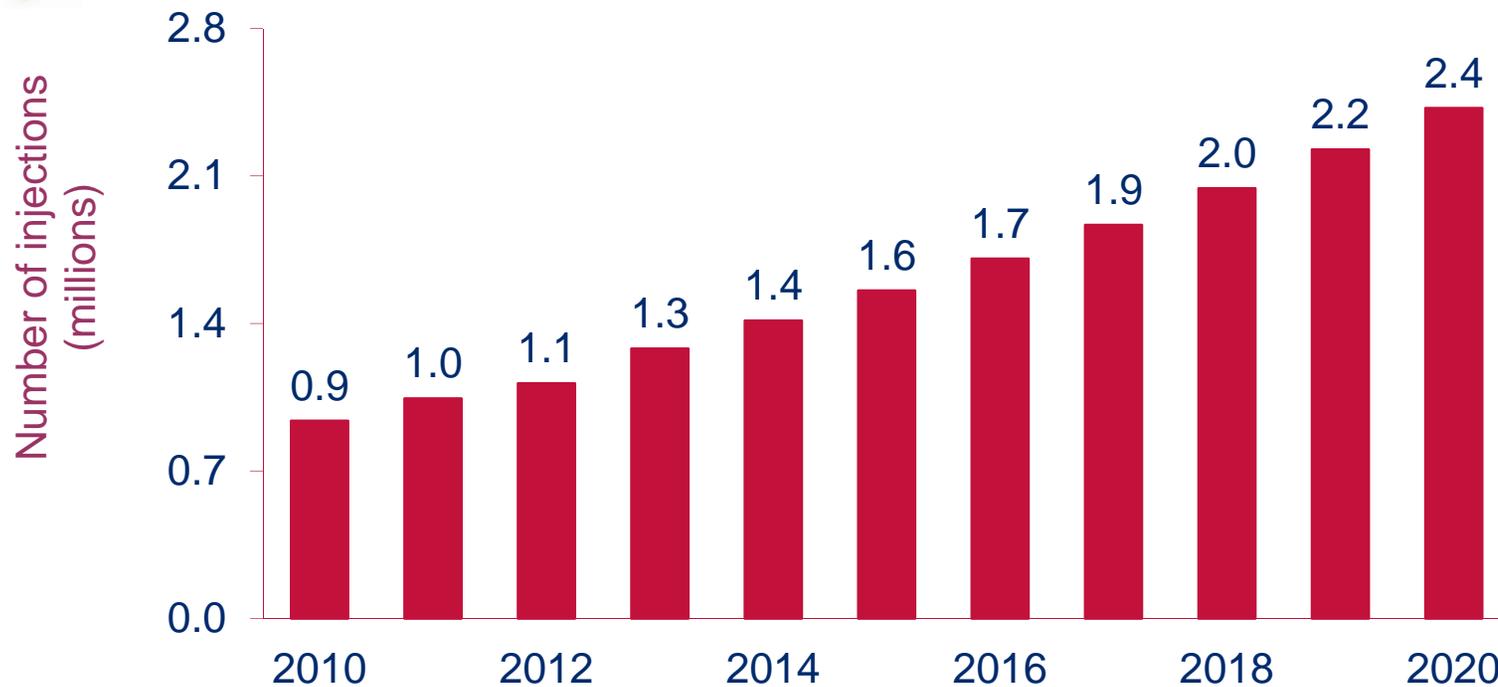


## Estimated and Projected Number of Pill Users, 2007–2030



Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.

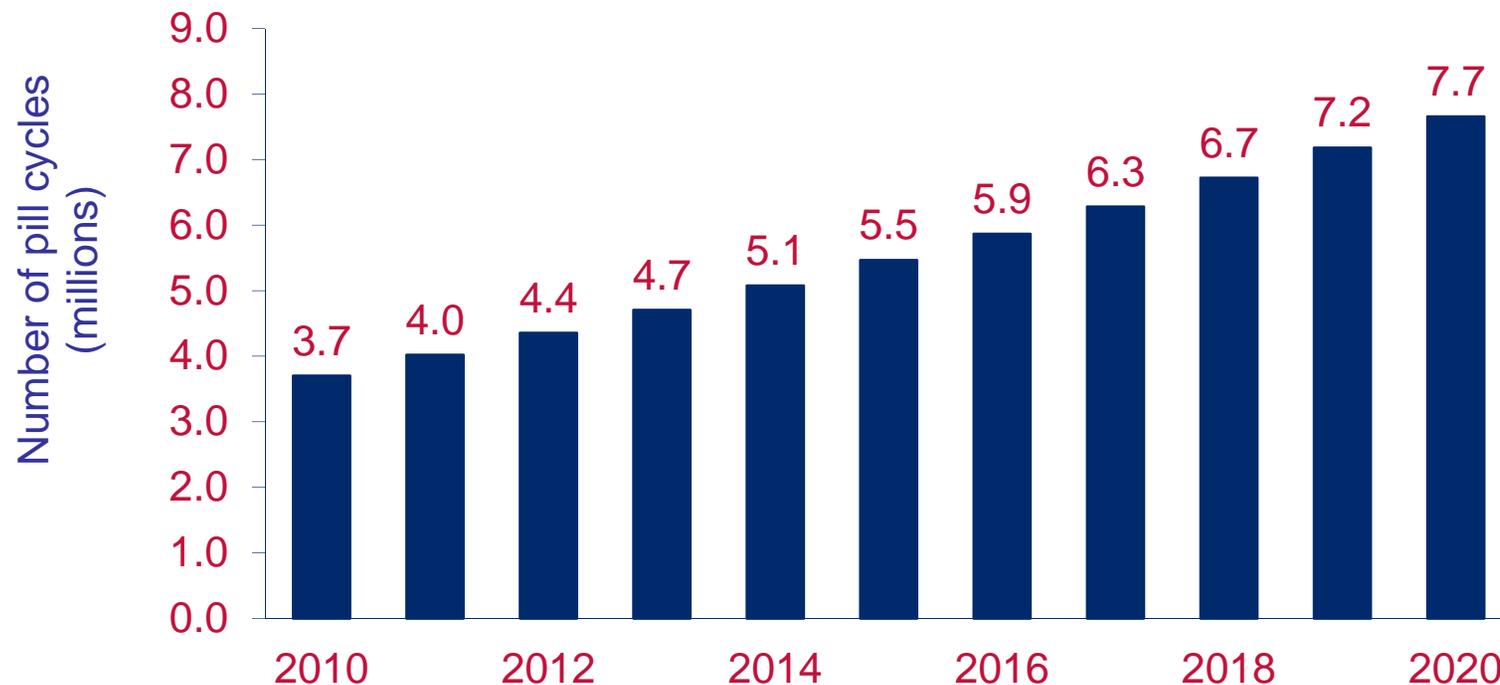
# Commodity Requirements: Number of Injections, 2010–2020



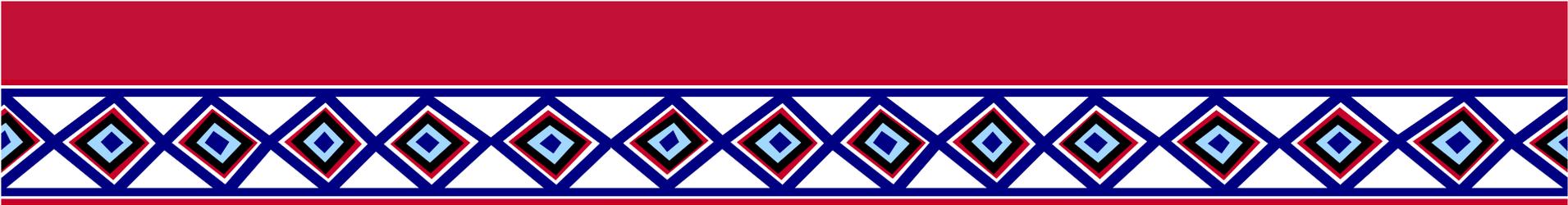
Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.



## Commodity Requirements: Number of Pill Cycles, 2010–2020



Contraceptive prevalence rises by 1.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2030.



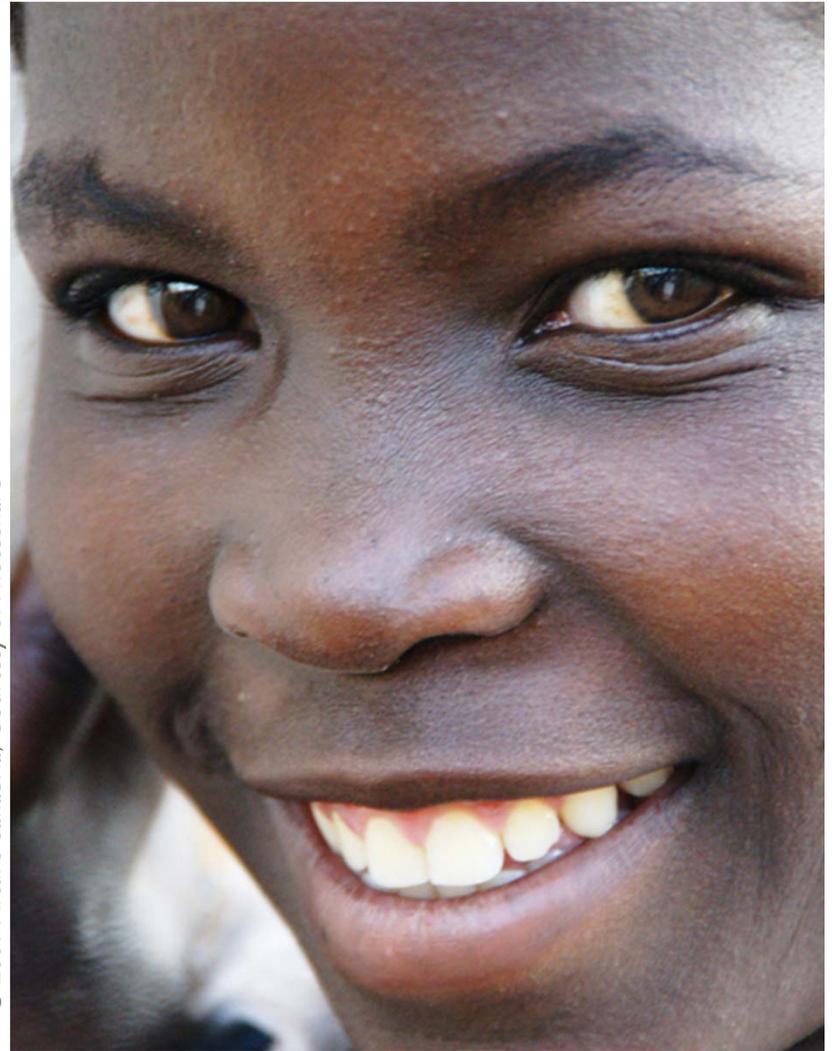
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# Vision 2030

- ◆ Gives a long-term perspective looking over the horizon of a generation
- ◆ Goal is to become a prosperous middle-income nation by 2030
- ◆ Sees a lower rate of population growth as a critical objective to achieve sustainable development as a middle-income country

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# Strategic Planning for Vision 2030

## *Will need to consider*

1. family planning programme requirements to meet stated objective
2. realistic strategic approaches to help satisfy family planning needs
3. accelerated programme implementation



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