Kenya

Population Factors and the National Vision

Presenter:
Outline

1. The Kenyan Vision and Population Situation
2. Population and Social and Economic Development
3. Family Planning and Unmet Need for FP Services
4. Policy Response
Kenya
National Vision

Vision 2030

“To transform Kenya into a globally competitive, newly industrializing, middle-income country and provide a high quality of life to all of its citizens in a clean and secure environment.”
Population

Economy and Society

How will population growth affect Kenya’s economic growth and social development in the coming decades?
Kenya’s Population

1999

28.8 Million

Source: 1999 Census
Kenya’s Population

2008

38.3 Million

Source: CBS Population Projections
Current Situation
Population Statistics

38 million people (2008)
4.6 births per woman (2008)
23% teens ages 15–19 bear children
40% population under age 15

Sources: Spectrum; DHS 2003, 2008
Trend in Fertility

Sources: Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys
Population Pyramid

Kenya’s Youth Bulge

40% of the population is under age 15

Source: Spectrum
82 Million People …
Population Explosion by 2040

Under Current Fertility Rate

Source: Spectrum
65 Million People

Demographic Transition

By Assuming a Decline in Fertility

Source: Spectrum
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Africa can learn from East Asia on economic growth
Economic Benefit

Slower population growth increases the opportunity for economic growth.

A decline in fertility can be a way out of poverty for many families.

Success Story

Thailand, An Asian Tiger

Declining Fertility

The “Asian Miracle”

Population quality versus size

Better education

More investment in modern agriculture

More savings and investment, lower dependency ratios
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Social Pillar
Vision 2030

“Kenya’s journey towards widespread prosperity involves the building of a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment.”
Population Growth
Two Scenarios

Source: Spectrum
Education

“The education and training of all Kenyans is fundamental to the success of the Vision.”

Vision 2030
Primary Students

Fewer Students, More Resources Available per Child

Source: Spectrum
Primary Teachers
Fewer Students, Fewer Teachers Required

Sources: Spectrum; Ministry of Education
Primary Education Expenditures

Savings with Slower Population Growth

Expenditures ($US Millions)

- High Fertility
- Low Fertility

Cumulative Savings US$772 Million

Sources: Spectrum; Economic Survey 2009
Better Education
With Less Population Pressure

More resources for training and teacher incentives

More resources for classrooms and educational material

Smaller classrooms and better learning environments

Progress on MDGs

2: Achieve universal primary education
Health

Kenya’s vision for health is to provide “equitable and affordable health care at the highest affordable standard” to her citizens.

Vision 2030
Nurses

Less Pressure on Health Providers

Sources: Spectrum; Economic Survey 2009
Health Centres

Less Pressure on Health Facilities

Sources: Spectrum; Health Sector Facts and Figures
Health Expenditures

Increase in Savings

Sources: Spectrum; Economic Survey 2009
Birth Spacing

Reduces Infant Deaths

Source: 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
Improved Health
With Less Population Pressure

More resources to train staff and retain staff

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
Water
Sustainability

The Vision for the water and sanitation sector is “to ensure water and improved sanitation availability and access to all by 2030.”
Water Consumption

Less Consumption with Lower Fertility

Sources: Spectrum; Water Services Strategy
Urbanisation

“Kenya has so far been unable to plan adequately in order to accommodate her increasing urban population. It must now do so under the Vision 2030.”

Photo by Mark Auer
Urban Population

Urbanisation Trend

Sources: Spectrum; Vision 2030
Rapid growth puts increasing pressure on urban infrastructure.
Urban Housing

Fewer New Units Required by 2040

Sources: Spectrum; KDHS 2003
Economic Pillar

Vision 2030

“To maintain sustained economic growth of 10% per annum until 2030.”
Economy

Six key sectors have been identified to deliver the economic growth envisaged under the economic pillar: tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, business process outsourcing (BPO), and financial services.
Economic View

GDP Growth Rate

Source: Kenya Vision 2030
GDP Per Capita
10% Growth Rate

Source: Spectrum
Better Economy
With Less Population Pressure

More funding for social sector
Greater disposable family income for education and health
Lower youth unemployment
Greater stability

Progress on MDGs
1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Agriculture and the Environment

“Agriculture is a mainstay of the Kenyan economy.”

Vision 2030
Food Requirements

Less Food Required at Lower Fertility Rate

* Assumes consumption per capita stays at 2007 levels

Sources: Spectrum; MOA: Economic Review of Agriculture
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
Issue #2

Environmental Degradation
Higher Population Leads to Overuse

Lower Productivity

- Overexploitation
- Deforestation
- Erosion
- Less soil fertility

Photo by Chubby Chandru
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
Political Pillar
Vision 2030

“... moving to the future as one nation.”
Population and Stability

Conflict and Equity

Links between population growth and stability

- Conflict over resources
- Equity issues

Research has found that:

- Youth bulges and armed conflict are strongly correlated
New Job Requirements

Fewer Jobs Needed

Sources: Spectrum; World Development Indicators
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Almost 1 in 2 births are unintended or arrive too soon.

Primary factor to lower growth
Many women want to delay or limit births but are not using family planning.

Source: 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
Family Planning
Embedded in the Culture

46% of married women of reproductive age use family planning.

Source: 2008 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
Trends in Family Planning
Use Over Time

Sources: Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys
Family Planning

Unmet Need

1 in 4 women want to space or limit births but are not using family planning.

- Malawi: 28%
- Zambia: 27%
- Kenya: 25%
- Tanzania: 22%
- Zimbabwe: 13%

Sources: Demographic and Health Surveys
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Unmet Need
High Demand in Kenya

25% of married women want to space or limit births but are not using family planning.

Source: 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
Conclusions
FP and the National Vision

Improving access to and use of high-quality, affordable FP 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
Why and How to Act

Cost of Inaction Increases with Time

There is high population growth, an unbalanced age distribution, and high unmet need for family planning

46% of women already use family planning

Potential for increased use is large (25% unmet need)

Political will is present

Service networks are established and developing

Increase funding for family planning

Ensure the availability of family planning commodities

Expand access via community-based distribution and public and private clinics

Improve information, education, and communication around family planning
Kenya

Population Factors and the National Vision

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Thank You