

Welcome to the presentation
On

Causes, Consequences and
Challenges of Demographic Explosions
in Bangladesh

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- “Population Issues are not just a matter of numbers; they are first and foremost about people – men and women and their inherent right to development and to lead a decent life no matter where they happen to be born”

Kofi Annan

Former Secretary General

United Nations

Demographic transition

- High CBR & High CDR- Little or no population growth
- High CBR & decreasing/low CDR- High population growth or “Demographic explosion”
- Decreasing CBR and low CDR – population growth begins steady
- Low CBR and low CDR – little, no or even negative population growth

Bangladesh population 2001-2050

Year	Population in million
2001	130
2002	133
2003	135
2004	137
2005	140*
2010	152*
2015	165*
2025	196*
2050	279*

Population doubling time

Year	population	time
1650	1 crore	
1850	2 crore	200 years
1941	4.19 crore	91 years
1974	7.64 crore	33 years
2004	13.48 crore	30 years

Causes of high population growth:

- Demographic factors
- Program factors
- Socio- economic factors

Demographic factors

- High fertility with declining mortality rate
- High drop out rate
- High unmet need
- Temporary method dependent method mix
- Momentum effect
- Teenage Pregnancy
- Unwanted child bearing
- *Child mortality and desired family size*
- *Post - partum amenorrhoea*
- *Poor use effectiveness of Contraceptives*
- *MR services*

Program Factors :

- *Traditional approach*
- *Regional variation*
- *Experiment with the domiciliary service (Home visit)*
- *Quality of services*
- *Human resource*
- *Lack of commitment*
- *Disruption of supply*
- *Lack of understanding of the population and development nexus*
- *Poor monitoring and supervision*
- *Age old IEC activities*

Socio- economic factors

- *Age at Marriage*
- *Son preference*
- *Low rate of Education*
- *Religious and Cultural factors*
- *Poverty*
- *Low status of women empowerment*
- *Low status of women mobility*

Consequences of high population growth

- *Environmental Degradation*
- *Unplanned urbanization*
- *Health Hazards*
- *Problems of Ageing*
- *Effects on Land*
- *Added pressure on housing, education etc.*
- *Climate Change*
- *Food Security and energy*

Challenges

- Addressing high unmet need
- Increasing the share of long acting contraceptives to the method mix
- Addressing geographical differences of program outcome
- Reducing drop out rate
- Uninterrupted supply of contraceptives
- Human resources for the population program
- Improving socio economic condition
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to be strengthened
- More male participation

Recommendations:

Immediate actions :

- Reducing drop out rate
- More male participation
- Increasing the share of long acting permanent methods in the method mix.
- Addressing unmet need
- Special program interventions for the low performing and hard to reach areas.
- Strong mass motivational campaign.
- Promotion of emergency contraceptives and safe Menstrual Regulation (MR) service as back up support for the family planning program.

Recommendations contd...

As a medium and long term actions

- Poverty reduction from 1% to 2% annually, unwanted birth reduction and equitable distribution of GDP to meet MDGs.
- Ensuring legal age of marriage
- Pro-poor growth
- Poor should be benefited from subsidized educational facilities.
- Policies must be transformed in to programs and actions to combat with gender disparity and violence against women.
- Sufficient allocation of budget should be provided in the education sector.
- Births attended by skilled health personnel from 12% to 50%.
- Access to RH/FP services should be available particularly for the adolescent and poorest section to reduce fertility among them.

Recommendations contd...

- Awareness building, proper balance between economy, ecology, environment and development.
- .Extra effort to meet MDG targets of IMR and U5MR.
- Non financial incentives for the one child families.
- Social safety net program for the one child families
- Old age security for the families with one child
- Population management to transform population into skilled manpower
- Improving nutritional status
- Population to be considered as development issue and not as a mere birth control matter.

Thank you