

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar



World Population Day Commemorative Ceremony 11th July 2018

Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population

World Population Day Theme

“Family Planning is a Human Right”

“လူ့အခွင့်အရေး အခြေခံလို မိသားစုစီမံကိန်း
ဖော်ဆောင်ဖို့”

MESSAGE

“When a woman can plan her family, she can plan her life. She can pursue more education, seek and keep better jobs, and contribute more to her family, her nation and to global prosperity. As she becomes better-off financially, her children receive better education, and the benefits carry over well into future generations.”

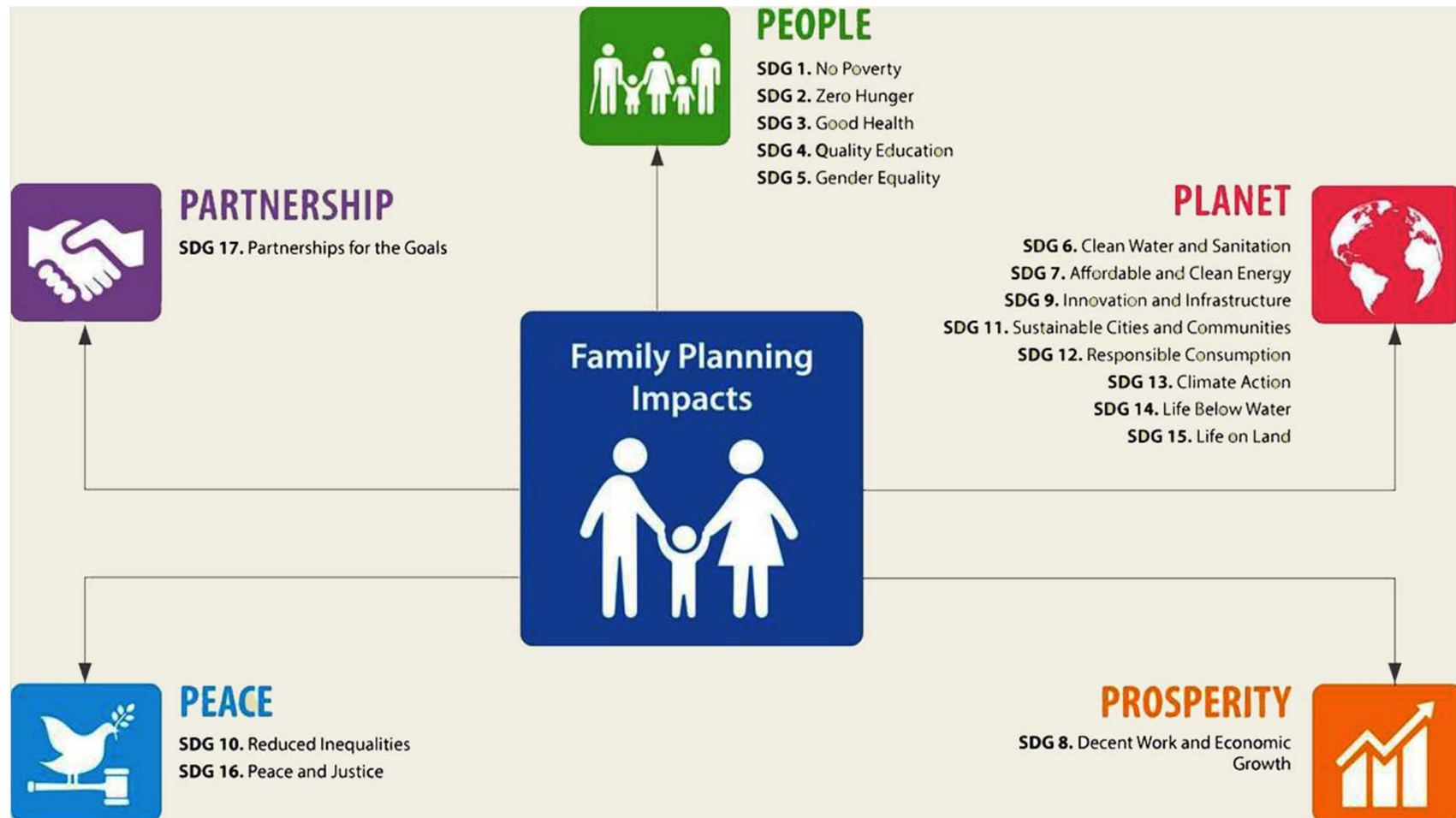
Women and girls have the right to avoid the exhaustion, depletion and danger of too many pregnancies, too close together.

Men and women have the right to choose when and how often to embrace parenthood.

The Human Right to Family Planning

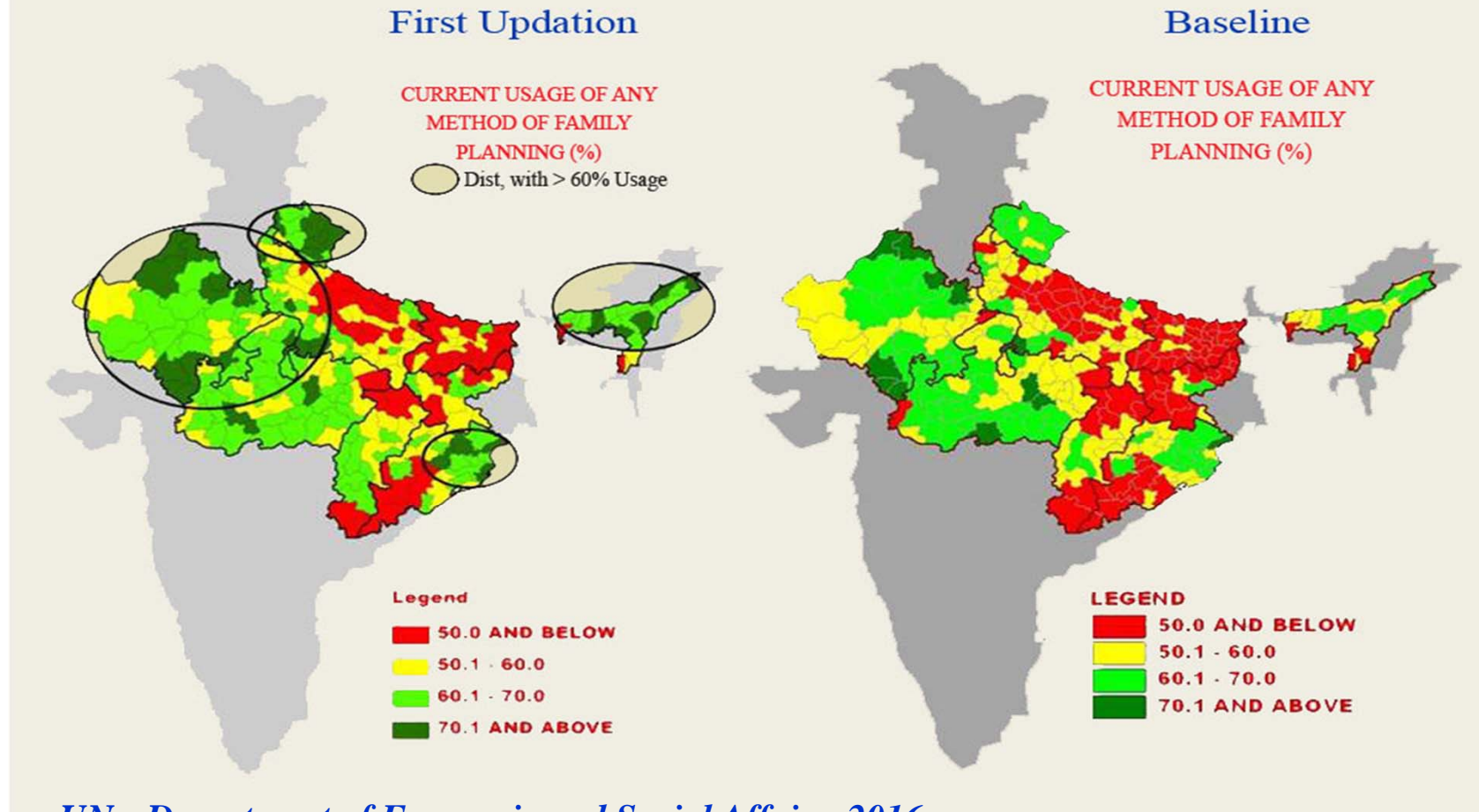
- Family planning is necessary for equal protection of law as well as essential for the enjoyment of some classic civil and political rights.
- Equally important, the right to family planning is inherent in the right of human dignity. This is enunciated in the UN Charter and reiterated in all international and regional human rights agreements.
- The constitutions of many nations now grant women legal equality with men, but true equality cannot be realized until full access to family planning is attained.

Family Planning is one of the Key Factors for Attaining Sustainable Development Goals



Source: www.ghspjournal.org/content/4/2/191

Family Planning: Current Usage



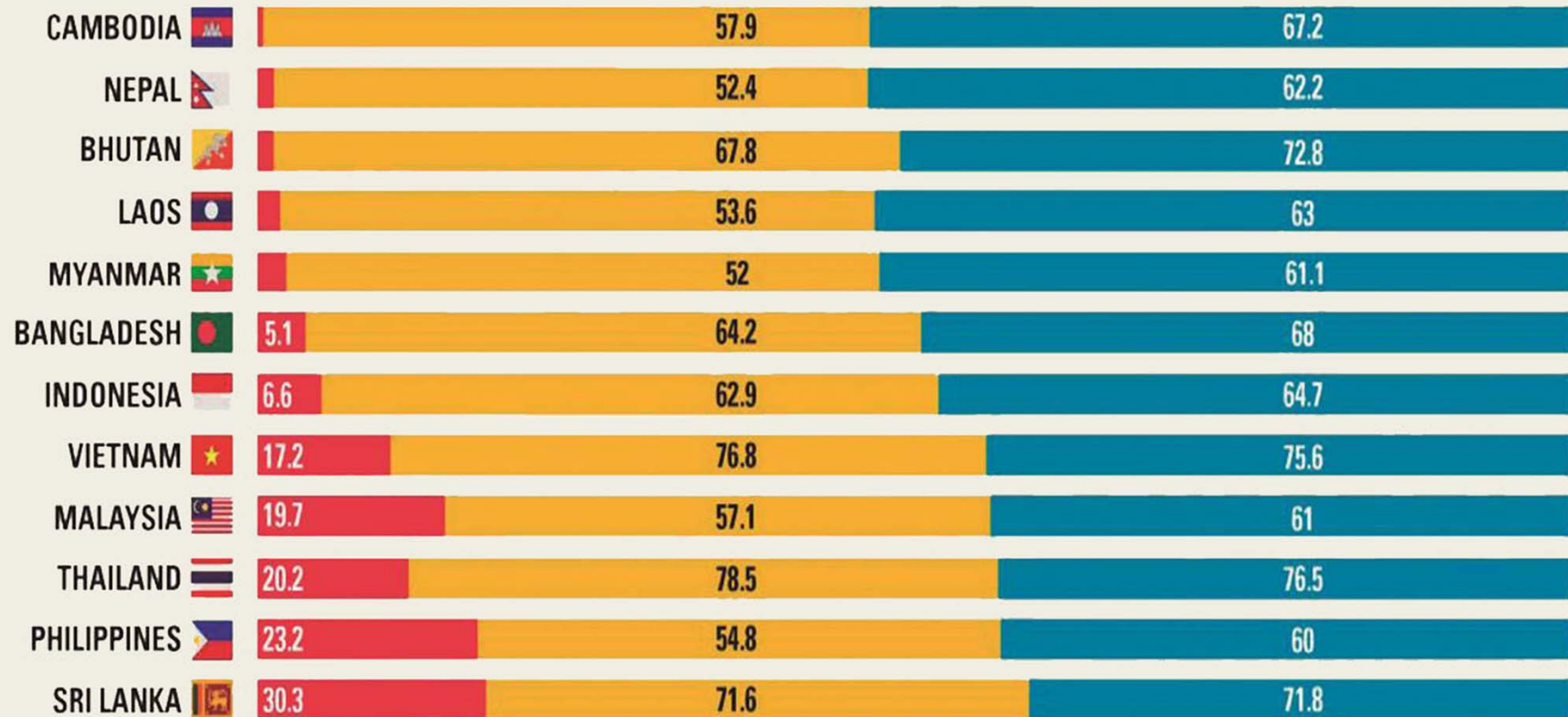
Source: UNs, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016

In developing regions, some 214 million women still lack safe and effective family planning methods. This threatens their ability to build a better future for themselves, their families and their communities.

Contraception and family planning in Asia, 1970-2030

(Figures are in percentage of women using contraception)

1970 2015 2030



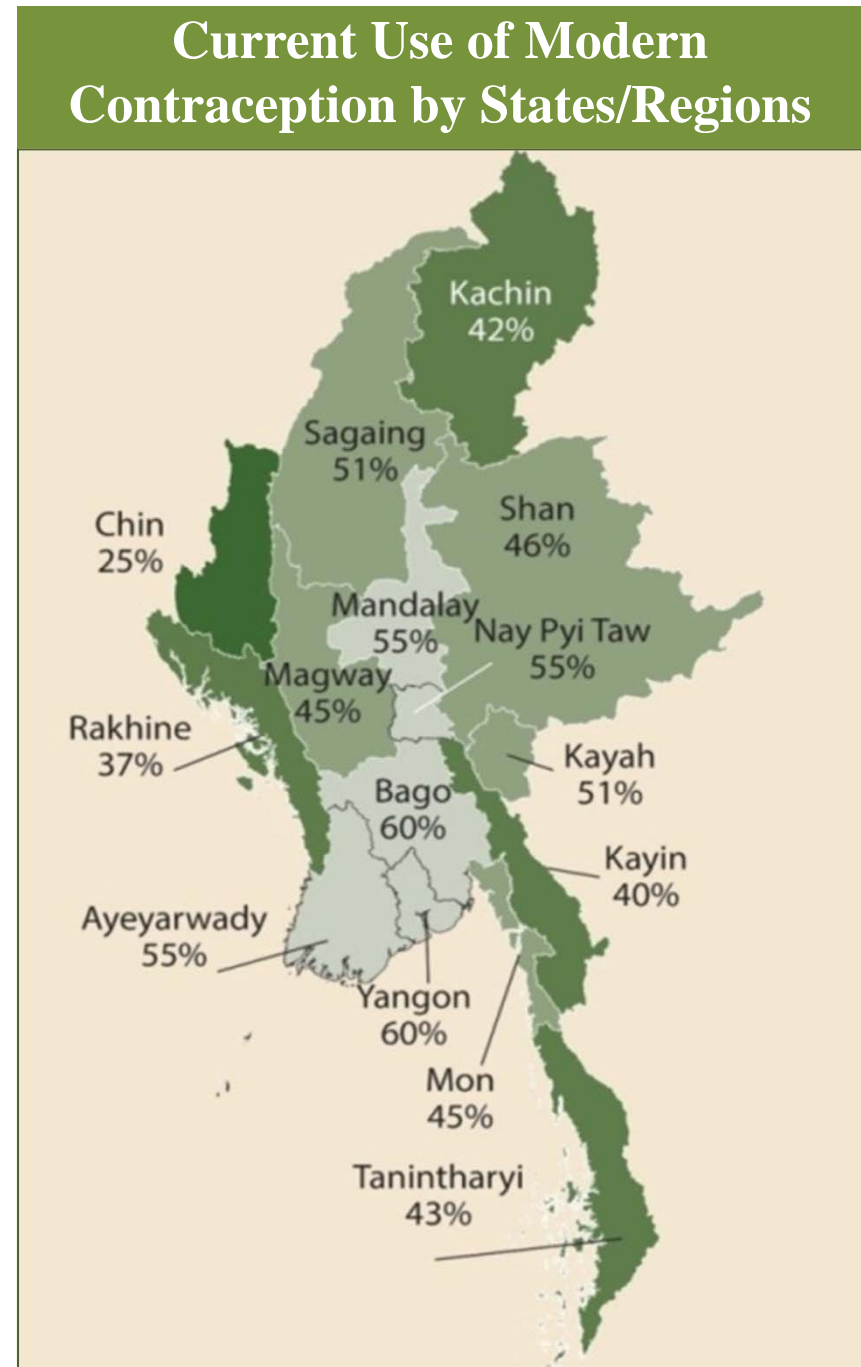
Compiled by: ANN/DataLEADS

Source: UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016

Contraceptive Use in Myanmar

- **51%** of currently married women are using a method of modern contraception (DHS, 2015)
- There has been progress on CPR during last 30 years.
- CPR (Modern method)
 - 1991 PCFS = 13.6%
 - 1997 FRHS = 28.4%
 - 2001 FRHS = 32.8%
 - 2007 FRHS = 38.4%
- Significant disparity still persists among different States/Regions.

Source: MDHS (2015-2016)

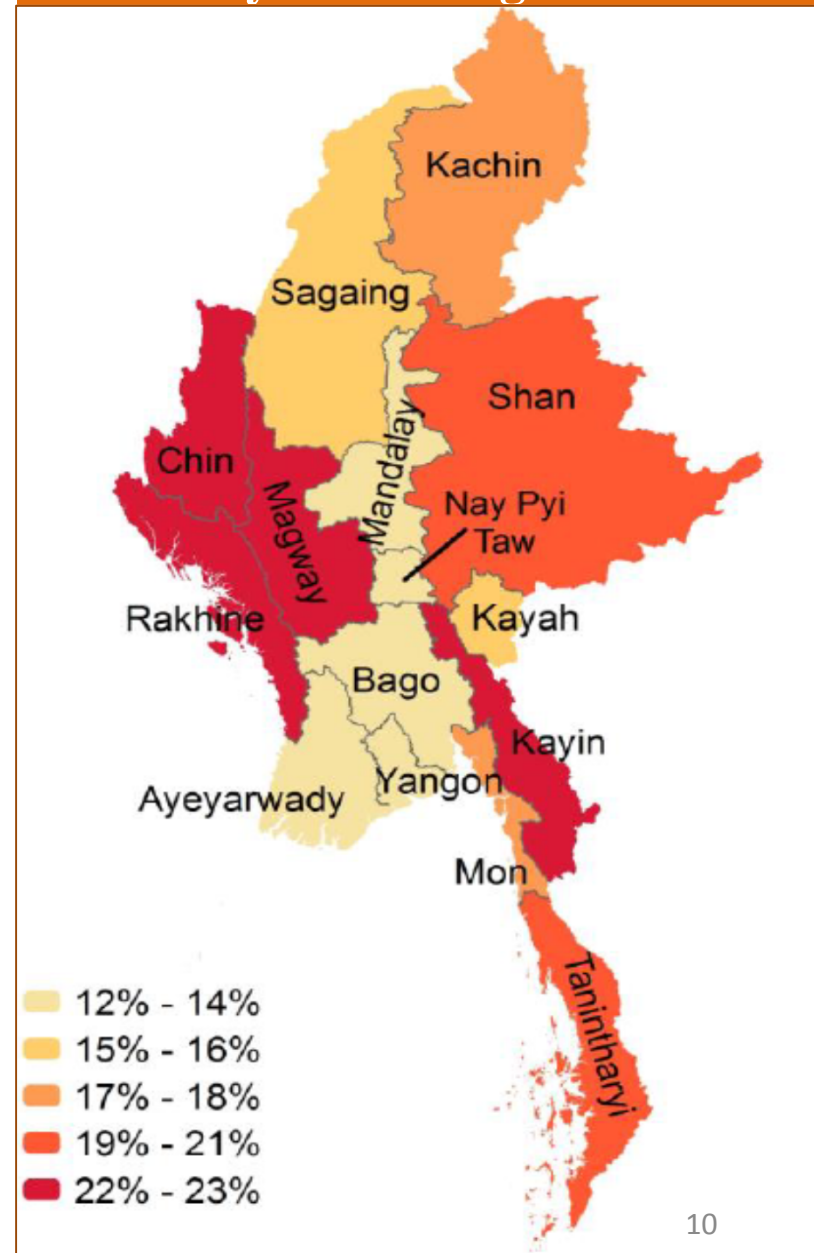


Unmet Need in Myanmar

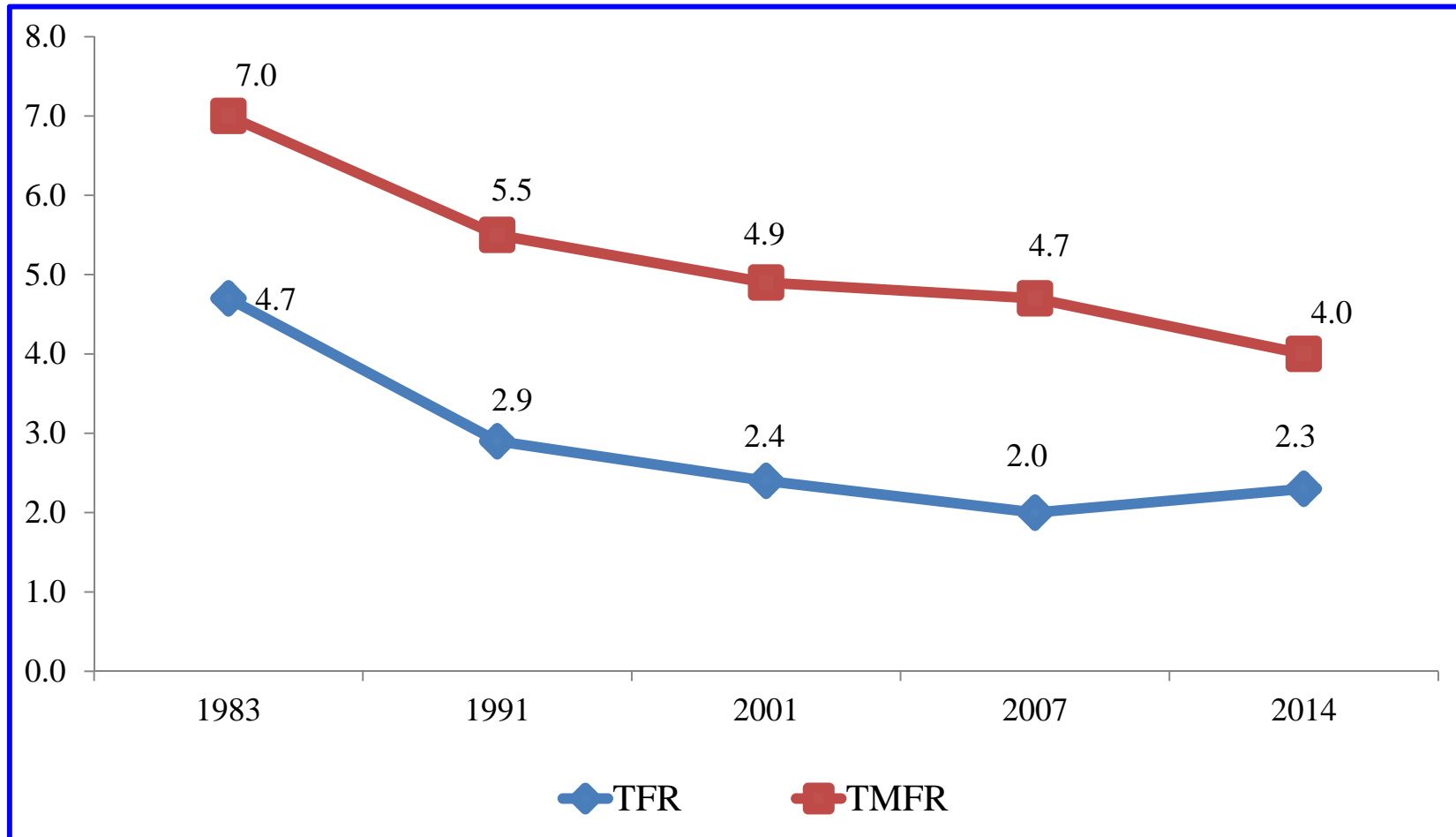
- **16%** of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: they want to space or limit births but are not currently using contraception (DHS, 2015)
- There has been a decline on unmet need during last 30 years.
- Unmet need in
 - 1991 PCFS = 20.6%
 - 1997 FRHS = 19.1%
 - 2001 FRHS = 17.8%
 - 2007 FRHS = 17.7%
- Significant disparity still persists among different States/Regions.

Source: MDHS (2015-2016)

Unmet need for Family Planning by States/Regions

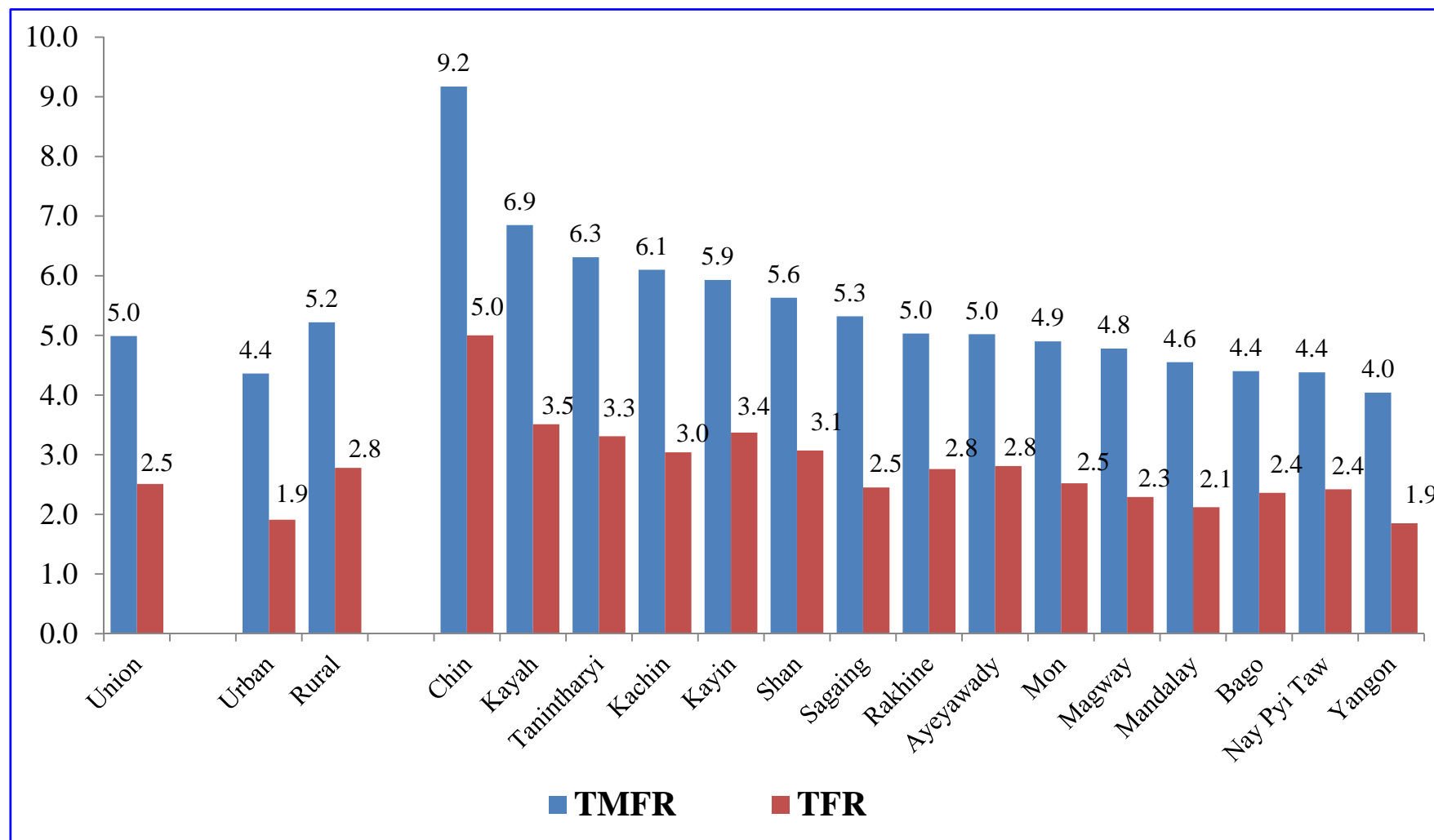


Trends in TFR and TMFR for women (aged 15-49), 1983-2014



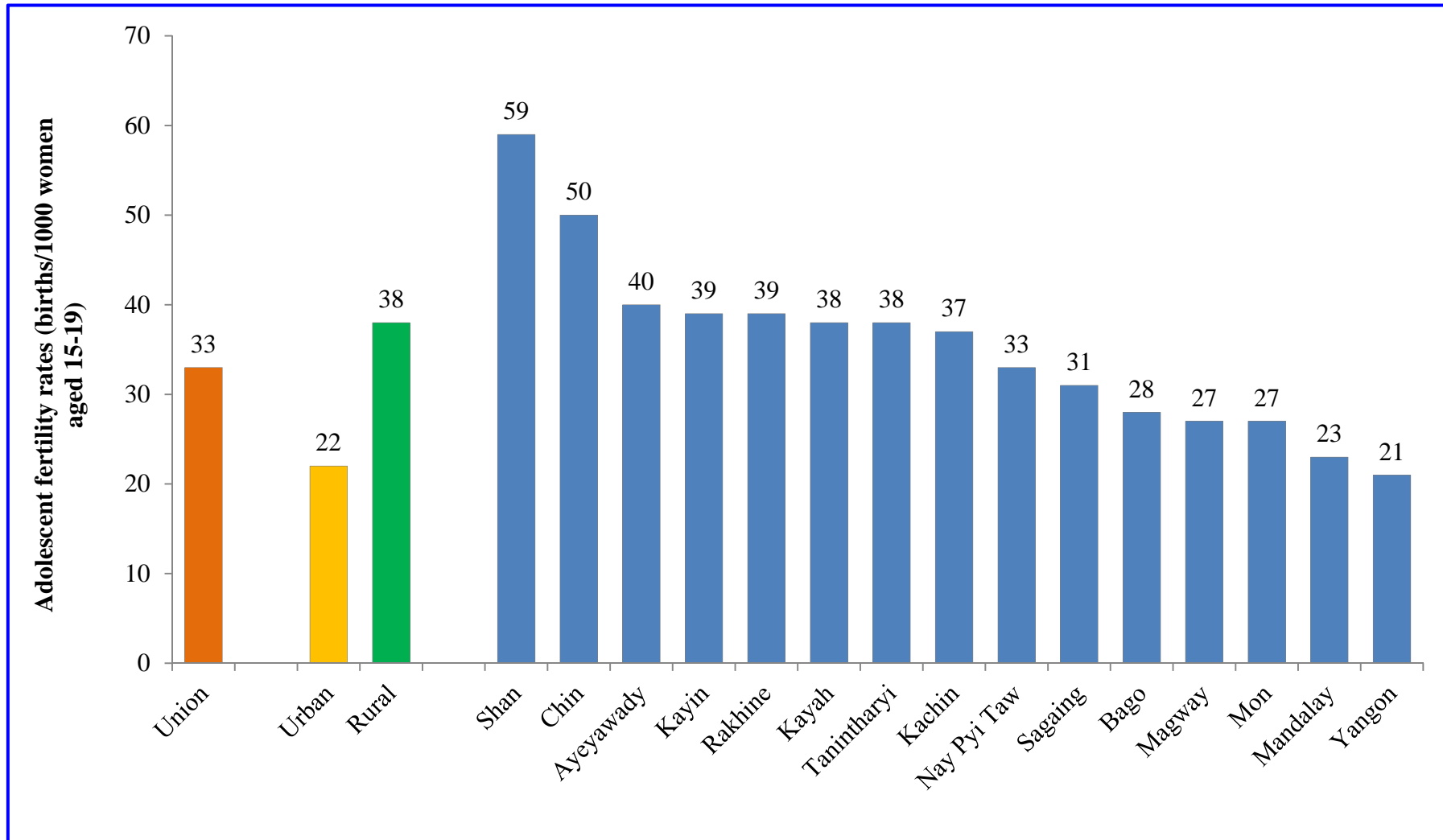
Source: Department of Population

Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 2014 Census



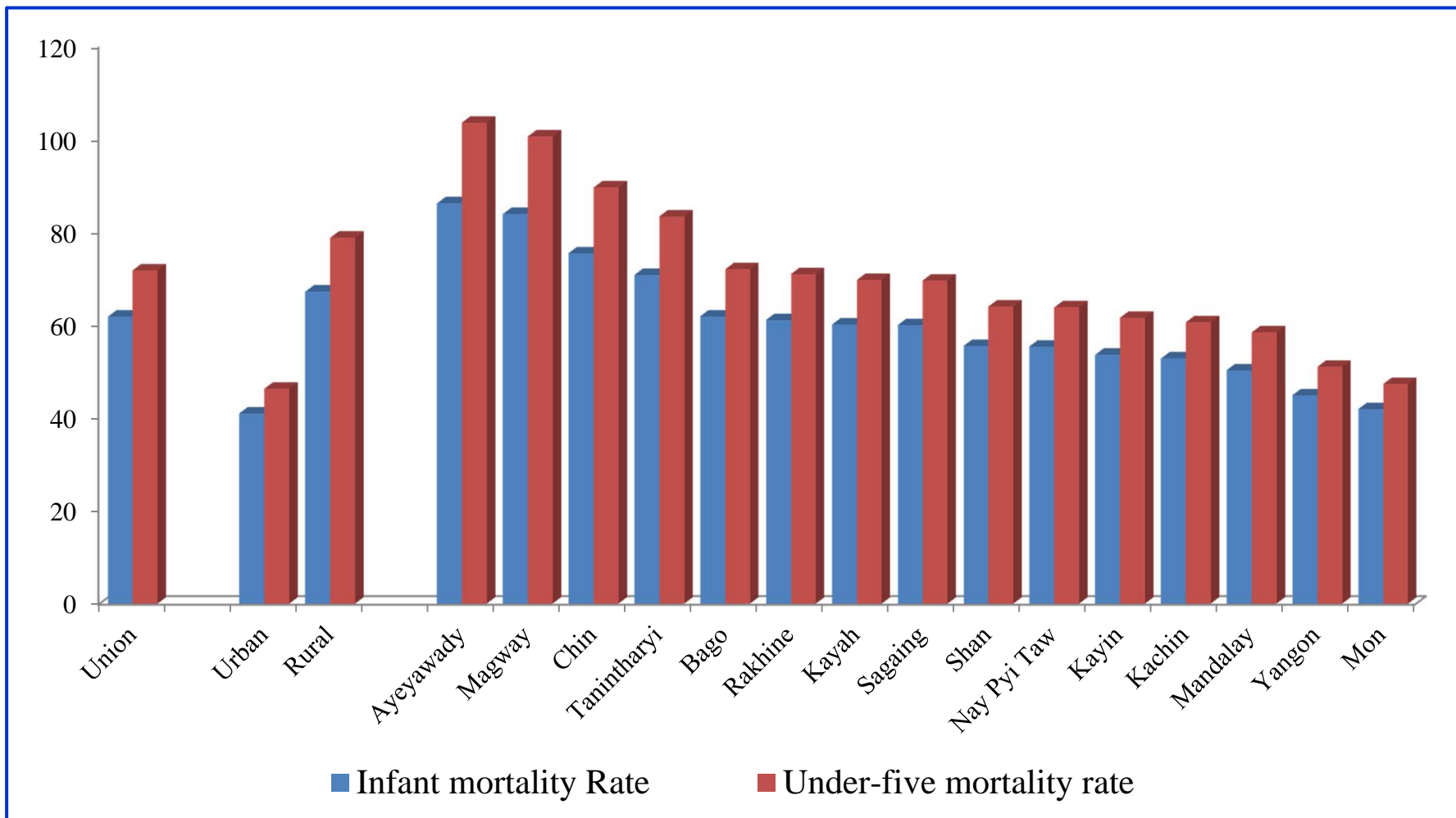
Source: Thematic Report on Fertility and Nuptiality (2014 Census, Volume 4-A)

Adolescent fertility rates, urban and rural areas, States/Regions, 2014 Census



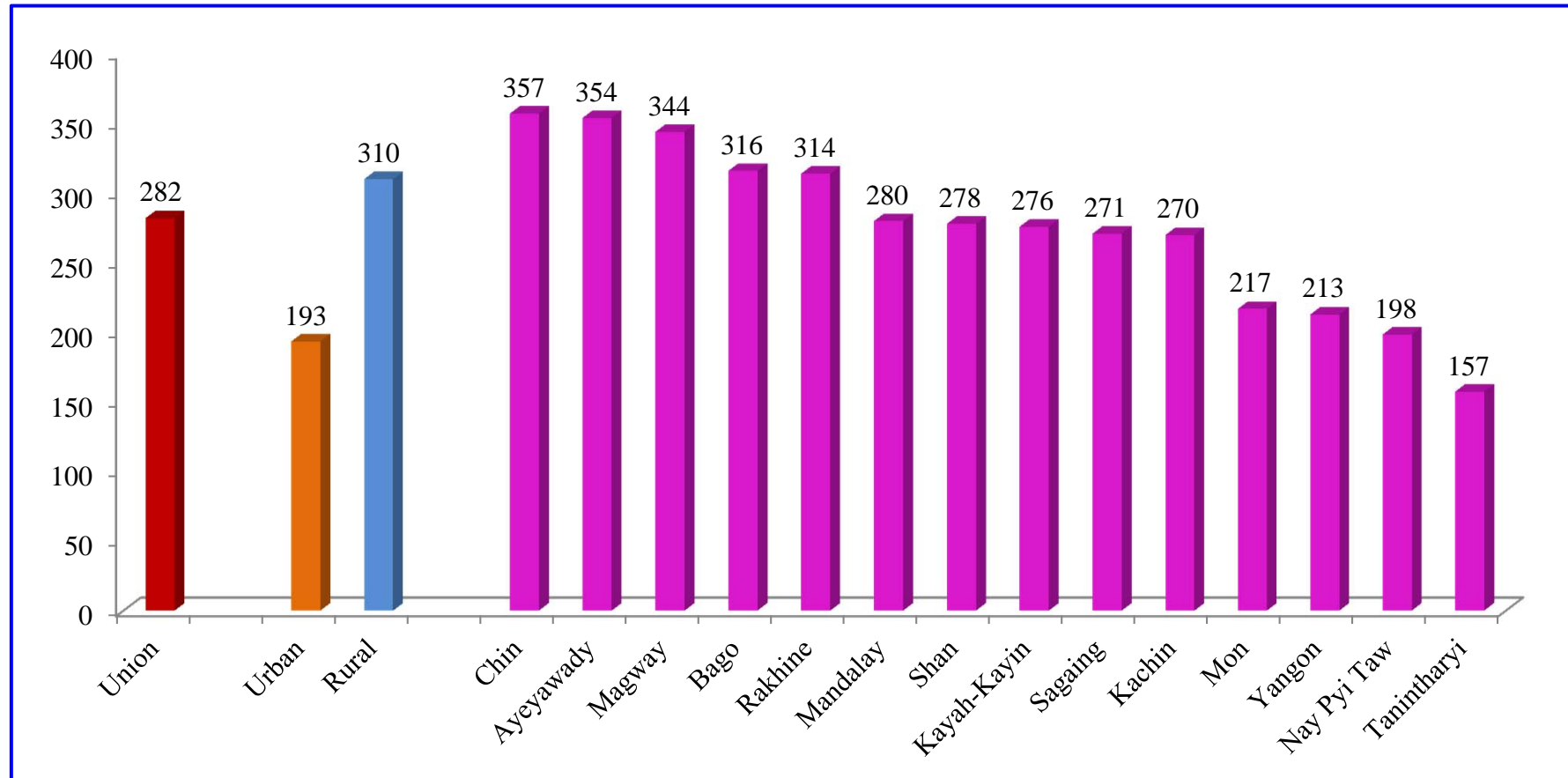
Source: Thematic Report on Children and Youth (2014 Census, Volume 4-M)

Mortality rates of infants and children under five, urban and rural areas, 2014 Census



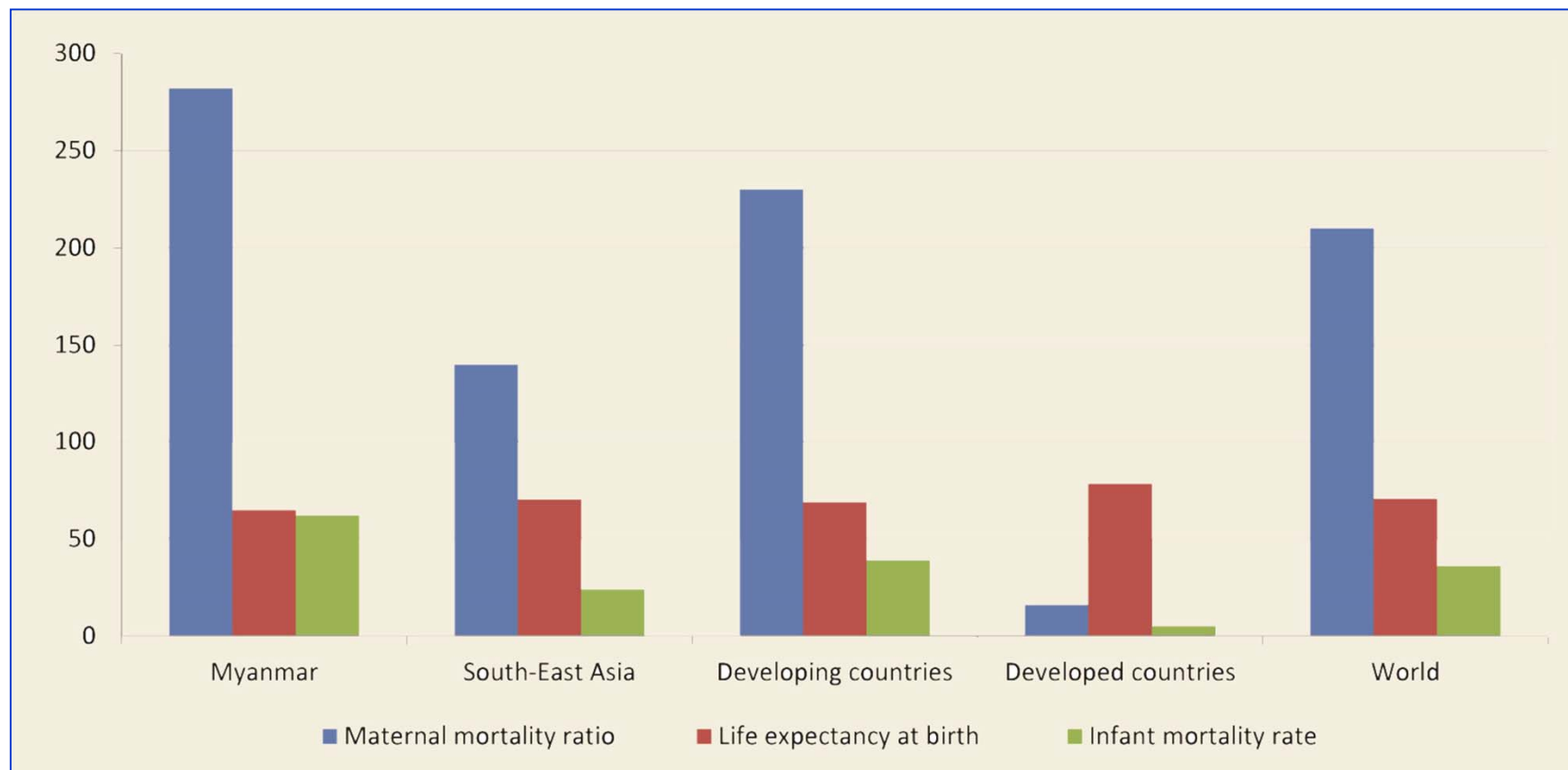
Source: Thematic Report on Mortality (2014 Census, Volume 4-B)

Maternal mortality ratios, urban and rural areas, States/Regions, 2014 Census



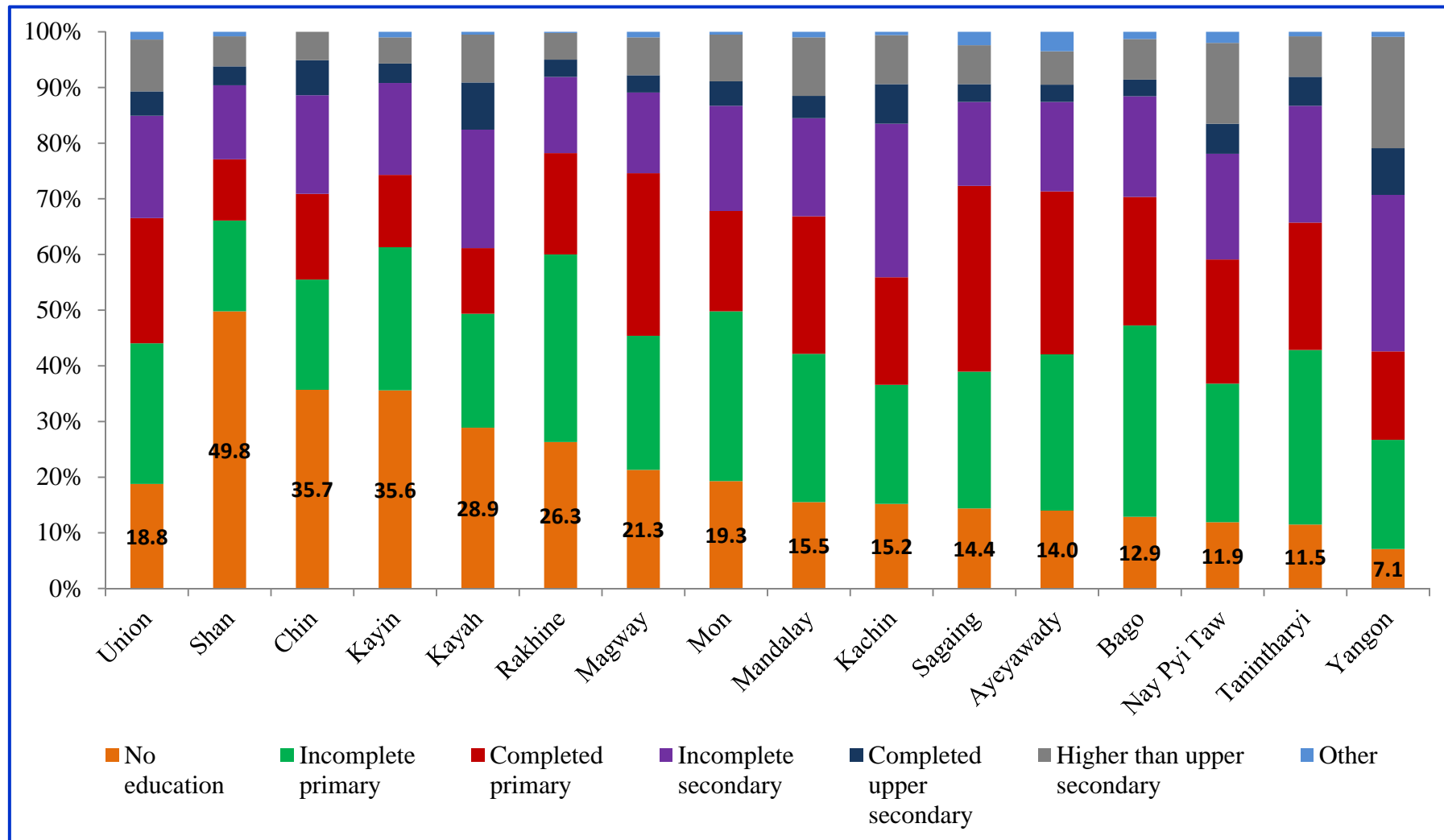
Source: Policy Brief on Maternal Mortality (2014 Census)

Mortality indicators, Myanmar and the World



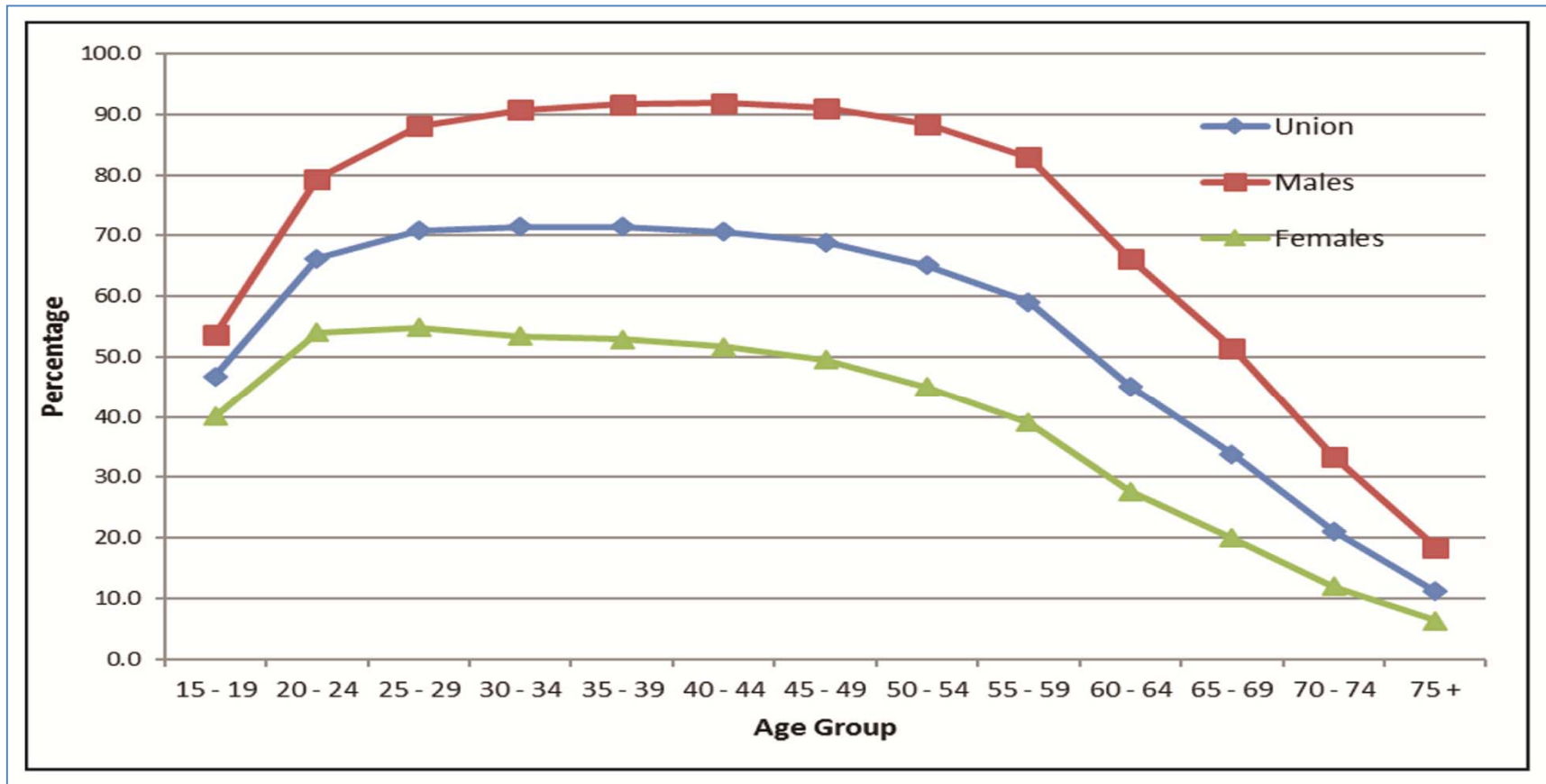
Source: Policy Brief on Maternal Mortality (2014 Census)

Highest level of education completed, females, States/Regions, 2014 Census



Source: Thematic Report on Education (2014 Census, Volume 4-H)

Employment-to-Population ratio



Source: *Occupation and Industry Report (2014 Census, Volume 2-B)*

- Males (81.9%) > Females (48.4%).
- Females mostly do unpaid household work (38.8% compared to 1.2% of men).

Benefits of the Implementation of Family Planning

- Preservation of women's health and reduction in fertility will result to improvement in the overall quality of their lives;
- Improvement of children's health and access to adequate food, clothing, housing, and educational opportunities;
- Improvement of health and quality of life through family planning is very cost-effective as compared to investments in other health and social interventions;
- Reduction on infant and maternal mortality, adolescent pregnancies, ill health, disability, and poverty through women's increased participation in the workforce; and
- Controlling population growth will result to improved economy, environment, national and regional development efforts.

Key Interventions

- Easy access to family planning services for all people in the country;
- Expansion of health care system to reach all areas of the country, and all populations especially in reproductive health and contraceptive methods;
- Support healthy transitions from adolescence to adulthood and easy access to sexual ^{MT3} and reproductive health services; and,
- Advocate for empowerment and opportunities through education and training about reproductive health, self-esteem, rights, life skills, and interpersonal communication.

Family planning is not only a matter of human rights; it is also central to women's empowerment, reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development.

Thank You Very Much!