

Ghana

Population Structure and Sustainable Development

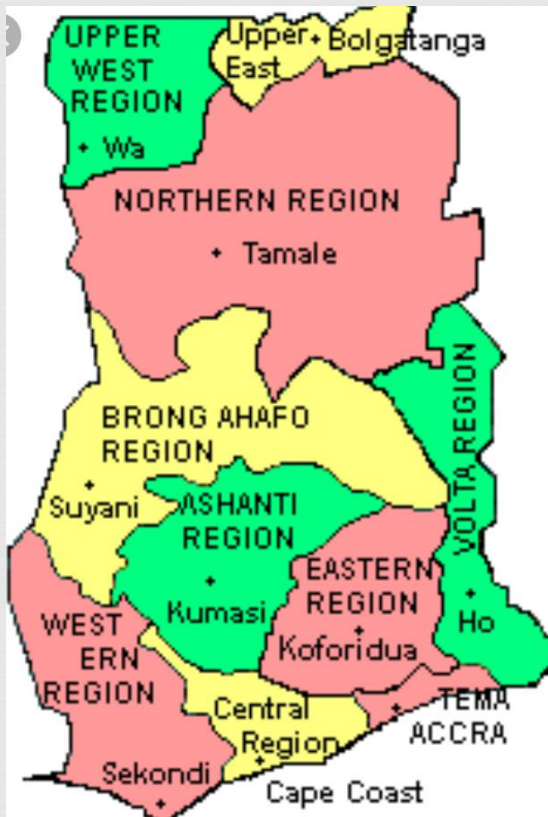


PRESENTED AT 50TH UN SESSION ON
POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

By Leticia Appiah MD, MPH

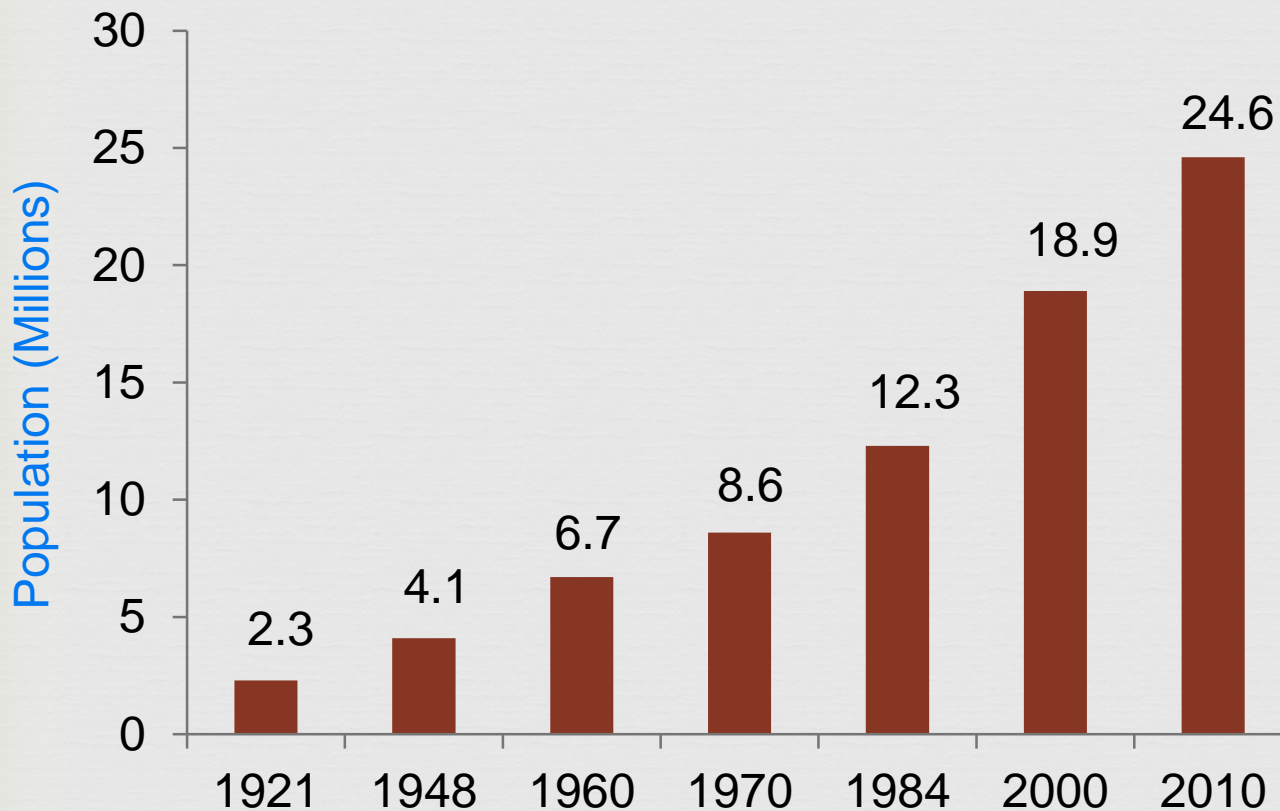
United Nations April 5TH 2017

Map of Ghana



- ⌘ Third in Africa to have a population policy in 1969.
- ⌘ Target of 1.7% growth rate by 2000

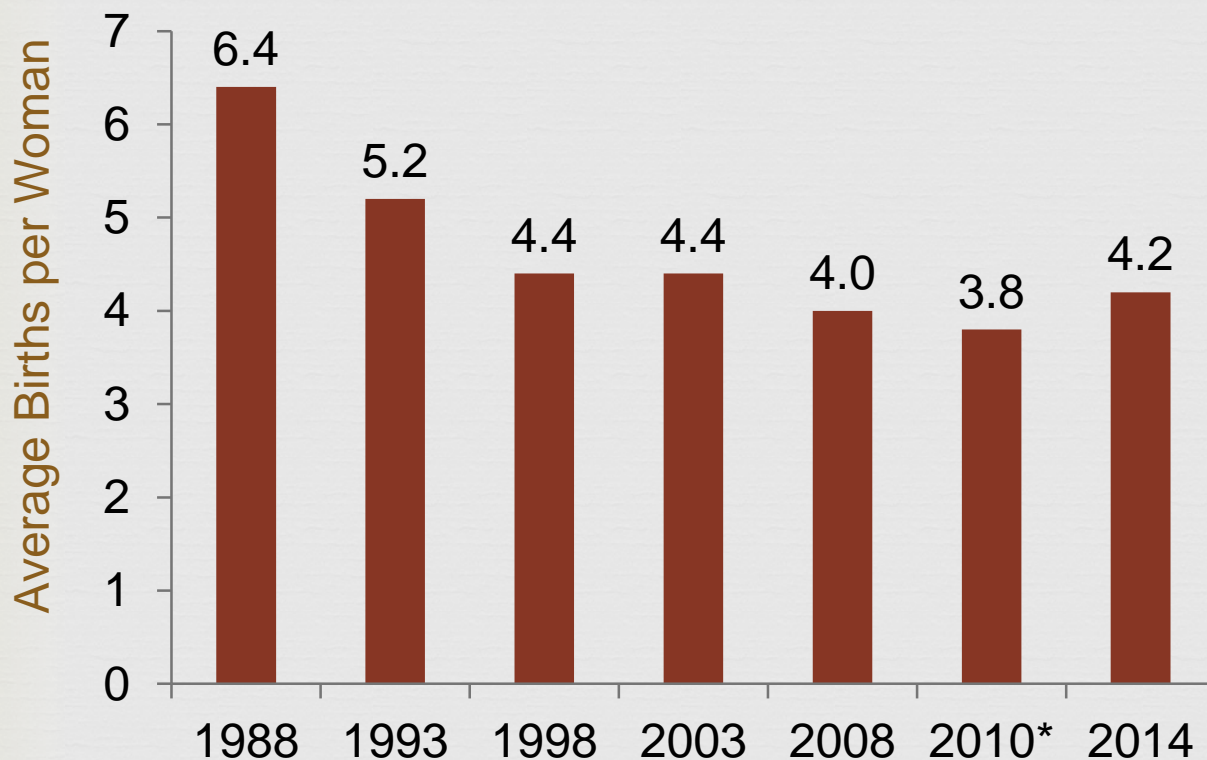
Ghana Population Trends



At the current growth rate of 2.5% per annum, the population is expected to double in 28 years. **(Target 1.5% by 2020)**

Ghana

Trends in total Fertility rate



Births per woman has been reducing over the years, even though it stalled between 1998 and 2003.

Average TFR in 2015; Global 2.5, Africa 4.7

Source: GDHS, 2008, 2014

*Calculation based on extrapolation to 2010 from GDHS, 2003 & 2008.

Ghana

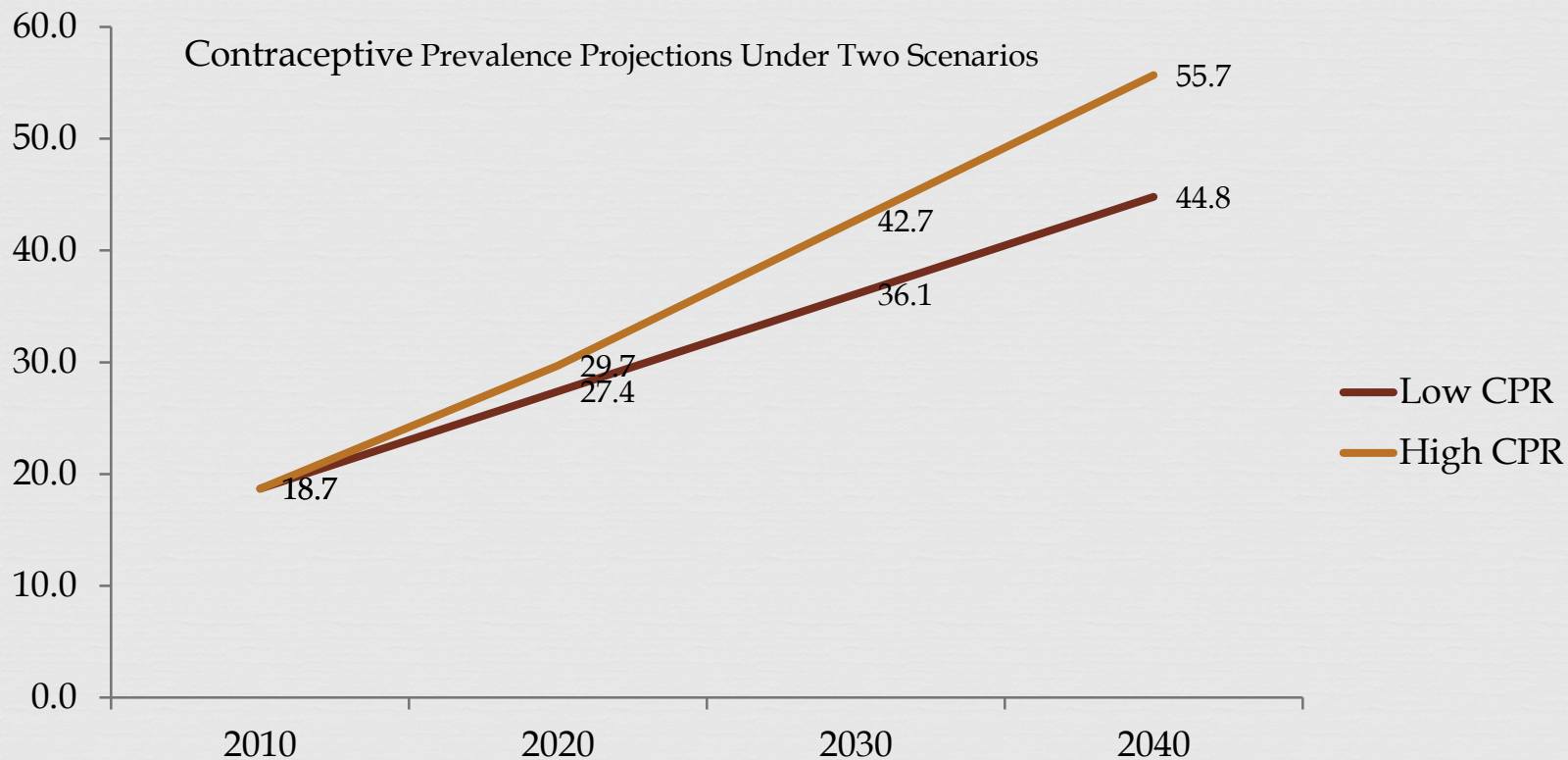
Population Age Structure

Table 4.7: Age-Dependency Ratios by sex: 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010

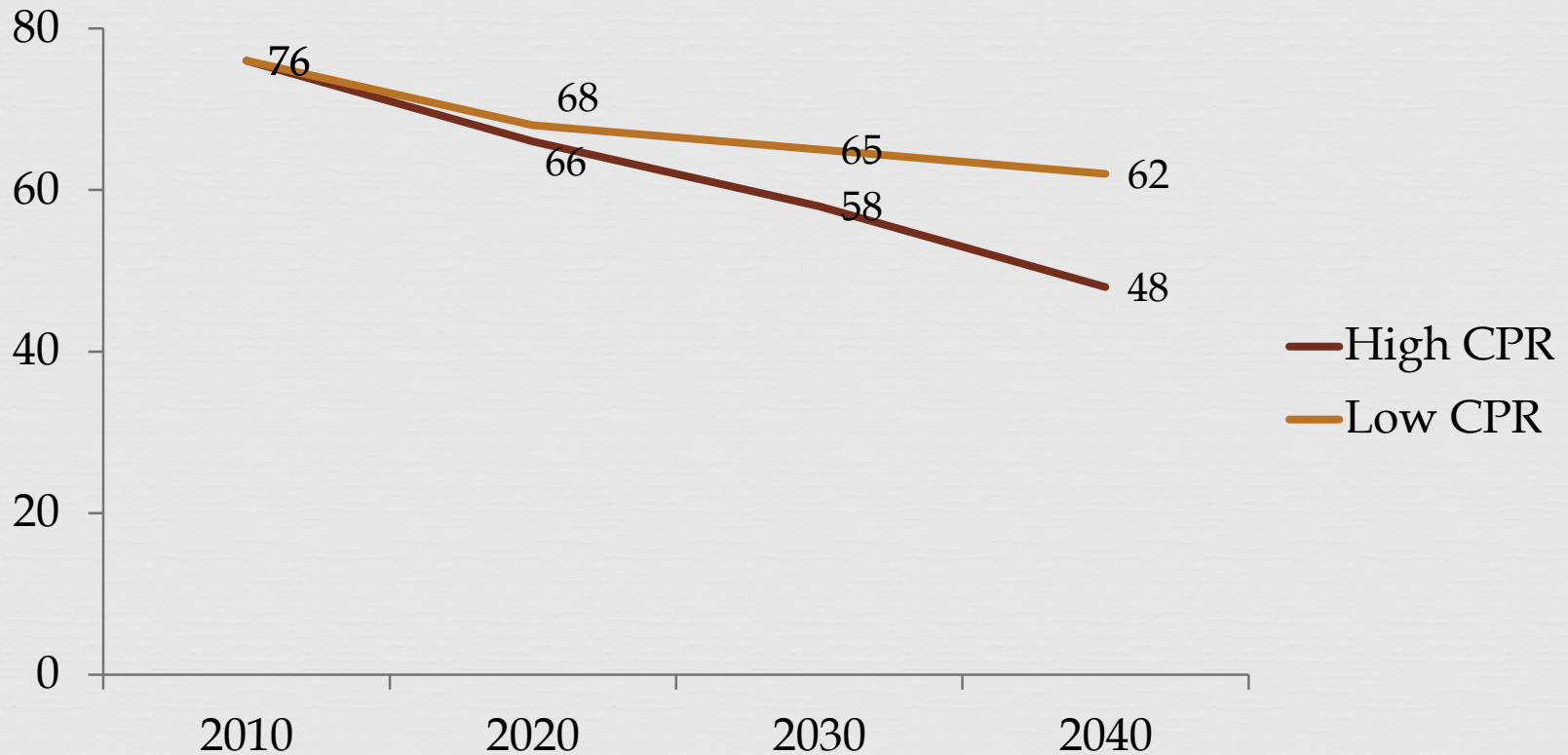
Age group	Sex	Year				
		1960	1970	1984	2000	2010
0-14 years	Males	44.6	47.6	46.2	41.9	39.9
	Females	44.5	46.3	43.9	40.6	36.8
	Both sexes	44.5	46.9	45.0	41.3	38.3
15-64 years	Males	52.1	48.7	49.8	52.8	56.0
	Females	52.5	50.1	52.1	54.1	57.9
	Both sexes	52.3	49.4	51.0	53.4	57.0
65+ years	Males	3.3	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.1
	Females	3.0	3.6	4.0	5.2	5.3
	Both sexes	3.2	3.6	4.0	5.3	4.7
Total dependency ratio		90	102	96	87	76

Sources: Compiled from 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000 and 2010 population census reports, GSS.

Two Paths CPR (Target 50% by 2020)



Dependency Ratio High & Low CPR Scenarios

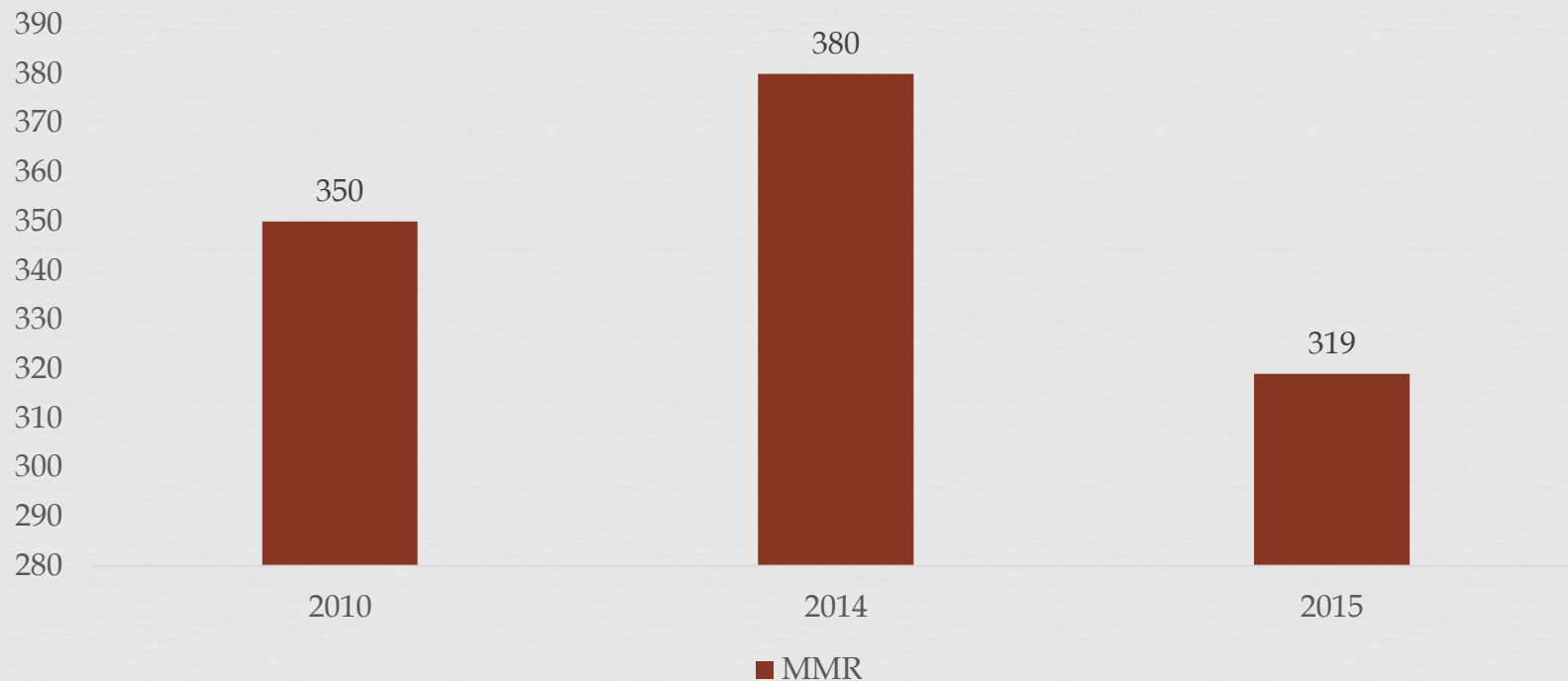


Source: Spectrum Model projections, 2014

Maternal Mortality Rate in Ghana (Target 55/100,000 by 2020)



MMR



Challenges



- ❧ A baby is born every 51 seconds in Ghana. (World population clock)
- ❧ Under 15 years population 39.9% (GSS labour force report 2015)
- ❧ 1 in 4 women below 18 are married (highest in 3 poorest Regions)
- ❧ 2/3 of birth and less than 20% of deaths registered
- ❧ Gap between CPR rural and urban (nationally 22.2% Northern Region 10.8%)(DHS 2014)
- ❧ 36.1% of 19 year old are mothers (DHS 2014)
- ❧ 17% of pregnancies are unwanted (DHS 2014)
- ❧ High unemployment (38.7% of 15-24 year old with tertiary education unemployed (GSS labour force report 2015)

Programmes/Best Practice



ECONOMY

- ❧ Livelihood, Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP).
It is a social cash transfer programme that provides cash and health insurance to the extremely poor households across the country.
- ❧ GYEEDA-Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agencies-To develop, coordinate supervise and facilitate the creation of jobs for the youth.

Programmes and Best Practice



Education

Free Compulsory Basic Education(CSE)

Free Senior High School

Free School Feeding Programme

Programmes and Best Practice



Health

- ❧ National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
- ❧ Free Maternal Care Policy
- ❧ Capacity Building of Health Personnel
- ❧ NGOs as partners
- ❧ Revised Adolescent Reproductive Health policy

Programmes and Best Practice



Violence

- ❧ Legislation on child marriage (Children's Act 560)
- ❧ Working towards a national strategy to end child marriage

Programmes and best practice



Governance

- ✧ Mock Parliament by the Youth to understand the Constitution, Acts, Laws and Policies.

Way Forward



- Focus on reducing pregnancies among girls 18 years old and younger (individual, family, community Religious, traditional, political, health, education support in sync)
- Advocating for adherence to interpregnancy interval 2-4 years
- Reducing pregnancy in above 35 year olds
- Advocacy, demand creation, access to social and financial services especially for young people

Way Forward



- ❧ Centralized vital registration systems
- ❧ One district one factory (job creation)
- ❧ Have a much more regulated and functional youth parliament, led by the National Youth Authority
- ❧ Focus on quality of human resource and manageable family size

Social and economic policies are required to

- Build human capital
- Increase gender equity
- Stabilise the financial sector
- Improve transparency and governance

Governments such as Ghana's need to start investing in all of these policies—in addition to family planning—to be ready when the demographic window opens.



Thank you



Ref

Ghana Population and Housing Census 2010

Ghana Demographic and health Survey Report (GDHS) 2008 & 2014

IMF Financial statistics

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