

LE POUVOIR DU CHOIX

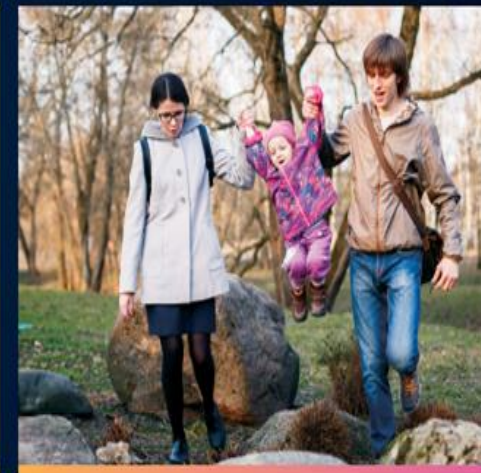
LES DROITS REPRODUCTIFS ET
LA TRANSITION DÉMOGRAPHIQUE

THE POWER OF CHOICE

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS AND
THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION



قوة الاختيار

الحقوق الإنجابية
والتحول الديمغرافي



 état de la population mondiale 2018

 state of world population 2018

 حالة سكان العالم ٢٠١٨ 

الاختيار حق- وللاختيار قوة – وللاختيار أثر كبير



ICPD =
International Conference on
Population and Development
Beyond 2014



مقاربة الحقوق

مقاربة السيطرة على
نمو السكان

شكل مؤتمر السكان والتنمية نقطة تحول جوهريّة في
الفكر الدولي حول قضايا السكان من السيطرة على
التزايد السكاني إلى المقاربة الحقوقية

الحق في الحياة والتعليم والصحة... وحق الاختيار

What is the report about?

- Fertility trends
- Role of choice
- Rights and choices still unfulfilled

- Global decline
- Mixed trend in Arab
- Strong association
- Multiplier Effect



قوة الاختيار

الحقوق الإنجابية
والتحول الديمغرافي

السؤال المركزي الذي يعالجه تقرير 2018



Can people in the world today have the number of children they choose, when they choose?

قوة الاختيار

Making informed, free and responsible choices about the number of children to have as well as the spacing and timing of having children is an individual human right that should be protected by all countries.



كل حمل مرغوب
كل ولادة آمنة



The sky is the limit – حدودك السما

حق الأزواج والأفراد
أن يقرروا بحرية
ومسؤولية عدد وتباعد
وتوقيت أطفالهم وأن
تكون لديهم المعلومات
والوسائل اللازمة لذلك



Reproductive rights mean being able to decide the number of children to have.



High fertility: 4 or more children

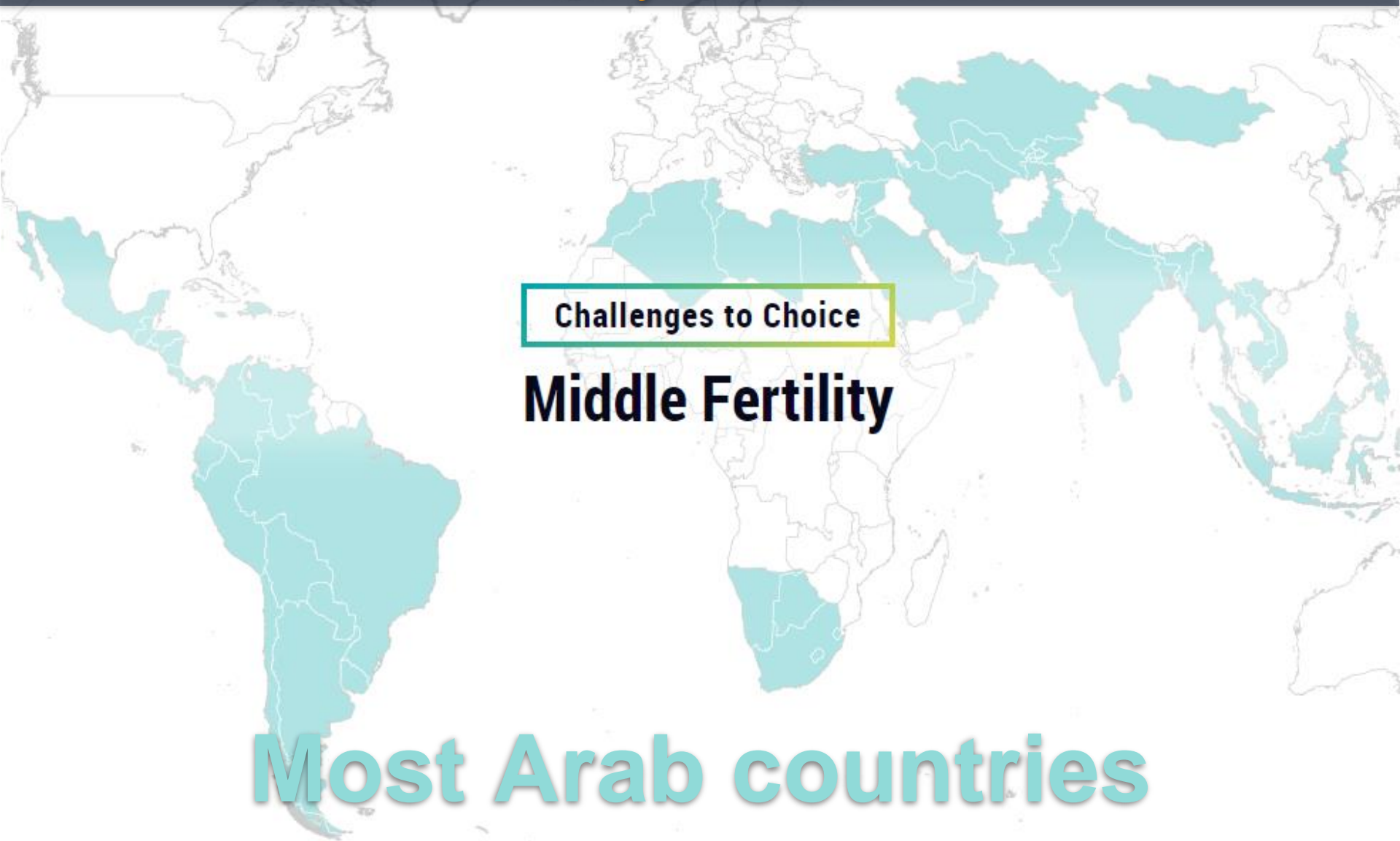


Challenges to Choice

High Fertility

Yemen, Iraq, Palestine

Middle fertility: 2.5 - 3.9 children



Challenges to Choice

Middle Fertility

Most Arab countries

Low fertility: 1.7 - 2.5 children



**Latin America, some Arab States
or in Asia**

اتجاه عام لانخفاض الخصوبة في العالم اتجاهات متغايرة في المنطقة العربية

Recent data shows great variation in fertility rates around the world. In the Arab States region, fertility rates declined in the early 2000s and then rebounded.



Demographic indicators

Arab States

Population

Total population
in million

2018

366

Population aged
0-14, per cent

2018

34

Fertility

Total fertility
rate, per cent

Women 2018

3.3

Mean age of
childbearing, years

2015-2020

29.2

مستوى انتشار استخدام وسائل تنظيم الأسرة

54%



63% globally
68% developed

Contraceptives prevalence rate among women aged 15-49 in the Arab States region is 54%
State of the World Population Report -2018



الحاجات غير الملباة لوسائل تنظيم الأسرة



12% globally
10% developed

15% of 15-49 year-old married women in the Arab States region have unmet needs for family planning.

State of the World Population Report -2018



وفيات الأمهات: مطلوب الكثير من الجهد والعمل لتخفيض المعدل العربي ليصل الى مستوى الدول التي حققت تقدما



The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) for the Arab States region is 162 per 100,000 live births.
State of the World Population Report -2018

216 globally
12 developed



الحمل المبكر سبب رئيسي لوفيات الامهات 15-19 سنة 40 مليون متزوجة دون سن الـ 18 سنة



Medical complications from early pregnancy is the leading cause of death among 15-19 year-old girls. In the Middle East and North Africa, 1 in 5 girls were married before the age of 18 which makes the region home to nearly 40 million child brides.



Arab Region Small but different stages

Indicator	Developed	Arab Region	
		From	To
MMR	12	12	732
Child Marriage	-	2	45
Unmet FP	10	9	28
GPI Secondary Edu	1.02	0.81	1.10
Adolescent birth rate	14	5	82
CPR (modern)	61	24	62

كلما ارتفع مستوى تعليم للأم انخفضت رغبتها بإنجاب المزيد من الأطفال

Recent data used in the State of the World Report for 2018 shows that there is a connection between women's education level and the possibility of unwanted fertility which points to the importance of investing in women's education to ensure their reproductive rights.



Towards free reproductive rights for all



Three preconditions for fertility decline

Having fewer children seen as advantageous

Reliable methods of contraception must be available and people must know how to use them


Fertility must be perceived as being something that people can control

متطلبات تفعيل حق الاختيار في إطار الحقوق الإنجابية - سياسات اجتماعية

A broader definition of choice-based reproductive rights requires policy changes to increase decent work, parental leave, affordable housing, to achieve gender equality, and to make reproductive healthcare and family planning services accessible to all.



What high fertility countries need to do



Extend the reach of reproductive health information and services

Prioritize public spending on reproductive health care

Prioritize education and employment opportunities for women



What mid-range fertility countries can do

A photograph of a woman in profile, wearing a vibrant yellow and floral headscarf, holding a newborn baby wrapped in a white blanket. The setting appears to be a hospital or a clinical facility, with other people blurred in the background.

Bridge the gap in reproductive health care

Increase outreach to adolescents and youth

Strengthen child care systems



Thank you