FAMILY PLANNING HEALTH PROFILE
NAMIBIA 2019

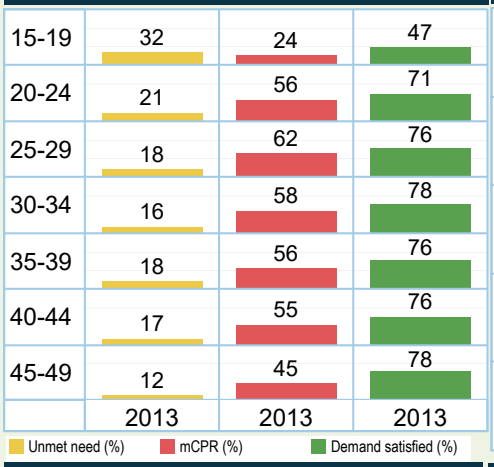
General statistics

Total population (000's)	2019	2,495
Total fertility rate (births per women)	2012	8
Adolescent Birth Rate (births per 1000 adolescent females)	2012	64
IMR (deaths per 1000 live births)	2018	29
MMR (deaths per 1000 live births)	2017	195

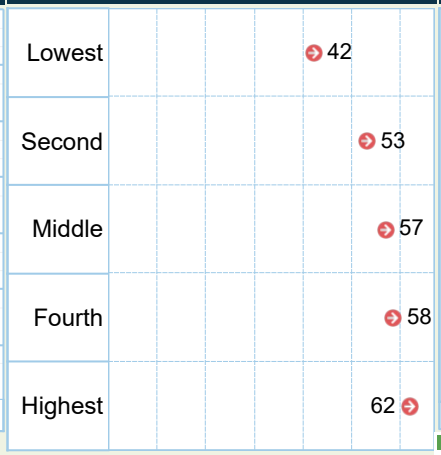
Summary FP statistics

Demand satisfied (%)	2013	75
mCPR (%)	2013	50
Unintended pregnancies (000's)	2019	
Unmet need (%)	2013	18
Unsafe abortions averted (000's)	2019	

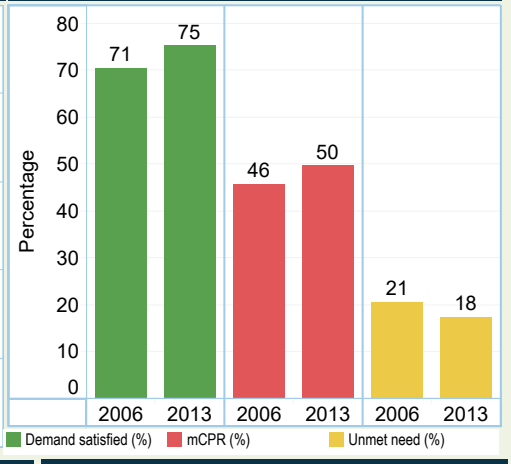
Key Family Planning Indicators by 5-year Age group (2013)



mCPR by economic status (2013)



Trend of key FP indicators (2006-2013)



mCPR by place of residence (2013)

Urban	Rural
60%	48%

Availability of service delivery points (SDP) (2018)

Primary SDPs with at least 3 modern methods	No Data
Secondary/tertiary SDPs with at least 5 modern methods	

Facilities stocked out by method (2018)

Long-acting and permanent..	Implant	No Data
	IUD	
Short-term methods	Emergency ..	
	Injectable	
	Pill	

Facilities stocked out by method (2018)

Long-acting and permanent methods	Sterilization	
	Sterilization.	No Data
Short-term methods	Condoms	
	Condoms.	

Definition of Indicators

1. mCPR: % of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method at a particular point in time.
2. unmet need: % of fecund women of reproductive age who want no more children or to postpone having the next child, but are not using a contraceptive method, plus women who are currently using a traditional method of family planning.
3. demand satisfied: percentage of women (or their partners) who desire either to have no additional children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.
4. Unintended pregnancies: Nb of pregnancies that occurred at a time when women (and their partners) either did not want additional children or wanted to delay the next birth.
5. unsafe abortion: Nb of unsafe abortions that did not occur during a specified reference period as a result of the protection provided by modern contraceptive use during the reference period.
6. Facilities stocked out: % of facilities stocked out of each type of contraceptive offered, on the day of assessment.
7. Method availability: % of primary (resp. seconday/tertiary) service delivery points with at least 3 (resp. 5) modern methods of contraception available on day of assessment.
8. Total fertility rate:Average nb of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality.
9. Adolescent birth rate (ABR): Nb of births to adolescent females, aged 15-19 occurring during a given reference period per 1,000 adolescent females.
10. Maternal mortality ratio (MMR): Annual nb of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management per 100 000 live births.
11. Infant mortality rate (IMR): probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births.

References

Indicators 1 to 3
From most recent national surveys (DHS,PMA2020, MICS,RHS and other national surveys).
Indicator 8
MNCAH Data Portal (UN population division: 2019 estimate)
Indicator 9
WHO Global Observatory (DHS,PMA2020, MICS,RHS and other national surveys).
Indicator 10
From UN Inter-agency Group for Mortality Estimation (MMEIG), 2016
Indicator 11
From UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality (IGME), 2016

For further information:
Reproductive Maternal Health & Ageing(RMH) Programme (afrgofrhrwh@who.int), Universal Health Coverage/Life course Cluster

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Africa