

FAMILY PLANNING HEALTH PROFILE ZAMBIA 2019

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General statistics				Summary FP statistics						
Total population (000's)	2019	17,861 Demand satisfied (%)				2019			69	
Total fertility rate (births per women)	2018	5 mCPR (%)				2019			35	
Adolescent Birth Rate (births per 1000 adolescent females)	2012	135 Unintended pregnancies (00			nancies (000's)	2019			577	
IMR (deaths per 1000 live births)	2018	40 Unmet need (%)				2019			22	
MMR (deaths per 1000 live births)	2017	213 Unsafe abortions ave			averted (000's)	2019			127	
Key Family Planning Indicato 5-year Age group (2018		mCPR by economic status (2			(2018)	Trend of key FP indicators (2012-2019)				
15-19 22 38	64	Lowest		€ 3	38	70 63	65 66	6	67 68	-69
20-24 <u>19</u> 47	72					60 62				
25-29 <u>16</u> 53	78	Second			9 43	50 e6 40				
30-34 19 52	74	Middle			51 🔊	40 32 30 31	33 34		34 35	-35
35-39 23 50	69					20 27 26	25 24		23 23	-22
40-44 24 43	66	Fourth			54 🜍	10 0				
45-49 <u>17</u> <u>33</u>	69	Highest			51 😏	2012 2013	2015 2015	2016	2017 2018	2019
2018 2018 Unmet need (%) CPR (%) Demand s	2018 atisfied (%)						mCPR (%)		Demand satisfie	
mCPR by place of residence (2015 & Facilities stocked out by method Facilities (2018) Facilities stocked out by method Facilities								ed out b 018)	y meth	od
Availability of service delivery points (SDP) (2018)		Long-acting	Implant	79	%	Long-acting	Ster	ilization	4	3%
		and permanent IUD		17%		and perman methods		ilization.	ń	4%
Primary SDPs with at least 3		Short-term methods	Emergen			% Short-term	Con	doms	4	27%
modern methods Secondary/tertiary SDPs with at	93%	Injectable			5% methods		-		 m	7%
least 5 modern methods			Pill	1	0%				1	1 /0
Definition of Indicators References										
 I. mCPR: % of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method at a particular point in time. I. unnet 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. I. 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. I. 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. I. 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. F. Acti-Itties stocked out: % of facilities stocked out of each type of contraceptive offered, on the day of assessment. T. Method availability: % of primary (resp. seconday/tertiary) service delivery points with at least 3 (resp. 5) modern methods of contraception and if they were subject during their whole lives to the 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 rate: QABR): Nb of births to adolescent females, aged 15-19 occurring during a given reference period per 1,000 adolescent 									S and rg/re- n: 2019	
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 dving between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births.										ality

11. Infant mortality rate (IMR): probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births.

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

