

## Fertility control among populations living in poverty- an ethical taboo or an urgent necessity?

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The world population growth is estimated to reach 7 to 11 billions in 2050 depending mainly on the fertility dynamics of developing countries. Four dynamic global scenarios are described by demographers: High Fertility and Population growth, Low Fertility and Aging Population, Migration and Human Mobility, Urbanization

Objective:

Describe the global impact of overpopulation on environment, societies, food, peace and the possible impact of family planning.

Summarize the ethical discussion around family planning.

Analyze the high risk groups for how fertility and low socioeconomic development

Results

Unmet needs for contraception are highest among the poorest strata of low income and developing countries. Factors contributing to this disparity are sociocultural norms (power of decision about family size) political (pronatalist policy) health policy (lack of SRH services).

These factors lead to a vicious circle of poverty and high fertility rate.

One approach is based on the European experience: Fertility rates decrease with economic growth. The other approach is giving women the power and opportunity to control the number of children they want and they can care for.

Conclusion:

The global population dynamics threatens not only the environment but leads also to an increased risk for violence and war. Women friendly family planning policies to respond to unmet needs especially for the poorest strata of societies are urgently needed

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