THE IMPACT OF SCENARIOS ON FERTILITY ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION SECTORS USING RAPID MODEL

Presented by: Francis BAHIZI[i]

Abstract

Population is considered as an integral part of development. Population programs and reproductive health activities such as making Reproductive Health and Family Planning accessible to all individuals has been a comitment by various nations in the year 2015 as well as in the ICPD framework despite some drawbacks to meet the disered goals.

The Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) such as increasing education attainment and reducing poverty, are inextricably linked to reproductive health of which the end result would enable men and women to acquire education and skills they need to become economically productive.

Currently, more than a half of World's population is under the age of 25, with additional presuure on scarce resources which will create obstacles as they enter into child bearing years, the total number of births will increase as will need more of health and education services.

Education and health sectors occupy most priority plans for socio-economic development and are closely related to high population growth.

The paper focuses on key issues of health and education sectors which are directly linked to stablilization of population growth and promotion of sustainable development as endorsed in the ICPD goals 2015. All these two sectors are principaly considered in the Rwanda's population policy implementation strategy as they account a big share on the national budget (2000 -2012).

The research based on Rwanda's fertility scenarios (2000-2020) on health and education sectors which are squarely important for attainment of better quality of life of the population. The projected scenarios are based on RAPID model to portray ; the basic requirement to meet the MDG goals and targets as well as calling for the Government to enhance ways in decision making and strategic planning for the nation.

The research paper results highlights on the impact of high fertility on social and economic sectors, since they exert more and need for extra services such as expenses in form of housing, feeding, schooling in a bid to reduce ill-health, mobidity, maternal and infant mortality rates as well. The paper gives more emphasis on the prioity areas for further research to meet the need for economic and social services requirement.

[i] **Francis BAHIZI ; Population Advisor, UAPS focal point, e-mail; bahiz@yahoo.fr, Tel. 0784212321**