

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
FORTY- FOURTH SESSION

FERTILITY, REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
E/CN.9/2011/3

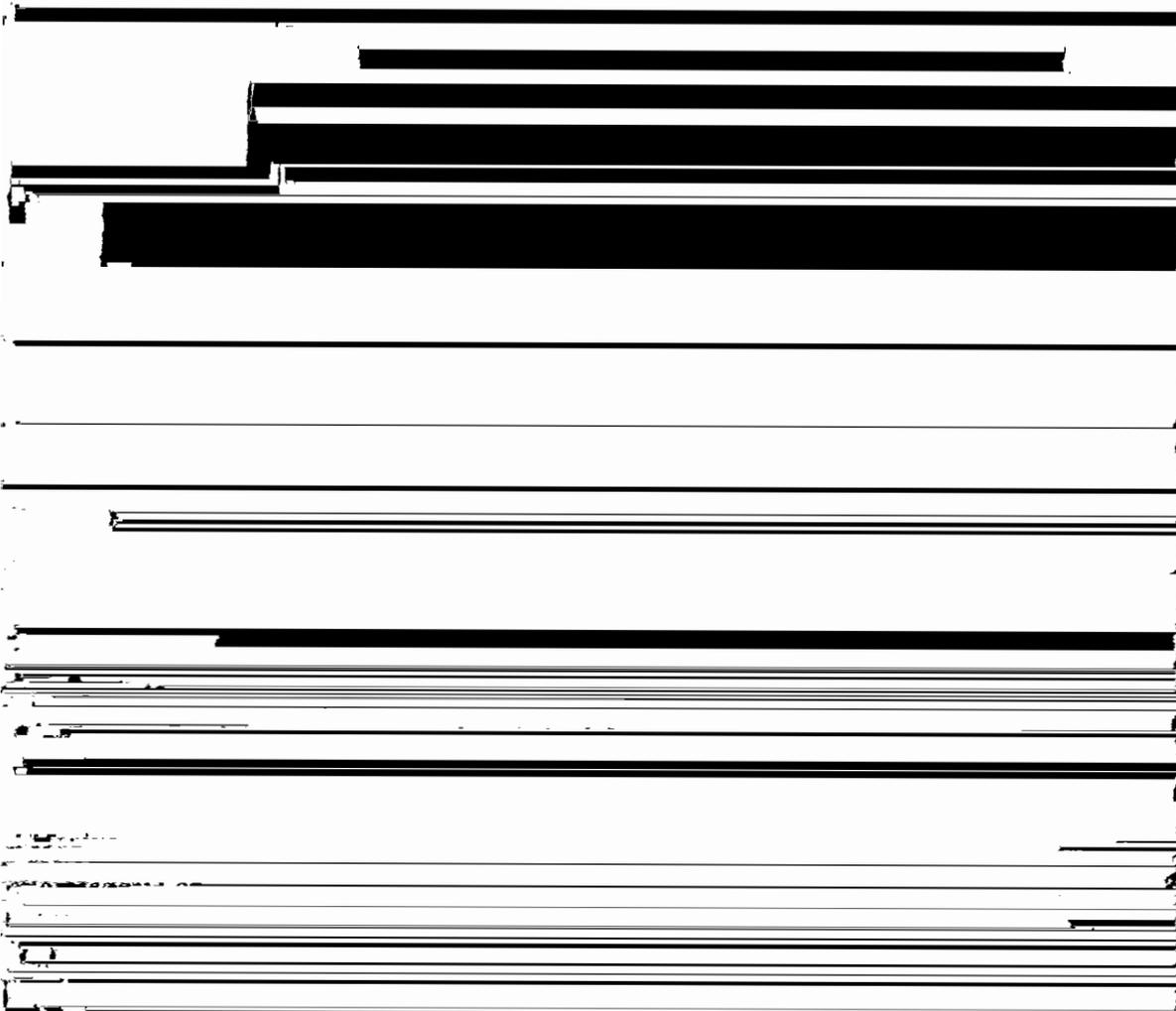
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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SECTION CHIEF
POPULATION DIVISION/DESA

11 APRIL 2011

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentleman,

It is my pleasure to introduce the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Fertility, reproductive health and development* (EC/CN.9/2011/3). This report documents trends in fertility and its proximate determinants, the main challenges in ensuring universal access to reproductive health and ways to accelerate the achievement of the relevant goals and



Currently, high-fertility countries tend to have lower per capita incomes, higher levels of

countries with lower fertility levels. In countries where fertility has declined substantially, it has contributed to accelerate economic growth. Thus, fertility reductions in both developed and developing countries are estimated to have accounted for about 20 per cent of per capita output growth between 1960 and 1995.

Declining fertility has also contributed to poverty reduction. During 1960 to 2000.

and effective contraceptive methods made available to those wishing to use contraception.

Mr. Chairman,

The great diversity of fertility and reproductive health outcomes that the world faces is linked to issues of equity. People in low-income countries and the low-income groups in many populations have limited access to information, services and the recommended package of maternal and child care. There is an urgent need to increase support for improving the care of women during pregnancy and delivery and to ensure that all men

be given to service provision for rural populations and for low-income groups in all countries, and for the entire population in countries that still have high fertility. This is all the more important because judicious investments in reproductive health produce results.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.