



Countdown 2015

EUROPE

Campaigning for
universal access to reproductive health

Addressing the unmet need for family planning

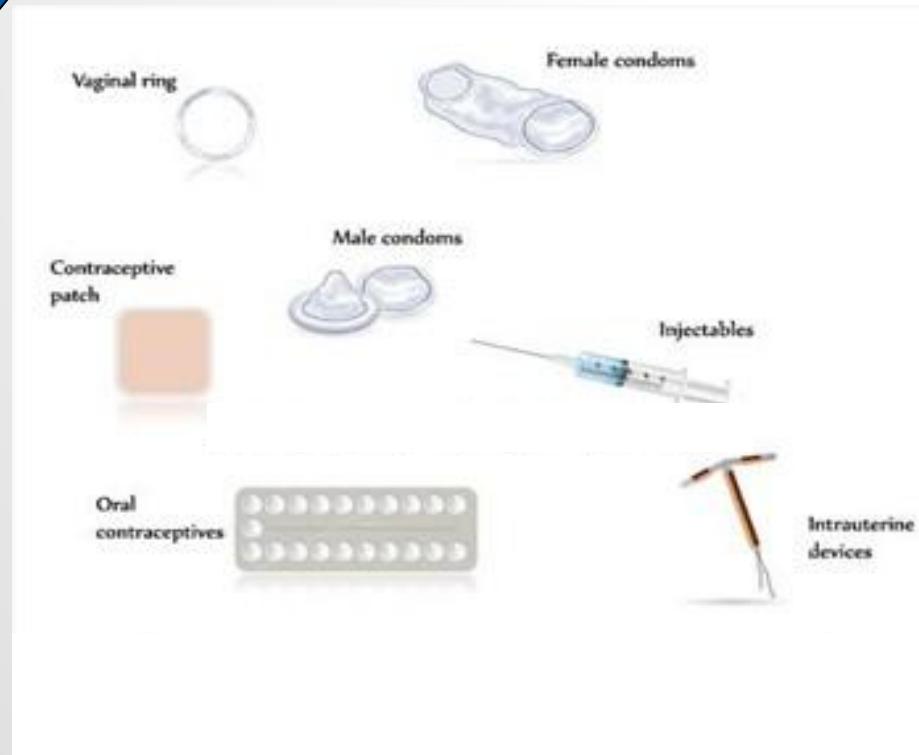
The case for investment

Family planning ...

Enables individuals and couples to anticipate and attain their desired number of children and spacing and timing of births

Includes

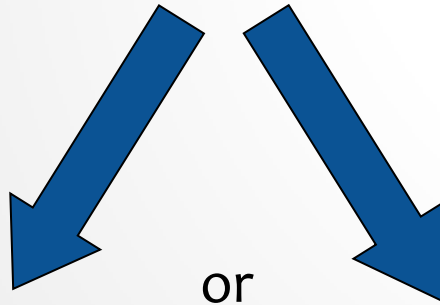
Modern contraceptive supplies



Key part of
strong health
systems &
sustainable
development

Unmet need is ...

When women of reproductive age want to avoid pregnancy



for 2 to 3 years
(spacing births)

indefinitely
(limiting births)

... but are not using modern contraceptives



Reasons women may not use modern contraception

Low (or mis-) perception of pregnancy risk

Can be associated with ...

Limited or no access to supplies, services or information

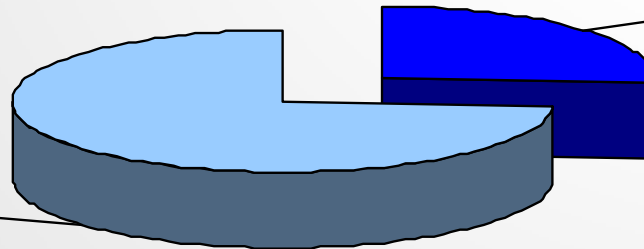
Opposition to family planning
(least common)

Can be associated with lack of political commitment or funding

Who has unmet need?

**818 million women in developing countries
want to avoid pregnancy**

603 million
use
contraception

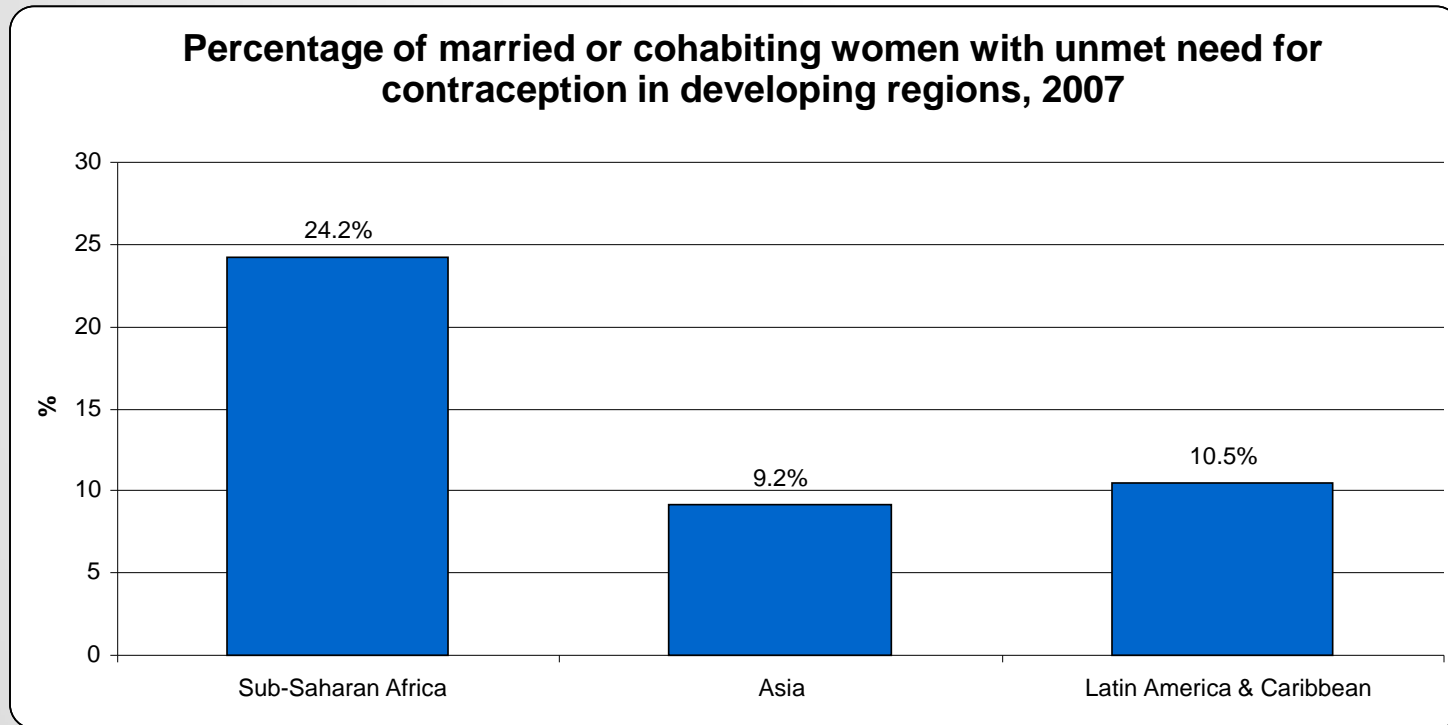


215 million
are not using
any form of
contraception



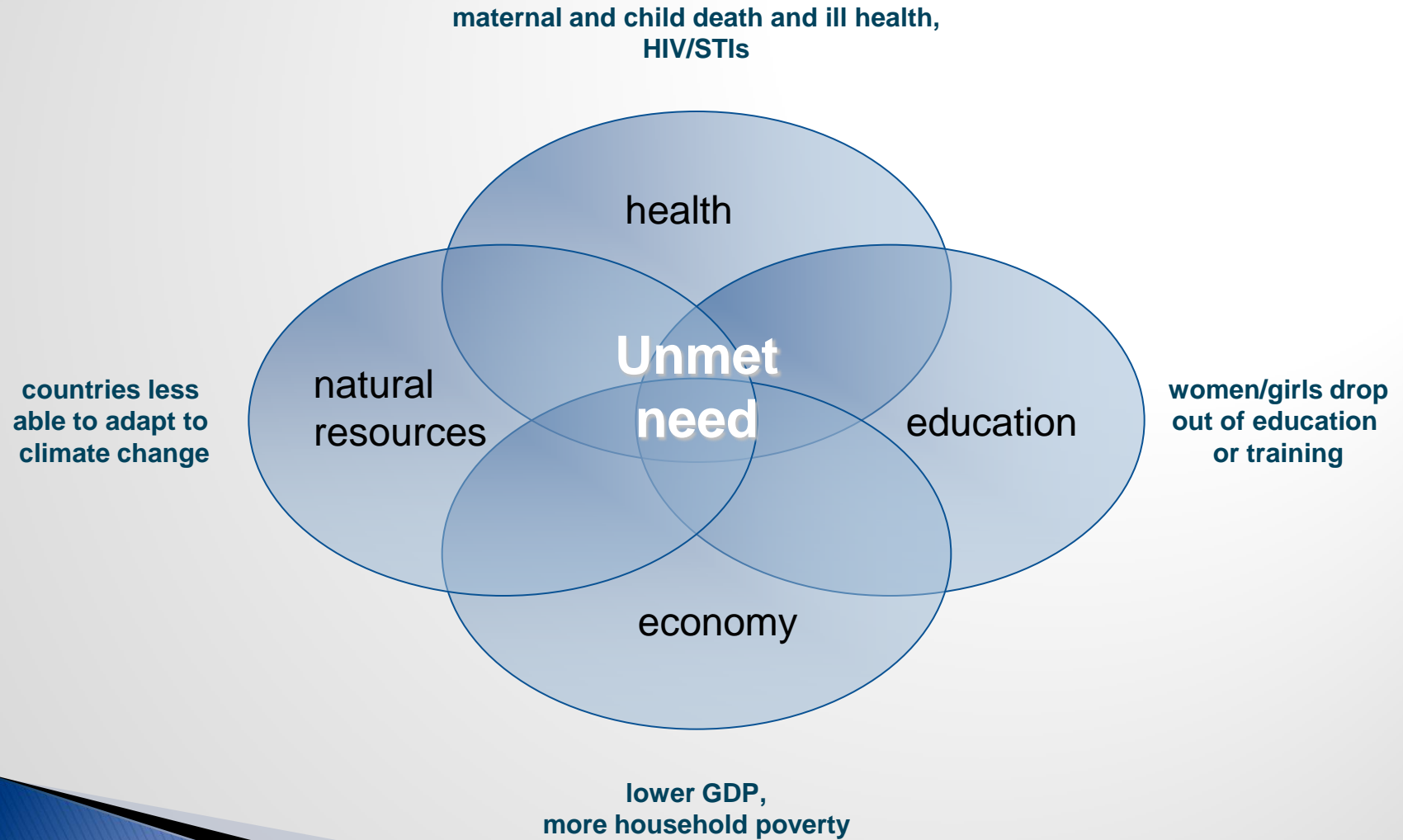
women with unmet need

Where is the unmet need?



Actual number of women with unmet need is largest in Asia, but proportion is largest in Sub-Saharan Africa

Consequences of unmet need



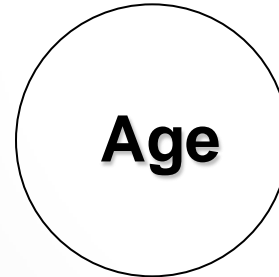
Factors associated with unmet need



poverty



limited
education



younger
and older



living in rural
areas (or far
from clinics)

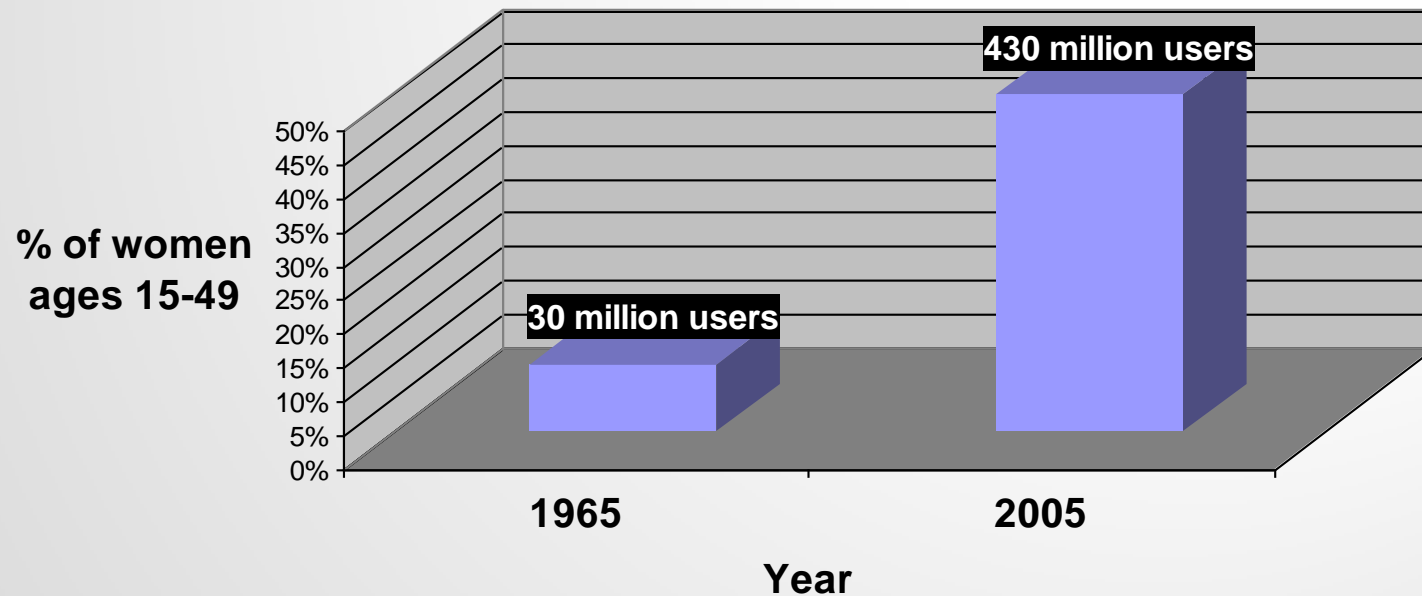
**true in most regions
but not all*

Unmarried women most at risk

regardless of other factors

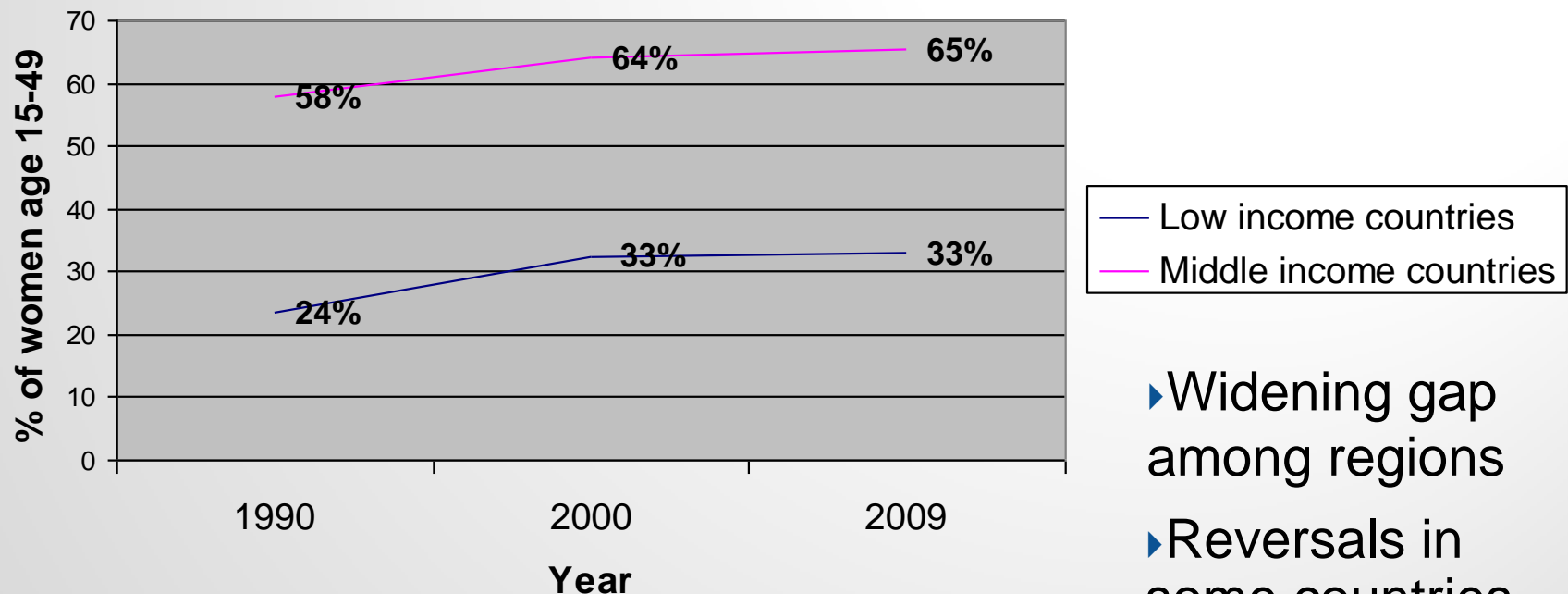
There has been progress

Contraceptive prevalence in low- and middle-income countries
(excluding China) 1965-2005



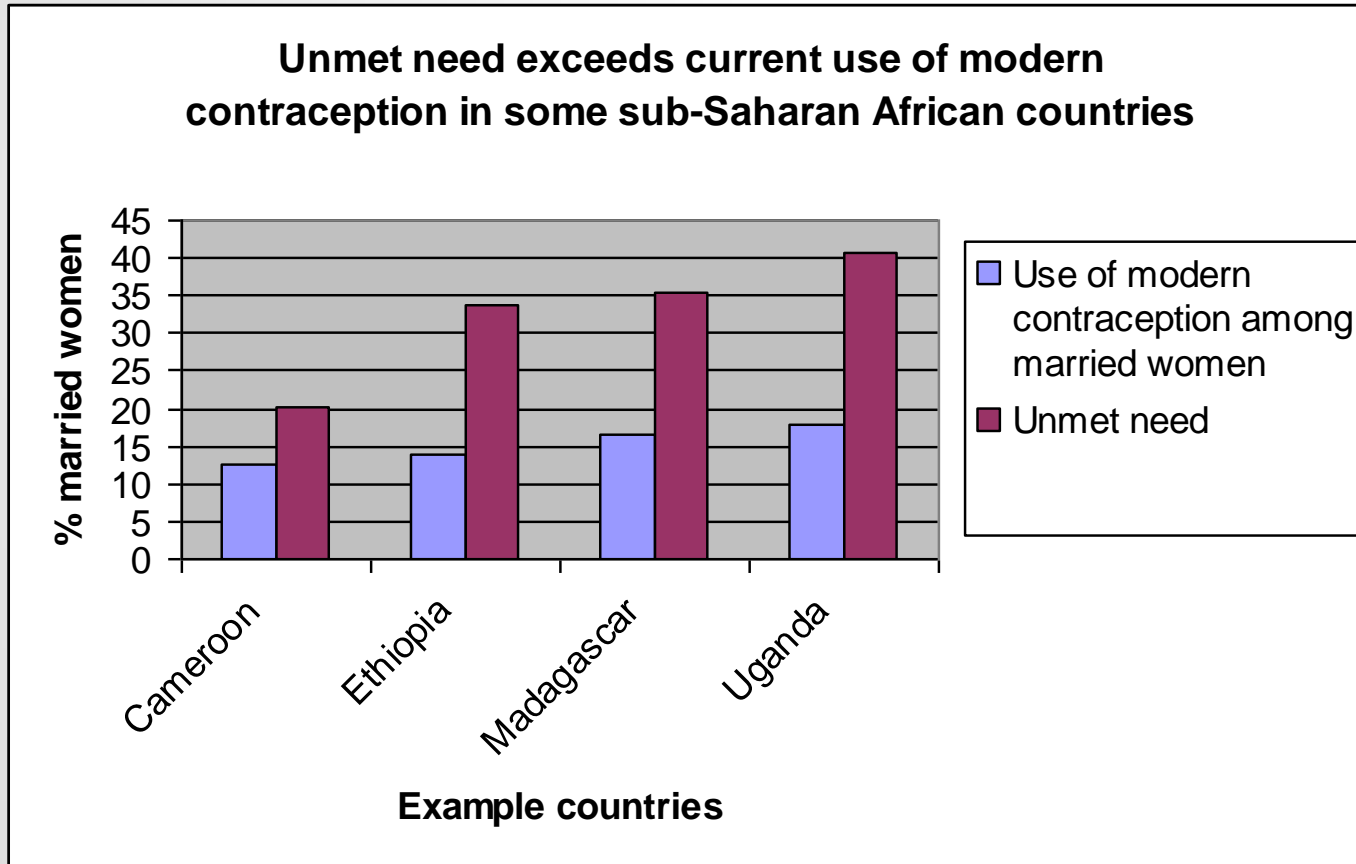
But advancement has stalled

Contraceptive prevalence 1990-2009



- ▶ Widening gap among regions
- ▶ Reversals in some countries (e.g. Ghana and Benin)

Unmet need remains high

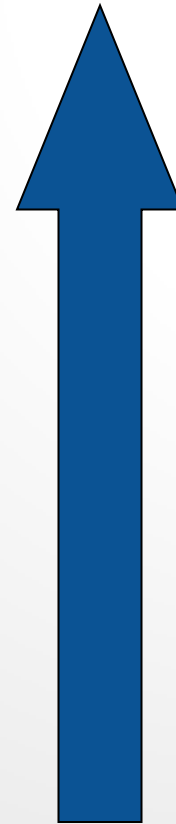


Demand is projected to grow

of family planning users
AND demand for family
planning

of adolescents entering their
sexual and reproductive years

of women of reproductive age

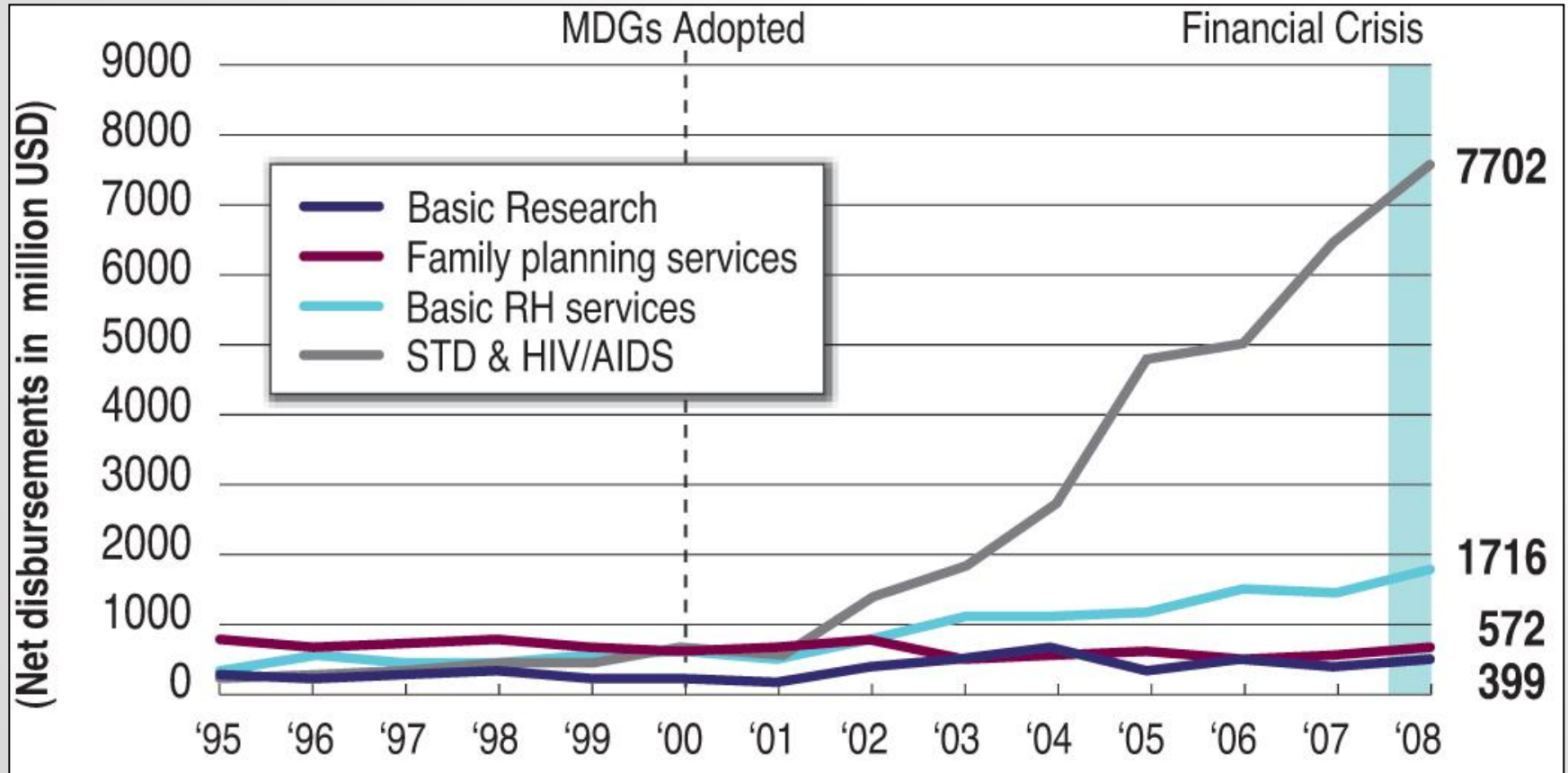


rising both with
approximately
100 million

1.5 billion
(the largest
number ever)

up 33% in the
next decade

Funding has not kept pace with demand



Benefits of addressing unmet need

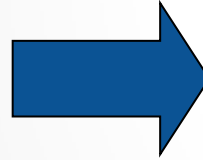
Family planning & the MDGs



MDG 1
Poverty
Reduction



Every US\$1 spent
on family planning

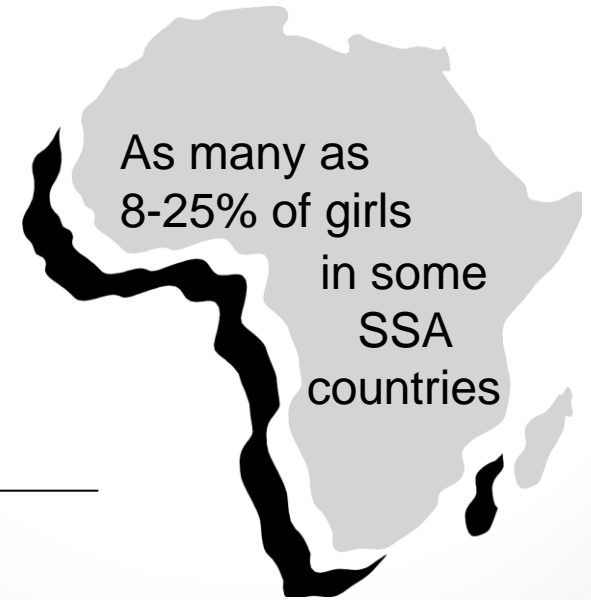


Saves at least US\$4 that
would otherwise be spent
treating complications from
unintended pregnancies

25-40% of economic growth in developing
countries is attributed to lower fertility

MDG 2
Education

Unplanned pregnancy
leads many girls to drop out
of school



of school-age children
projected to double every
20 years



High fertility places a heavy
burden on schools, leading to
lower quality education

MDG 3
Gender

Family planning enables women and girls to spend more time in:

- ▶ education
- ▶ training
- ▶ employment

Brazil and Indonesia
women who use long-acting or permanent contraception are more likely to work for pay

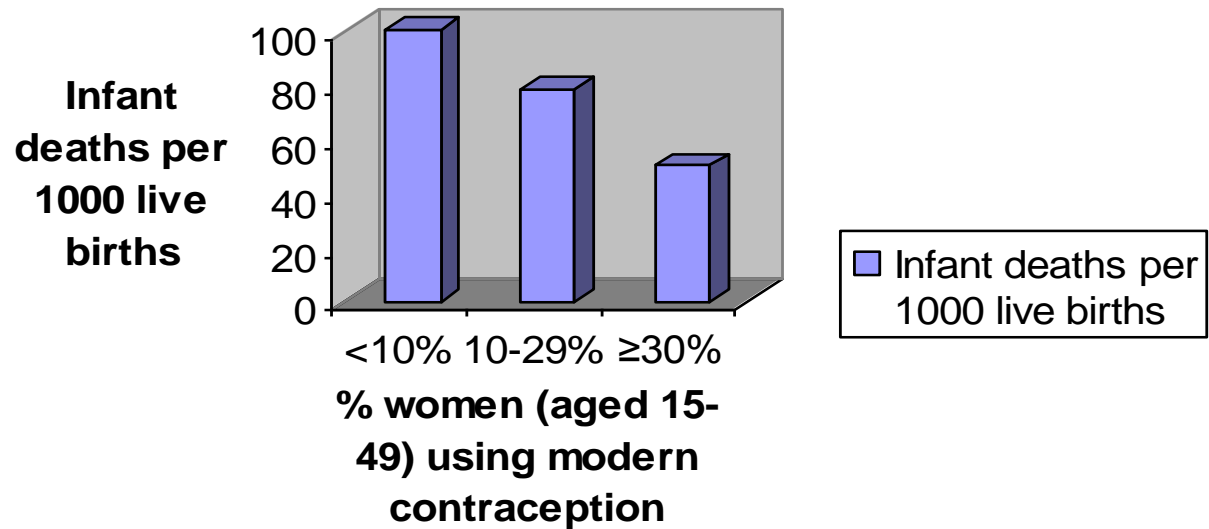


Egypt

women who use contraception are more likely to be employed than those who don't

MDG 4
Child
Health

Family planning is one of the most powerful interventions for decreasing child mortality

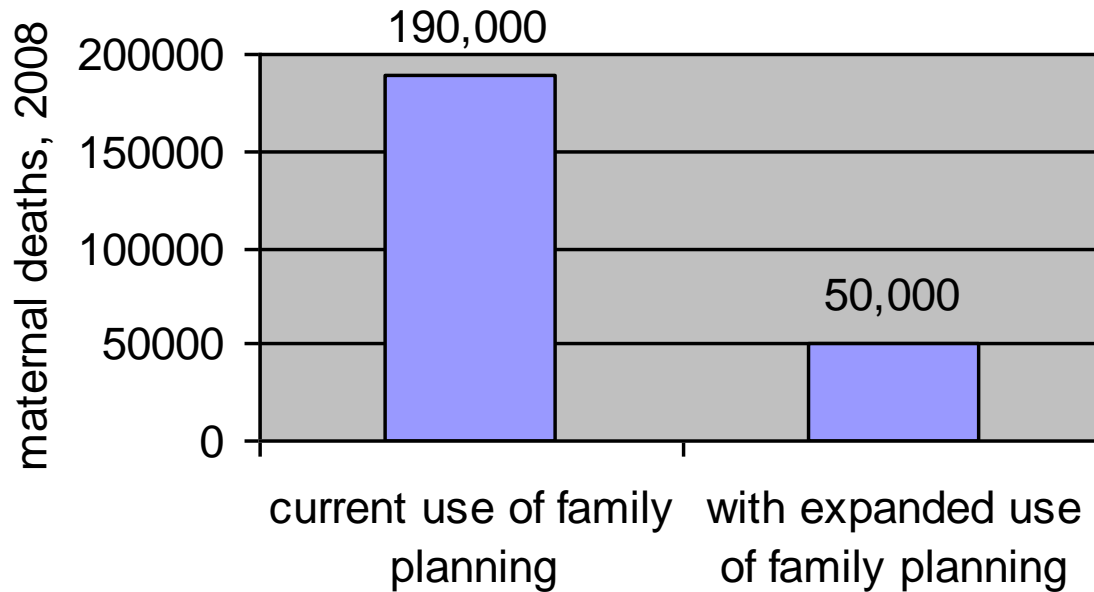


Meeting unmet need would result in 590,000 fewer newborn deaths each year

MDG 5
Maternal
Health

Addressing unmet need could dramatically reduce deaths related to unintended pregnancy

Deaths among women and girls (aged 15-49) due to unintended pregnancy in developing countries



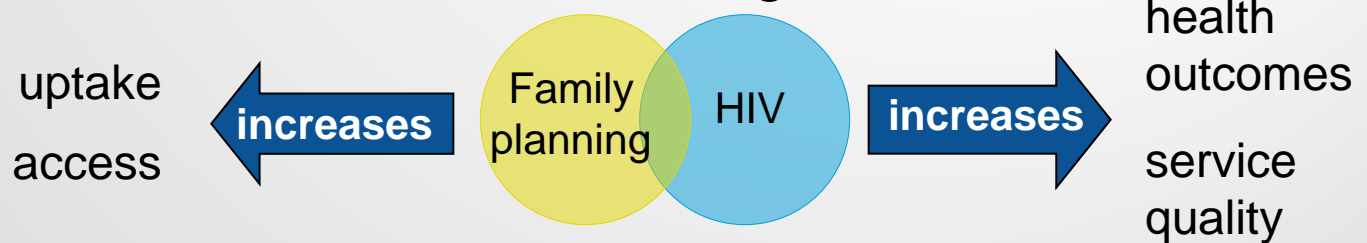
If data were available about girls aged 10-14, these figures would likely be higher.

MDG 6
HIV
Malaria
Others

Use of modern contraception prevents HIV



Service integration



MDG 7
Environment

Voluntary, rights-based family planning programmes

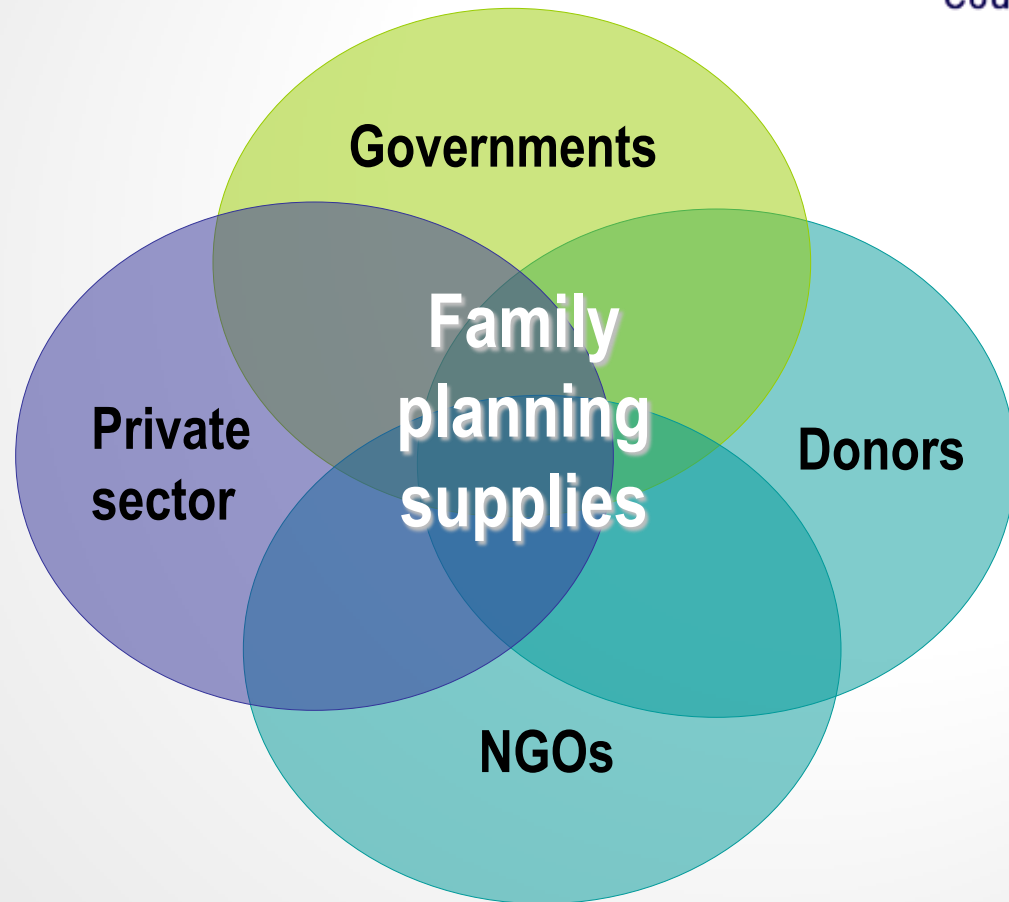
Major factor in the
reduction of global
fertility levels in
the past 40 years

Vital in helping
countries to
achieve a
sustainable
population

Can help countries adapt to climate change

MDG 8 Partnership

- ▶ Affordability
- ▶ High quality
- ▶ Mix of methods
- ▶ Proper storage
- ▶ No stock-outs



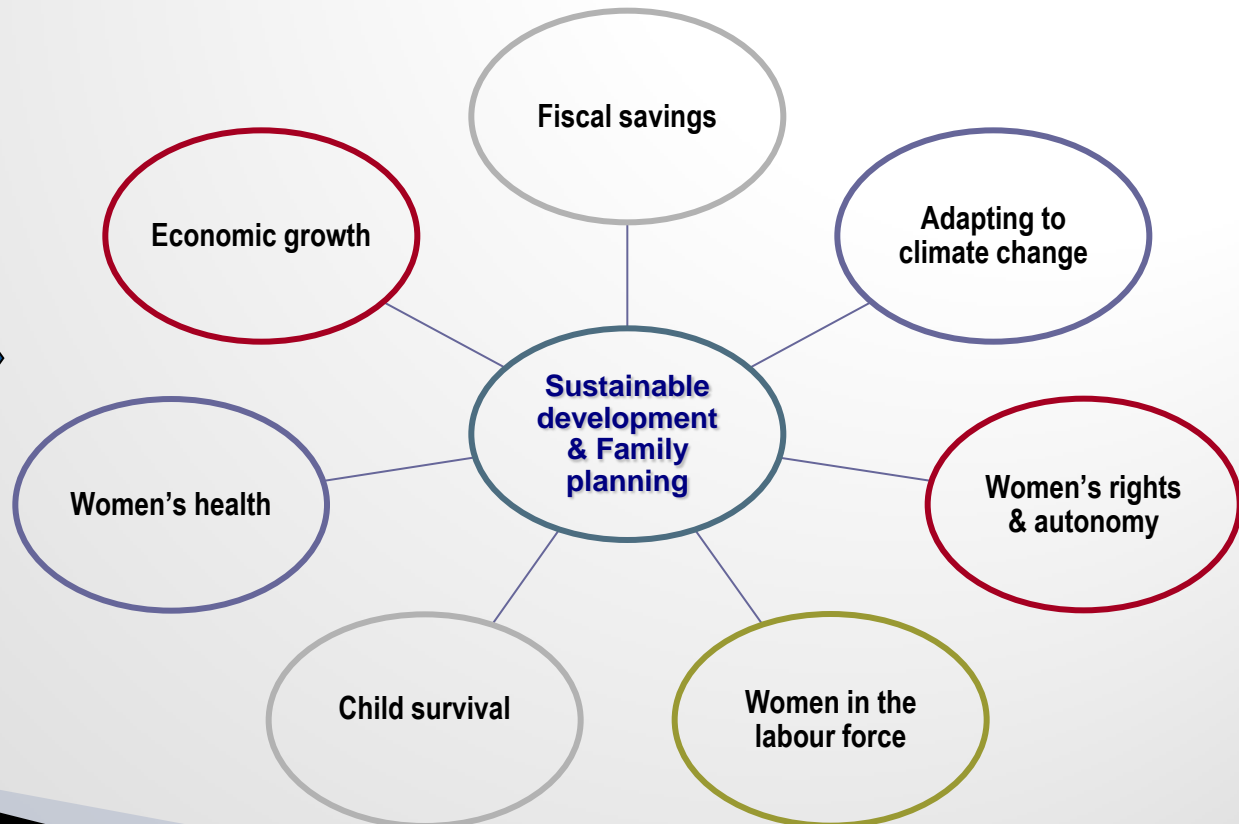
Collective effort is needed to get a mix of contraceptive supplies on national essential drugs lists

Summary: addressing unmet need

Challenges

unmet need remains high and demand is growing
losing ground due to decreased funding

Benefits





For more detailed information visit
www.countdown2015europe.org