



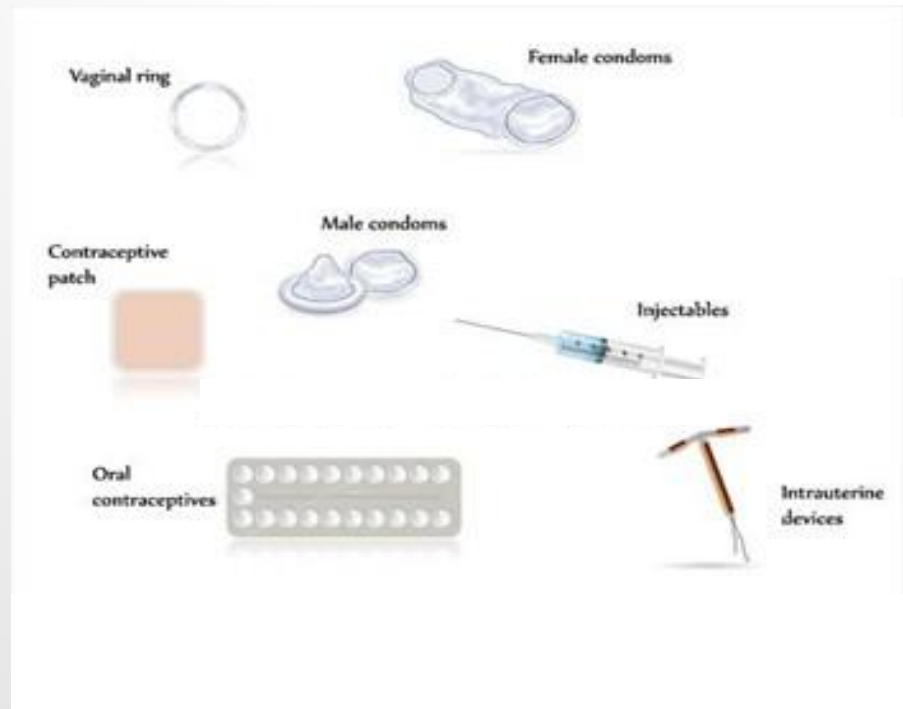
Unmet need for family planning

What European donor governments can do

What is family planning?

Supplies and services which enable individuals and couples to attain and plan for their desired number of children, and the spacing and timing of births.

Includes modern
contraceptive methods

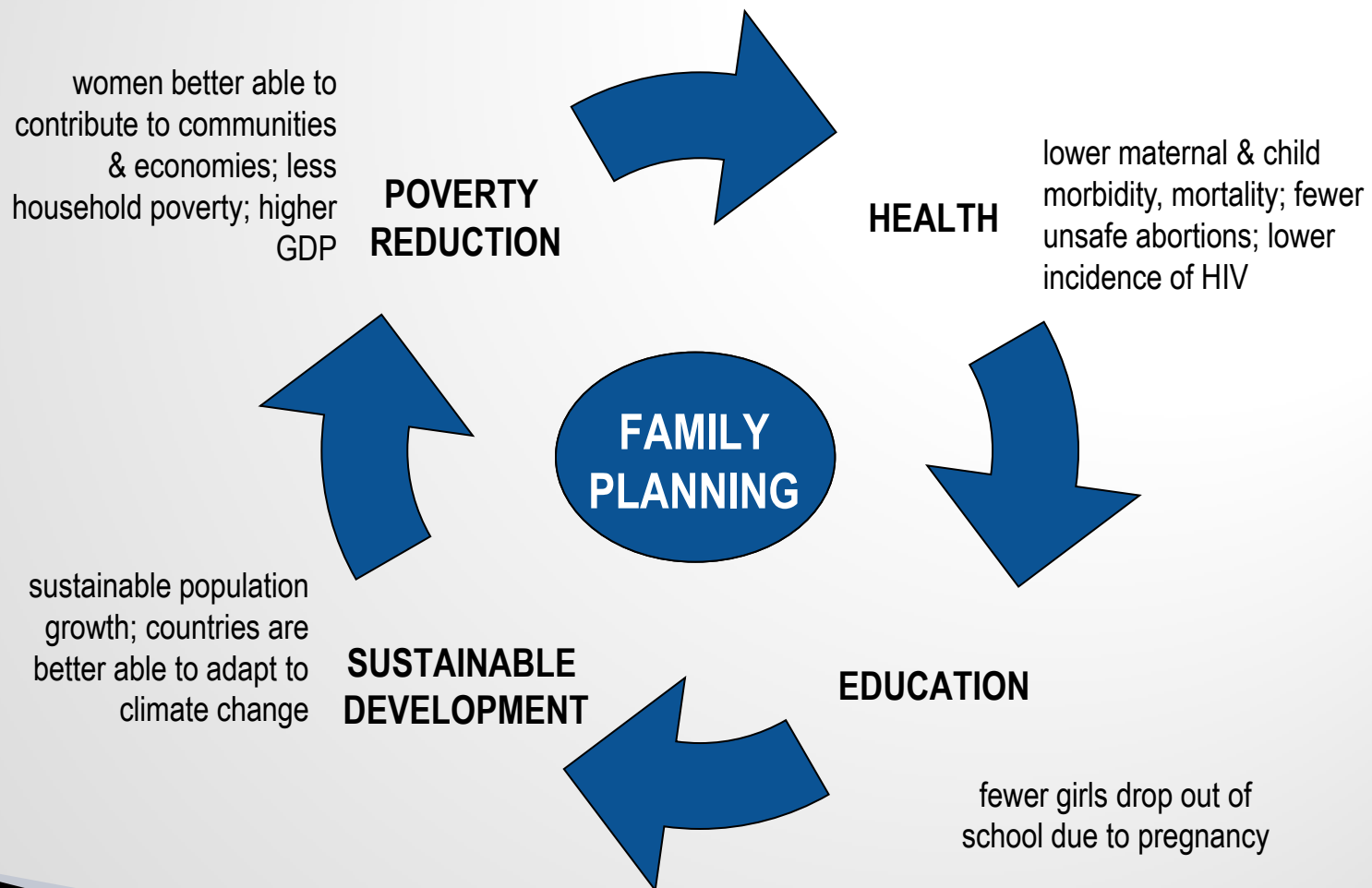


Family planning is a human right

European and international agreements and consensus documents acknowledge that family planning is a human right, and a fundamental aspect of the “right to health”

1994	International Conference on Population & Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (Chapter VII)
1995	UN Women’s Conference in Beijing (C.94)
2000	Millennium Summit’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (5b)
2005	Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda
2006	Maputo Plan of Action
2009	Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality (CARMMA)
2010	UN Global Strategy for Women’s & Children’s Health; & Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (Article 8)

Family planning & development



The importance of family planning

Human rights and development aims cannot be achieved without ensuring:

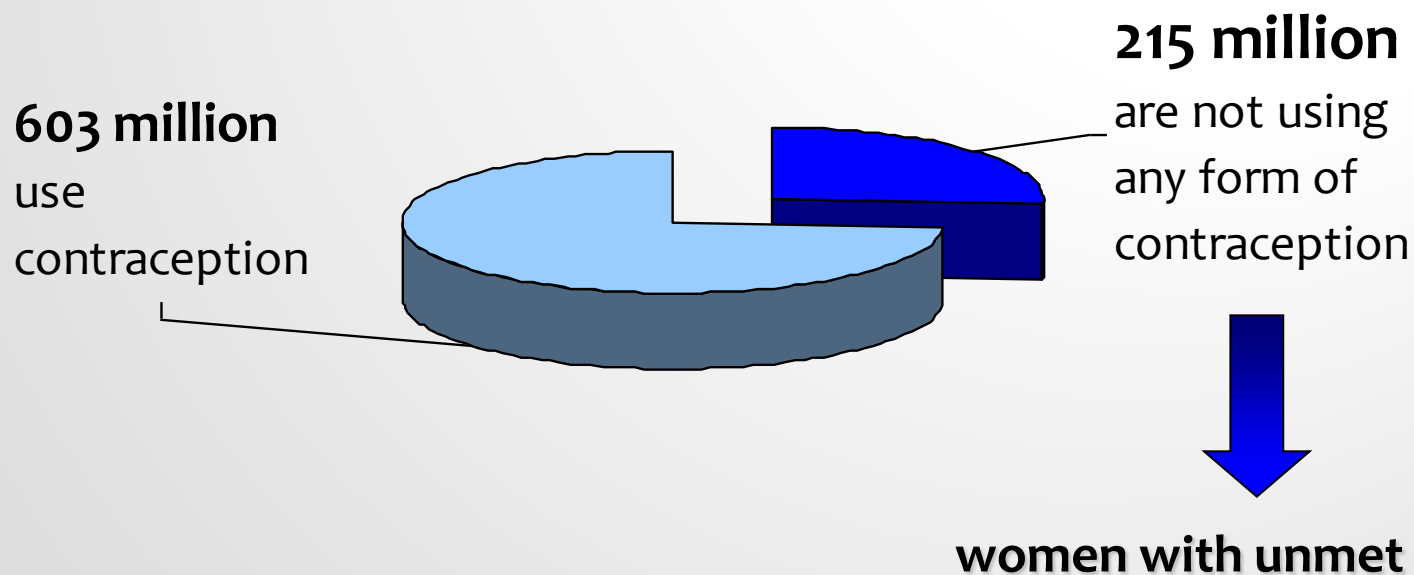
- Reproductive autonomy
- Bodily integrity
- The right to self-determination for all people



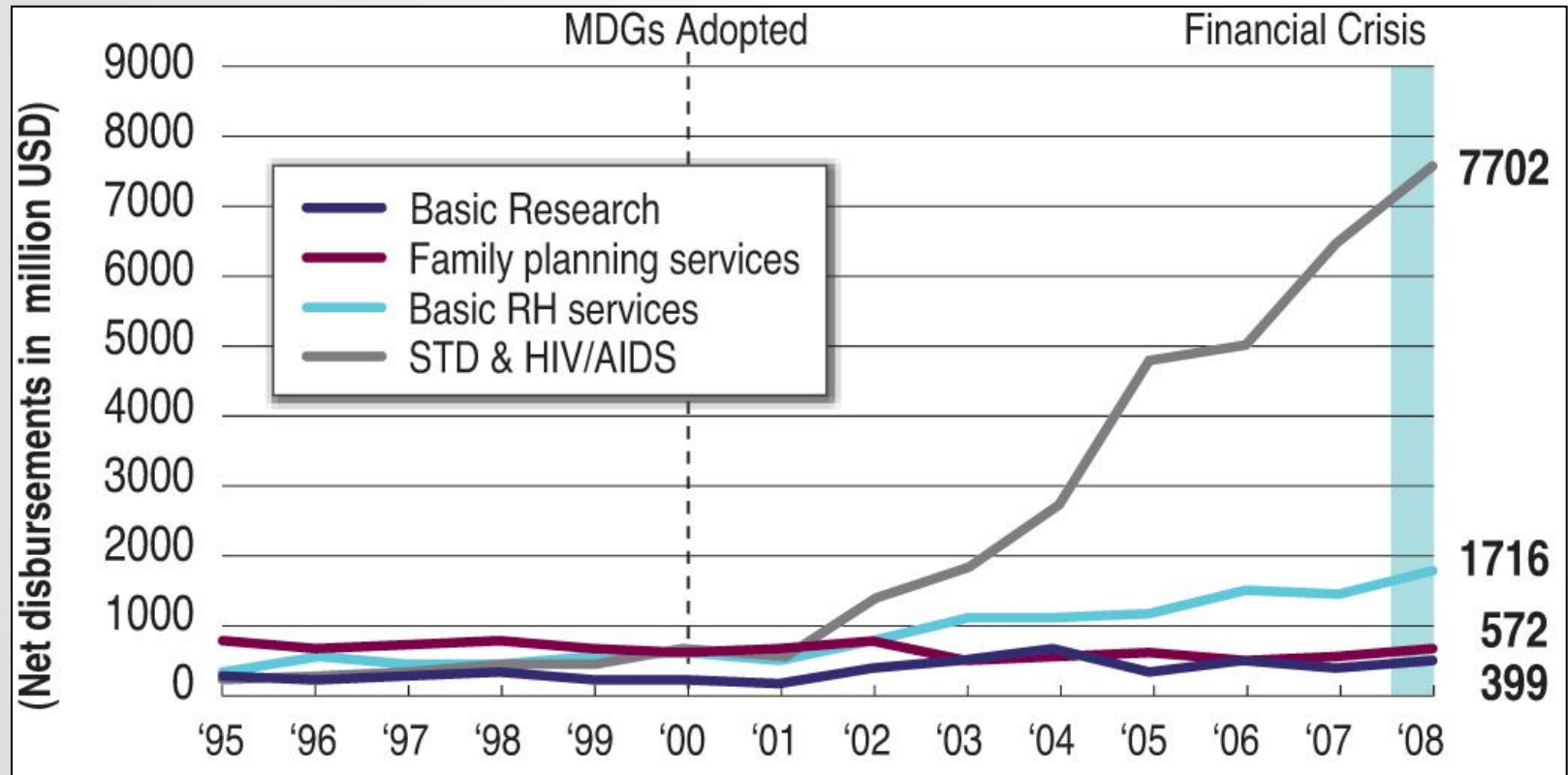
These are the foundations of
voluntary family planning

Unmet need for family planning

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



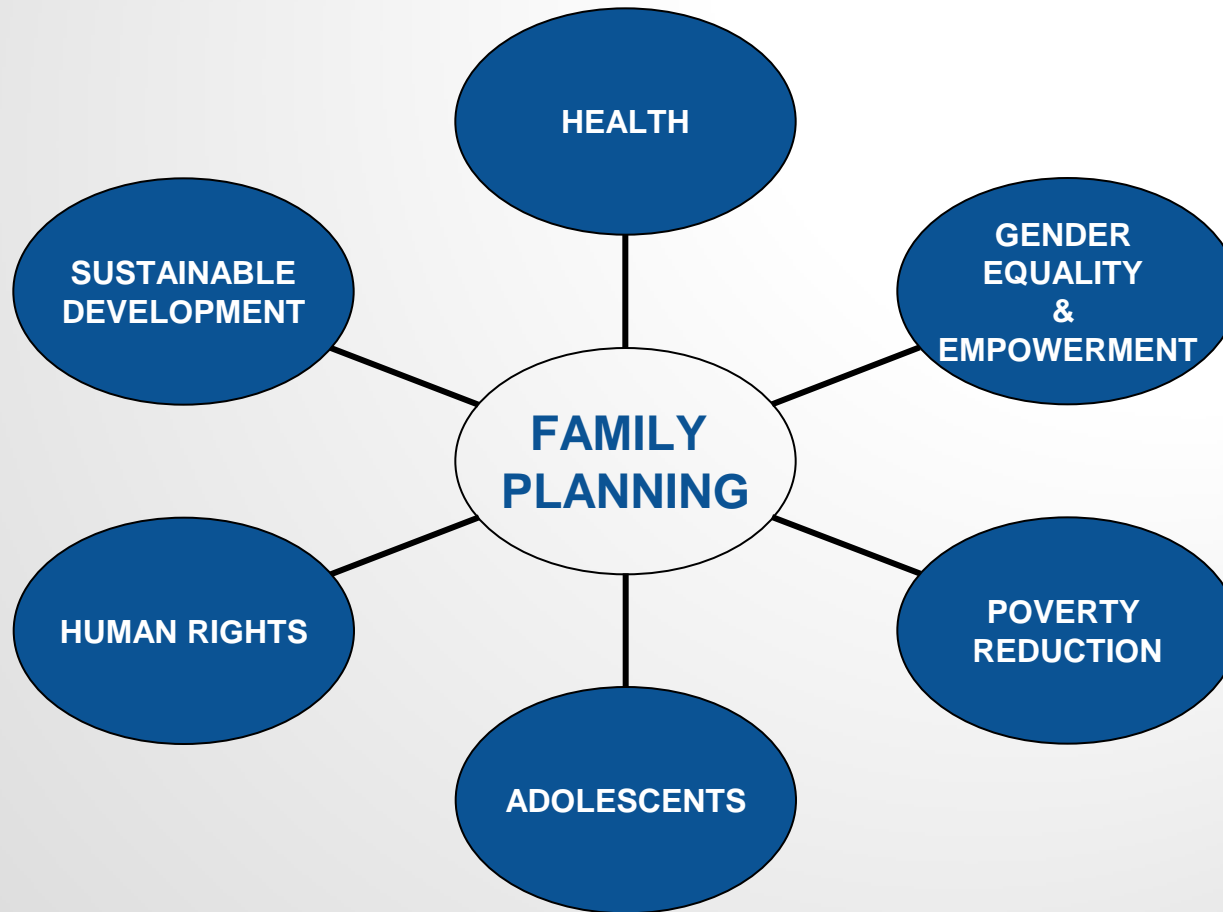
Funding for family planning



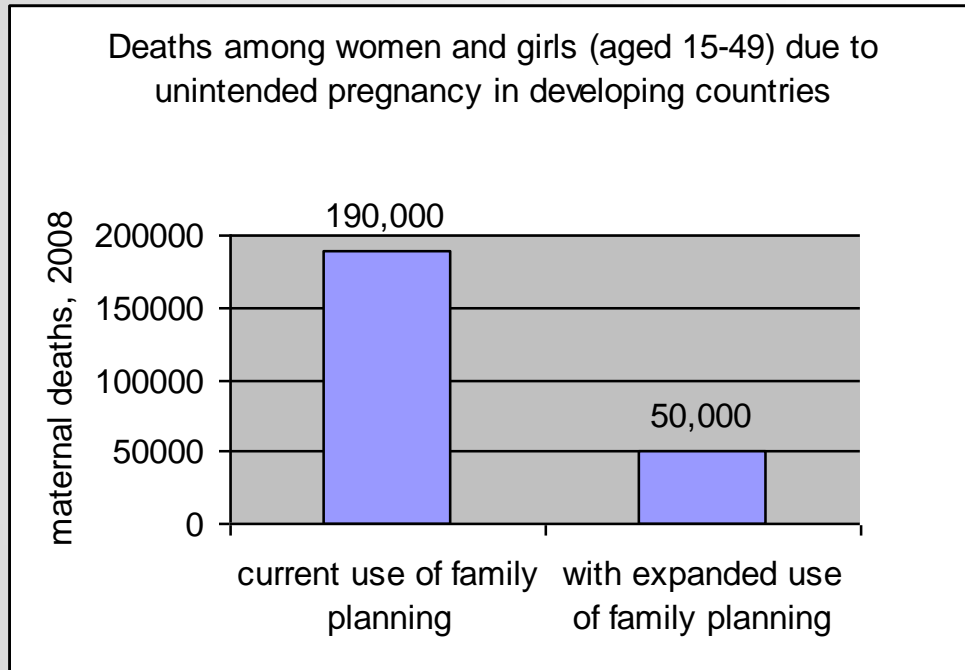
Aid for family planning has declined as a proportion of total aid for health in virtually every recipient country in the past decade.

What European donor governments can do

Action steps in six priority areas



Action steps: Health



- Sustainable supplies
- Mix of contraceptive methods
- Integrated family planning + HIV services

“Choice of method is very, very important ... We should be aware that women react differently to different contraceptives. If you don't offer choice you are not doing a service to the women.”

– Dr. Moses Muwonge, M.D., Health Logistics Consultant, Uganda

Action steps:

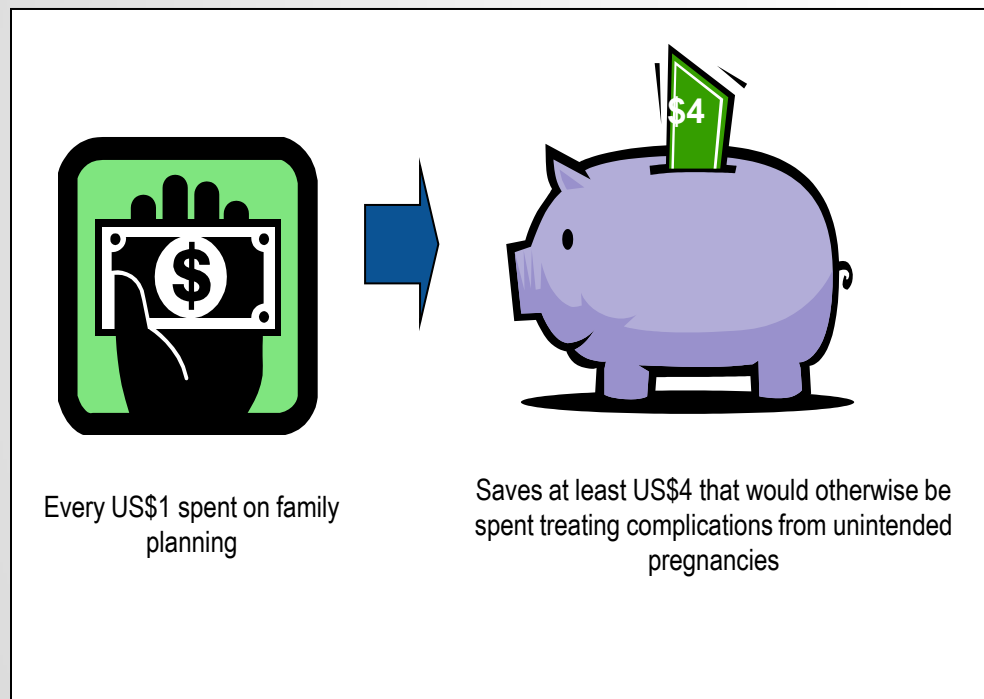
Gender equality & empowerment

- Sexuality education
- Gender-sensitive health & education programmes
- Gender budgetization of ODA
- Indicators to track gender impacts of FP
- Programmes that include men and boys

“The young men come to you in the middle of the night, and we don't have [condoms], and it's bad news. We have to include men in our plans to address unmet need, too!”

– Nana Amma Oforiwaa Sam, Advocacy Officer,
Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana

Action steps: Poverty reduction & economic development



- More funding
- Transparency in private-sector involvement in FP provision

“... the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger cannot be achieved if questions of population and reproductive health are not squarely addressed.”

– Former UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan

Action steps: Adolescents



- Youth-friendly services
- Indicators on adolescents' needs
- Sexuality education in & out of school
- Keeping girls in school and enabling them to return after pregnancy
- Adolescents' involvement in programme/policy design

“... young people don't have much income and are dependent on their parents. So they simply can't buy contraception.”

– Bryant Gonzales, Youth Coordinator,
Family Planning Association of the Philippines

Action steps: Human rights

- Government re-commitment to ICPD goals
- Human-rights perspective: empowerment, participation, non-discrimination and accountability
- Translate obligations for FP into time-bound & achievable national results
- Accountability of all duty-bearers, including the private sector

“One of the priorities in family planning programmes should be access without shame or guilt. ... We need to widen our view: to see services through a justice lens.”

– Sarita Barpanda, Country Programme Advisor,
Interact Worldwide, India

Action steps:

Sustainable development

- Make voluntary FP a component of any sustainable development programme, including climate-change programmes
- Ensure there is a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) related to population dynamics and voluntary, rights-based family planning

"To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate policies, including population-related policies."



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www.countdown2015europe.org