

Family Planning through the lens of global strategies, measurement and human rights

# Family Planning Global Strategies, Frameworks and Initiatives

## Session 2

An Online Evidence-based Course 2021

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# Outline

**Strategies:** Roadmaps to support or guide achievement of desired outcome

- WHO Reproductive health strategy 2004
- The Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030)
- Declaration of Astana on Primary Health care (PHC) 2018
- Political Declaration on Universal Health Coverage 2019

**Frameworks:** Grouped ideas, rules or beliefs to guide descriptions, discussions and decisions


- Sustainable Development Goals
- International Conference on Population and Development Program of action 1994 and 2019

**Initiatives:** means or ways to translates goals and visions into practice

- FP2030 partnership

# WHO RH Strategy

- Presented at the 57<sup>th</sup> World Health assembly May 2004
- 5 core aspects of reproductive and sexual health:
  - improving antenatal, perinatal, postpartum and newborn care
  - providing high-quality services for family planning, including infertility services
  - eliminating unsafe abortion
  - combating sexually transmitted infections including HIV, reproductive tract infections, cervical cancer and other gynaecological morbidities;
  - promoting sexual health
- Key Action areas for countries
  - strengthening health systems capacity
  - improving information for priority setting
  - mobilizing political will
  - creating supportive legislative and regulatory frameworks, and strengthening monitoring
  - evaluation and accountability



## Reproductive health strategy

to accelerate progress towards the attainment of international development goals and targets



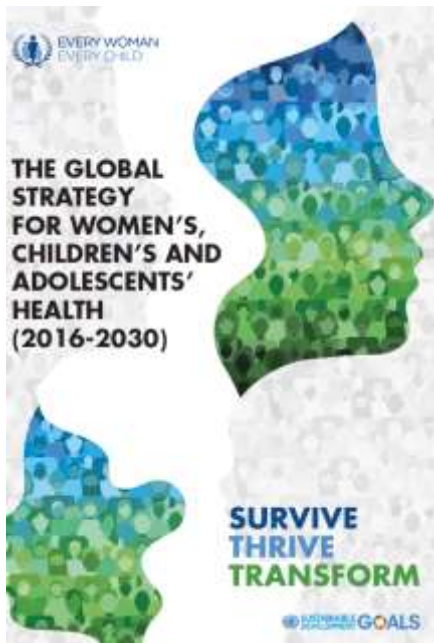
World Health Organization, Geneva  
Department of Reproductive Health and Research  
including UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research,  
Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction

Handout 1

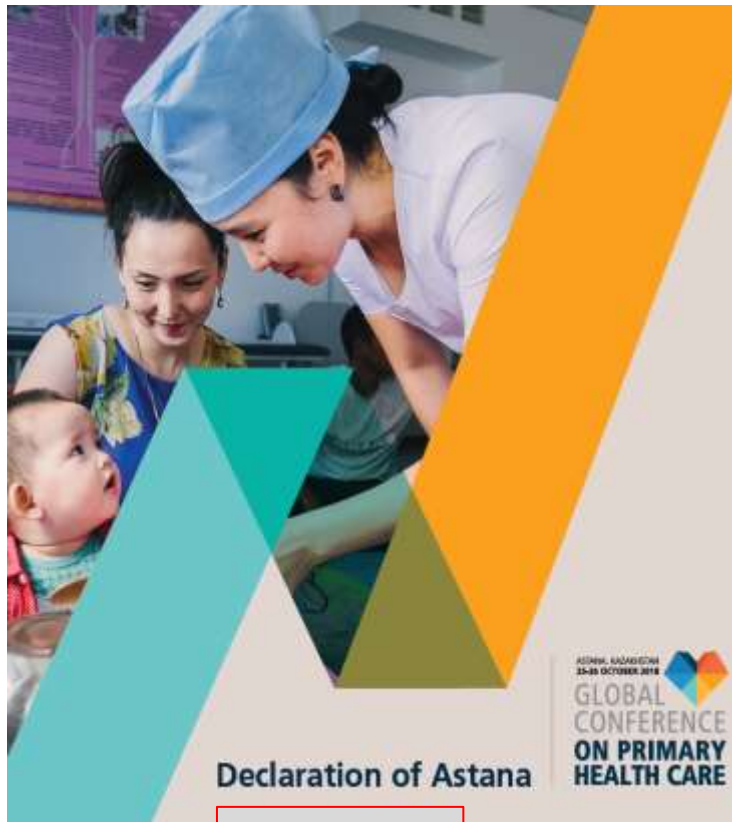
# The Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030)

- ❑ Vision: By 2030, a world in which every woman, child and adolescent in every setting realizes their rights to physical and mental health and well-being, has social and economic opportunities, and is able to participate fully in shaping sustainable and prosperous societies.
- ❑ Objectives
  - Survive
  - Thrive
  - Transform
- ❑ Targets: same as SDGs

Family planning is under the Thrive Objective



# Primary Health Care (PHC)



## Handout 3

### Vision

- **Governments and societies** that prioritize, promote and protect people's health and well-being, at both population and individual levels, through strong health systems.
- **Primary health care and health services** that are high quality, safe, comprehensive, integrated, accessible, available and affordable for everyone and everywhere, provided with compassion, respect and dignity by health professionals who are well-trained, skilled, motivated and committed.
- **Enabling and health-conducive environments** in which individuals and communities are empowered and engaged in maintaining and enhancing their health and well-being.
- **Partners and stakeholders** aligned in providing effective support to national health policies, strategies and plans.

### Commitments

1. Make bold political choices for health across all sectors
2. Build sustainable primary health care
3. PHC success driven by Knowledge and capacity-building, Human resources for health, Technology and Financing
4. Empower individuals and communities
5. Align stakeholder support to national policies, strategies and plans

# Political Declaration on Universal Health Coverage (UHC) 2019

- Ensure **universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights** in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for **family planning, information and education**, and the **integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes**, and recognizing that the human rights of women include their **right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on all matters related to their sexuality**, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, as a contribution to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and the realization of their human rights.

Handout 4

# International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)

## Handout 5

### Programme of Action

Adopted at the  
International  
Conference  
on Population  
and Development,  
Cairo,  
5-13 September 1994



**7.2. Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a satisfying and safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health-care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. In line with the above definition of reproductive health, reproductive health care is defined as the constellation of methods, techniques and services that contribute to reproductive health and well-being by preventing and solving reproductive health problems. It also includes sexual health, the purpose of which is the enhancement of life and personal relations, and not merely counselling and care related to reproduction and sexually transmitted diseases.**

## ICPD 25 Nairobi 2019

*Intensify efforts for the full, effective and accelerated implementation and funding of the ICPD Programme of Action*

- ❑ Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as a part of universal health coverage (UHC) by committing to strive for: Zero unmet need for family planning information and services, and universal availability of quality, accessible, affordable and safe modern contraceptives.
- ❑ Address sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices, in particular child, early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation.
- ❑ Draw on demographic diversity to drive economic growth and achieve sustainable development.
- ❑ Uphold the right to sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian and fragile contexts.

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

*FP specified in 3 and 5 but contributes to all*

Health  
includes  
FP

Gender  
Equality  
includes FP

## Sustainable Development Goals









# Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5





## Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

- **Indicator 3.7.1:** Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods  
See Metadata :  
- **Indicator 3.7.2:** Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group  
See Metadata :  

## Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

- **Indicator 5.6.1:** Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care  
See Metadata :  
- **Indicator 5.6.2:** Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education  
See metadata :  

# Family Planning 2030 Initiative

- Follow up on FP2020
- **Vision:** A future where women and girls everywhere have the freedom and ability to lead healthy lives, make their own informed decisions about using contraception and having children, and participate as equals in society and its development.
- **Change:** Voluntary modern contraceptive use by everyone who wants it, achieved through individuals' informed choice and agency, responsive and sustainable systems providing a range of contraceptives, and a supportive policy environment.

<https://familyplanning2020.org/Building2030>

# Financing of Family Planning as a global agenda

FAMILY PLANNING

## EVIDENCE BRIEF

### Family Planning Financing

#### → Ensuring Adequate Financing of Family Planning Commodities and Services

Increasing efficient and effective investment in family planning through the public and private sectors is key to meeting the FP2020 goal of helping 120 million additional women become modern contraceptive



- Despite efforts by country governments, donors and individuals are responsible for nearly half (49%) of the costs of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and children's health (1).
- Household expenditures dwarf the contributions of both domestic and international funding sources.
- Future efforts to reduce unmet need for FP must consider consumers' out-of-pocket costs, programmatic cost-effectiveness, and sources of funding.
- sustained fundraising, pooling, and strategic purchasing in critical to scale up delivery systems for contraceptive methods.

<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/255863/WHO-RHR-18.26-eng.pdf?ua=1>

# Conclusion

- ❑ Global FP efforts well grounded in strategies, Frameworks and initiatives
- ❑ Though they vary in detail principles in these documents are very consistent
- ❑ Challenges with reaching consensus on language between member states common in SRH
- ❑ Family planning in global strategies, frameworks and initiatives grounded on strong evidence on FP
  - Health and non benefits
  - Cost effectiveness
  - Central role in meeting other SDGs
  - As a basic human right

# Readings and videos

## □ Read

- WHO Fact Sheet on Universal health coverage (UHC)

[https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/universal-health-coverage-\(uhc\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/universal-health-coverage-(uhc))

## □ Watch

- Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 Highlights

<https://youtu.be/6Yn9e1Eqc5A>

- If you have questions discuss with your coach and submit any that you would like discussed in the webinar.

Leading rigorous  
and independent  
research around  
the world in sexual  
and reproductive  
health and rights



[www.who.int/reproductivehealth](http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth)

# Thank you

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