

Context:
the interlinkages the inter-
linkages among the various
declarations, plans of action or
roadmaps

adopted by universal
consensus over the past 15
years.

Commitments encompassed
essentially in
(ICPD), 1994;
the Millennium Summit, 2000.

Commitments

- ICPD+5, ICPD+10
- (UNGASS) and world conferences on HIV/AIDS,
- The Maputo Plan of Action ,
- the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development,
- the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development

Commitments.....

- Millennium Declaration; the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- 2005 World Summit Outcome
- General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on the follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit

Reference to the MDGs is essential:

- the World Summit stressed that universal access to reproductive health is critical to achieving the MDGs.
- In October 2007, the target of universal access to reproductive health was added to MDG 5, for improving maternal health.
- represents a renewed opportunity for a greater commitment
- a renewed global political recognition of reproductive rights as a human right for all people

Family Planning

- understood within the broader framework of reproductive health and rights.
- unintended pregnancies/induced abortions can be prevented by FP services.
- This was reaffirmed repeatedly since ICPD,
- RH care in the context of primary health care

Paris Declaration

- recognizes the key role effective aid can play to support national development priorities and to reach the MDGs.
- AID effectiveness : if we uphold principles of national ownership and leadership of programming,

- strengthened policymaking and capacity development. advocacy, knowledge-sharing South-South cooperation constitute the essential factors determining if the ICPD goals and the MDGs are to be met.

commitments need to be translated

- many countries in the South have introduced legislation and develop policies to promote RH and FP in particular.
- Evidence shows that countries where policies, budgets and programmes have reflected the ICPD goals, there has been progress.

Commitment for RH : new dynamism

- But how far have we reached in the achievement of this commitment,
- Are we satisfied that the efforts we have put in will make possible the universal access to RH in 6 years time.

MMR or abortion rates to measure success

- Levels of maternal mortality, ill health and unwanted pregnancy remain unacceptably high across developing countries, particularly in Africa.

Wider context of achieving sustainable development.

- The linkage between population and development needs to be highlighted

Financial Resources

- financial resources for family planning has been decreasing at the expense of HIV/AIDS.
- Developed countries were called upon to complement the efforts of developing countries

- Donor assistance to Family Planning has decreased.
- Least developed countries cannot mobilize sufficient resources
- The resources mobilized will not be sufficient to meet current needs,
- HIV/AIDS activities continue to receive the largest proportion of population assistance
- The funding gap means 200 million women in the developing world are left without contraception

Questions

- efficient utilisation of the funds at our disposal,
- satisfied of the resource utilisation rate
- gone along the lines of the Paris Declaration
- have we reinforced our accountability framework?,

- Have we introduced a results based approach in the management of our programmes?

- Today, 68 priority countries for the *Countdown to 2015* bear the world's highest burdens of maternal mortality, and these account for 97 per cent of maternal and child deaths.
- 22 years ago, the Safe Motherhood Conference held in 1987
- 2015 is in 6 years time,