



# Repositioning RH/Family Planning in the post 2015 development agenda: The role of Parliamentarians

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# Review of ICPD PoA / MDGs

- ICPD(1994) - 20 year programme of action
- Millennium Summit (2000) - 8 MDGs to be attained by 2015 with 1990 as base year
- 29th UNGASS on ICPD beyond 2014 held on 22 September 2014 preceded by regional and global assessments
- London Summit on FP2020- many commitments

# ICPD PoA Review observations

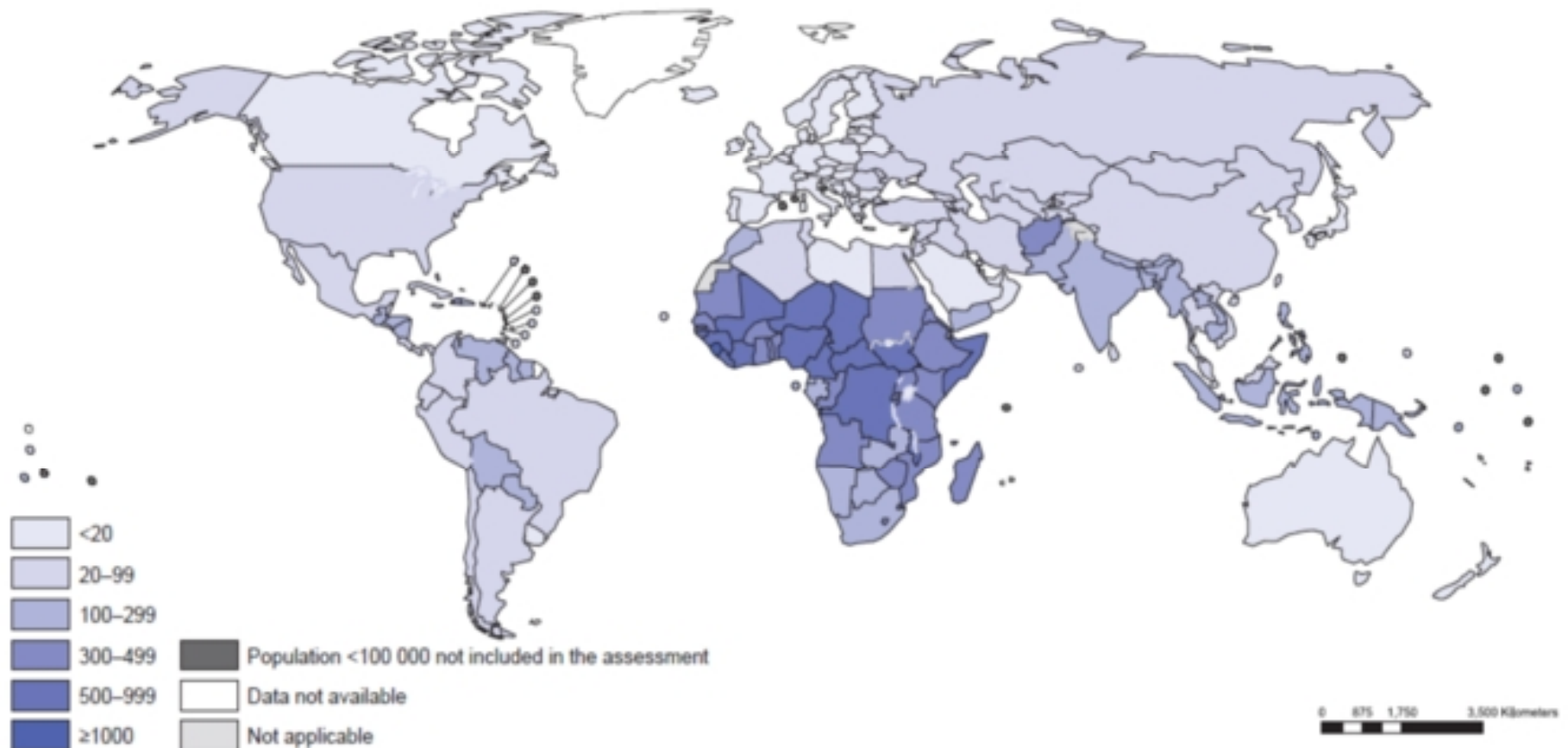
- There is a gap between donor commitments and actual ODA flow
- Although MMR declined by 47% from 1990, countries with unacceptably high MMR remain concentrated in developing countries predominantly SSA.
- 68.7% of the global population has 3% of the global wealth while 0.7% has 41% of the global wealth

# ICPD PoA Review observations

- Only 46% of governments in Africa consider Family planning services as a priority
- Only 56% of governments in Africa consider sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and young people as a priority
- Although there was fertility decline over 2 decades, it fell more slowly in SSA where fertility remains higher than in any other region of the world
- The burden of SRH declined in most regions except in Africa where it increased substantially.

# Global Maternal Mortality

Figure 1. Map with countries by category according to their maternal mortality ratio (MMR, death per 100 000 live births), 2013



# Maternal Mortality Ratio

Appendix 12. Trends in estimates of maternal mortality ratio (MMR, maternal deaths per 100 000 live births) 1990–2013, by UNFPA region

Region	MMR <sup>a</sup>						% change in MMR between 1990 and 2013 <sup>b</sup>	Average annual % change in MMR between 1990 and 2013 <sup>b</sup>
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013		
Arab States	300	270	250	210	180	170	-42	-2.3
Asia and the Pacific	350	310	260	200	150	140	-61	-4
Eastern and Southern Africa	950	890	750	600	470	410	-57	-3.6
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	66	59	48	36	32	27	-59	-3.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	140	120	110	90	88	85	-40	-2.2
West and Central Africa	1000	990	910	750	650	590	-43	-2.4
Non-UNFPA list	14	12	12	12	15	15	10	0.4
World	380	360	330	270	230	210	-45	-2.6

<sup>a,b</sup> See footnotes in Annex 2.

# Maternal Health Figures

- Maternal mortality ratio in sub-Saharan Africa of 510/100,000 live births in 2013 showed a reduction of 49% compared to 990/100,000 in 1990; 6,800 (91%) of the total 7500 AIDS related deaths occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa (H4 2014 Report);
- All 17 countries with maternal mortality ratios in excess of 300 per 100,000 live births are from East and Southern Africa
- Lifetime risk of maternal death is 1 in 38 in Sub-Saharan Africa compared to 1 in 3,700 in developed countries, very wide inequality.

# Contraceptive Prevalence Rates and Unmet Need for Family Planning

- Modern contraceptive prevalence is only 22% in Africa
- Sub-regional variations in CPR: 7% in Central Africa, 9% in West Africa, 45% in North Africa, 27% in East Africa, 58% in Southern Africa.
- Unmet needs for FP, from 16% in Southern Africa to 30% in West Africa



# Contraceptive Prevalence Rates and Unmet Need for Family Planning

**FIGURE 3.** There are large variations in married women's level of unmet need for and use of modern contraception among subregions of the developing world in 2012.

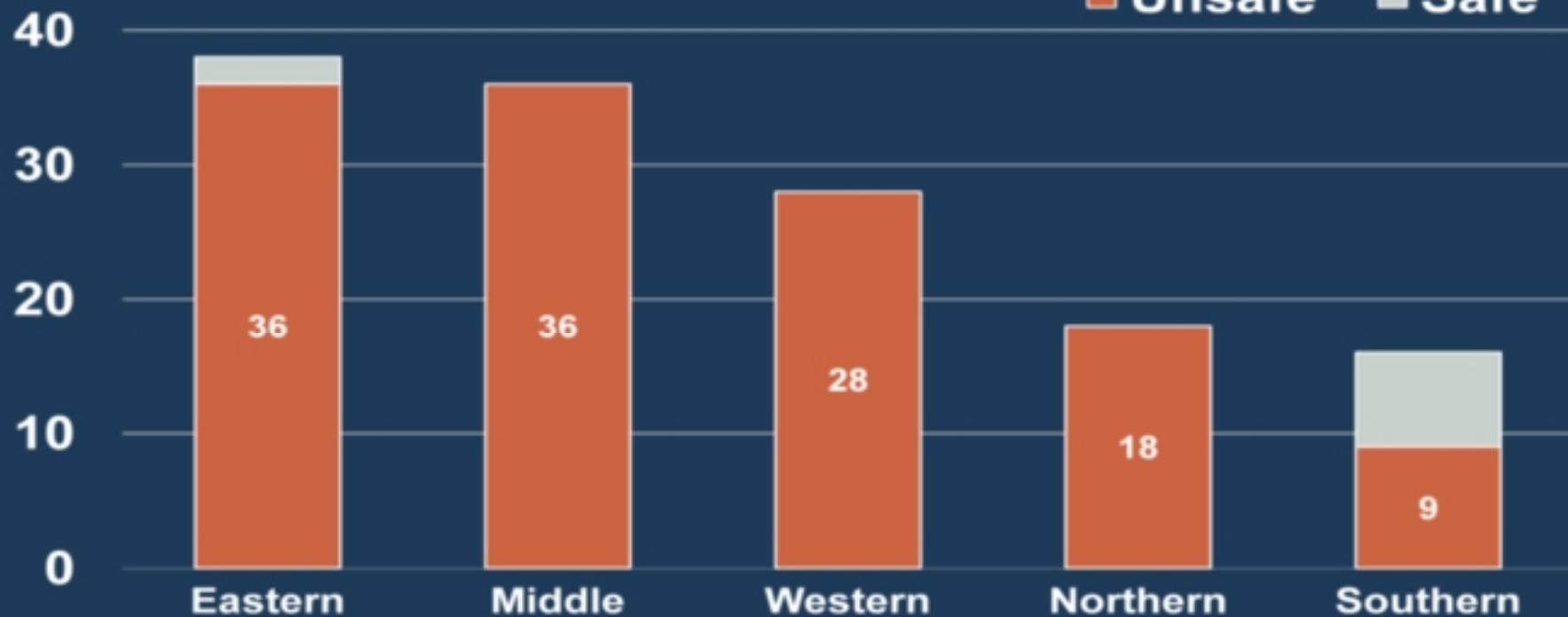


# Abortion in Africa

## Abortion rates in Africa by subregion and safety

Abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44

Unsafe Safe



# Condom use amongst young people generally low and inconsistent

- Regional average: 34% of females, 45% of males
- Range: Namibia 74% - Madagascar 3%
- Condom supply in the region is extremely limited with only 9 condoms per couple per year made available mainly through donor support.

## Abuja Declaration on health budget

- Health spending in AU countries increased from \$30.7bn (2001) to 106.6bn (2011)
- From 2001 to 2011, up to 1/3 of AU countries had reduced their health expenditures e.g Chad reduced the funding from 13.8% in 2001 to 3.3% in 2011
- As of 2011, only 6 countries in Africa had attained the target: Rwanda (23.8%), Liberia (18.9%), Malawi (18.5%), Zambia (16%), Togo (15.4%) and Madagascar (15.3%). Others like Swaziland, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Djibouti, Botswana, Burkina Faso were near the target.
- What is the status of your country today?

# Role of Parliamentarians

- Representation
- Legislation
- Oversight and demand for accountability
- Appropriation of the budget

## Role of Parliamentarians

- Parliament is the highest legislative & policy making body and best placed to champion MCH and FP issues
- Parliamentarians' leadership and what we say provides guidance to the people and shapes public opinion
- MPs influence government business, resources and provide oversight to successful implementation of all development programmes

## Role of Parliamentarians

- MPs provide, by giving legislative sanctions to taxation and acquisition of loans, the means of carrying out the work of government
- MPs scrutinize government policy and administration through: pre – legislative scrutiny of bills, introduction of private members' bills, scrutinizing and approving expenditure, assure transparency and accountability, monitor implementation of programmes, debate matters of national interest, vet Presidential appointees etc.

# Lessons learnt / what is needed

- There is need for Parliamentarians to share experiences and learn from each other in the context of South to South and triangular collaboration
- There is need for Parliamentarians to openly speak out and be champions on Population and SRH issues in order to influence appropriate behavior change in their communities
- There is need to build the capacity of Parliamentarians in order to meaningfully play their role in championing the agenda



# Lessons learnt / what is needed

- There is need to ensure full participation of parliamentarians in the post 2015 agenda discussions at all levels
- There is need for parliamentarians to monitor and follow up the various commitments made; FP2020, Abuja Declaration, Maputo Plan of Action etc.
- MPs need to ensure strengthening of health systems, observance of good governance and urge governments to position SRH/FP high on the national agenda

## FP2020 Commitments

- **Ghana:** Making FP free in public sector, expand male involvement 'Real Man Campaign'
- **Kenya:** Scale up the Voucher system, Establish youth empowerment centres from 70 to all constituencies
- **Malawi:** raise CPR to 60% by 2020, raise age of marriage to 18 by 2014, create an FP budget line by 2013/14
- **Rwanda:** availability of FP services in each of the 14,841 administrative villages ( Imidugudu)
- **Zimbabwe:** reduce unmet need for FP from 13% to 6.5% by 2020 (16.9% to 8.5% for young girls); double FP budget from 1.7% to 3% of health budget
- **Uganda:** reduce unmet need for FP from 40% to 10% by 2022, increase annual government allocation for FP from \$3.3m to \$ 5m in 5 years

## Regional Parliamentarians' Fora

- Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)
- European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF)
- Inter American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG)
- Forum of Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development
- African Parliamentarians Forum in Population and Development (FPA)

## Planned activities of African Parliamentarians Forum on Population and Development (FPA)

- Support countries to establish/strengthen parliamentary fora on population and dev't
- Engage regional Parliaments on Population and Development issues
- Enact model legislations to guide national parliaments
- Carry out capacity building for MPs
- Strengthen networking, international collaboration and Resource Mobilization
- Document and share best practices and experiences

Together, we can make life  
**BRIGHTER** and **BETTER**

