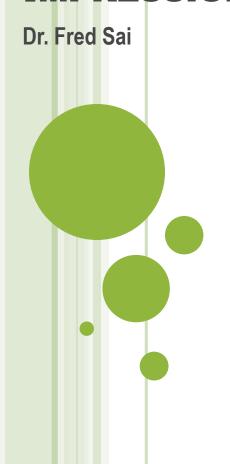
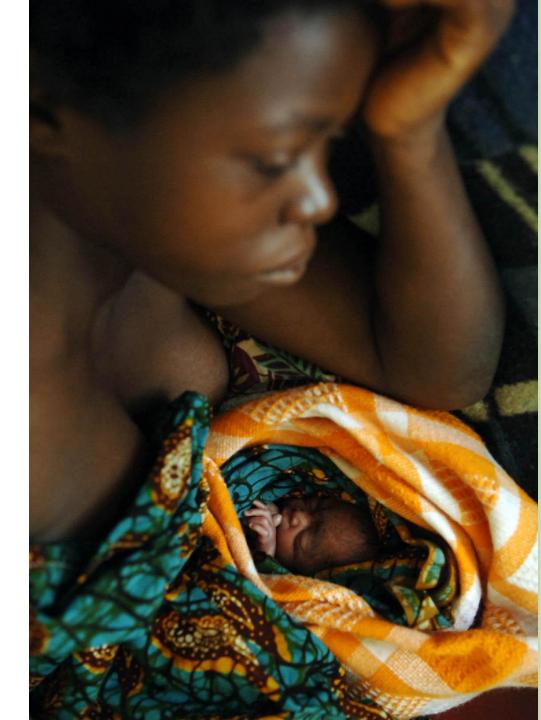
AFRICA, MDGs AND THE ICPD: IMPACTS AND IMPRESSIONS





ICPD AND THE MDGs GOALS

ICPD (1994)

- Watershed moment in global health
- First global recognition of sexual and reproductive health and rights
- First acknowledgement of women and youth as central to development
- Set goal to reduce maternal mortality by half by 2000, and then a further half by 2015

ICPD AND THE MDGs GOALS

MDGs (2000)

- Brought various issues and objectives under one "development tent"
- Set global targets for development by 2015
- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Create a global partnership for development with targets for aid, trade & debt relief
- MDG 5 -reduction of all maternal mortality by 75%. No mention of family planning

ICPD - IMPACTS AND GAPS

Reviews found progress, but ongoing challenges

	1990	2008	MDG target	ICPD target
MMR (per 100,000 live births)	870	640	218	217

1999 ICPD Review:

- Countries increased reproductive health emphasis, and plea for attention to unsafe abortion
- · Called for more focus on:
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
 - Involvement of NGOs and the private sector

2004 ICPD Review:

- Progress was made in addressing youth needs and developing partnerships
- Still a strong need for:
 - Youth involvement
 - Culturally-sensitive approaches
 - Improved data collection

THE ROAD TO REACHING ICPD AND MDG GOALS

- MDG 5 is at the heart of all MDGs
- When women and children survive, families and nations thrive
- Key issues to focus on:
 - Population growth and family planning
 - Youth dynamics
 - Access to skilled care
 - Political will



NAVIGATING A GROWING WORLD

 Population in Africa will more than double in the next four decades to nearly two billion by 2050

• Sub-Saharan Africa is **growing at a faster rate** (2.3%)

than many other regions of the Global South

• With greater access to family planning, we can decrease maternal deaths, newborn deaths and unsafe abortions



ENGAGING AND PRIORITIZING YOUTH

- Youth under age 30 constitute about 70% of the total regional population
- Youth under age 15 are 40% of the total regional population
- Health information and services should be youth-friendly, accessible and stigma-free
- Need to involve youth in the policies and programs that affect them

ENSURING ACCESS TO SKILLED CARE

- 48% of global maternal deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa
- According to ICPD Review, only a small number of babies are delivered in health facilities or with the assistance of skilled health personnel
- Postnatal care is extremely low
- Rural women are most vulnerable

STRENGTHENING OUR SYSTEMS

- Adequate training for health workers
- Focus on emerging,
 life-saving technologies,
 including mHealth
- Commodity security
- Accessible information



COMMITTING TO ACTION

- Maputo Plan of Action (2006) –
 Accelerated action towards reaching MDG 5
- Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality (CARRMA) (2009) –
 Reinforced and amplified Maputo commitments
- Every Woman Every Child (2010) –
 Developed by the UNSG to address major global health challenges
- Commission on Information & Accountability for Women's & Children's Health (2011) –
 Developed by the UNSG to track progress & funding

MOVING FORWARD

- Prioritize women's education and employment
- Scale up health systems
- Make skilled personnel and resources available
- Address sexual and reproductive health needs of all women and men
- Strengthen partnerships



Thank you!