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To What Extent Can Family Planning Boost Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals?

Introducing the FP-SDGs Model and Regional Results

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The Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



End poverty, protect the planet,
and ensure prosperity for all

17 goals | 169 targets | 232 indicators

SDG GOAL 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Target 3.7

Universal access to
Voluntary family planning services,
information, education, and
integration of reproductive health
into national strategies and programs

Indicator 3.7.1

Proportion of women (ages 15–49)
who have their family planning needs
satisfied with modern methods

Family Planning (FP): A Cost-Effective Intervention

THE NOBEL LAUREATES' GUIDE TO

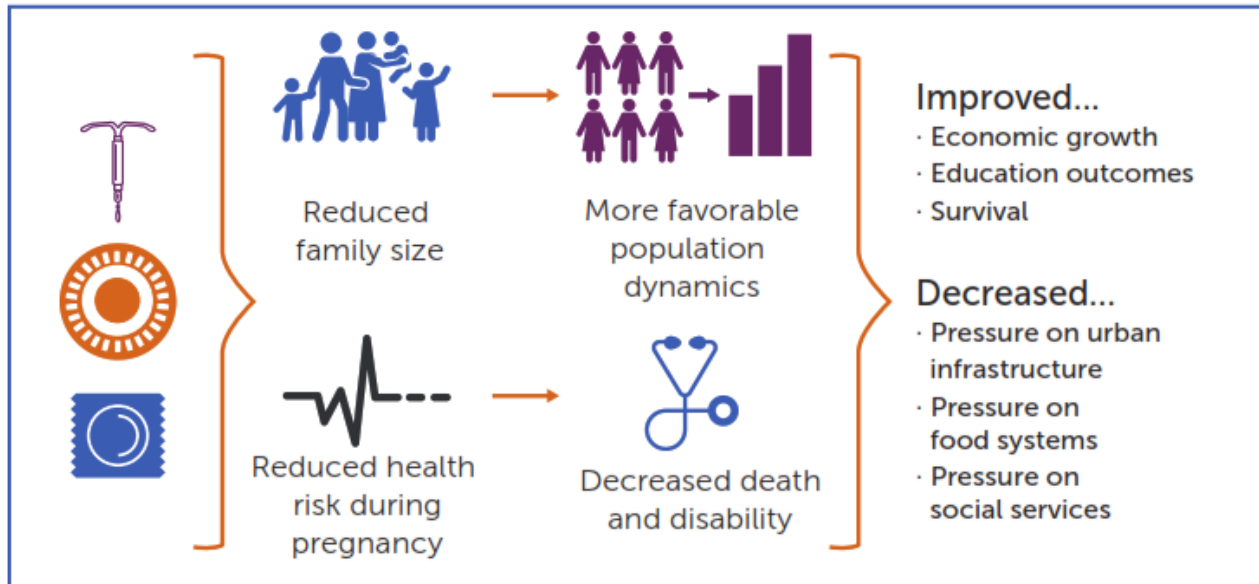
**THE SMARTEST
TARGETS FOR
THE WORLD**

2016-2030

Universal access to
contraception is the
third most cost-
effective SDGs target

\$120 in social, economic
and environmental benefits
for each \$1 spent on family
planning

Why are family planning investments so beneficial to
other sectors and cost-effective?



Quantifying the Benefits of FP for the SDGs

- ✚ Applied the **Family Planning – Sustainable Development Goals** model
 - Evidence-based advocacy model that allows users to **simulate the effects of different scenarios** on 13 SDG indicators
 - Users design three future scenarios for **family planning** and other **socioeconomic variables** for 2030 or 2050
 - Impacts on SDG outcomes quantified using cross-sectional, multi-country regression analysis and structural equation modeling



FP-SDGs Model Outputs and Advocacy Uses

FP-SDGs Model Outputs



FP-SDGs Model Uses



Family planning financial investments, including allocations and full, timely releases



Family planning policy design and implementation and program implementation



Commitment/political will to SDGs



Mainstreaming family planning across other development sectors

Ouagadougou Partnership

Future Scenarios for 2030

Desk-based model applications executed for the 9 Ouagadougou Partnership countries

Basic model calibration

- Start years aligned with FP commitment (FP2020 or CIP year)
- Uniform 2030 end year

Scenario 1

Scenario 2

Family planning assumption

“Business-as-Usual” scenario:

- Extrapolation of historic increase in mCPR

“FP Goal” scenario:

Based on country FP archetype:

- a. Reach FP goal by stated year; use grows by 1 percentage point annually thereafter
- b. Reach FP goal by 2030

Socioeconomic assumption

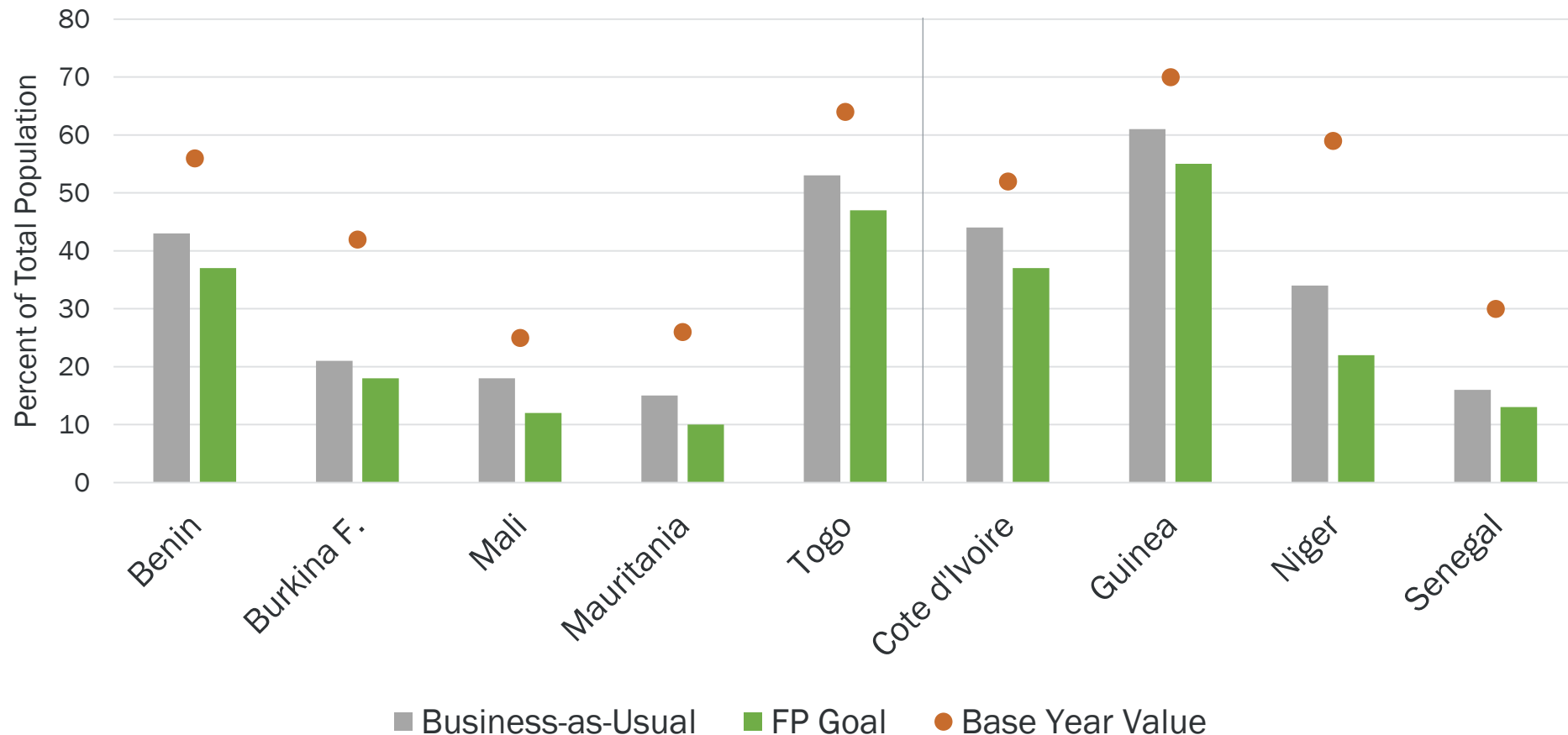
Extrapolation of historic growth trends by income group for indicators across health, governance, economic growth, agriculture, and education

Reduced Food Insecurity by 2030



2.1.2 Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity

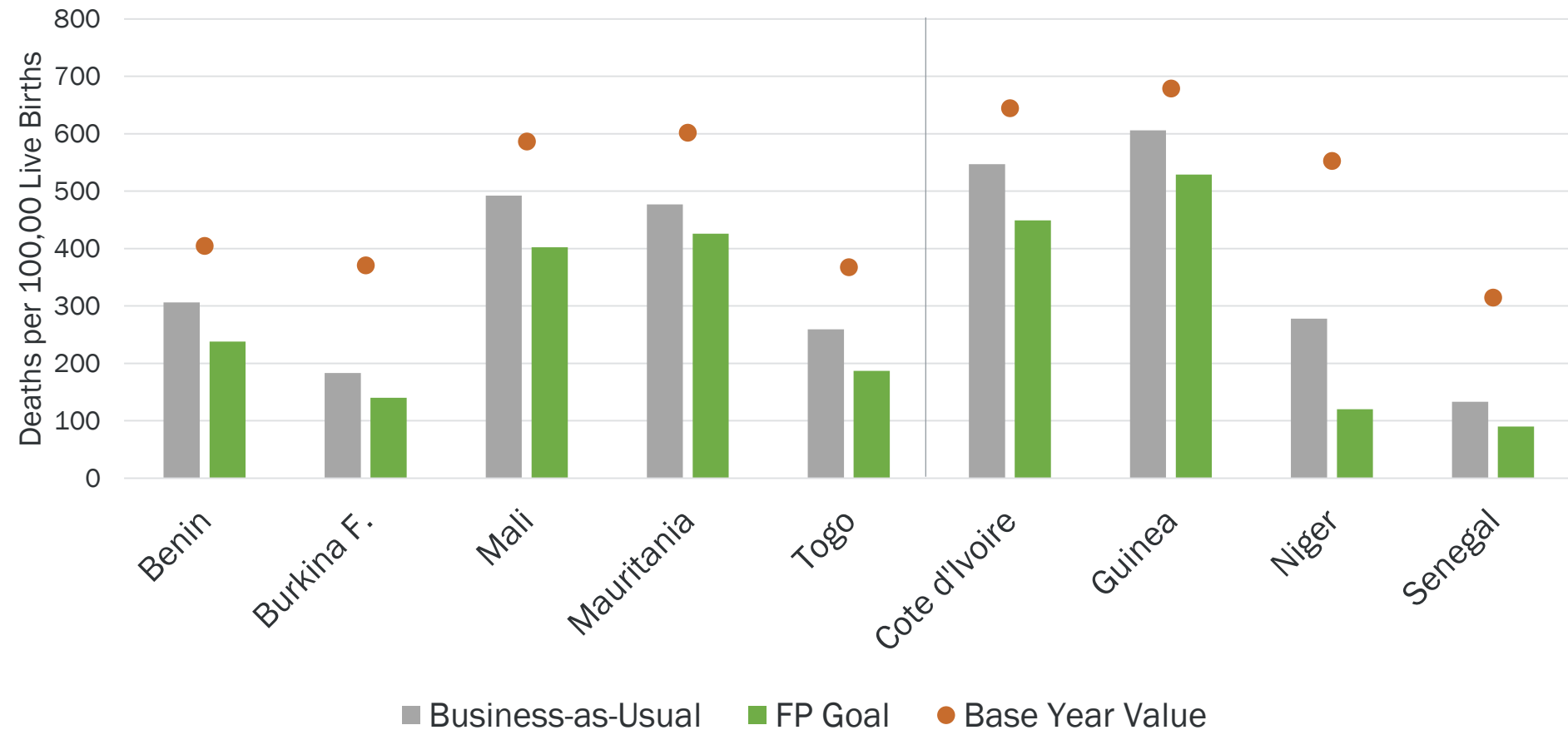
Compared to a “business-as-usual” scenario, greater FP use could **reduce food insecurity by an additional 21% on average**



Reduced Maternal Mortality by 2030

3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Compared to a “business-as-usual” scenario, greater FP use could **reduce maternal mortality by an additional 25%** on average

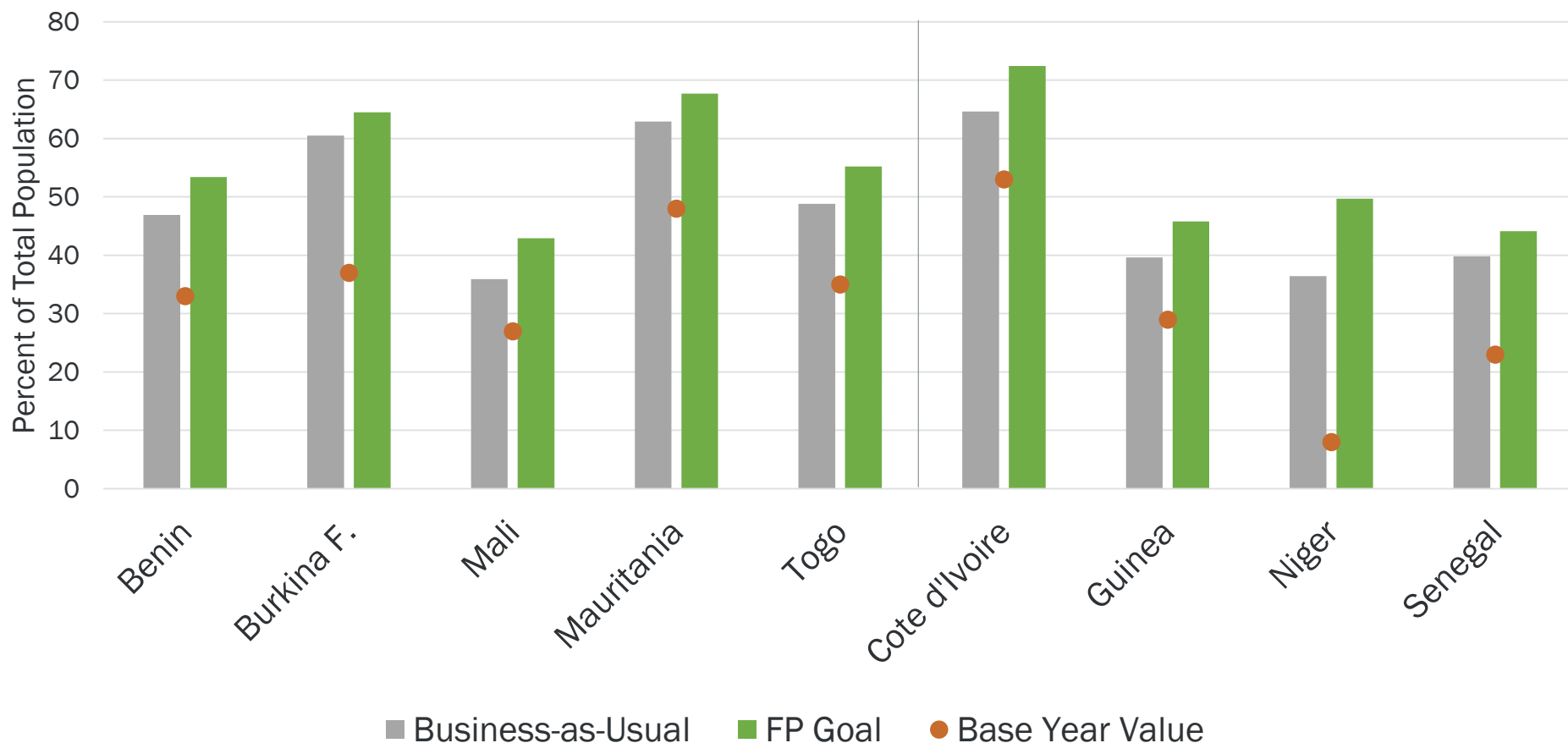


Increased Use of Safely Managed Sanitation by 2030



6.2.1 Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services

Compared to a “business-as-usual” scenario, greater FP use could **increase safely managed sanitation service use by an additional 15% on average**

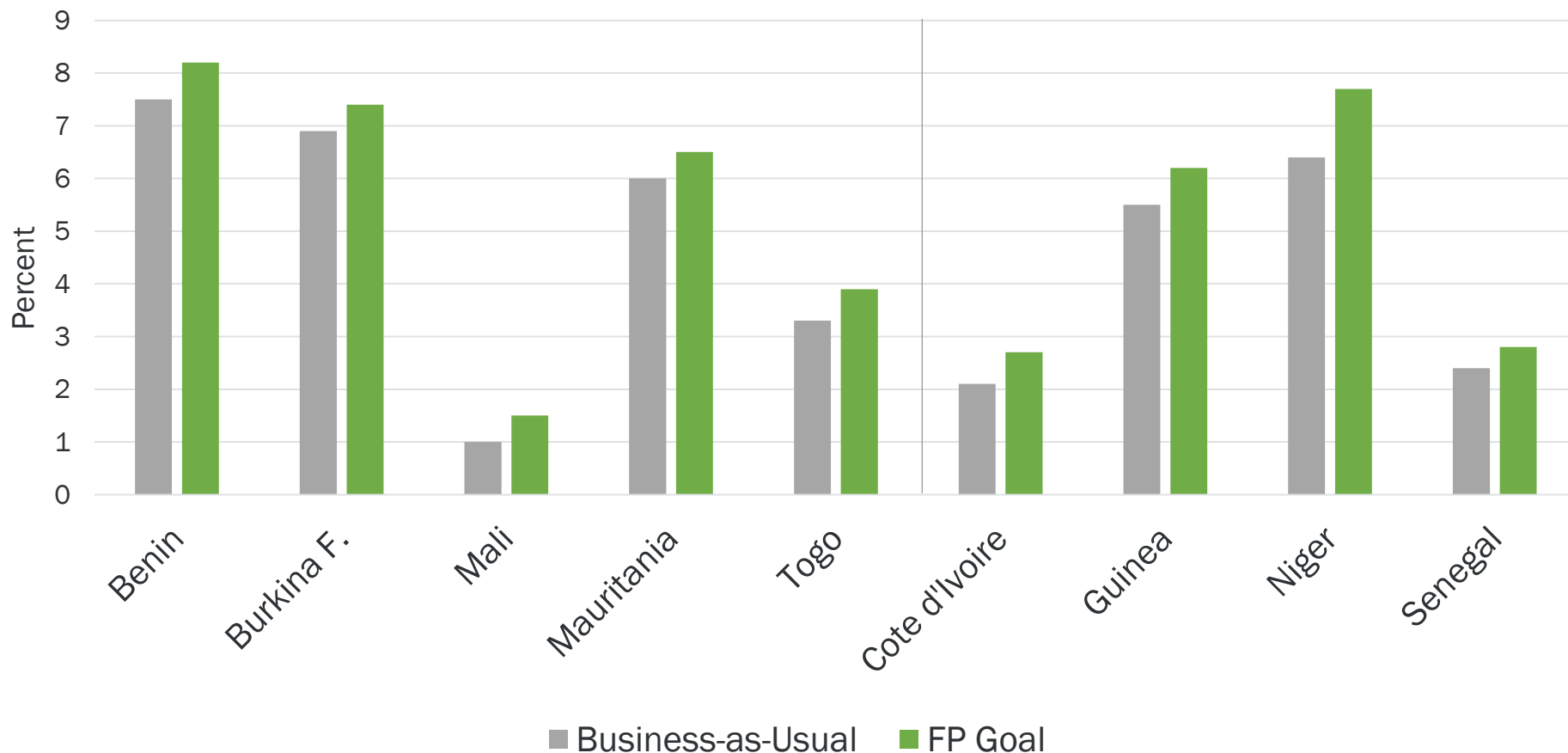


Improved Income Growth by 2030



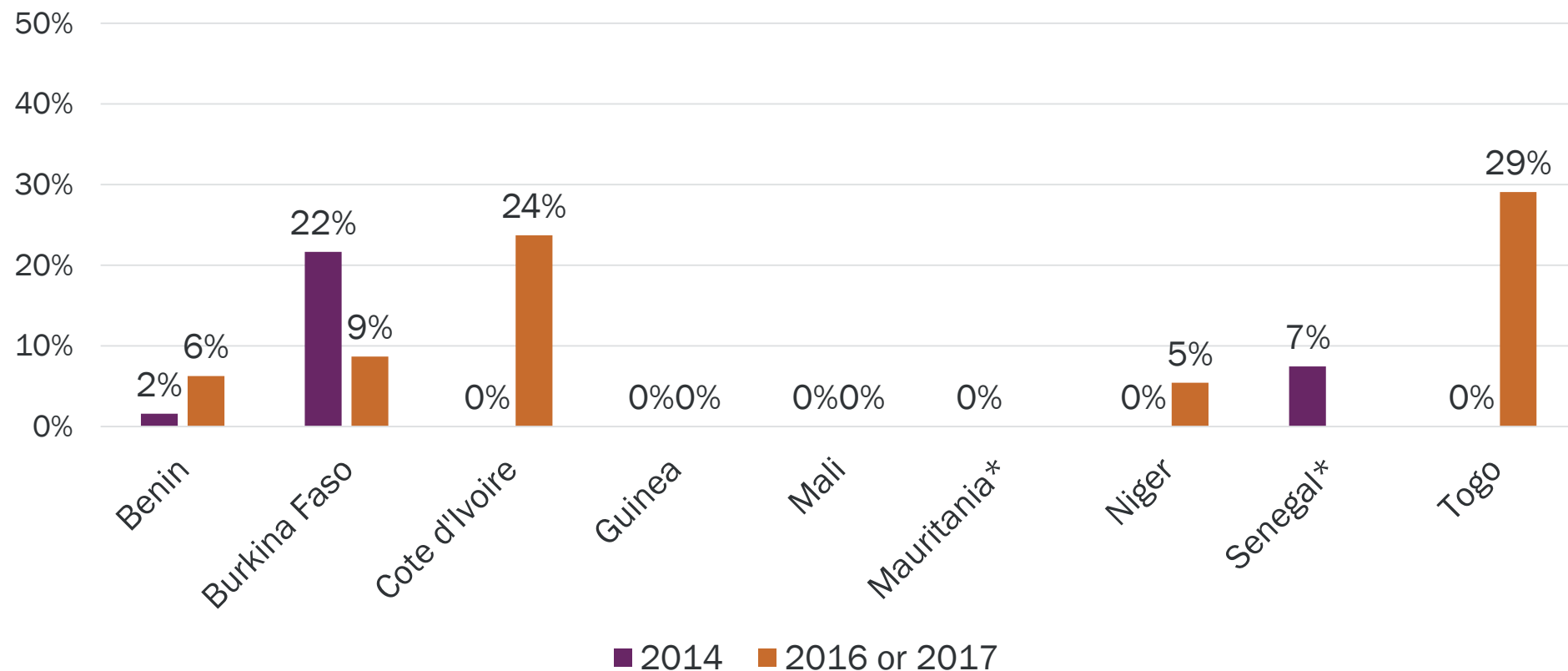
8.1.1 Annual Growth Rate of GDP per Capita

Compared to a “business-as-usual” scenario, greater FP use could **increase the growth rate of income per capita by an additional .6 percentage points** on average



Government Funding for Contraceptives

Government Share of Total Spending on Contraceptive Procurement



*2017 survey data not available for Mauritania or Senegal

Sources: (1) Contraceptive Security Indicators Data 2015 (USAID | DELIVER PROJECT); (2) 2017 Contraceptive Security Indicator Survey (USAID Global Health Supply Chain Program)

Government Funding for Contraceptives

- ✚ Of the 5 countries that had allocated government funds for 2014 contraceptive procurement, only one (Burkina Faso) **spent the full amount of the allocation**
 - In 2 cases (Mali & Niger), there were **no expenditures** in the year despite the allocations
- ✚ Currently, all 9 countries have committed to spending government funds for contraceptives in the future
 - However, **government allocations average less than 30% of total need**

Summary and Recommendations

- ✚ Increased family planning use offer **multi-sectoral benefits to Ouagadougou Partnership countries**, compared to a future in which contraceptive use grows at a historical rate

21% reduction in
food insecurity

25% reduction in
maternal mortality

15% increase in
safe sanitation

0.6 percentage
point increase in
income growth rate

- ✚ Achieving these gains is not automatic, however, and requires increased **domestic resource mobilization efforts**
- ✚ While socioeconomic reforms contribute to the achievement of SDGs, combining such reforms with family planning investments will provide the greatest impact
- ✚ Results can encourage **greater prioritization of family planning within health**, and **increased cross-sectoral buy-in** and collaboration at policy, funding, programmatic, and community levels

Resources

- ✚ The FP-SDGs Model and related resources can be found on the [Health Policy Plus website](#)
- ✚ To learn how to apply the model in your country, please contact kaja.jurczynska@thepalladiumgroup.com

HP+

HEALTH POLICY PLUS

Better Policy for Better Health



<http://healthpolicyplus.com>



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