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

Introducing the FP-SDGs Model and Regional Results

Authors: Kaja Jurczynska, Suzy Sacher, Ricardo Silva, and Scott Moreland
The 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

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?

- Reduced family size
- More favorable population dynamics
- Reduced health risk during pregnancy
- Improved...
  - Economic growth
  - Education outcomes
  - Survival
- Decreased...
  - Pressure on urban infrastructure
  - Pressure on food systems
  - Pressure on social services
  - Decreased death and disability
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**

1. **No Poverty**
2. **Zero Hunger**
3. **Good Health and Well-Being**
4. **Quality Education**
5. **Clean Water and Sanitation**
6. **Decent Work and Economic Growth**
7. **Sustainable Cities and Communities**

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic model calibration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Start years aligned with FP commitment (FP2020 or CIP year)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Uniform 2030 end year</td>
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| Family planning assumption |  |
|-----------------------------|  |
| “Business-as-Usual” scenario: |  |
| • Extrapolation of historic increase in mCPR |  |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario 1</th>
<th>Scenario 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>“FP Goal” scenario:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Based on country FP archetype:</td>
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<tr>
<td>a. Reach FP goal by stated year; use grows by 1 percentage point annually thereafter</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Reach FP goal by 2030</td>
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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 offers 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.
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.
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