

Sustainable Development Goals and Family Planning 2020



Who we are

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) is a global service provider and a leading advocate of sexual and reproductive health and rights for all. We are a worldwide movement of national organizations working with and for communities and individuals. IPPF works towards a world where women, men and young people everywhere have control over their own bodies, and therefore their destinies. A world where they are free to choose parenthood or not; free to decide how many children they will have and when; free to pursue healthy sexual lives without fear of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. A world where gender or sexuality are no longer a source of inequality or stigma. We will not retreat from doing everything we can to safeguard these important choices and rights for current and future generations.

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Why link Sustainable Development Goals and Family Planning 2020 commitments?

Background

Governments have agreed a range of commitments to advance sustainable development, including promoting women's and girls' health and protecting human rights for all. Global commitments are important as they set a framework for funding to flow towards a particular issue and influence national development strategies and programming. As advocates, we can use global commitments to encourage coordination across national development plans, to push for funding and to increase political buy-in.

This factsheet will focus on the linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) commitments.

Benefits

Drawing your government's attention to the commitments they have made around the same issue has many benefits.

- Since sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and family planning have been prioritised more than once, it demonstrates their importance;
- Governments can make optimum use of the same funding to achieve multiple commitments and the same indicators for monitoring and reporting;
- Strengthens the inclusion of family planning within the broader Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health (RMNCAH) and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) agendas;
- Prevents duplication of effort, especially if you have limited resources and time and if you are speaking to the same government representative;
- Strengthens your advocacy message for policy, budget and implementation commitments to SRHR;
- Helps coordinate civil society efforts to advance SRHR and family planning.

What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a framework of 17 goals and 169 targets across social, economic and environmental areas of sustainable development, which United Nations (UN) Member States have committed to making a reality over the next 15 years.

The SDGs succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expired at the end of 2015, but are much broader in scope. The SDGs form part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ which UN Member States adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda is an important political consensus document declaring UN Member States' intent to work collectively towards achieving people-centred sustainable development over the next 15 years.

The 2030 Agenda includes many targets and references to gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights which go well beyond the commitments of the MDGs.

The SDGs make specific references to family planning in Goal 3 on Health and Goal 5 on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Targets:

3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Targets:

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

This does not mean that only these goals are directly related to family planning. Most goals are linked to family planning. It will be impossible to end poverty and hunger (goals 1 and 2), ensure quality education for all (goal 4), promote sustained economic growth (goal 8) without ensuring that every woman has access to quality, rights-based family planning services.

All of the targets in the 2030 Agenda will be measured at a global, regional and national level, through the indicator framework. There will need to be consistent monitoring of whether implementation is reaching marginalized population groups. For this, availability of high-quality data disaggregated by relevant criteria, such as sex, age (including for the age group 10–14 years), geographic location, income, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity and disability, needs to be ensured. This will make sure that governments

know where there are gaps in services, and which groups are in the most need.

We support the following SDG indicator on family planning:

- Percentage of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Access to available, acceptable and good quality modern contraceptives is an essential element of reproductive health.

¹ See www.youtube.com/watch?v=-yL7VP4-kP4

What is Family Planning 2020?

Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) is a global partnership that supports the rights of women and girls to decide, freely, and for themselves, whether, when, and how many children they want to have. FP2020 works with governments, civil society, multilateral organizations, donors, the private sector, and the research and development community to enable 120 million additional women and women and girls to have access to rights based family planning services and supplies by 2020.

FP2020 has been a 'game changer' in successfully increasing global and national commitment to family planning, and has created a unique platform and architecture for the global family planning community. The FP2020 initiative has brought together national governments, donors, the private sector and civil society to ensure that sustainable family planning programmes will make a lasting change.

FP2020 is a partnership that encourages country-level progress on family planning goals. FP2020 has prioritized 69 focus countries² to accelerate progress, including 36 commitment-making countries which are working to expand access to family planning commodities and services.

Each FP2020 country has made different commitments, which include:

- **Financial** such as increasing budget allocation specifically for family planning or adding a budget line for family planning in the health budget and implementing costed plans for reproductive health (RH) including family planning in national, sub-national, and district plans.
- **Policy and Political** such as identifying barriers to access for individuals and couples, such as adolescents, rural populations or marginalized groups, and committing to address these.
- **Programme and Service Delivery** such as making family planning services available to young people in youth centres or ensuring there is a range of contraceptives available.

You can see what your government has committed by visiting www.familyplanning2020.org/commitments.

2 See www.familyplanning2020.org/entities

How do the SDGs and FP2020 complement each other and what to advocate for?

Family planning is one aspect of the targets around universal access to sexual and reproductive health found in the SDGs (3.7 and 5.6). If your country is a FP2020 focus country or commitment maker, you can leverage the SDGs as a way of increasing the political priority of family planning, as well as ensuring the two SDG targets are being fulfilled. You can also use the Costed Implementation Plans (CIPs) – multi-year roadmaps designed to help governments achieve family planning goals – to strengthen your advocacy for the implementation of both the SDG and FP2020 commitments.

Who?

FP2020 works through a focal point network at country level consisting of government representatives, for example from the Ministry of Health, and/or donors such as UNFPA, USAID and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). In this structure, the government and donor agencies work in partnership to bolster national strategies for achieving FP2020 goals and family planning programmes, to align resources behind implementation of national priorities, and coordinate in-country around family planning.

At the national level, the Ministry of Health will typically play an important role in coordination of family planning programmes and budgets. However the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance and other ministries are playing an increasingly important role in national financing and resourcing plans for family planning and reproductive health.

How?

In using FP2020 to fulfil the SDGs and vice versa, you may want to consider:

- Not reinventing the wheel! Use existing policies, programmes and architecture for family planning, and identify opportunities to strengthen and align family planning and the SDGs instead of creating a parallel structure. Align the policy recommendations;
- Identify and explore opportunities to work in partnership with FP2020 Focal Points and key partners for increased alignment and coordination on FP2020 and the SDG targets, including national family planning champions;³
- Work with key relevant government ministries – the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry for Women or Gender Equality and other ministries – to ensure greater alignment, and appropriate resources to implement national priorities;
- Map the links between the SDG targets, national family planning plans including FP2020 commitments, CIPs, RMNCAH plans and advocate for alignment in expanding family planning access;
- Ensure civil society participation in the planning, validating, monitoring and accountability of CIPs; an important way to accelerate progress towards family planning goals, including FP2020 and the SDGs;
- Encourage the scaling up of sustainable investments as a critical component in achieving

the SDGs, including full financing from domestic and international resources. Advocates may want to recall investment in family planning as a ‘best buy intervention’ in development and health outcomes;

- Sustain, expand and lead existing SRHR networks towards linking up with other issue-based coalitions doing SDG advocacy through common platforms on sustainable development.

Examples of how to link FP2020 advocacy with SDG advocacy are shown below, to serve as suggestions. An important starting point is to identify your FP2020 focal point and other key targets working in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry for Women or Gender Equality, Ministry of Planning and Development and other relevant decision makers. There may also be a SDG National Technical Committee in country. You should find out if you can input, or talk to key allies in the Committee to advocate for action.

3 See www.joiningvoices2020.org/champions

Country	FP2020 pledge	Related SDG target and rationale	Possible advocacy action
Solomon Islands	The Solomon Islands commit to make family planning a priority under the reproductive health program section of the government's National Health Strategic Plans for 2006–2015.	Target 3.7 Integrating FP and RH programmes into the National Health Strategic Plans ensures action, political will and funding for these programmes. Integration prioritizes action to ensure universal access to SRH services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ identify if progress has been made towards the FP2020 pledge ■ provide guidance to the government on what elements of family planning and reproductive health should be included in National Plans to achieve the SDGs ■ explain that action on this issue can achieve the government's commitment to at least two global frameworks (SDGs and FP2020) ■ reach out to champions and allies to coordinate advocacy messages
Indonesia	The government commits to maintaining its investment in finances for family planning programs, which has increased from US \$65.9 million in 2006 to US \$263.7 million in 2012. The government has reallocated resources to the most densely populated provinces and districts where the total fertility rate (TFR) is high. They are also concentrating on the harder to reach populations in rural areas and smaller islands.	Target 3.7 Increasing funding and development of a policy framework for family planning will result in increased access to the family planning elements of SRH services for more individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ identify if the financial pledge has been met through budget tracking ■ identify and share with the government the gap in implementation and funding ■ explain that action on this issue can achieve the government's commitment to at least two global frameworks ■ reach out to champions and allies to coordinate advocacy messages
Cameroon	The Government of Cameroon commits to ensuring contraceptive security to avoid stock outs, providing the full range of contraceptives by ensuring quality services, including family planning counselling, training, and supervision of health workers, and ensuring the government's and its partners' accountability for funding family planning.	Target 3.8 and 3.7 Ensuring the commodities and trained health workers to deliver family planning and contraceptives will expand access to services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ identify if the pledge has been met ■ provide guidance to your government on health workers' training to ensure rights-based services ■ explain that action on this issue can achieve the government's commitment to at least two global frameworks ■ reach out to champions and allies to coordinate advocacy messages
Togo	The government's objectives are to improve the access of local populations to family planning services; scale up best practice interventions in reproductive health and family planning service delivery.	Target 3.7 and 5.6 Improving access and services is directly in accordance with the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA), which supports 5.6 to ensure universal access to SRH and RR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ identify if there has been progress towards the pledge ■ advocate for collaborative space to ensure rights based family planning services reach local populations ■ position civil society organisations as having the knowledge and capacity to expand access to local populations ■ explain that action on this issue can achieve the government's commitment to at least two global frameworks ■ provide technical support in piloting best practice examples in other regions

Country	FP2020 pledge	Related SDG target and rationale	Possible advocacy action
Bangladesh	The Government of Bangladesh commits to increasing adolescent-friendly sexual and reproductive health and family planning services, providing adolescent sexual and reproductive health services at one-third of maternal newborn and child health centers. Bangladesh will monitor to ensure quality of care is strengthened, including informed consent and choice and to support women to continue use of family planning methods...	Target 5.6 Improving access and services for adolescents is directly in accordance with the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA), which achieves 5.6 to ensure universal access to SRH and RR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ identify if there has been progress towards the pledge ■ support adolescents and young people to be advocates for themselves ■ offer guidance to the government on what adolescent-friendly services should include ■ explain that action on this issue can achieve the government's commitment to at least two global frameworks ■ reach out to champions and allies to coordinate advocacy messages
Mauritania	Mauritania's national action plan on family planning was developed in 2013 through a participatory and inclusive process and outlines Mauritania's priorities for family planning and creates a framework for partnership and resource mobilization. Mauritania commits to implement the plan for the period of 2014–2018.	Target 5.6 Enabling civil society to participate in decision making about contraceptive access and programming ensures appropriate government action to meet the needs of citizens, civil society participation is also a clear component of the ICPD PoA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ identify if there are any gaps in the national plan ■ identify the progress towards the national plan and share the gaps if applicable ■ explain that action on this issue can achieve the government's commitment to at least two global frameworks ■ reach out to champions and allies to coordinate advocacy messages
Nepal	The Government is fulfilling its newly developed National Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (2015–2021) which will remove barriers to family planning faced by young people.	Target 3.7 Investing resources in family planning will accelerate progress towards universal access to sexual and reproductive health. The Costed Implementation Plan will enhance FP services for adolescents and introduce communication and behaviour change approaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ identify the group in the Ministry of Health (i.e. Family Health Division) who developed the plan ■ position your organisation with technical knowledge in adolescent sexual reproductive health ■ offer guidance and recommendations to the government and decision makers on the implementation of the plan including on adolescent-friendly services ■ collate meaningful input to decision making from youth groups ■ support frequent communication and coordination by government with stakeholders on the delivery of plan

Resources

The resources below contain more in-depth information about the SDGs and FP2020, including projects that work on FP2020 as well as valuable data sources that can be used as evidence on maternal/child health.

- 1. Family Planning 2020**
www.familyplanning2020.org/
 Read its annual progress report at: progress.familyplanning2020.org/page/introduction/executive-summary
- 2. United Nations Sustainable Development hub**
sustainabledevelopment.un.org
- 3. Joining Voices**
 This is an IPPF advocacy project that aims to safeguard and strengthen financial commitments to reproductive health and family planning, and reinforce political leadership on universal access through strengthening civil society voices. Joining Voices has produced country fact sheets called 'Spotlight on FP' for 10 countries. These measure the progress governments have made on FP2020 and make recommendations about what needs to be improved.
www.joiningvoices2020.org
- 4. Track20**
 Tracks progress of the global FP2020 initiative which aims to provide an additional 120 million women and girls in the world's poorest countries with access to voluntary family planning services by 2020. The strategy of Track20 is to support national efforts in participating FP2020 countries to collect, analyze and use data to track progress in family planning and to develop effective program strategies and plans.
www.track20.org
- 5. Sustainable Development Goals: A SRHR CSO guide for National Implementation**
 The purpose of this paper is to set out what the new SDGs mean for CSOs working on SRHR and how the SDGs can be used to push for progress at a national level. It details those targets that are relevant to our work, looks at how they relate to existing programmes and commitments and suggests ways to ensure that they are implemented. It describes specific actions that national advocates may want to consider taking to drive progress on the development and implementation of national plans, to play a role in monitoring and accountability, and to support the measurement of progress.
www.ippf.org/resource/Sustainable-Development-Goals-SRHR-CSO-guide-national-implementation
- 6. International Planned Parenthood Federation's Financing for SRHR resources**
 This is a hub of IPPF's resources and briefings on financing for SRHR including the Global Financing Facility and World Bank advocacy.
www.ippf.org/search/all/financing
- 7. Demographic Health Survey Program**
 The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program has collected, analyzed, and disseminated accurate and representative data on population, health, HIV, and nutrition through more than 300 surveys in over 90 countries.
www.dhsprogram.com/Where-We-Work
- 8. Africa Health Stats**
 This is an innovative data site that allows you to chart, map and compare key health indicators across all 54 African Union member states. All data is taken from officially-recognised international sources.
www.africanhealthstats.org/cms
- 9. Ouagadougou Partnership**
 The Partnership was launched in Burkina Faso in 2011 by nine Western African countries with a focus on accelerating progress in the use of family planning services in Western African countries. Over the course of five years, the partnership made great strides in providing rights-based family planning to reduce the unmet need. By the end of 2015, the nine Member States had reached out to 1.18 million additional contraceptive users which is above their 1 million target. The Ouagadougou Partnership works closely with FP2020 and other initiatives.
partenariatouaga.org
- 10. Family Planning: A Key to Unlocking the SDGs**
 Short animated video produced by K4Health that illustrates how family planning has a ripple effect across all the 17 Goals: www.youtube.com/watch?v=DBlvWnzNeks
- 11. PMA2020**
 Performance Monitoring and Accountability 2020 (PMA2020) uses innovative mobile technology to routinely gather data on family planning and water, sanitation and hygiene. Data are collected at both household and facility levels via mobile phones through a network of female Resident Enumerators stationed throughout the country. In real-time, data are validated, aggregated and put into tables and graphs, making results more quickly available to stakeholders as compared to a paper-and-pencil survey. PMA2020 supports the overarching goals of FP2020 and its working group on performance, monitoring and accountability.
pma2020.org





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