

Sustainable Development Goals



A SRHR CSO guide for national implementation

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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Introduction to the 2030 Agenda

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 are to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expire at the end of 2015, but are much broader in their scope. Unlike the MDGs, which were focussed on social issues, the SDGs set out targets across all three dimensions – social, economic and environmental – of sustainable development. Furthermore, while the MDGs were targeted at developing countries, the SDGs are applicable to all countries.

The SDGs form part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which UN Member States adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The adoption of the Agenda is the culmination of a lengthy process of intergovernmental negotiations and consultations that lasted nearly three years.

The outcome document of the process, '[Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)', consists of a short preamble, a declaration (outlining the vision and principles underlying the Agenda), the SDGs and accompanying targets, as well as sections on the means of implementation and the follow-up and review of the Agenda.

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 can be expected to affect the policy and funding priorities of both implementing governments and donors during this time, leading to a channelling of global development funding to the areas reflected in the goals and targets and influencing national development strategies and programming. This will present important opportunities for both advocates and service providers of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).

The purpose of this paper

The purpose of this paper is to set out what the new 2030 Agenda means for civil society organizations (CSOs) working on SRHR and how it can be used to push for progress at the 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 of global commitments, and to support the measurement of progress.

There is no "one size fits all" approach to implementing the Agenda at a national level because every country has a different system and way of working, and will have different focus areas with respect to sustainable development. Advocates are encouraged to use the information and recommendations in this paper in a way that is helpful to their national context, and to adapt them to reflect their circumstances.

The 2030 Agenda and sexual and reproductive health and rights

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

Importantly, both SDG 3 on health and SDG 5 on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment include targets relating to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Target 3.7, under goal 3 of the Agenda, calls for 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. Target 5.6, under goal 5, calls for 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 (ICPD) and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

In addition, the 2030 Agenda requires all countries to take measures to end discrimination and eliminate violence against women and girls as well as harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. It also sets out targets calling for a significant reduction of maternal mortality, an end to preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age, an end to the AIDS epidemic, as well as universal health coverage, among other objectives.

The Agenda emphasizes gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as crucial to achieving all goals and targets and calls for the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda. It also reaffirms governments' commitments to the ICPD Programme of Action and Beijing Platform for Action and their follow-up reviews, lending support to these intergovernmental agreements on advancing women's rights and reproductive rights.

Moreover, it reaffirms the responsibilities of all states to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind, and refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties as foundational documents of the Agenda, which strengthens its people-centred focus.

The Agenda also includes calls for a disaggregation of data by age, sex, income and geographic location, among other characteristics, which will be essential for monitoring, identifying gaps, and understanding which groups are being left behind in the implementation of the Agenda.

Influencing implementation at all levels: Tunisia

Association Tunisienne de la Santé de la Reproduction (ATSR) has actively followed the development of the 2030 Agenda, working at the national, regional and global levels to ensure that the new Agenda has political support. Prior to the adoption of the Agenda in September 2015, ATSR convened a national working group to raise the awareness of the government on the importance of the Agenda. ATSR participated in an expert meeting in the Arab Region on the indicators for the 2030 Agenda, and ATSR is translating that learning to the national level through discussions on the national indicator framework.

Specific targets relating to sexual and reproductive health and rights

There are several targets that relate directly to SRHR, as well as those that have aspects of SRHR, demonstrating the cross-cutting nature and importance of SRHR to achieving sustainable development for all. Given the scope of the Agenda, you may find it most helpful to identify those targets that relate more closely to your work or that are significant gaps in your context.

The specific targets that relate directly to SRHR are:

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
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 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:

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

- 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

However, elements of SRHR can also be found in other goals, demonstrating how SRHR cuts across all areas of sustainable development and is critical to the overall success of the Agenda. Furthermore, many of the targets of the Agenda are essential for creating an environment in which SRHR can be realized.

This includes, for example, the following:

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Targets:

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target:

- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation

and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target:

- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Targets:

- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Targets:

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Financing the 2030 Agenda

One of the questions that comes up frequently in the context of the 2030 Agenda is how the ambitious goals and targets will be funded.

The Agenda itself references the [Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#) (AAAA), agreed in July 2015, which provides the foundation for implementing the global sustainable development agenda, although the AAAA also covers broader issues such as debt and trade. The Agenda states:

This Agenda, including the SDGs, can be met within the framework of a revitalized global partnership for sustainable development, supported by the concrete policies and actions outlined in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda supports, complements and helps contextualize the 2030 Agenda's means of implementation targets. These relate to domestic public resources, domestic and international private business and finance, international development cooperation, international trade as an engine for development, debt and debt sustainability, addressing systemic issues and science, technology, innovation and capacity-building, and data, monitoring and follow-up.

The AAAA built on the 2002 Monterrey Consensus and the 2008 Doha Declaration, the outcome documents of earlier conferences dedicated to financing for development. One of the objectives of the AAAA was to strengthen further the framework

to finance sustainable development and the means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda. The AAAA does not refer specifically to funding for SRHR, but does call for increased health financing, especially for women and children “who have been disproportionately affected by many health issues”. It also makes specific reference to the importance of gender equality to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, and the importance of targeted actions and investments.

A major mechanism for funding the targets related to reproductive, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health is the [Global Financing Facility \(GFF\)](#). In September 2014, the World Bank Group and Governments of Canada, Norway, and the United States announced the creation of the GFF to support the [Global Strategy for Women's, Children's, and Adolescents' Health 2.0](#) which contributes to Goal 3 of the 2030 Agenda. The GFF aims to mobilize domestic funding (private and public), funding from the GFF Trust Fund (grant funding) and donor resources. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Japan, and the United States have made financing commitments totalling USD 214 million. This is in addition to commitments previously made by Norway and Canada of USD 600 million and USD 200 million respectively. The GFF business plan has now been

agreed and selected countries are working on their investment cases. The GFF is currently focused on twelve ‘front-runner’ countries.¹

However, despite these commitments, the funding gap for SRHR is still significant. The Guttmacher Institute estimates that the total cost of sexual and reproductive health care is USD 39.2 billion annually,² while UNFPA and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) estimate that almost USD 70 billion is needed to fully fund the ICPD costing package in 2015 (based on projected estimates made in 2009).³ Out-of-pocket payments make up the lion's share of the costs of SRHR services, with consumers in developing countries paying USD 35,876 million for services. The reliance on out-of-pocket payments has a disproportionately negative impact on the poorest and most vulnerable people who may be prevented from accessing services.⁴ To ensure that access to these services is universal, there will need to be increased funding.

SRHR services need to be a priority for both international and domestic budgets, and governments will need to ensure that they are closing the funding gap through effective resource mobilization.

Internationally, donors must create timetables and implementation plans to honour their commitment to the Monterrey Consensus, which states

1 Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda.

2 Susheela Singh, Jacqueline E. Darroch, Lori S. Ashford: Adding it up: The costs and benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2014. Guttmacher Institute/UNFPA.

3 “Financing the ICPD Programme of Action: Data for 2011, Estimates for 2012/2013, Projections for 2014.” UNFPA and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI).

4 Ibid.



that donors should dedicate 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to development. Building on this, they should dedicate at least 0.1% of their GNI to global health financing⁵ and 10% of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to population assistance.⁶ At a domestic level, we recommend that all governments should devote at least 5% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to national health financing. Where regional agreements recommend greater contributions – such as the [Abuja Declaration](#) pledge made by the member states of the African Union for a target of allocating at least 15% of their annual budget to improve the health sector – we encourage their implementation.

Advocating for further investment in SRHR

- Remind your government of the commitments that they made in the AAAA to prioritize health funding and to ensure “transparency and equal participation in the budgeting process, and promote gender responsive budgeting and tracking.”
- Advocate for your government to devote at least 5% of GDP to national health financing.
- Remind your government of the massive funding gap in SRHR services, and the burden that extensive out-of-pocket payments have on the poorest and most vulnerable populations. Develop case studies, if possible, that illustrate the impact of out-of-pocket payments in your context to help make your case to the government.
- Advocate for more CSO involvement in budget setting processes, especially with respect to health budgets and budgets relating to gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment.
- If your government is a donor government, advocate for it to dedicate at least 0.7% of GNI to development, and ensure that at least 0.1% of GNI goes to global health financing, and 10% of ODA to population assistance.
- If your country is a GFF ‘front-runner’ country, engage in the country consultation process to advocate for SRHR funding under the broader remit of reproductive, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health.

5 As recommended by the World Health Organisation Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001).

6 As recommended by the International Parliamentarians’ Conference (IPCI) in its “Istanbul Statement of Commitment: Keeping Promises – Measuring Results”.

Linking the 2030 Agenda to other global commitments

The most effective way to get action on the goals and targets in the 2030 Agenda is to link them to any existing commitments by your government that address the same issues.

Many countries will already be working to implement global commitments related to Family Planning 2020 and the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health. Linking the objectives and outcomes of these programmes to the 2030 Agenda will coordinate efforts, increase political support and buy-in and strengthen the implementation of the Agenda.

Similarly, countries also have specific obligations under international human rights law, and are required to report on the progress that they are making in realising human rights through Treaty Body Examinations and the Universal Periodic Review. Access to sexual and reproductive health and rights is an international human rights issue, and you can use these forums to raise your views on the challenges and gaps you are facing, and how your government is implementing its commitments under the 2030 Agenda.

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 more women and girls to use contraceptives by 2020.

There are [69 countries](#) that are being prioritized for action under the FP2020 programme, and many others have [made commitments](#) to increase access to family planning commodities and services.

While the scope of the FP2020 commitments is narrower than the target of universal access to sexual and reproductive health that is found in the 2030 Agenda, in taking action on access to family planning, it fulfils an element of the target. Given this, if your country is a priority country or made a commitment, you can use the 2030 Agenda as a way of increasing the political focus on family planning, as well as ensuring that a key component of the Agenda is being fulfilled.

In using FP2020 to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and vice versa, you may want to consider:

- Not reinventing the wheel! If there are existing programmes that are addressing access to family planning, figure out how to strengthen them instead of creating a parallel structure.
- Reaching out to the national FP2020 coalitions and exploring working together to push for progress both on FP2020 and the 2030 Agenda.
- Including recommendations from FP2020 engagement in your messaging for 2030 Agenda advocacy, especially with respect to universal access to family planning and gender equality.

- Many of the FP2020 countries have [national champions](#) to bring awareness to this work and its importance. The champions are well connected, and it could be useful to align with them.

Every Woman, Every Child/ Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health 2.0

Launched by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in September 2010, Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) is a global movement that mobilizes and intensifies international and national action by governments, multilaterals, the private sector and civil society to address the major health challenges facing women and children, including reproductive and maternal health. It is designed to put into action the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health, which presents a roadmap on how to enhance financing, strengthen policy and improve services on the ground for the most vulnerable women and children. The first Global Strategy 2010 was developed to accelerate progress on the MDGs, while the [second](#), launched in New York in September 2015 at the same time as the new Agenda, is designed to complete the unfinished work of the MDGs, to address inequities within and between countries and to help countries begin implementing the 2030 Agenda. It will run for the duration of the Agenda, and will

support countries to achieve the targets related to women's, adolescents' and children's health.

Over [70 countries](#) and a range of other stakeholders, including private sector partners, foundations and CSOs, have made commitments to advance the Global Strategy 2.0 which will link effectively with the realization of the 2030 Agenda.

In using the Global Strategy to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and vice versa, you may want to consider:

- Not reinventing the wheel! If there are existing programmes that are addressing the health needs of women and adolescents, including maternal and reproductive health, figure out how to strengthen them instead of creating a parallel structure.
- Reaching out to the national coalitions that are already working in this area and exploring working together to push for progress both in reproductive, adolescent and maternal health, and the 2030 Agenda.
- Including recommendations from EWEC engagement in your messaging for 2030 Agenda advocacy, especially with respect to universal access to family planning and gender equality.

Human rights

The declaration of the 2030 Agenda recognizes human rights as foundational to the Agenda. It underlines the Agenda's grounding in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties and emphasizes states' responsibilities to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind. Many of the goals and targets correspond to essential dimensions of states' human rights commitments, as outlined in international human rights treaties,

Using human rights – Ireland

Ireland is due to report to the CEDAW Committee in 2016. A key part of the process is the adoption by the Committee of a list of its priority issues (LOIPR), which is forwarded to the state prior to reporting. Issues included in the LOIPR will be central to the interactive dialogue with the State and the final concluding observations and recommendations by the Committee.

The Irish Family Planning Association used this process to put pressure on their government to implement the SDGs. The IFPA partnered with the National Women's Council of Ireland and the Women's Human Rights Alliance to submit a shadow report to the CEDAW Committee proposing issues for inclusion in the LOIPR. They called on the CEDAW committee to make sure that Ireland "provide information on measure planned to ensure the full implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals...with particular emphasis on Goal 3 on health and Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls."

such as the ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW and CRC,⁷ as well as other international and regional instruments and documents relating to human rights.

Goal 5 on gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment, for example, is strongly linked to obligations of states under CEDAW, which sets out women's rights to freely enter into marriage or to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children.⁸ CEDAW also demands that women have access to health care services related to family planning as well as access to information and advice on family planning,⁹ which corresponds to elements of target 3.7.

In implementing the Agenda, governments should pay close attention to interlinkages between the goals and targets and related human rights obligations and standards. When they are setting implementation plans for the goals and targets, they may, for example, draw guidance from recommendations of UN human rights treaty bodies provided in general comments or country-specific concluding observations or be informed by reports of UN Special Procedures or Special Rapporteurs

In line with human rights obligations, governments should, for example, seek

to invest particular effort in addressing those targets of the 2030 Agenda that correspond to minimum core obligations under economic and social rights, such as non-discriminatory access to health facilities, goods and services, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups,¹⁰ or access to reproductive health care.¹¹

In relation to accountability, it will be important to look for synergies between human rights mechanisms and mechanisms put in place to monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Human rights mechanisms already gather and review information on a wide array of human rights issues and provide recommendations on both thematic areas and country-specific situations, which accountability mechanisms reviewing the implementation of the Agenda's goals and targets may be able to build on. Human rights mechanisms, on the other hand, should explore possibilities for integrating review of progress towards pertinent SDGs and targets into their work.

From a civil society perspective, linking advocacy in relation to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda to human rights may serve to strengthen advocacy asks. While commitments under the Agenda are of a political nature, human rights treaties are legally

7 [ICCPR](#): International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; [ICESCR](#): International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; [CEDAW](#): Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; [CRC](#): Convention on the Rights of the Child.

8 CEDAW, Article 16 b and 16 e.

9 CEDAW, Article 12 para 1 and Article 10 h.

10 ICESCR, General Comment 14, para 43.

11 ICESCR, General Comment 14, para 44.



binding on the states that have ratified them, which may bolster advocacy asks in relation to the SDGs and targets that correspond to human rights obligations.

Vice versa, a linking of advocacy in relation to the 2030 Agenda to human rights may also give new impetus to the implementation of human rights obligations and advance ratification of, or withdrawal of reservations to, human rights treaties in related areas, such as CEDAW or the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).

Some key recommendations:

- Review the relevant international and regional [human rights treaties](#)¹² and [your national reviews](#), and see if they mention any issues related to SRHR; they may discuss issues such as violence against women, parental consent laws for accessing services, access to life-saving medicines, and the right to the highest attainable standard of health.

- Identify when your country will [be subject to a treaty body review](#) and consider working with partners to submit a shadow report.
- Work with partners and in networks; consider participating in the [Universal Periodic Review](#) of your country.

Regional agreements

There are many regional agreements and roadmaps which may also serve as useful advocacy tools to strengthen your government's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, such as the Maputo Plan of Action for the Operationalization of the Continental Policy Framework on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Africa and the Operational guide for implementation and follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Highlighting the common themes and commitments can help build political will from your government.

Some key recommendations:

- Map and review existing regional intergovernmental agreements or roadmaps relating to population and development, health, maternal health, sexual and reproductive health or related areas, and use them in your 2030 Agenda advocacy.
- Research the monitoring and accountability mechanisms in place for the relevant regional commitments and see if they are able to support the measurement of progress towards the new Agenda.

12 Some relevant international human rights treaties include: CEDAW, CRC, ICCPR, ICESCR. Relevant regional human rights treaties include: the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).

Next steps: national implementation, accountability and indicators

If the 2030 Agenda is to deliver on its promise, it will have to become a reality on the ground.

Now that the Agenda has been adopted, governments will have to follow through on their commitments and take concrete and ambitious steps to implement the agenda. This will require the development of national implementation plans along with an adaptation of policy and funding priorities. For donor countries this will also require a stepping-up of funding and capacity support to countries in the Global South.

Advocacy for translating the 2030 Agenda into national policies and actions for implementation

The strength of the 2030 Agenda is that it requires governments to take specific actions to achieve its goals and targets. However, as with many initiatives, it may take direct advocacy and lobbying of governments to ensure that they implement it fully and support the programmes that will be required to achieve the targets. This means turning policy into action and real change for people. Given this, it is imperative that civil society organizations work closely with governments to ensure that the 2030 Agenda implemented correctly and hold them to account for the progress that they are making against the targets. Implementation plans should be developed with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders, including members of civil society. Furthermore, strong accountability mechanisms at national,

regional and global levels will need to be put in place to monitor progress towards the implementation of the Agenda. You need to ensure that the targets are seen as the “everyday business” of the government, not an additional extra.

Raising awareness

Some key recommendations are:

- Ask your government to share the 2030 Agenda with Parliament and host a special session/debate in Parliament on the national implementation.
- Ask your government to develop a strategy for raising awareness among the public about the 2030 Agenda, implementation measures, accountability mechanisms, as well as opportunities for public participation.
- Develop your own awareness raising strategy among civil society, partner organizations, parliamentarians, media and the public. Illustrating the importance of this Agenda will help people understand why it needs to be implemented, support them to engage in advocacy and lobbying, and ensure that the government is aware that its actions will be monitored. Also be ready to speak out publicly if the government is not willing to act on certain targets – remember that governments agreed to this Agenda and must implement it!

Making a plan

Some key recommendations are:

- Identify those targets in the Agenda that relate more closely to your work or that are significant gaps in your context, and prioritize those for action.
- Reach out to your contacts in the government and ask them where they are with the implementation process. Some may have already started while others may be at the beginning of the process. Ask them what their plans are – for example will they be setting up a reference group or separate team within a key department, or integrating efforts into existing structures – and figure out how you can be involved.
- Encourage your government to review the SDG framework and identify those areas where most action is needed. This review should map already existing policies and structures in place and take into account the progress made on the MDGs, relevant research, consultation with civil society organizations and academics, any recommendations from UN treaty bodies on issues reflected in the 2030 Agenda, and other sources.
- Identify where the responsibilities for each of the targets is, who is leading on implementation, and if it ties into an existing programme (such as EWEC or FP2020 commitments). If there are existing, helpful national policies and programmes, show how they

Spreading the word at a local level – Morocco

The Moroccan Family Planning Association (MFPA) will make a video documentary about the new Agenda and SRHR, and share it with 80 newly elected community leaders all over the country. These leaders are well placed to understand the needs of individuals in the community and can play an important role in making sure that the targets related to SRHR are implemented at a local level. When the leaders are sensitized to the new Agenda, MFPA will work with them on developing local action plans.

can be improved and encourage the government to increase commitment to them.

- Based on your familiarity with your national context, suggest actions your government should take to implement the goals and targets, and working in coalition with partners, develop a plan on how to promote and monitor the implementation of the Agenda. This could include hosting meetings with leaders and decision makers to inform them of the Agenda and your expectations, and participating in or demanding government consultations on the implementation of the goals and targets, where you have particular expertise. Also reach out to organizations outside of the SRHR community, such as women's and youth groups and organizations from other sectors, to broaden support for your asks and strengthen your voice in relation to your government.

Encourage your government to develop a cross-departmental committee of all relevant government departments (for example the departments of health, population, development, finance, statistics, education and environment) and to develop a cross-government plan to implement and monitor the Agenda.

- Ensure that the sexual and reproductive health elements of the 2030 Agenda are integrated into the relevant line ministry programmes and budgets, and performance management plans.
- Advocate for more involvement in budget setting processes, especially with respect to health budgets and budgets relating to gender equality.

- Depending on your national context, advocate for your government to take a progressive stance in implementing the goals and targets. If your government, for example, would support action on those elements of SRHR that were not explicitly included in the final Agenda, such as access to abortion or comprehensive sexuality education, encourage relevant ministries to take a broad understanding of targets 3.7 and 5.6 and include action in these areas when developing national implementation measures.

Reporting and accountability

Some key recommendations are:

- Advocate to your government to develop progress reports on all of the goals and targets in a timely, transparent and regular fashion, and ensure that the reviews reflect the experiences of civil society organizations and individuals. You may also wish to collaborate with civil society partners in developing a civil society shadow report as input to relevant processes.
- Ensure that your government sets up accountability mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the Agenda, which should provide for meaningful and institutionalized engagement of civil society. These may build upon or be informed by well-functioning mechanisms and structures already in place. Thematic monitoring mechanisms could be considered for tracking progress and providing guidance for implementation in particular thematic areas.

- Take an active part in monitoring and accountability processes at national, regional and global levels, through submitting shadow reports, meeting with your government to share your views, and attending key events where possible.

Advocacy for accountability

Once commitments made in the 2030 Agenda have been translated into national policies, programmes and budgets it is important to monitor those commitments to ensure they are happening. Civil society organizations have a strong role to play in supporting in-country oversight and accountability mechanisms, but it is critical that their activities do not form a substitute for national accountability structures. Civil society organizations can work with key accountability structures, such as parliamentarians, through the various committees, national audit bodies, national human rights institutions, global human rights bodies such as the Human Rights Council/ Universal Periodic Review, accountability mechanisms that will monitor the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at regional or global levels, such as the High-Level Political Forum, and with the media. In engaging in these mechanisms, civil society organizations can raise awareness of the commitments that have been made at a national level and decentralized levels, and highlight the progress and barriers being faced in implementation.

Some key recommendations:

- Work with your government to ensure that there is a place or space for civil society voices in the formal national monitoring and reporting mechanisms. This could take the form of a national panel overseeing implementation, a joint review reporting process, parliamentary hearings, an expert advisory board on sustainable development, or any other form, depending on your country's governance structures and ways of working.

Parliaments shaping the agenda – Macedonia

Health Education and Research Association (HERA) successfully advocated for the organization of a public hearing in Parliament on gender equality and the post-2015 development agenda. The hearing was organized by the Parliamentary Commission for Equal Opportunity between Women and Men in consultation with the Ministry of Social Affairs in July 2015. HERA participated in the hearing upon invitation by the Parliamentary Commission for Equal Opportunity between Women and Men and ensured that sexual and reproductive health was included in the opening address delivered by the Ministry of Health as well as during the discussions of the hearing.

- Identify like-minded partners who can support you in your accountability work. This may mean identifying new partners with different skill sets, such as budget tracking or research and data, to broaden out the skills you have to enable you to do robust monitoring.
- Having access to the relevant data to track commitments is essential to accountability. Many countries and international agencies now have laws or policies that give individuals the right to publicly held information,¹³ that ensure open access to information. If you are not able to get access to the data you need, you may need to investigate and use these mechanisms to ensure you get the information you require.
- You may want to supplement national level data with sub-national, district and community level monitoring to see if what is reported nationally is accurate, really reaching the poor and marginalized communities, and providing high quality programmes.
- After collecting the data, you can develop a range of accountability tools, such as report cards that track key indicators or budget/ expenditures. This will enable you to demonstrate whether the government is fulfilling its commitment or if there is more to be done. It may be strategic to align this work with other accountability efforts and to use your tools at strategic moments, such

as by producing shadow reports or holding [citizen hearings](#) during health sector reviews or budget planning processes, both at the national and subnational level.

Advocacy for indicators

The process of the development of indicators for the 2030 Agenda, which will assess the status of implementation of the SDG targets, is still ongoing at the time of writing. These indicators are currently being developed by a group of national statistical officers of UN Member States and will be adopted at the next session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016.

The indicators will be essential for monitoring progress towards the goals and targets at national as well as global levels. There will need to be consistent monitoring of whether implementation measures are 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), geographic location, income, and also criteria such as marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity and disability, as relevant, needs to be ensured. To this end, a strengthening of national capacities to collect and analyze data, particularly of countries with currently limited capacities in this regard, will be essential.

The IPPF recommended indicator asks are as follows:



13 These may be called “Right to Information”, “Freedom of Information” or “Public Access to Information” laws.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
Target 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		
Indicator 3.7.1	Recommendation	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.
	Rationale	Access to available, acceptable and good quality modern contraceptives is an essential element of reproductive health. It tracks the proportion of demand for modern contraceptives which has been satisfied. It reflects both “the extent to which partners, communities and health systems support women in acting on their choices, and monitors whether women’s stated desires regarding contraception are being fulfilled. It calls attention to inequities in service access and is therefore used to promote a human rights-based approach to reproductive health.” ¹⁴
Indicator 3.7.2	Recommendation	Adolescent birth rate (10–14, 15–17, 18–19) per 1,000 women in that age group
	Rationale	The risk of 10–14 year olds dying from childbirth-related complications is 5 times higher than for women in their 20s, and childbearing is often rooted in coercion and discriminatory practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and sexual violence; whereas a significant share of births to older adolescents between 18–19 years old may be within marriage and union, thus more likely to be planned.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
Target 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		
Indicator 5.6.1	Recommendation	Proportion of women (aged 15–49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions.
	Rationale	This indicator is especially transformative as it responds to a core element and prerequisite for achieving gender equality and the human rights and empowerment of women – the exercise of their reproductive rights. It is a new indicator that fills a critical gap in data collection twenty years since reproductive rights was affirmed in the landmark 1994 ICPD and 1995 Beijing Platform for Action commitments and multiple inter-governmental agreements adopted since. Worldwide, women face multiple barriers and restrictions rooted in gender discrimination, including violence, in making even the most basic decisions about their own health and lives, which is at the core of the concept of reproductive rights. Ideally, data collection should not be limited to 15–49 year olds.
Indicator 5.6.1	Recommendation	Proportion (%) of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health services, information and education
	Rationale	The ability to exercise reproductive rights and make decisions in these aspects of women’s lives requires legal and regulatory protections that safeguard the right to access the means to do so – that is, the relevant information, education and services. This indicator measures whether normative and legal frameworks are in place to protect that right and complements the above on women’s real-lived experiences and perceptions. One of the major factors explaining why the 1994 ICPD goal of universal access to sexual and reproductive health remains elusive for so many around the world is because such basic rights so intrinsic to the health, well-being and empowerment of women and adolescent girls are neglected and denied without adequate protections in place.

14 UNFPA (2010). How Universal is Access to Reproductive Health? A review of the evidence. UNFPA: New York: UNFPA. https://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2010/universal_rh.pdf



Some key recommendations are:

- At the global level, work with your governments before March 2016 to ensure that they are pushing for the recommended indicators under the targets related to SRHR, and for strong disaggregated data collection.
- At the national level, reach out to your national statistics office to see what data it is currently collecting, and advocate to it to strengthen their data collection on key areas.
- Advocate to your government to ensure that the data that is collected at the national level is published in a timely, open and transparent way to enable you and other civil society organizations to use it for monitoring and accountability.
- Especially where there are limitations in data, encourage your government to consider any research your organization has conducted as evidence towards the implementation of the targets, or of any gaps that need to be addressed.

Making the 2030 Agenda happen: actions for CSOs

This flow chart illustrates some of the steps you can take to turn the 2030 Agenda into action through advocacy, awareness raising and working in coalition.

REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Advocate for your government to report on progress made in a timely and transparent way
- Conduct your own research at national and community level
- Draft shadow reports on progress and track budgets
- Support the establishment of and take part in accountability mechanisms at national, regional and global levels

MAKE A PLAN

- Ask the government where it is with the implementation process
- Volunteer to be on any reference groups or oversight mechanisms
- Identify which team/ministry is responsible for the SRHR targets, and if it links to an existing mechanism or commitment
- Develop a plan to promote and monitor the implementation of the Agenda, especially for goals 3 and 5

WORK WITH OTHERS

- Identify allies at a national level who can support you in your advocacy
- Think beyond your usual partners and reach out to researchers, international human rights institutions, academics, economists and other networks

RAISE AWARENESS

- Identify your priority areas for action on SRHR
- Press your government to start awareness raising in Parliament and the media
- Start a public awareness campaign about the Agenda and how it will help achieve good health outcomes and gender equality

Making the 2030 Agenda happen: actions for governments

This flow chart illustrates some of the steps that governments should take at a national level to ensure that they are prioritising and implementing the 2030 Agenda.

REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Identify accountability mechanisms that can be used to review the Agenda, such as Parliamentary Committees and Audit Bodies
- Consult with CSOs to get their views on how effective your plans are
- Report on progress made in a timely and transparent way
- Support the establishment of and take part in accountability mechanisms at regional and global levels

MAKE A PLAN

- Review the 2030 Agenda and identify where most action is needed
- Develop national implementation plans, with budgets, and include CSOs in this planning
- Build a cross-departmental committee to coordinate government-wide engagement

WORK WITH OTHERS

- Consult with civil society to find out where the challenges are
- Reach out to your national statistics office to plan how to measure the Agenda
- Ensure that your national human rights institution is equipped to monitor and hold the government to account
- Get local governments on board

RAISE AWARENESS

- Share 2030 Agenda with MPs, host a debate in Parliament
- Start a public awareness campaign about the Agenda and how it will help

Resources

Background

“Follow up & Review, Monitoring & Accountability of the Post 2015 Agenda: Key Messages & Recommendations”, High-Level Task Force for ICPD, May 2015:

<http://icpdtaskforce.org/resources/Post2015Accountabilityapril2015.pdf>

“SRHR – the key to gender equality and women’s empowerment”, International Planned Parenthood Federation, March 2015:

http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/2020_gender_equality_report_web.pdf

“Sexual and reproductive health and rights – a crucial agenda for the post-2015 framework”, International Planned Parenthood Federation, March 2014:

http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/report_for_web_0_1.pdf

“Adding it up: The costs and benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2014,” Guttmacher Institute/ UNFPA, 2014:

<https://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/AddingItUp2014.html>

“Financing the ICPD Programme of Action: Data for 2011, Estimates for 2012/2013, Projections for 2014,” UNFPA and the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), 2013:

<http://www.unfpa.org/publications/financing-icpd-programme-action>

“Financing Demystified”, IPPF, October 2015:

<http://www.ippf.org/our-work/what-we-do/advocacy/financing-development/demystified>

“Global Financing Facility Country Factsheet”, IPPF, October 2015:

<http://www.ippf.org/resource/Global-Financing-Facility-country-fact-sheet>

“IPPF Briefing: The World Bank Group’s funding for sexual and reproductive health”, IPPF, October 2015:

http://www.ippf.org/sites/default/files/ippf_briefing_on_world_bank_financing_for_srh_2015.pdf

International human rights instruments

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CCPR.aspx>

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CEDAW.aspx>

Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CRC.aspx>

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995:

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/pdf/BDPfA%20E.pdf>

International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action, 1994:

http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/programme_of_action/Web%20ENGLISH.pdf

Population and sustainable development in the Post-2015 agenda: Report of the Global Thematic Consultation on Population Dynamics, 2014:

<http://www.unfpa.org/publications/population-and-sustainable-development-post-2015-agenda>

Framework of Actions for the follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, 2014:

<http://www.unfpa.org/publications/framework-actions-follow-programme-action-international-conference-population-and>

CESCR General Comment No. 14: The Right to the Highest Attainable Standard of Health (Art. 12):

<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/WRGS/Health/GC14.pdf>

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its implementation mark a unique opportunity to ensure full respect for sexual and reproductive health and rights which must be seized,

Joint Statement by UN human rights experts, the Rapporteur on the Rights of Women of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Special Rapporteurs on the Rights of Women and Human Rights Defenders of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, September 2015:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16490&LangID=E>



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