

Family Planning, Population Dynamics, and Sustainable Development

From Laundry Lists to Bottom Lines





From Laundry lists to Bottom Lines

- Past advocacy built on rich **laundry lists** of arguments
- Without a clear synthetic bottom line, laundry lists can be **problematic**
- **Four bottom lines & Four strategic audiences**
 - Financial Finance ministers/planners
 - Equity Social justice activists
 - Durability Visionary leaders
 - Demand Youth and Youth advocates



Rich Laundry Lists

Box 1: The Health Benefits of Family Planning

Family planning has numerous health benefits for women, their sexual partners, and their children. Family planning helps to:

Prevent unintended pregnancies and the number of unsafely performed abortions, thereby reducing:

- Maternal deaths and disabilities.
- Infertility.

Prevent high-risk pregnancies among:

- Adolescents under age 18.
- Women over age 35.
- Women who have had many births or births spaced too closely together.

- Women with HIV/AIDS and other health conditions such as malaria and tuberculosis.

Space births, resulting in:

- Lower rates of newborn, infant, and child mortality.
- More time to breastfeed, improving infant health.
- More time for women to recover physically and nutritionally between births.

Adapted from: Susheela Singh et al., *Adding It Up: The Benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health Care* (New York: Guttmacher Institute and UNFPA, 2003): 24.

- Comprehensive
 - Multiple mechanisms
 - Multiple domains of impact
 - Key beneficiaries
 - ~ Well-researched
- “spaghetti on the wall” approach



Four Bottom Lines, Four Strategic Audiences

- **Financial** → • **Finance ministers**
- **Equity** → • **Social justice activists**
- **Durability** → • **Visionary leaders**
- **Demand** → • **Youth & Youth Advocates**



Bottom Line 1: Financial

Table 2: **Costs to Meet Family Planning Needs and Resulting Savings, Selected Countries**

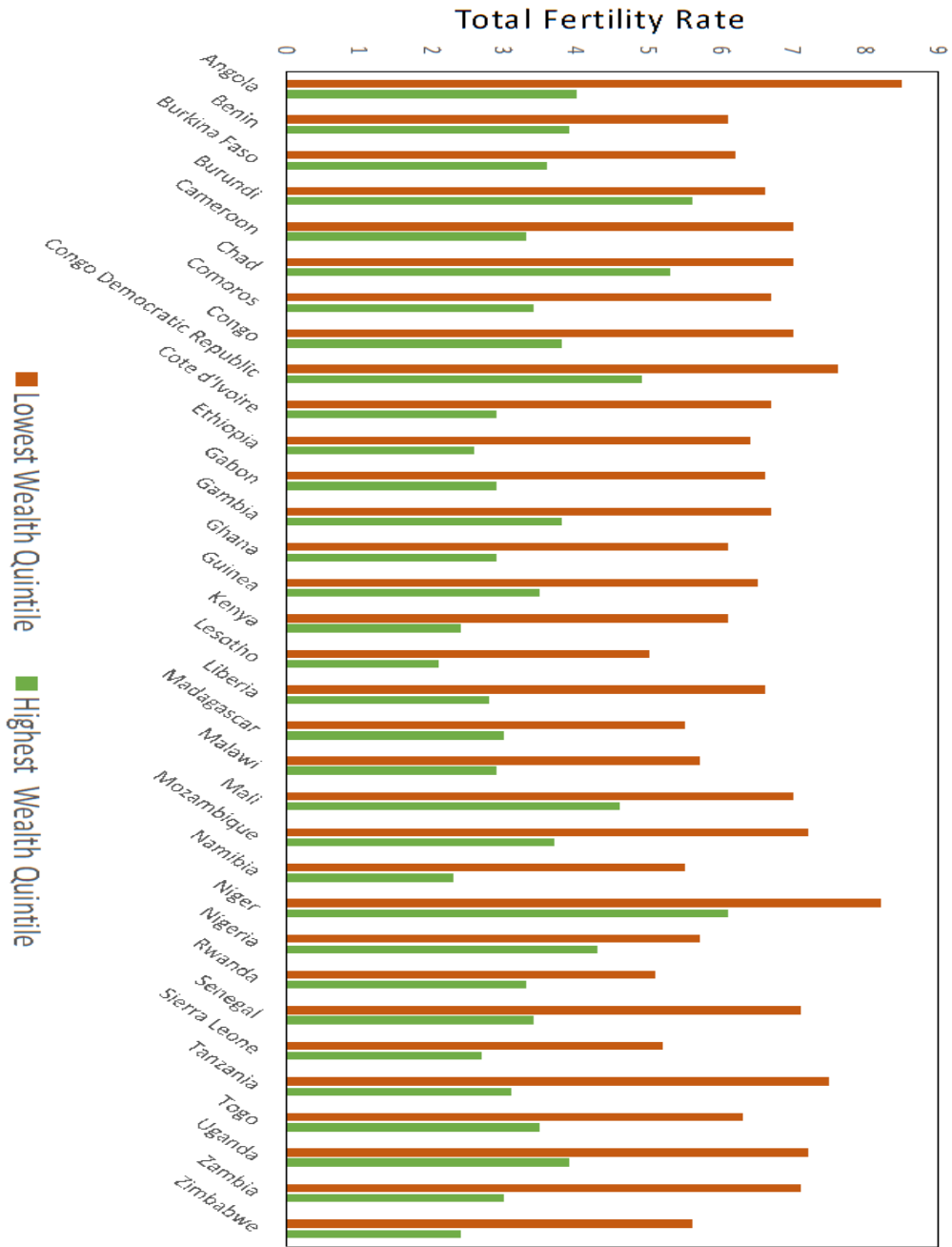
	Cost to meet need for family planning (in US\$ millions)	Savings incurred by category (in US\$ millions)					Total	Savings per \$ invested in family planning
		Education	Immuni- zation	Water & sanitation	Maternal health	Malaria		
Bolivia	5	21	0.1	10	14	-	45	9.0
Guatemala	19	73	1	25	29	-	128	6.7
Madagascar	26	20	13	11	29	3	76	2.9
Zambia	27	37	17	17	37	4	112	4.1
Bangladesh	50	153	4	68	102	-	327	6.5
Indonesia	67	338	5	78	125	9	555	8.3
Ethiopia	103	23	44	26	105	10	208	2.0

“Investments in Family Planning greatly reduce health costs (direct and time) and they foster economic growth”

[Source: Smith et al. 2009]

Bottom Line #2: Equity

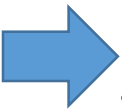
“Family Planning as an investment in reducing global inequality within and between countries”



Source:

- Fertility inequalities
- Income inequalities
- Family structure inequalities

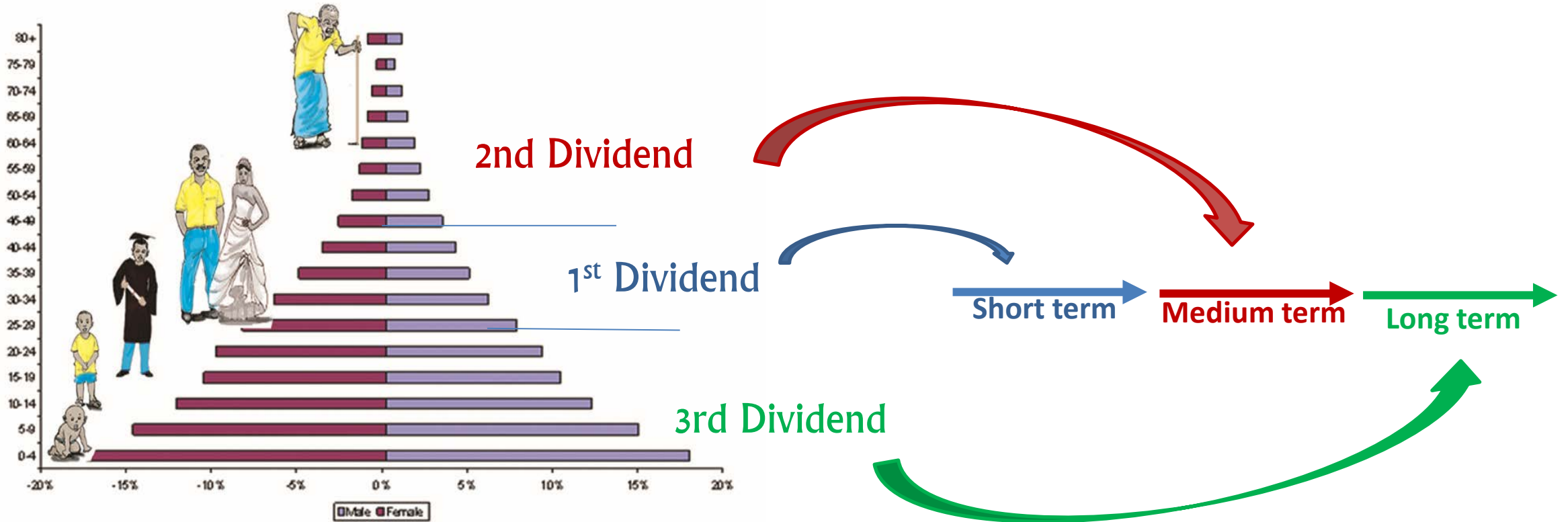
Huge resource inequality among children



Inequalities in adulthood

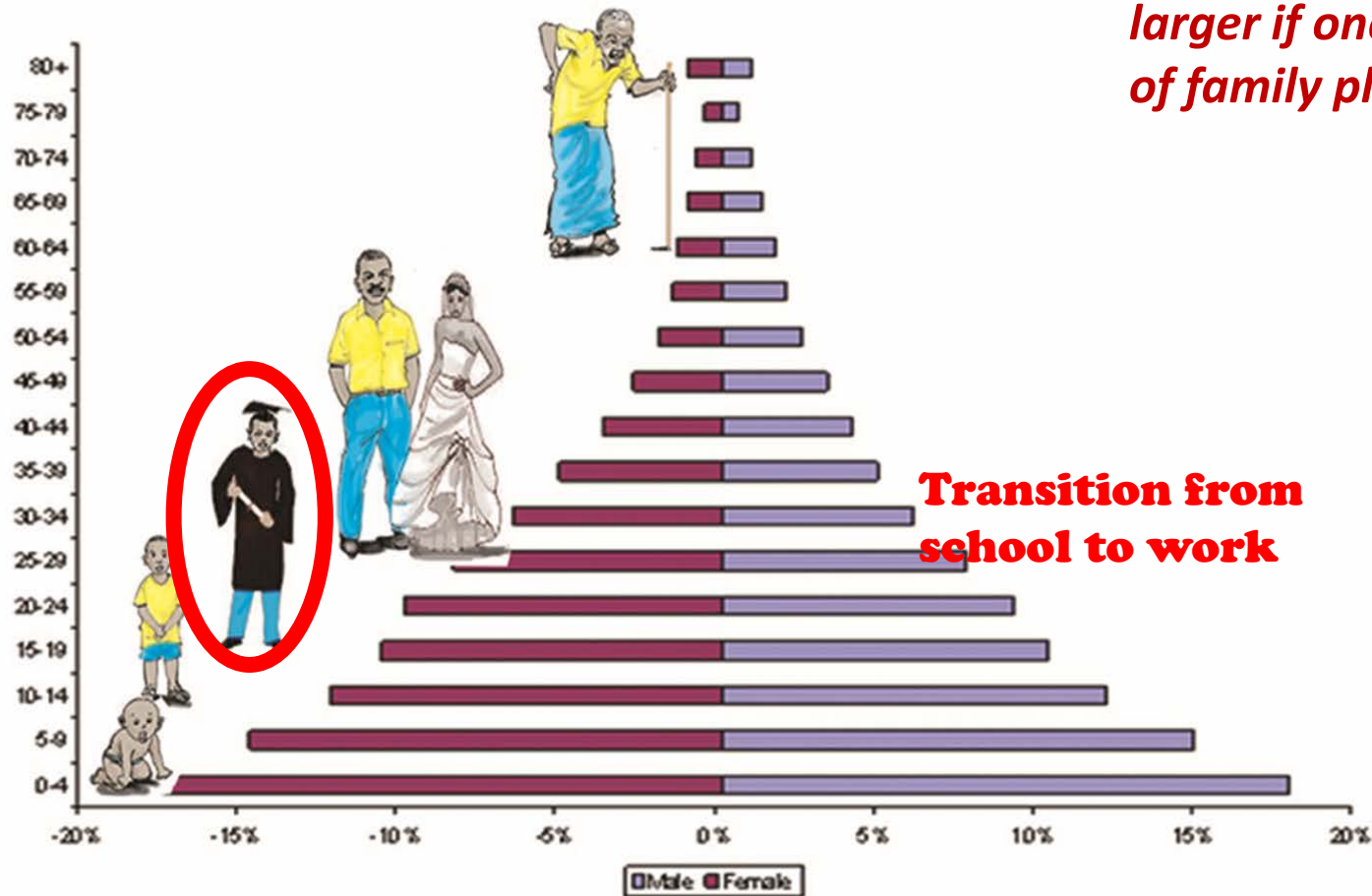
Bottom Line 3: History (Duration)

“The payoffs from investing in Family Planning unfold over a long period of time”



Bottom Line 4: Demand

“The demand for FPP among young adults is even larger if one embraces a broader, literal, definition of family planning.”



Huge Demand for ‘Family Planning’

Planning births

+

Planning Families

- Maintain skills
- Build additional skills
- Job search
- Professional dvpt
- Personal dvpt
- Community service
- Family life



High School Seniors queuing for a spot in a summer internship on life planning (Cameroon, July 6, 2018)