



July 10, 2018



The Family Planning – Sustainable Development Goals (FP-SDGs) Model

The Boost Family Planning Offers Toward Realizing the SDGs



Family Planning within the SDGs

SDG GOAL 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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

Indicator 3.7.1

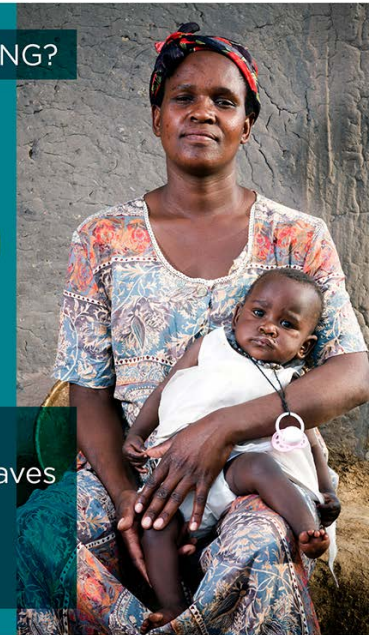
Proportion of women (ages 15–49) who have their family planning needs satisfied with modern methods

GUTTMACHER INSTITUTE

WHY INVEST IN FAMILY PLANNING?

\$1 = \$2.20

Every \$1 spent on contraceptive services in developing regions saves \$2.20 in maternal and newborn health care due to declines in unintended pregnancies



gu.tt/AddingItUp2017

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What is the FP-SDGs Model?

✦ Evidence-based advocacy model that allows users to **simulate the effects of different family planning scenarios** on 13 SDG indicators

- Quantifies the boost family planning offers toward realizing the SDGs

✦ Key Model Features

- Free
- Excel-based with automation
- Features user-friendly, default database
- Flexible start and end years for projections
- Results dashboard: graphs, tables, and scenario comparison

How Does the FP-SDGs Model Work?

- ✦ Projects the **medium- and long-term impacts** of different levels of family planning use and other policy variables on the SDGs
- ✦ **Relationships quantified** using cross-sectional, multi-country regression analysis and structural equation modeling; based on an extensive literature review



FP-SDGs Model Uses

+ Supports in-country advocacy for the following:



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

FP-SDGs Model Outputs



1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line



2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age



3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women in that age group



4.1.1 Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading



6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services



8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

8.7.1 Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor



11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing

Health, Education, and Economic Growth

How population matters?



High-risk fertility behaviour

- Increased exposure/risk
- Increased average risk per pregnancy



Large family sizes

- Parents' human capital investments per child (dilution)

Adolescent childbearing

- Cognitive and educational development



High fertility

- Skewed distribution of income growth against the poor



ILLUSTRATIVE RESULTS: MALAWI

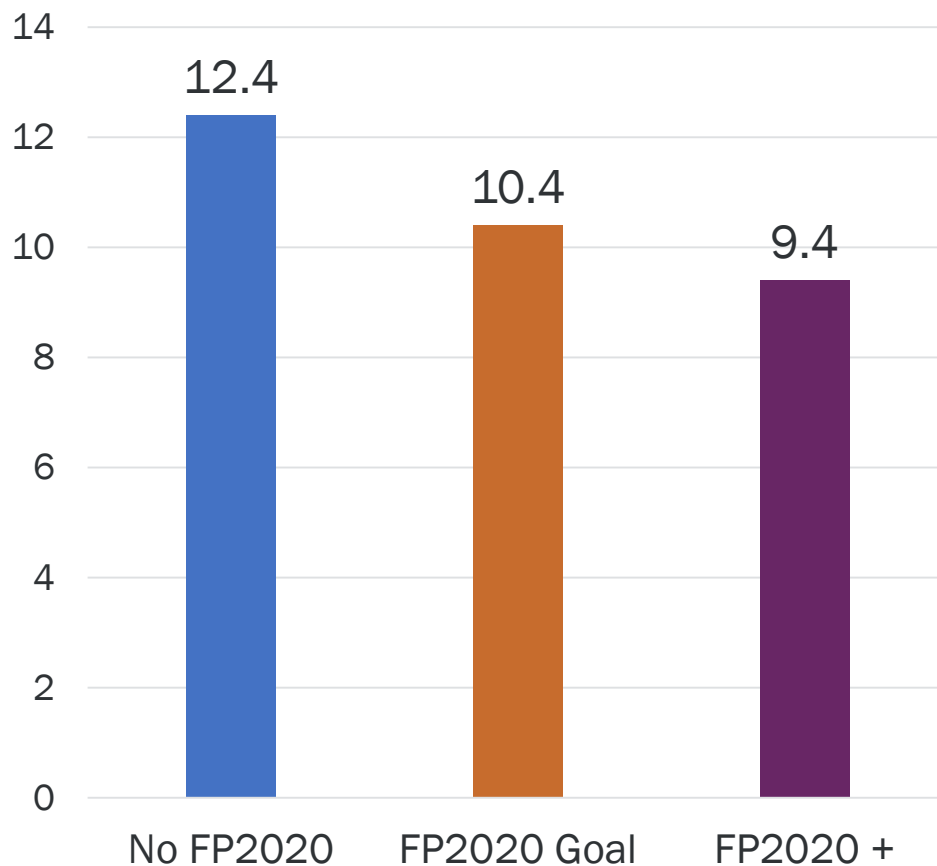
POLICY SCENARIO	FP ASSUMPTIONS	SOCIOECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS
Scenario 1: No FP2020 Goal	mCPR stalls through 2050 (45.2%)	Identical progress in other areas of development Country reaches future values equivalent to upper-middle/high-income countries today
Scenario 2: FP2020 Goal Reached	FP2020 goal of 60% mCPR among all women by 2020 reached; mCPR stalls thereafter	
Scenario 3: FP2020 Goal+	FP2020 goal of 60% mCPR among all women by 2020 reached; mCPR continues to increase over time, reaching 68% by 2050	

Reduced Poverty

1 NO POVERTY



MILLIONS OF PEOPLE UNDER THE POVERTY LINE, 2050

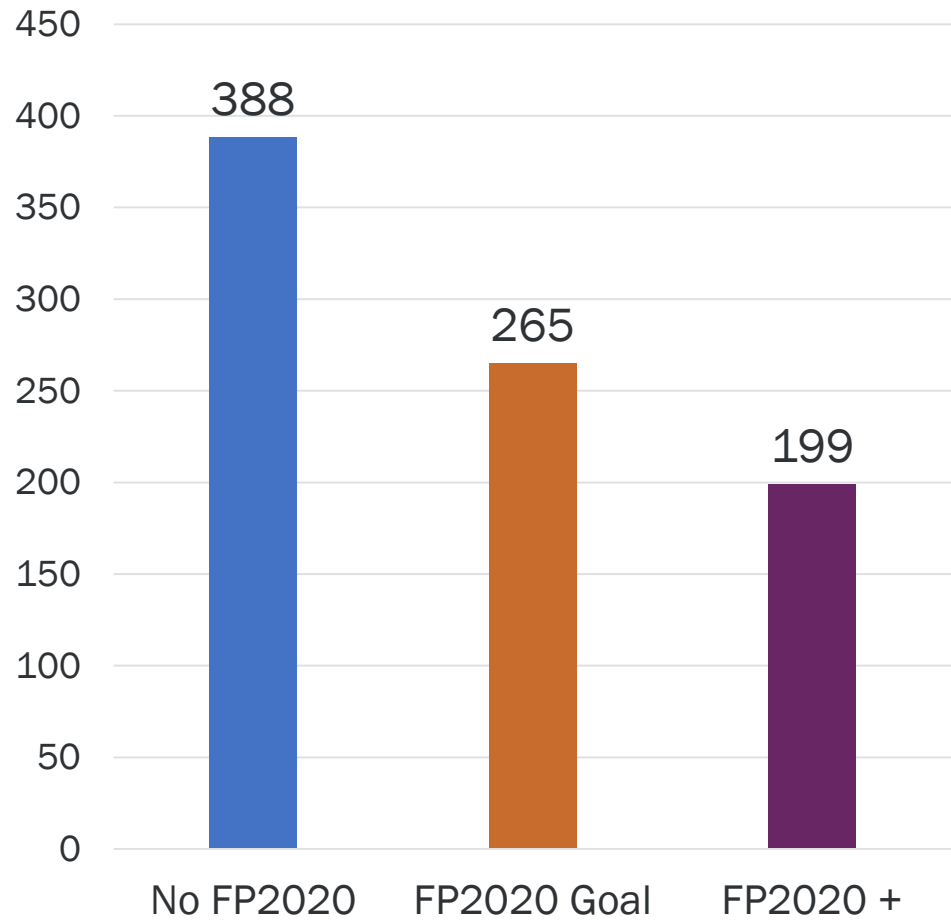


- Family planning—through its impact on population—enables economic growth-induced poverty reduction
- If Malawi expands family planning activities over time, the country's share of the population in poverty will decline from 39 percent today, to 30.3 percent by 2050
- In absolute numbers, this **means millions fewer Malawians will be living under the poverty line** compared to a scenario in which FP2020 goals are not reached or surpassed



Improved Health of Mothers

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO, 2050

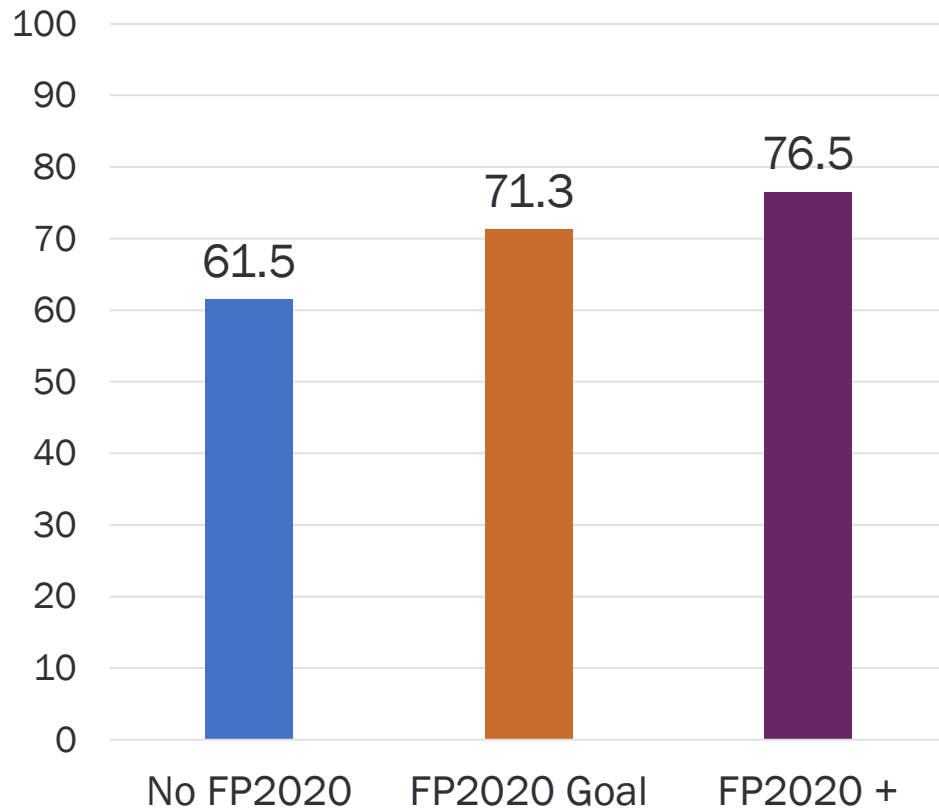


- Contraceptive use reduces the proportion of births to women with greater-than-average obstetric risk, helping save lives
- The number of women dying could decrease dramatically if Malawi amplifies its FP activities through 2050
- **MMR would decrease by nearly 48% compared to the “No FP2020” Scenario**

Improved Education Outcomes



PROPORTION OF CHILDREN ACHIEVING PROFICIENCY IN READING, 2050



- Smaller family sizes—achieved through family planning use—enable parents to invest more in each child, including in the area of education
- By 2050, **Malawi could experience an 18% increase**—compared to the “No FP2020” scenario—in the proportion of children at the end of primary school who achieve at least a minimum proficiency level in reading if the country increases its FP investments



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