Repositioning RH/Family Planning in the post 2015 development agenda: The role of Parliamentarians

DR. CHRIS BARYOMUNSI, MP
African Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development
Review of ICPD PoA / MDGs

- ICPD (1994) - 20 year programme of action
- Millennium Summit (2000) - 8 MDGs to be attained by 2015 with 1990 as base year
- 29th UNGASS on ICPD beyond 2014 held on 22 September 2014 preceded by regional and global assessments
- London Summit on FP2020 - many commitments
ICPD PoA Review observations

- There is a gap between donor commitments and actual ODA flow.

- Although MMR declined by 47% from 1990, countries with unacceptably high MMR remain concentrated in developing countries predominantly SSA.

- 68.7% of the global population has 3% of the global wealth while 0.7% has 41% of the global wealth.
ICPD PoA Review observations

- Only 46% of governments in Africa consider Family planning services as a priority.

- Only 56% of governments in Africa consider sexual and reproductive health for adolescents and young people as a priority.

- Although there was fertility decline over 2 decades, it fell more slowly in SSA where fertility remains higher than in any other region of the world.

- The burden of SRH declined in most regions except in Africa where it increased substantially.
Global Maternal Mortality

Figure 1. Map with countries by category according to their maternal mortality ratio (MMR, death per 100 000 live births), 2013
Maternal Mortality Ratio

Appendix 12. Trends in estimates of maternal mortality ratio (MMR, maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) 1990–2013, by UNFPA region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>-42</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>-61</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>-57</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-59</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>West and Central Africa</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-UNFPA list</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>-45</td>
<td>-2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See footnotes in Annex 2.
Maternal Health Figures

• Maternal mortality ratio in sub-Saharan Africa of 510/100,000 live births in 2013 showed a reduction of 49% compared to 990/100,000 in 1990; 6,800 (91%) of the total 7500 AIDS related deaths occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa (H4 2014 Report);

• All 17 countries with maternal mortality ratios in excess of 300 per 100,000 live births are from East and Southern Africa

• Lifetime risk of maternal death is 1 in 38 in Sub-Saharan Africa compared to 1 in 3,700 in developed countries, very wide inequality.
Contraceptive Prevalence Rates and Unmet Need for Family Planning

- Modern contraceptive prevalence is only 22% in Africa

- Sub-regional variations in CPR: 7% in Central Africa, 9% in West Africa, 45% in North Africa, 27% in East Africa, 58% in Southern Africa.

- Unmet needs for FP, from 16% in Southern Africa to 30% in West Africa
Contraceptive Prevalence Rates and Unmet Need for Family Planning

**FIGURE 3.** There are large variations in married women’s level of unmet need for and use of modern contraception among subregions of the developing world in 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region of the developing world</th>
<th>Unmet Need (U)</th>
<th>Use of Modern Contraception (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developing world</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Africa</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abortion in Africa

Abortion rates in Africa by subregion and safety

Abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subregion</th>
<th>Unsafe</th>
<th>Safe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.guttmacher.org
Condom use amongst young people generally low and inconsistent

- Regional average: 34% of females, 45% of males

- Range: Namibia 74% - Madagascar 3%

- Condom supply in the region is extremely limited with only 9 condoms per couple per year made available mainly through donor support.
Abuja Declaration on health budget

- Health spending in AU countries increased from $30.7bn (2001) to 106.6bn (2011).
- From 2001 to 2011, up to 1/3 of AU countries had reduced their health expenditures e.g Chad reduced the funding from 13.8% in 2001 to 3.3% in 2011.
- As of 2011, only 6 countries in Africa had attained the target: Rwanda (23.8%), Liberia (18.9%), Malawi (18.5%), Zambia (16%), Togo (15.4%) and Madagascar (15.3%). Others like Swaziland, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Djibouti, Botswana, Burkina Faso were near the target.
- What is the status of your country today?
Role of Parliamentarians

- Representation
- Legislation
- Oversight and demand for accountability
- Appropriation of the budget
Role of Parliamentarians

- Parliament is the highest legislative & policy making body and best placed to champion MCH and FP issues
- Parliamentarians’ leadership and what we say provides guidance to the people and shapes public opinion
- MPs influence government business, resources and provide oversight to successful implementation of all development programmes
Role of Parliamentarians

- MPs provide, by giving legislative sanctions to taxation and acquisition of loans, the means of carrying out the work of government.

- MPs scrutinize government policy and administration through: pre-legislative scrutiny of bills, introduction of private members’ bills, scrutinizing and approving expenditure, assure transparency and accountability, monitor implementation of programmes, debate matters of national interest, vet Presidential appointees etc.
Lessons learnt / what is needed

- There is need for Parliamentarians to share experiences and learn from each other in the context of South to South and triangular collaboration.

- There is need for Parliamentarians to openly speak out and be champions on Population and SRH issues in order to influence appropriate behavior change in their communities.

- There is need to build the capacity of Parliamentarians in order to meaningfully play their role in championing the agenda.
Lessons learnt / what is needed

- There is need to ensure full participation of parliamentarians in the post 2015 agenda discussions at all levels.
- There is need for parliamentarians to monitor and follow up the various commitments made; FP2020, Abuja Declaration, Maputo Plan of Action etc.
- MPs need to ensure strengthening of health systems, observance of good governance and urge governments to position SRH/FP high on the national agenda.
FP2020 Commitments

- **Ghana:** Making FP free in public sector, expand male involvement ‘Real Man Campaign’

- **Kenya:** Scale up the Voucher system, Establish youth empowerment centres from 70 to all constituencies

- **Malawi:** raise CPR to 60% by 2020, raise age of marriage to 18 by 2014, create an FP budget line by 2013/14

- **Rwanda:** availability of FP services in each of the 14,841 administrative villages (Imidugudu)

- **Zimbabwe:** reduce unmet need for FP from 13% to 6.5% by 2020 (16.9% to 8.5% for young girls); double FP budget from 1.7% to 3% of health budget

- **Uganda:** reduce unmet need for FP from 40% to 10% by 2022, increase annual government allocation for FP from $3.3m to $5m in 5 years
Regional Parliamentarians’ Fora

- Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)
- European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF)
- Inter American Parliamentary Group on Population and Development (IAPG)
- Forum of Arab Parliamentarians on Population and Development
- African Parliamentarians Forum in Population and Development (FPA)
Planned activities of African Parliamentarians Forum on Population and Development (FPA)

- Support countries to establish/strengthen parliamentary fora on population and dev’t
- Engage regional Parliaments on Population and Development issues
- Enact model legislations to guide national parliaments
- Carry out capacity building for MPs
- Strengthen networking, international collaboration and Resource Mobilization
- Document and share best practices and experiences
Together, we can make life BRIGHTER and BETTER