

IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation

MDG 5 and Sexual and Reproductive Health

Dr Gill Greer, Director-General of IPPF

28 November 2006

From choice, a world of possibilities

IPPF From choice, a world of possibilities

We see a world where women, men and young people have control over their own bodies, and therefore their destinies, where gender inequality and violence are no longer a source of inequality or danger, where the right to personal health care has no boundaries.

The World of IPPF 2006

Japan and sexual and reproductive health funding

- A major donor to overseas development programmes
- A world leader in sexual and reproductive health funding
- Historical supporter of IPPF
- One of IPPF's three top donors

IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation

The IPPF Japan Trust Fund

- Entirely funded by Government of Japan
- Started as HIV prevention in Asia and Africa
- Began in 2000
- 94 projects in 37 countries

IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation

Japan Trust Fund - Rural Migrant Girls Project

IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation

IPPF and ICPD

- 4th International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo 1994
- 179 governments adopted a forward-looking, 20-year Programme of Action (PoA)
- Cairo Consensus: reproductive health and rights, women's empowerment and gender equality, are cornerstones of population and development programmes

IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation

IPPF's Five A's

- Adolescents
- HIV and AIDS
- Access
- Eliminate unsafe abortion
- Advocacy



IPPF and Maternal Health

- Family planning information and services
- Ante-natal care
- Trained birth attendants
- Local birthing centres
- Referral to hospital
- Post natal care
- Infant health care



Global Maternal Health

- In Africa, 1 in 20 women dies from complications of pregnancy or childbirth
- In Sweden, only 1 in 29,800 dies
- An estimated 99% of pregnancy-related deaths are in the developing world



Major Maternal Health Risks

- Lack of access to contraception
- Early, late or frequent pregnancies
- Unsafe abortion
- Unskilled care in pregnancy and childbirth
- Women's lack of empowerment



Unmet Need for Services

- 200 million women have an unmet need for effective modern contraception
- 87 million women have unintended pregnancies
- 45 million end in abortion



Poverty and the Millennium Development Goals

- MDG 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Target 1 - halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day
- Target 2 - halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger



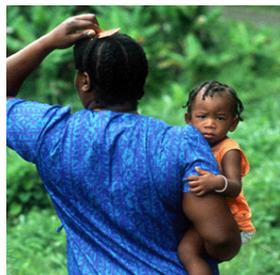
The MDGs and sexual and reproductive health

- MDG 3: promote gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4: reduce child mortality
- MDG 5: improve maternal health
- MDG 6: combat HIV and AIDS (plus malaria and other diseases)



Millennium Development Goal 5

- MDG 5: improve maternal health
- Target 6 - reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
- The main goal of ICPD could now become a target



Reproductive health and poverty

- Lack of access to sexual and reproductive health services contributes to poverty
- In turn, poverty contributes to poor sexual and reproductive health

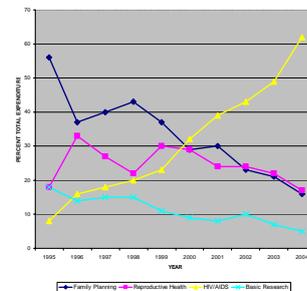


Current Challenges: an overview

- Changes in overall funding
- Changes in funding modalities
- Lack of sustainable supplies
- Record numbers of adolescents
- Opposition



Donor population assistance by category: 1995 - 2004



Opposition

- Often a small, but powerful minority
- 'Evidence' may be unscientific
- Example: the 'Global Gag Rule'



How can we improve global SRH?

- Access to services and information for all
- Encourage openness and debate
- Implement funding commitments
- Ensure continuity of supplies and services
- Integrated HIV and SRH programmes
- Rely on genuine facts, not ideology
- Ensure women's empowerment
- Work in partnership

