New Challenges in Reproductive Health

Zeba A. Sathar

Country Director Population Council, Pakistan Office

UNFPA Plenary Session: " After Cairo: Issues and Challenges for the Next Conference on Population and Development"

> XXVI IUSSP International Population Conference, Marrakech, Morocco September 28, 2009

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ICPD Paradigm Shift

- The broader Reproductive Health Agenda-bringing forth new areas of concern and treading risqué areas
- Emphasis on improvement of gender equality in education, health, economic opportunitiesrecognizing important inter linkages with reproductive health
- Shift away from macro concerns such as reductions in population growth and achievement of stabilization - to recognizing individual needs and rights



How Real a Shift?

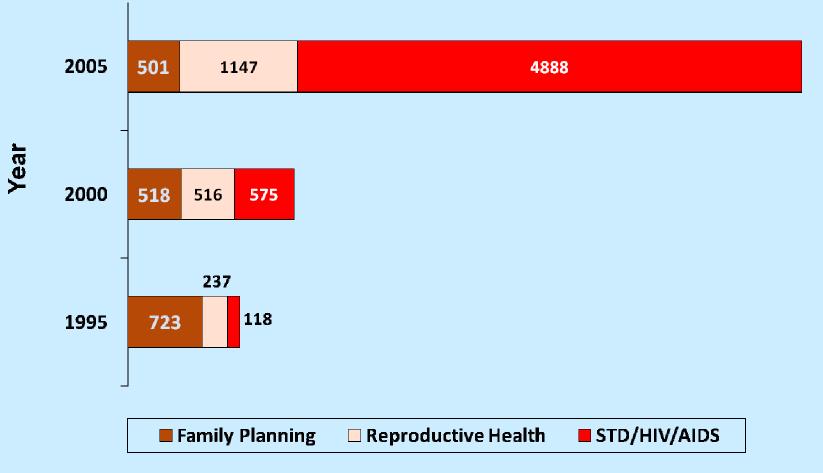
- The Population Agenda was forced to expand
- Sensitive topics *did enter official dialogue*-female genital cutting, abortion rights, gender violence
- Government policies had to reckon with rights, reproduction and sex

But Alas...

- All countries *did not adopt* the changes equally
- Funds *did not follow* priorities
- ICPD brought forward the science---later *politics got in the way*



Expenditure by ICPD Category of Total Population Assistance (in millions \$)



Source: UNFPA. Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006.



HIV/AIDS – The Good News

- Six-fold increase in financing for HIV activities in low- and middle-income countries
- Signs of major progress in the HIV response have become apparent.
- The annual number of AIDS deaths has declined in the past two years from 2.2 million to 2.0 million(2005-2007)
- Global prevalence not increased since 2001 0.8 %
- Prevalence in Sub-Saharan Africa has decreased from 5.7 % (2001) to 5.0% (2007)



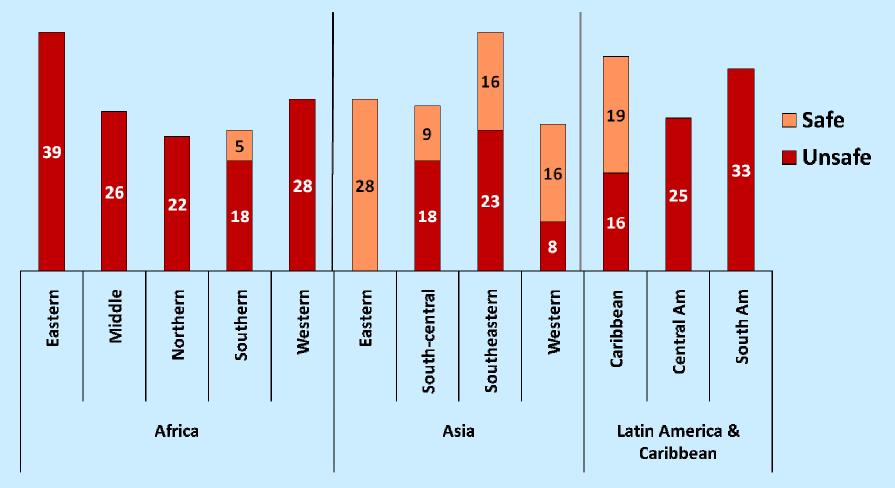
Adolescent Reproductive Health – Mixed News

- Sensitivity about young persons especially sexual activity outside marriage remains an obstacle to services
- Rights--difficult to ensure with gate keepers
- Religious and cultural conservatism pervasive in most regions
- Young women lowest in the age- sex hierarchy suffer discrimination in access to information and services



Abortion Still Unsafe Almost Everywhere Except Eastern Asia:

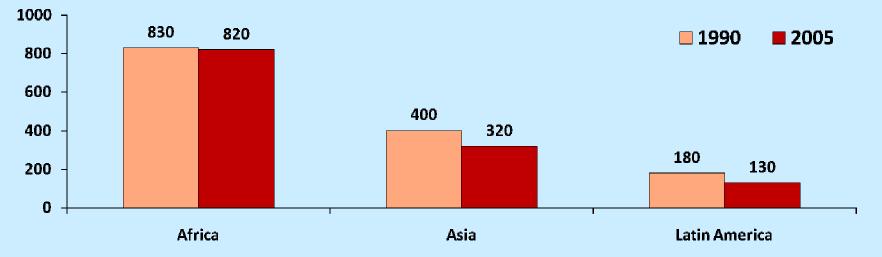
Total Abortion Rate (per 1000 women 15-44) by Type and Region, 2003



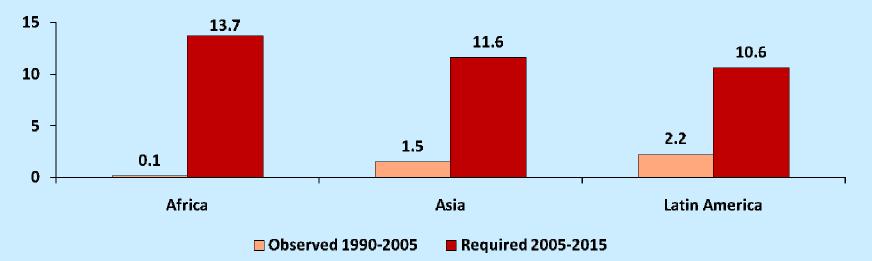
Source: Guttmacher Institute 2007, Induced Abortion: estimated rates and trends worldwide



Maternal Mortality Ratios and Observed % Changes by Major Area – 1990 and 2005



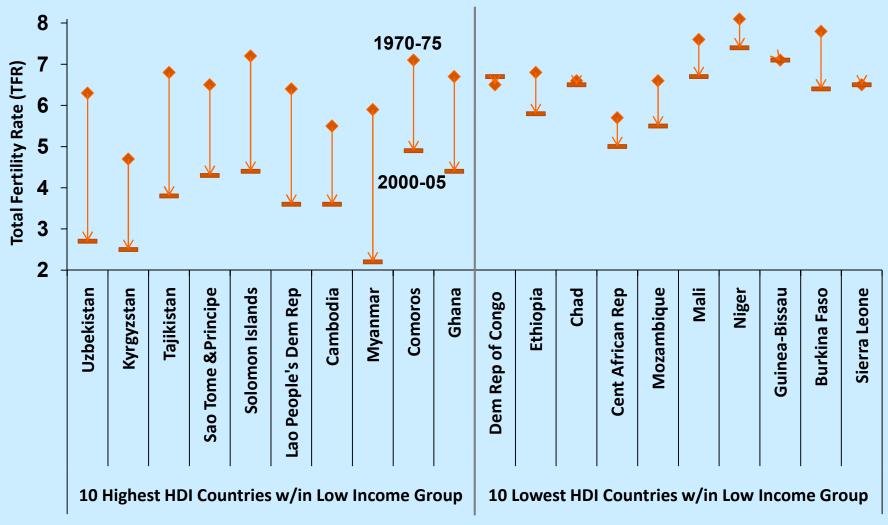
Average Annual Rate of Reduction (%)



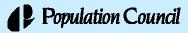
Source: United Nations Report of the Secretary General, Commission On Population and Development, 2009



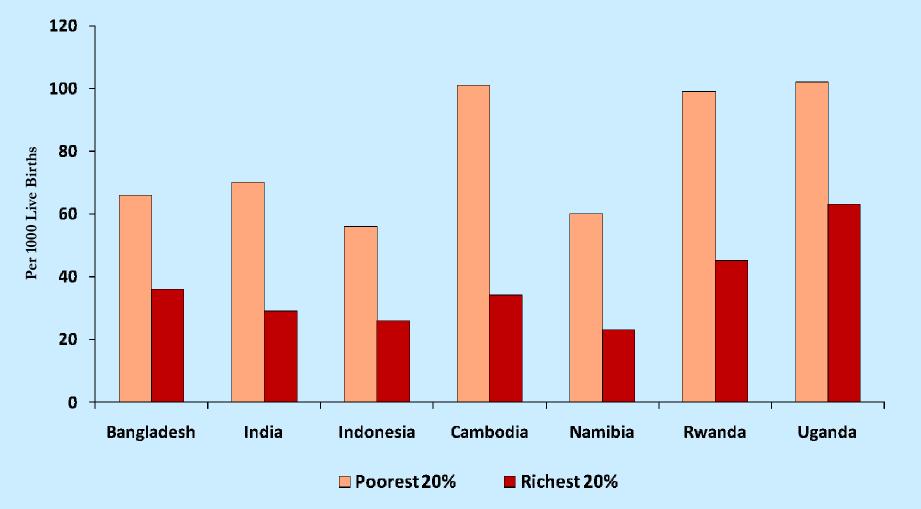
Low Income Countries – TFR Over Time 1970-75 to 2000-05



Source: United Nations, Human Development Indicators Online.



Inequality in Infant Mortality Rates by Wealth Quintiles

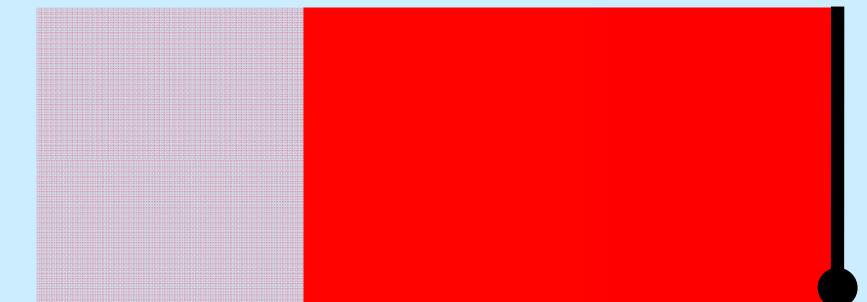




World Population Conferences: How Strongly Family Planning Featured

Weak Support

Strong Support



1994 - Cairo Back to the Broader Development Agenda

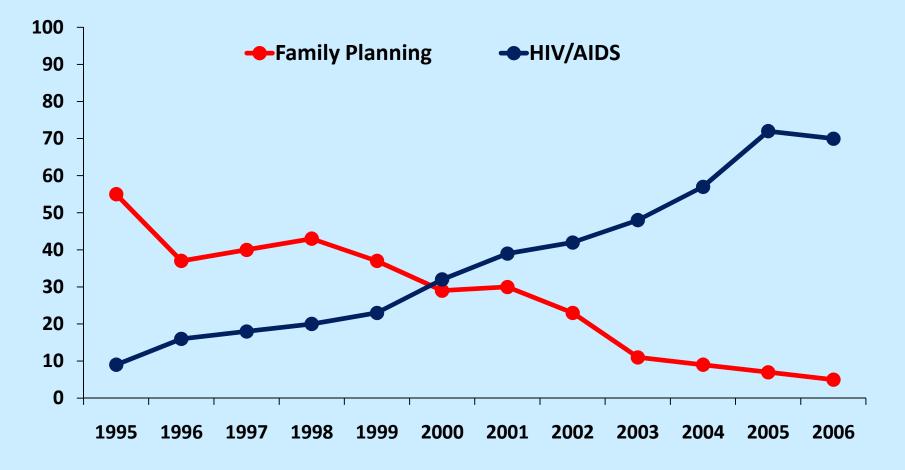
1974 Bucharest "Development is the best Contraceptive"

1984 – Mexico US wants Development Third World wants Family Planning **1965** Emergence of Population Control





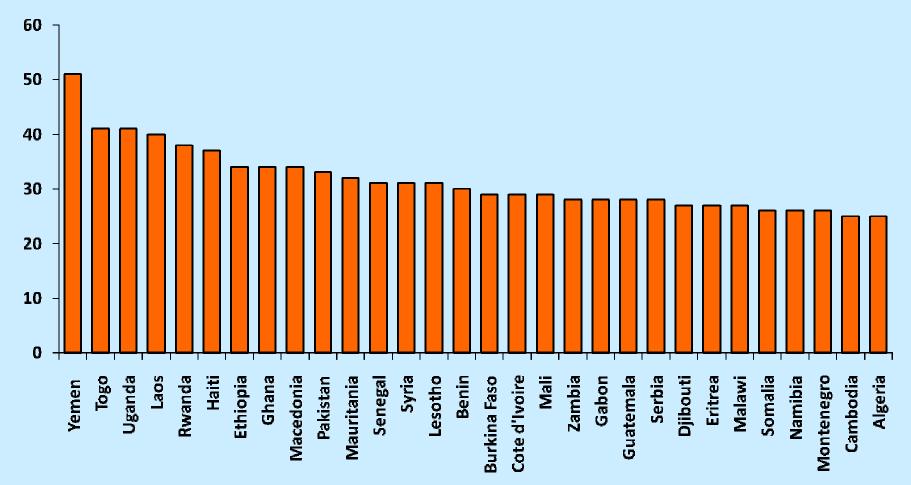
Expenditure of Family Planning and HIV /AIDs as Percentage of Total Population Assistance, 1995 - 2006



Source: UNFPA. Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006.

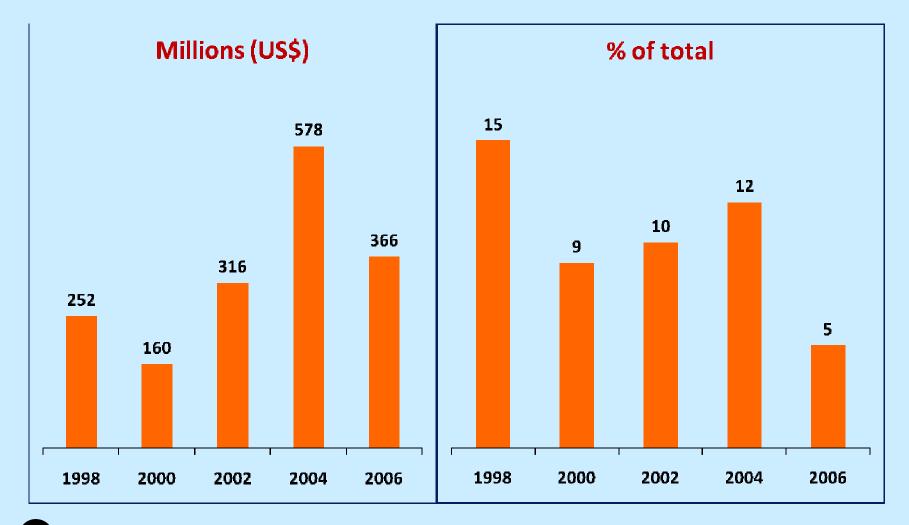


Unmet Need for Family Planning –High in almost all regions



Source: Population Reference Bureau 2008.

Donor Expenditure (total and %) on Research, Data, and Policy Analysis



Source: UNFPA. Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2006.



Conclusions

- Ensure renewed commitment to quality family planning services especially in the poorest regions
- Revisit and emphasize action on neglected sensitive issues like gender violence, sex selective abortions, and abortion policies
- Fund high quality research and build capacity of national researchers
- Generate evidence for periodic and consistent assessment of progress and to define priorities for 2014



Thanks



