

Sexual and reproductive health and rights: looking forward to 2030

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"The unfinished agenda is large, yet the rapid pace of technological change, the health, education, and economic gains of the past 20 years, and the renewal of global development goals give hope that progress in achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights is possible."

Guttmacher-Lancet Commission on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

THE LANCET

The best science for better lives

Progress and challenges

Each year worldwide...

- 44% decline in maternal mortality ratio from 1990-2015, but...
 - 216 deaths/100,000 births (global target=70)
 - near-miss events (severe complications)
- Births with skilled assistance rose: 62% to 79% (2000-17), but...
 - inequities persist (e.g., C-section 7% - 41%)
- 77% of married or in-union women have family planning need met with modern methods, but...
 - More than 200 million women still have an unmet need for modern methods

Each year worldwide...

- 25 million unsafe abortions take place
- At least 48 million couples worldwide are affected by infertility
- Over 350 million women and men need treatment for one of the four curable STIs
- 30 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence by their partner

Key mechanisms for further progress

Key areas of sexual and reproductive health and rights

HIV/STIs

Contraception

**Maternal &
newborn
health**

Abortion

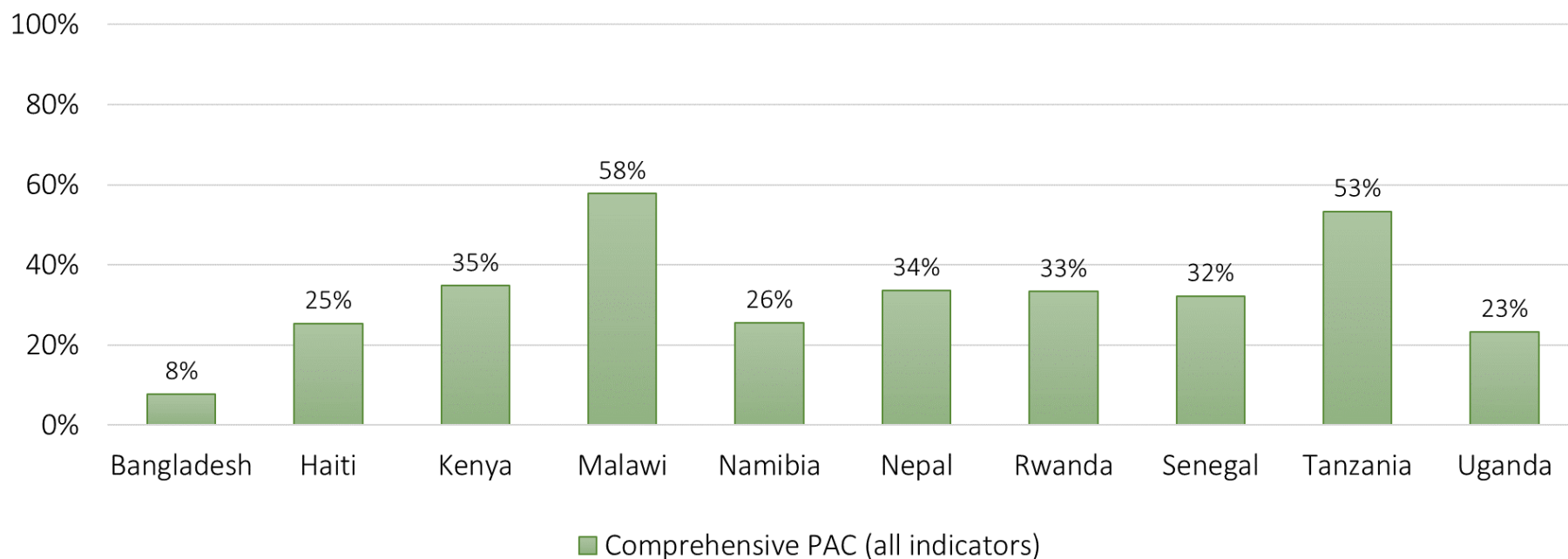
Infertility

**Reproductive
cancers**

**Gender-based
violence**

Strengthening the health system

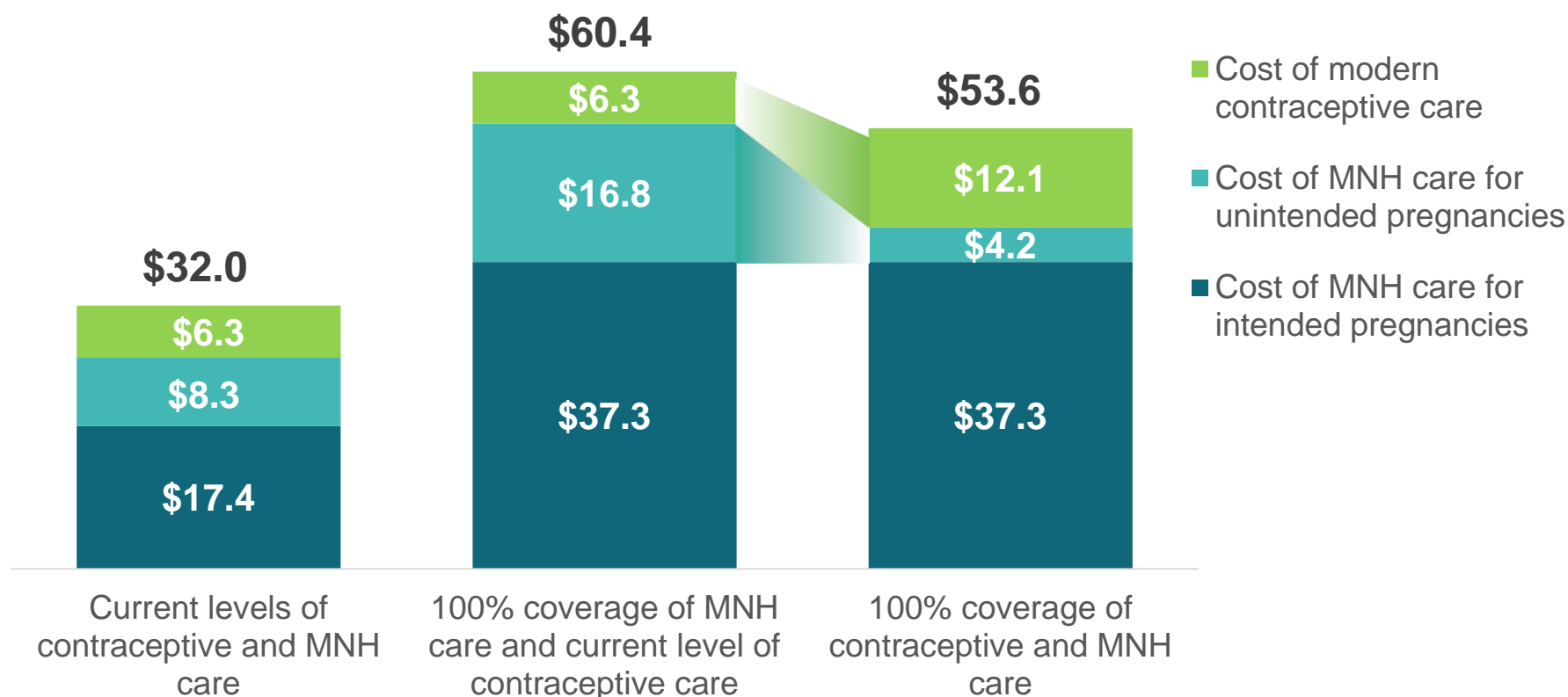
Large gap in the capacity of referral-level facilities that provide deliveries to also provide comprehensive postabortion care



Source: Owolabi, Biddlecom and Whitehead (forthcoming)

Expanding modern contraceptive services would help to offset the cost of improved maternal and newborn care in developing regions

2017 U.S. dollars (in billions)



Source: Darroch, Sully and Biddlecom (2017)

Investing in both contraceptive and maternal and newborn health services saves money



Source: Darroch, Sully and Biddlecom (2017)

Technological innovations

- Digital technology for delivering health information and services
- Medication breakthroughs (injectables; heat stable drugs)
- Data advances (medical records; subnational information on needs; civil registration)

Legal and policy reforms



Courtesy of Juan Arredondo/Getty Images Reportage

Sexual and reproductive health and rights and the SDGs



Courtesy of United Nations

Sexual and reproductive health and rights needs are universal

However, some groups have distinct SRHR needs

**Adolescents
ages 10-19**

**Adults ages
50 and over**

Sex workers

**Displaced
people and
refugees**

**People of diverse
sexual orientations,
gender identities and
sex characteristics**

**People with
disabilities**

**Racial and ethnic
minorities;
immigrant groups;
indigenous peoples**

**Disadvantaged—poor,
rural, less educated,
those living
in urban slums**

**People who
inject drugs**

Address evidence gaps

- Reinforcing links between population, sustainable development and sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Neglected SRHR elements and populations
- Effective, rights-based policy and program responses

More information
at

www.guttmacher.org