

Role of family policies in achieving SDG3 targets on maternal, sexual and reproductive health

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United Nations Expert Group Meeting

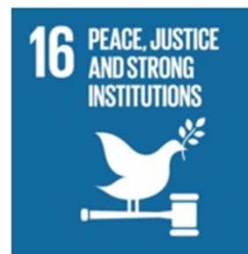
“Family policies and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda”

New York, 12-13 May 2016





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDG 3 health-related targets

Target 3.1

Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Target 3.7

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

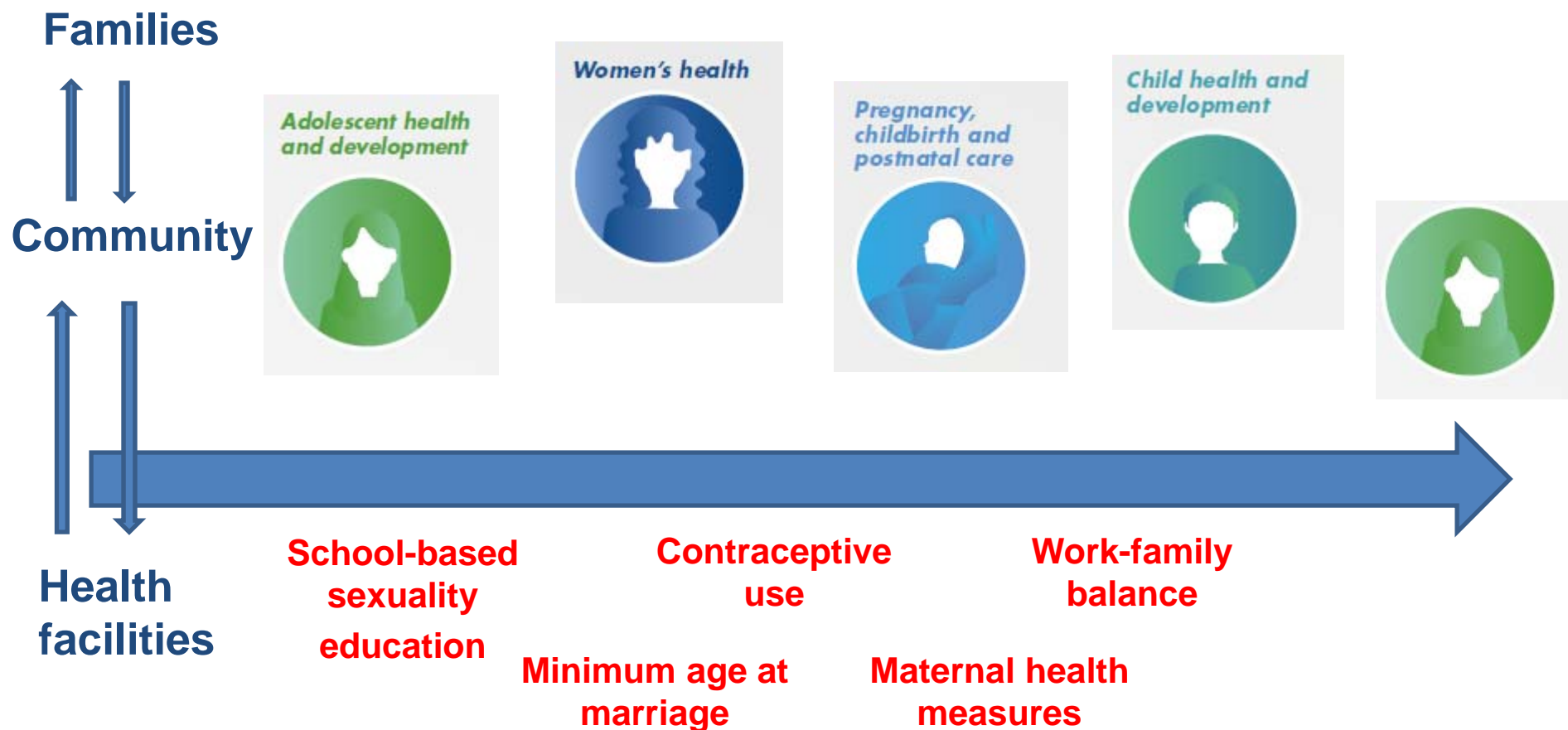
How family policy matters for maternal and SRH outcomes



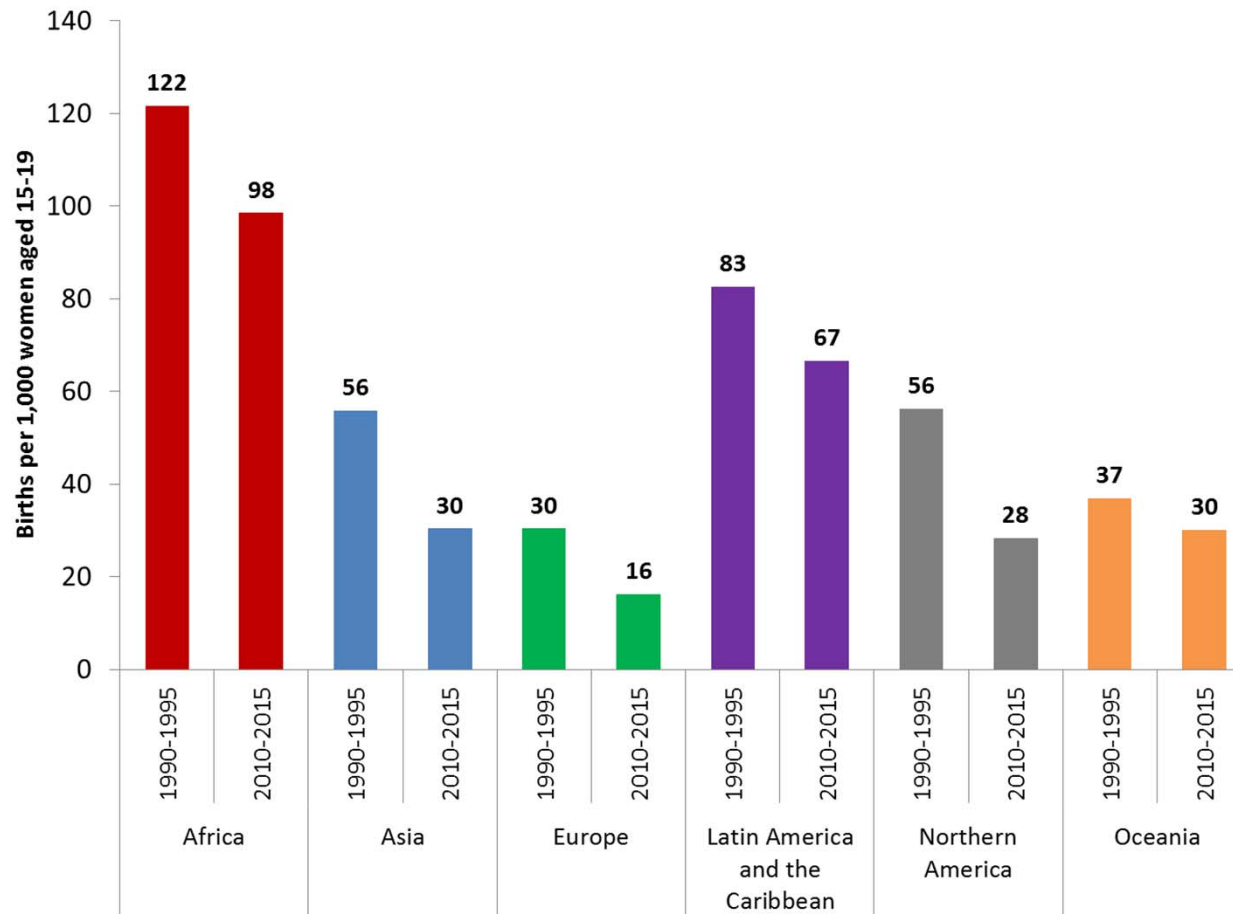
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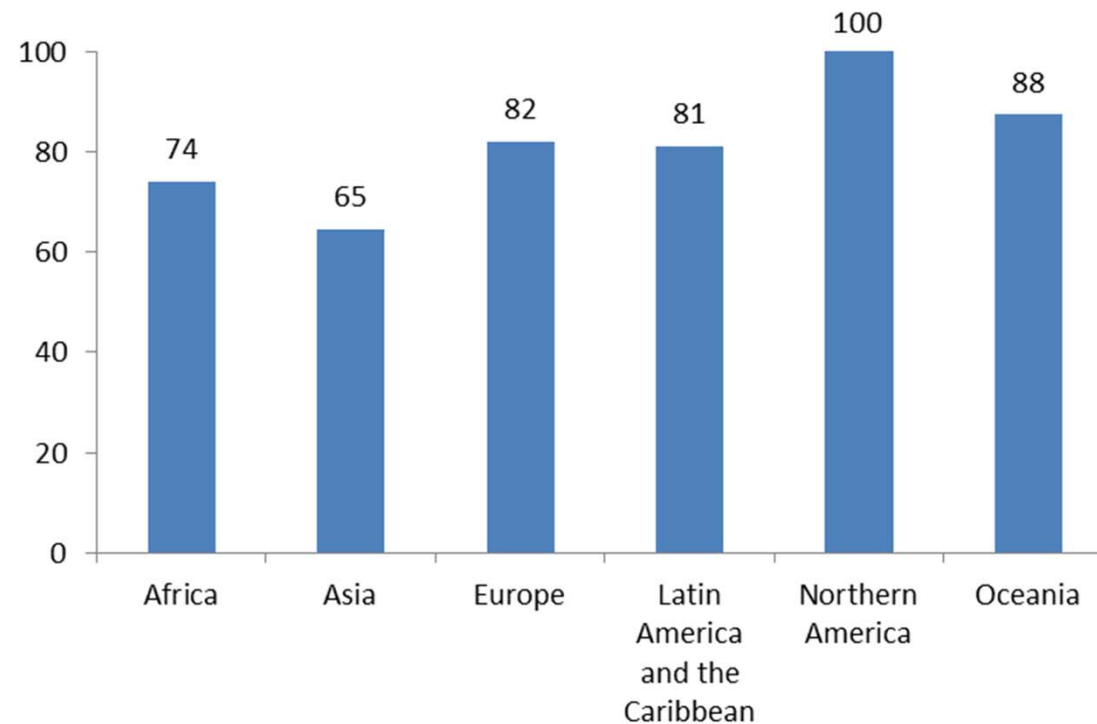
Adolescent childbearing still high in some areas of the world



Source: World Fertility Patterns 2015 – Data Booklet

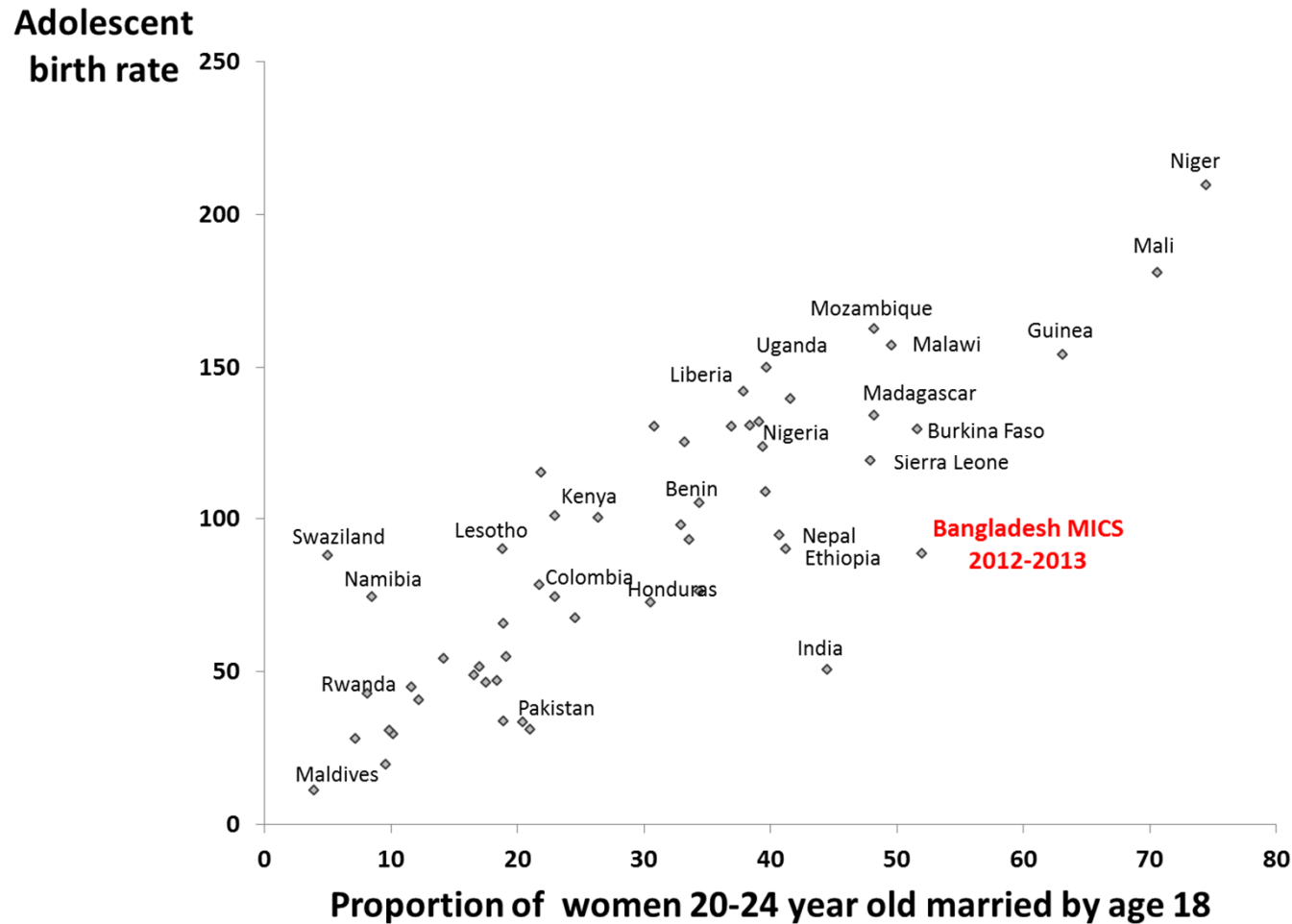
School-based sexuality education

Percentage of Governments providing school-based sexuality education



Source: World Population Policies 2015

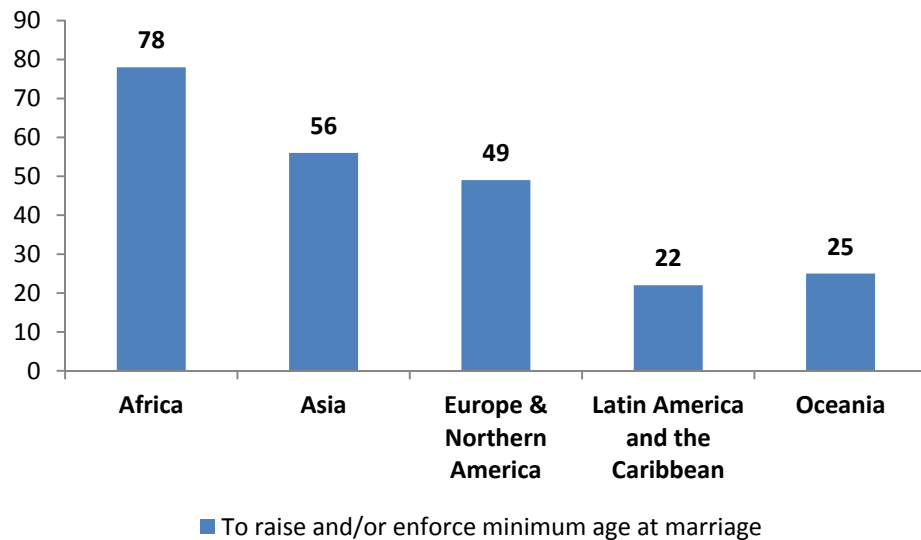
Early marriage linked to early childbearing



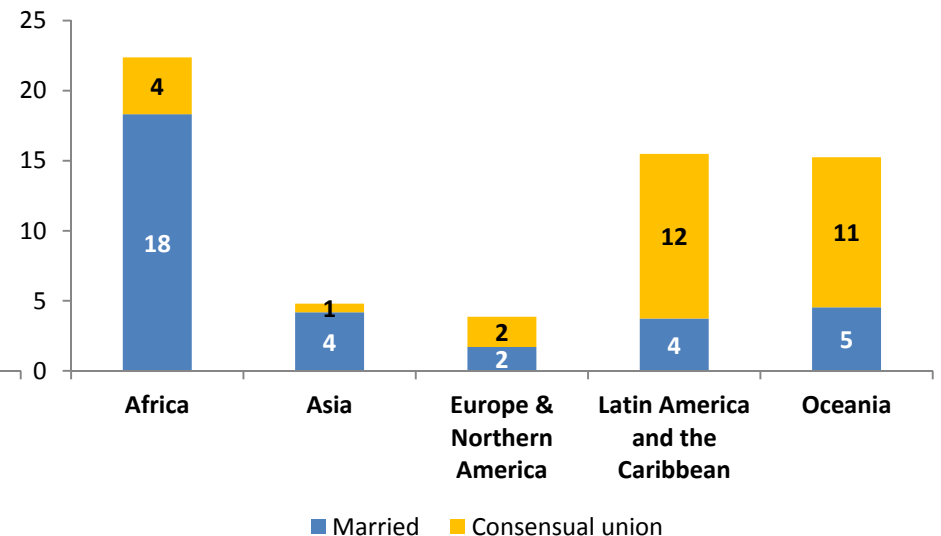
Source: World Population Prospects 2015; DHS and MICS (latest available data)

Early marriage laws and levels

Percentage of Governments adopting measures to raise / enforce minimum age at marriage



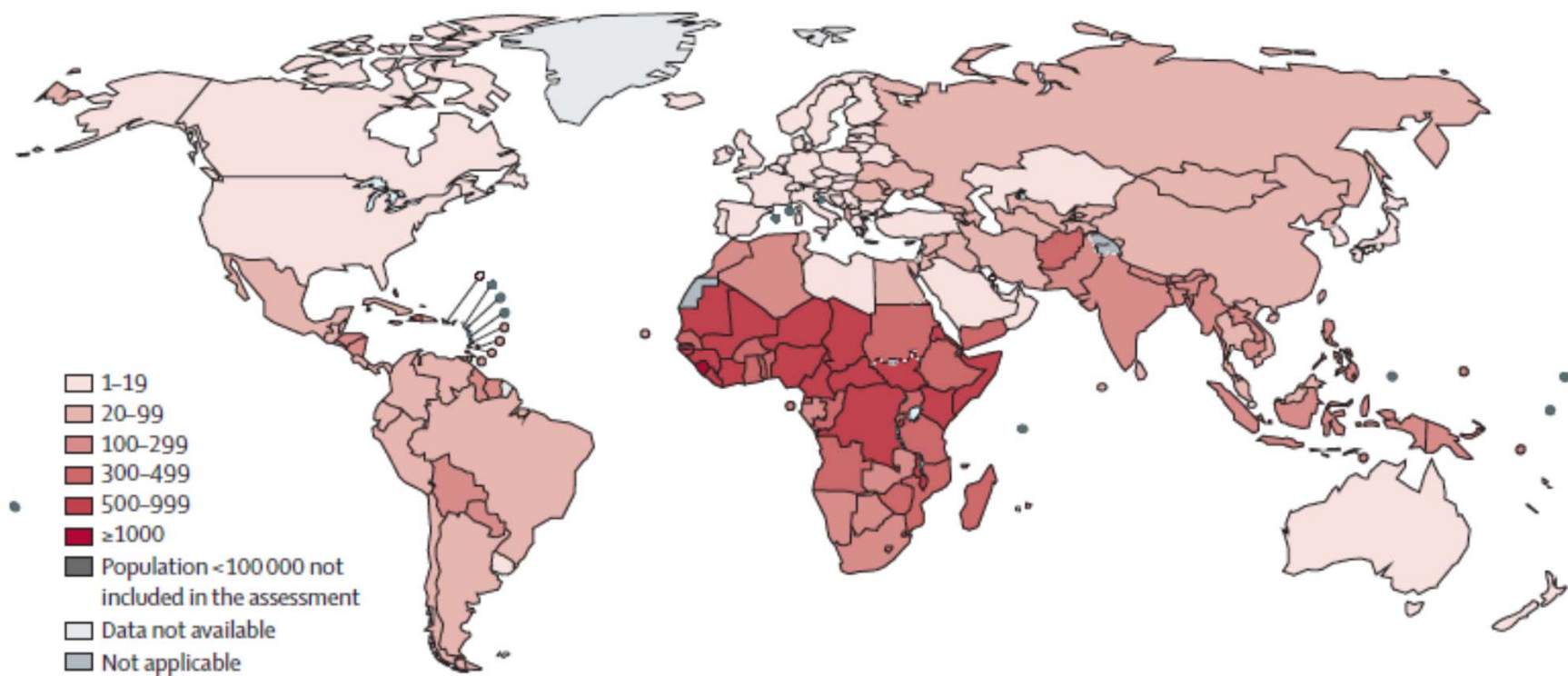
Percentage of females age 15-19 who are married or in a consensual union



Source: based on World Population Policies 2015 and World Marriage Data 2015

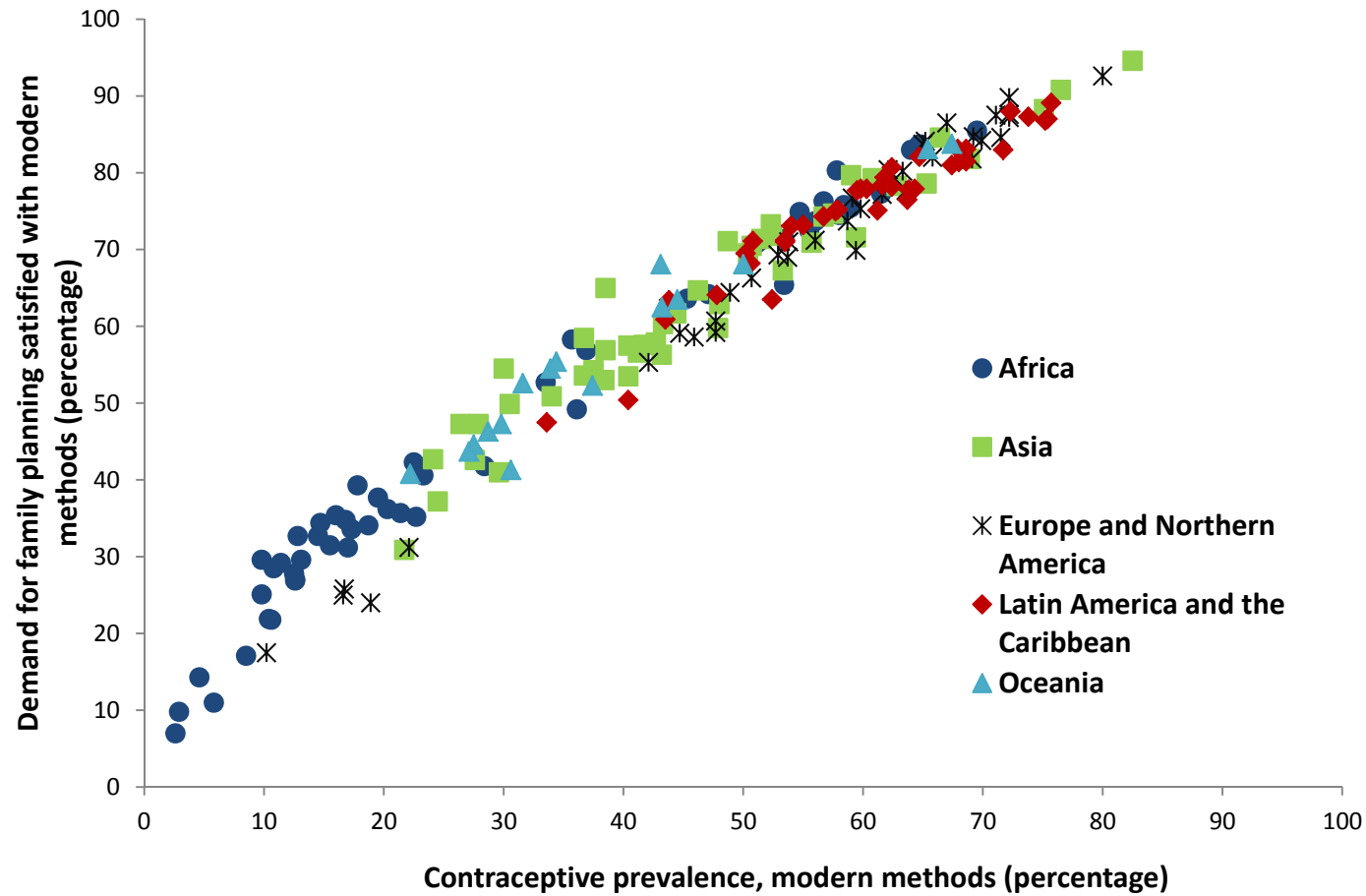
Substantial inequities among countries in maternal mortality

Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, 2015



Source: Alkema, et al. (2016). *The Lancet*, 387: 462-474.

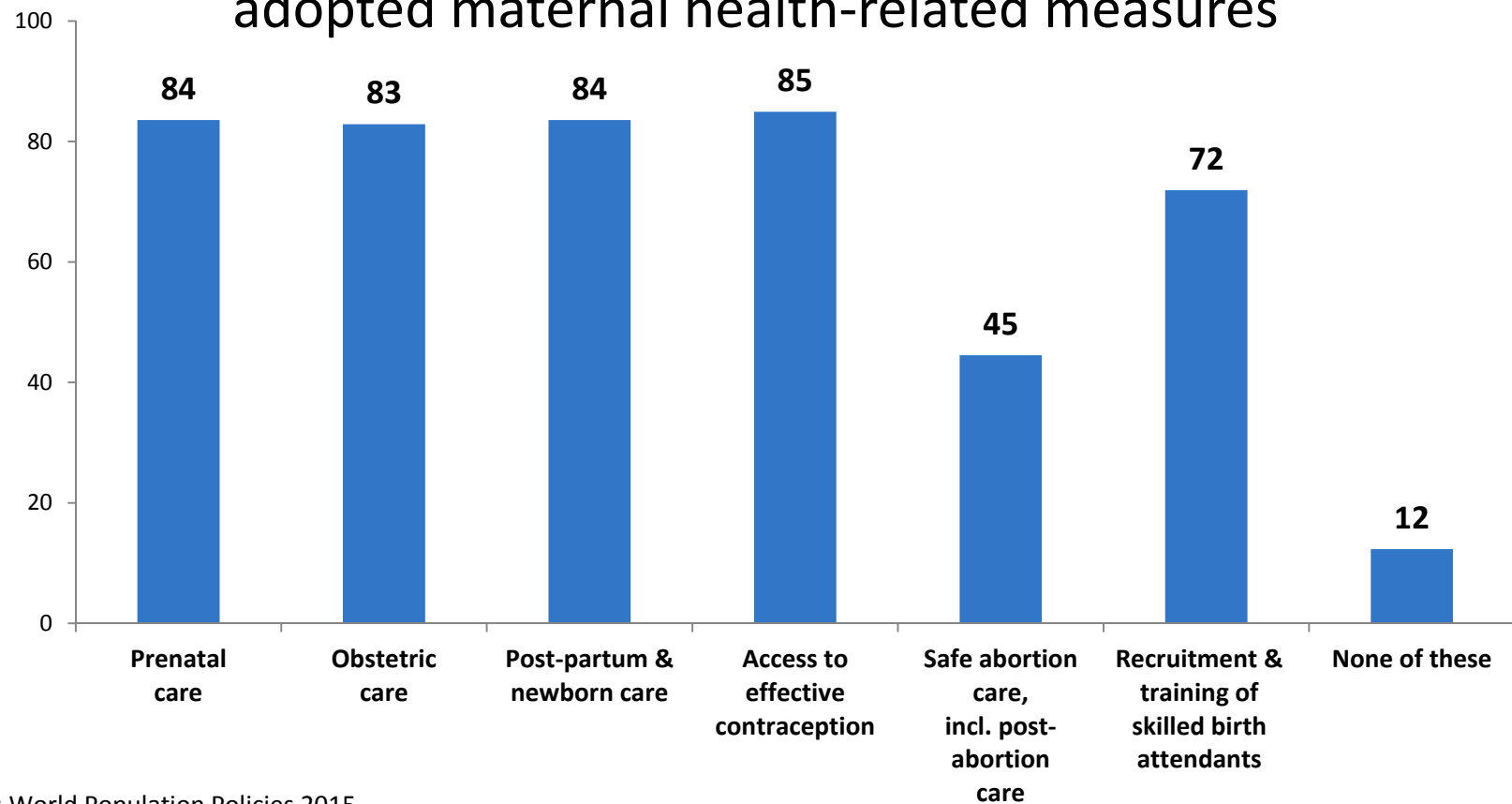
Substantial gaps persist in meeting the demand for family planning



Source: Model-based Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2015.

Measures to reduce maternal deaths

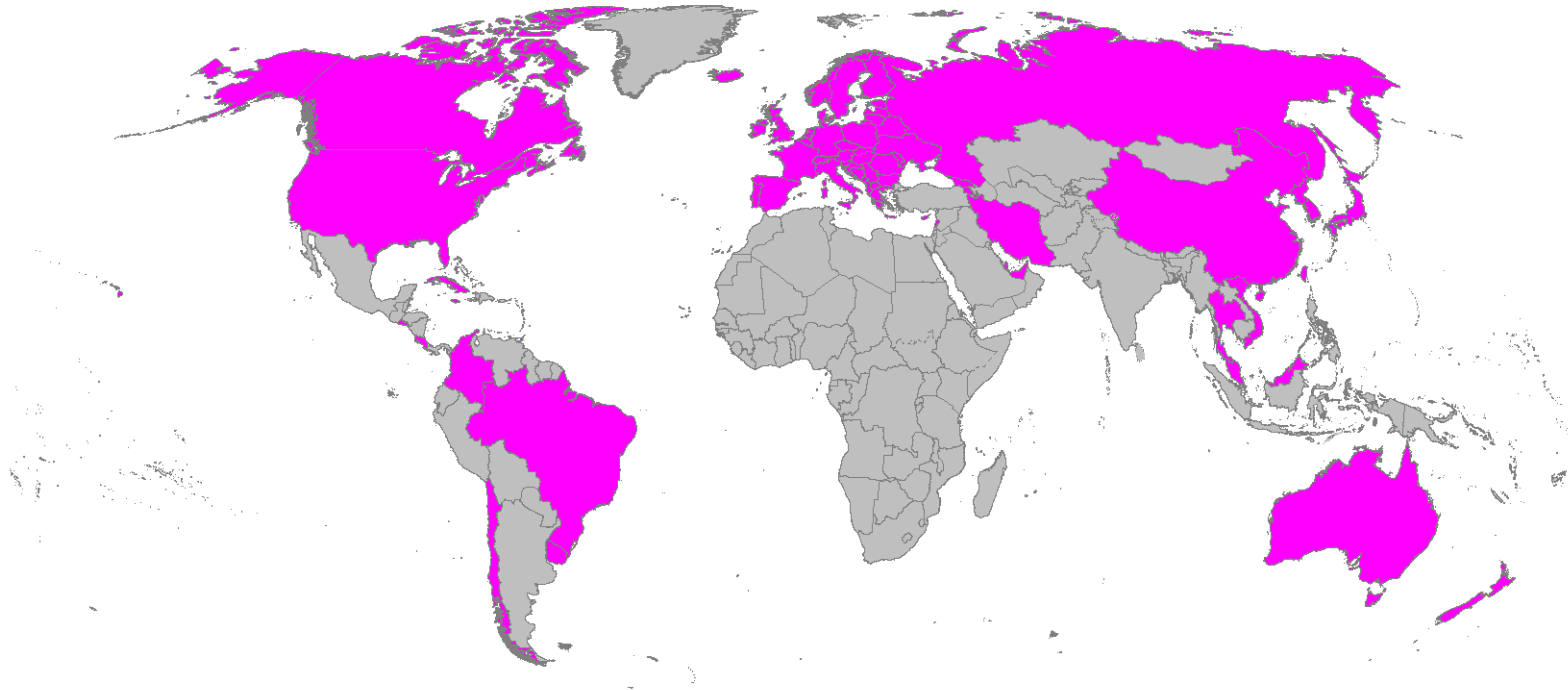
Percentage of Governments in less developed regions that adopted maternal health-related measures



Source: World Population Policies 2015

Many countries now have below-replacement-level fertility

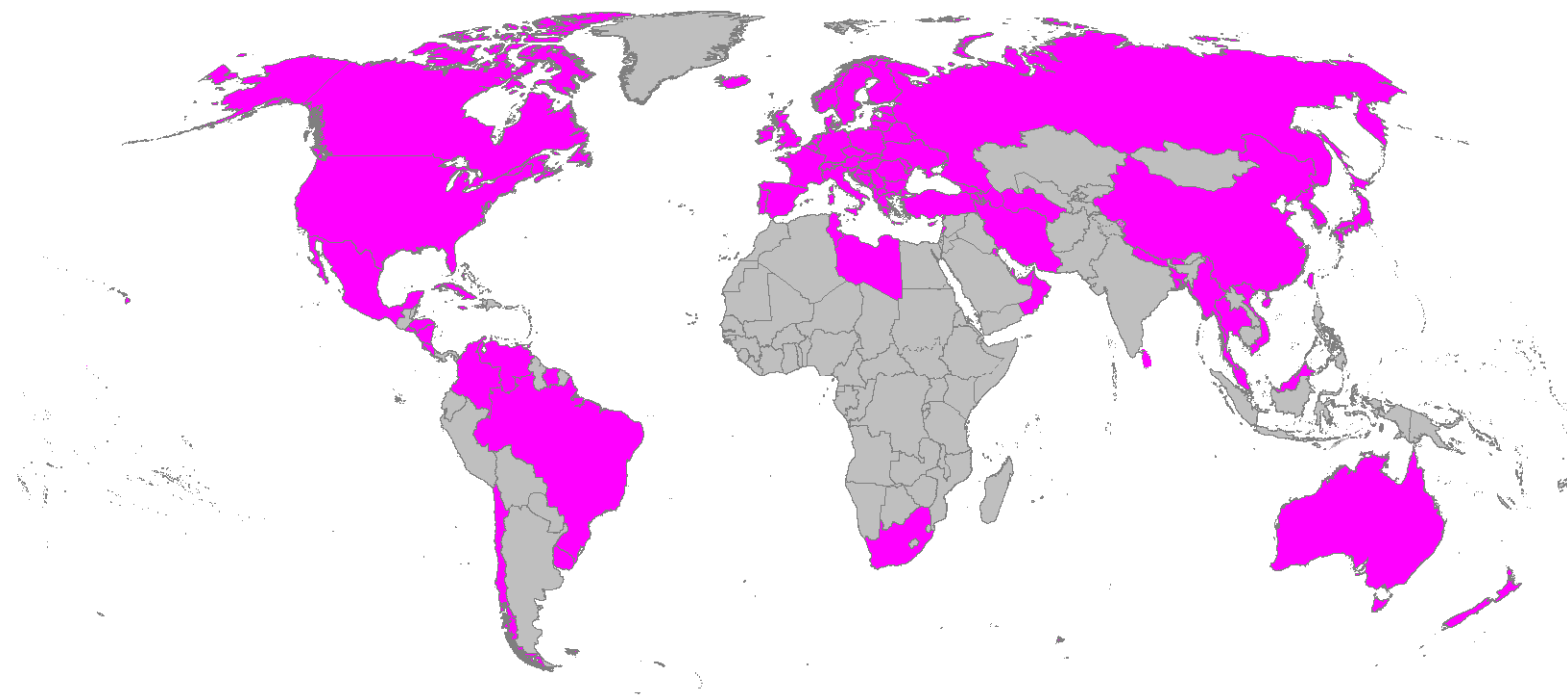
75 countries in 2015



Source: World Population Prospects 2015 Revision

In the future, even more countries will have below-replacement-level fertility

97 countries in 2030



Source: World Population Prospects 2015 Revision

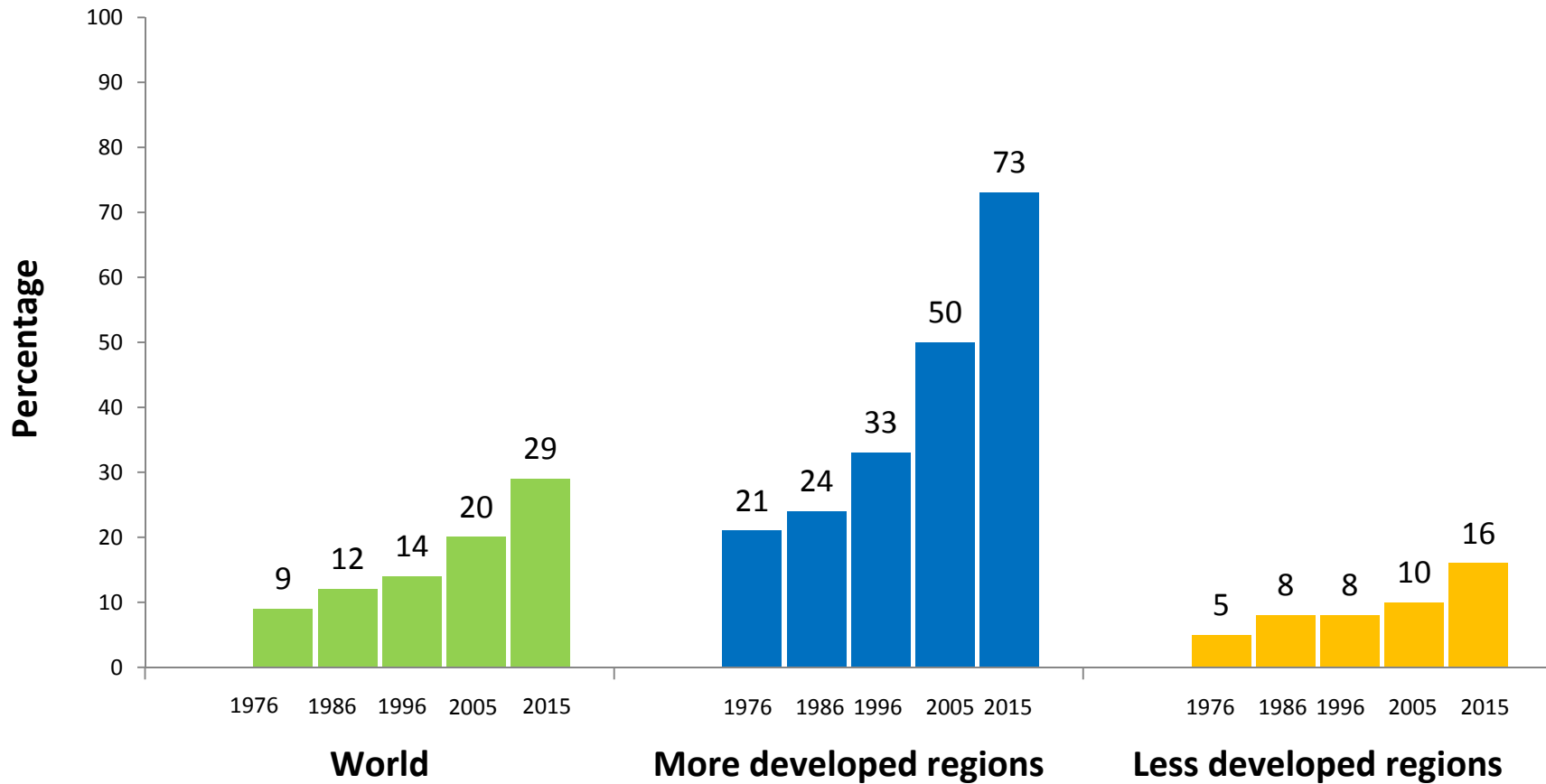


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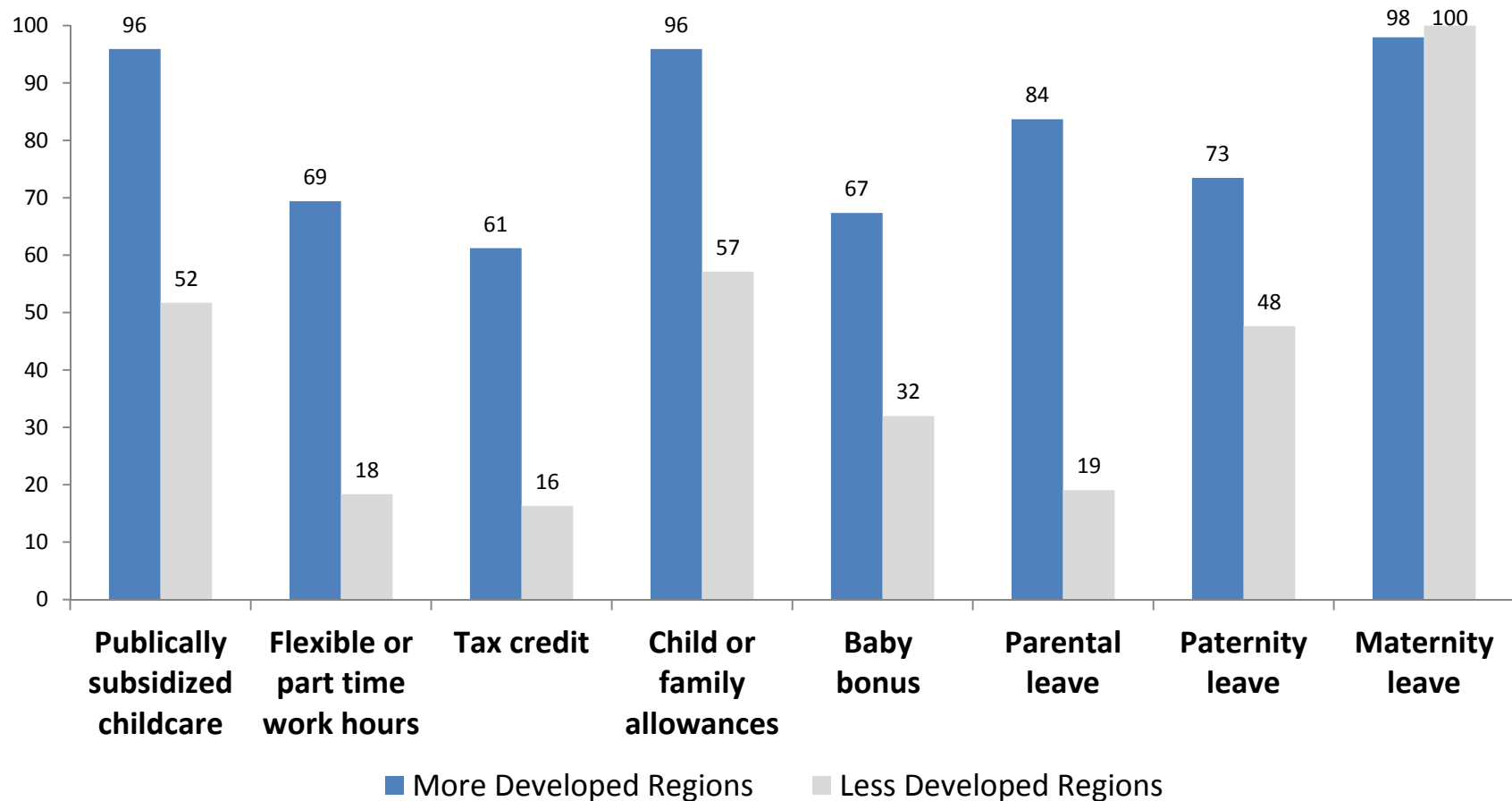


Increasing share of Governments are trying to raise fertility levels



Source: World Population Policies 2015

Policy measures to improve work-family balance



Source: World Population Policies 2015

Recommendations

- Remove legal and policy frameworks that create barriers to access to core health services
- Ensure community engagement and involvement are part of programmes and policies
- Tailor health-related policies and programmes to the social context

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