



FP2030 AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FAMILY PLANNING FACTSHEET

Embargoed until 10:30 a.m. Bangkok time/3:30 a.m. GMT on Wednesday November 16, 2022

How much demand is there for modern contraceptive use around the world?

- Women are demanding and using modern contraception in ever greater numbers, in every region. This is despite natural disasters, violent conflicts, epidemics of Ebola and Zika, political shifts, the COVID-19 pandemic, and changing economic conditions.
- Since 2012, the number of modern contraceptive users in low- and lower-middle income countries has continued to climb. In low- and lower-middle income countries, 371 million women are now using a modern method of family planning. This is 87 million more than a decade ago.
- The percentage of women using a modern method of contraception has grown from 31% to over 35% in the past decade. This means that one in three women of reproductive age is now choosing to use modern contraception. In fact, 14 countries have actually seen the number of contraceptive users double in the last decade.
- In the last year (from July 2021 to July 2022), the use of contraception in low- and lower-middle income countries has prevented:
 - More than 141 million unintended pregnancies
 - 29 million unsafe abortions
 - Almost 150,000 maternal deaths
- The sharpest growth in contraceptive use has been in sub-Saharan Africa.

How has contraceptive use been changing?

- There have been rapid changes in method mix over just the last decade. In many countries where long-acting reversible contraception (LARCS) methods have become accessible, there has been a distinct shift toward implants. Today implants are the most commonly used method in 10 countries and the second most common method in another 14 countries. This represents a stark contrast with methods used a decade ago, when implants were not as widely available.
- There are still many women who want to avoid pregnancy but are not using a modern method of contraception. There are 50 million women across low- and lower-middle income countries who report instead using a traditional method to avoid pregnancy.
- Traditional method use raises questions about whether these methods are a genuine preference, or if family planning programs are failing to provide sufficient information or an adequate array of method options.



What new FP2030 commitments have been made since 2021?

- In the year since FP2030 was launched, 24 countries and 78 non-governmental actors—including civil society organizations, private sector providers, and youth-led organizations—have made commitments to expand access to voluntary, rights-based contraception.
- At ICFP, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) announced its first ever commitment to the FP2030 partnership. The commitment includes a five-year, US\$15 million financial contribution to accelerate progress towards reproductive health for all.
 - While USAID did not make a financial pledge at the 2012 or 2017 Family Planning Summits, USAID funding accounts for the largest share of donor funding in commitment making countries and USAID prioritizes supporting the goals of the FP2030 partnership.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) pledged that by the end of 2030, every person of reproductive age living in the DRC will have access to affordable, quality family planning information and services, regardless of social class, geographical location, political or religious affiliation. They also committed to increase access to family planning information and services for all adolescents and young people, using rights-based approaches, from 13.1% in 2018 to at least 18% in 2025.
- Nineteen countries in sub-Saharan Africa have finalized their FP2030 commitments, including: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, and Uganda.
 - These commitments share many common priorities, including: improving service delivery for young people, increasing domestic financing, scaling up postpartum family planning, and strengthening supply chains.

What are FP2030 commitments?

- FP2030 commitments are formal pledges by countries, donors, and other partners to expand access to voluntary, rights-based, high-quality family planning. The commitments are specific statements of intent, outlining what actions the commitment makers will undertake, what objectives they will pursue, what policy changes they will seek, and how much money they will invest.
- Each commitment reflects a country's own healthcare priorities and development goals. Some of the commitments made to date include:
 - Improving the community-based distribution of family planning products;
 - Strengthening the supply chain for contraceptive products in areas affected by humanitarian crises;
 - Improving provision of family planning services in rural healthcare clinics;
 - Training healthcare workers on postpartum family planning;



- Expanding the rollout of DMPA-SC, a 3-month self-administered injectable form of contraception; and,
- Advocating to make family planning services free.
- Engaging youth and adolescents is a crucial part of family planning programs. Commitments that have been made to these groups include:
 - Expanding access to family planning facilities and counseling in schools and clinics;
 - Strengthening youth networks and forums for communication between parents and adolescents;
 - Improving outreach programs to youth, religious leaders, and parents.

Twenty countries in sub-Saharan Africa have recently finalized their FP2030 commitments. What are their most pressing family planning needs?

- The commitment-making sub-Saharan African countries all have large and growing adolescent and youth populations. As these populations enter their reproductive years, demand for family planning services will continue to rise.
- In most of these countries, more than one in five sexually active young women have an unmet need for contraception.
- Young married women aged 15-24 rely on short-acting methods such as injections and pills, which they obtain from government facilities. Most unmarried sexually active women aged 15-24 rely on condoms, which they obtain from private providers.
- A large percentage of postpartum women are not using any family planning, and more than one in ten women of reproductive age are postpartum in any given year.
- In low- and middle-income countries generally, 218 million women want to prevent or avoid pregnancy but are not using modern contraception.

What are the threats to family planning access and services?

- The recent United States Supreme Court ruling in *Dobbs vs. Jackson Women's Health* imperils not only abortion access in the United States, but also the right to contraception, the right to make personal medical decisions, and potentially the right of LGBTI individuals to marry and have children. Beyond the United States, this ruling sends a dangerous signal to people across the globe.
- The war in Ukraine and the refugee crisis, disruptions to global agriculture and supply chains, rising inflation, and the accelerating threat of climate change, all threaten future investments in family planning.

How are these family planning commitments being funded?

- Donor government funding for family planning activities totaled almost US\$1.4 billion in 2021 (US\$1.39): essentially flat compared to 2020, but well below the peak achieved in 2019 (US\$1.52 billion). An additional US\$402 million from foundations and NGOs (estimated) brings the international donor total to US\$1.8 billion in 2021.



- Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, and Sweden increased their disbursements. For Canada and the United States, disbursements remained flat, while for the Netherlands and the United Kingdom they have declined.
- Funding in 2021 from most donors does not seem to have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Total expenditure on family planning in 2021 is estimated at US\$4.2 billion across all low-income and lower middle-income countries. International donors contributed an estimated 42%, domestic governments 41%, and consumers 17%.

What is FP2030?

- FP2030 is the world's only global partnership centered solely around family planning. It is one of the co-sponsors of this year's International Conference on Family Planning.
- FP2030 is the successor to FP2020, a global initiative that was founded at the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning. At that summit, leaders from around the world resolved that every woman and girl should be able to enjoy the benefits of modern contraception as a path towards unlocking human potential, breaking the cycle of poverty, and promoting gender equality.
- FP2030 does not fund or implement programs. Its role is to strengthen family planning commitments, galvanize the necessary conversations at the local, national, and global levels, foster the exchange of technical expertise, and provide a convening space for all partners to coalesce around best practices.
- The structure of FP2030 is changing to become more inclusive. Five new regional hubs on four continents are being established to help countries and local partners achieve their family planning objectives.
- Our work is guided by a new Governing Board with a particular focus on diversity in terms of gender, age, geography, and background, including young people under the age of 30.