

Global Unmet Needs for Contraception, Reproductive Health and Justice

John W. Townsend, PhD
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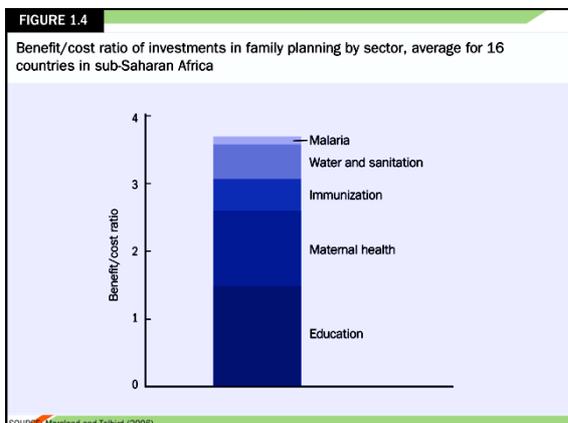
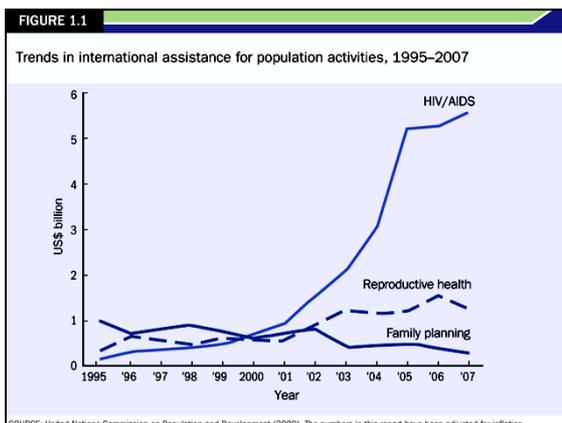
Plan of Presentation

- Diverse rationales for contraceptive use
- Trends and challenges in meeting growing demand
- Rights, justice and program design together
- Gaps in technology and program knowledge

Rationales for Family Planning

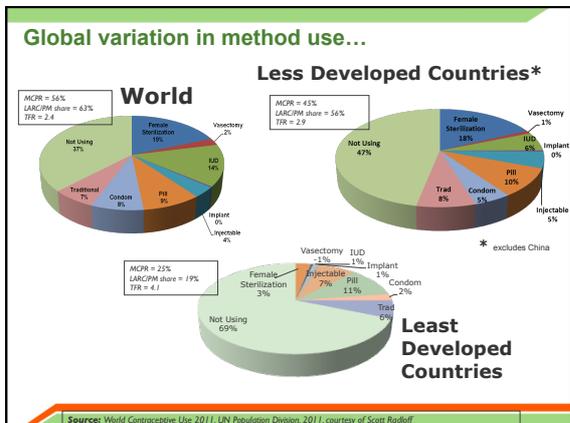
- Rights
- Health and well-being
- Economic development
- Environmental protection?

➤ Family Planning is still one of the most cost-effective development investments



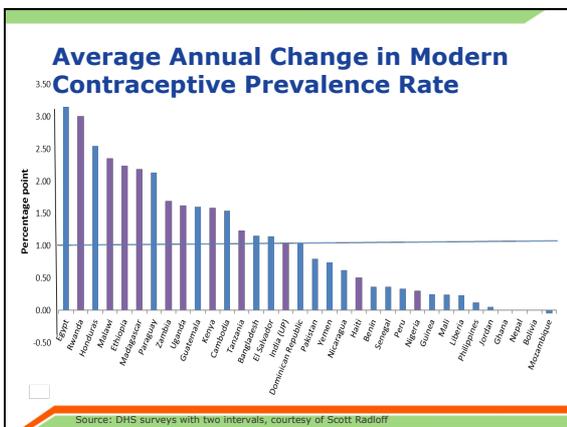
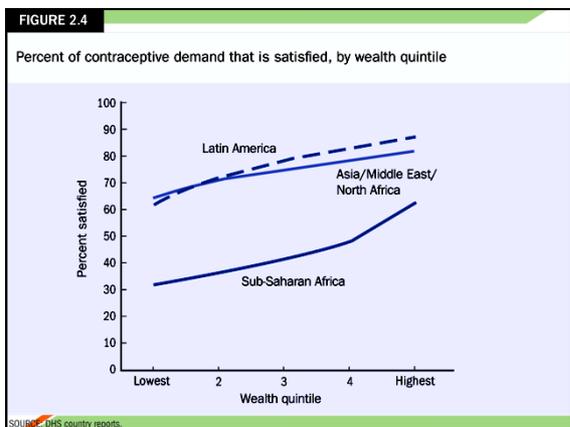
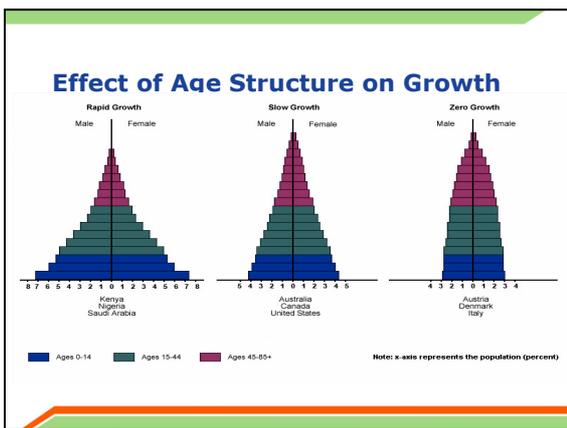
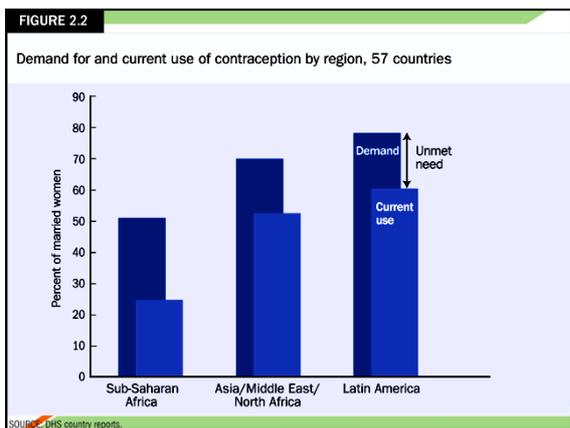
Challenge of size and scope

- Contraceptive use in less developed countries has increased since 1960 from **9% to 59%** (30 to 645 million users)
- Yet over 220 million women have an unmet need for modern contraception
- Unintended pregnancies account for over 40% of pregnancies
- LARCs are least likely to be used in least developed countries



Trends affecting comprehensive women's health services

- Growing population with increasing needs
- Rapidly expanding urban and youth segments
- Development of integrated "total market" of public, NGO and private providers
- Greater attention to clients' rights/ provider needs, equity and accountability



Family Planning in the Context of Health Systems

- Leadership and governance
- Service delivery throughout total market
- Human resources
- Health information for management
- Medicines and technologies
- Health financing

Knowledge Gaps

- Understand the needs of the most vulnerable and underserved
- Assess the impact of structural interventions on family planning use
- Evaluate and expand interventions tailored to needs of adolescents
- Determine cost-effective strategies for mainstreaming integrated RH services
- Identify sustainable financing mechanisms that increase access without limiting choice

Technology Gaps

- Multi-purpose prevention technologies (MPTs)
- Methods that do not require partner participation or knowledge
- User-controlled, long-acting methods
- Methods that can be used on demand around the time of intercourse (pericoital)
- Non-hormonal methods for women concerned about side effects of hormonal products
- New male contraceptives
- Non-surgical methods of sterilization

Need for investment in R&D

- Support for contraceptive R&D and MPTs is provided by few organizations and totals less than USD \$85 million per year
- Adjusted for inflation, this is \$39 million less than in 1980
- Small compared to annual R&D funding for TB (\$550 million) and HIV/AIDS (\$1.2 billion)

Conclusions

- Challenged by unmet needs in client groups, within health systems, and inadequate technologies
- Demographic trends demand that family planning programs dramatically increase coverage while improving quality and equity
- Financing will increasingly depend on countries and users but will require innovation in resource mobilization and markets
- Preserving rights, health and economic benefits of family planning will be served by investments in knowledge and technology