



Keeping Rights at the Center of Sexual, Reproductive and Maternal Health - Why Does It Matter?

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Session objectives

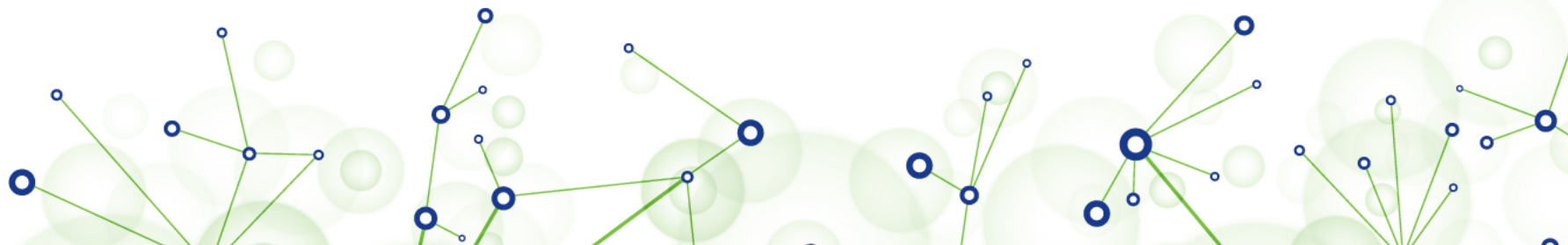
- Setting the context
- What do we mean by rights?
- Rights leads to results



Overview | Setting the Context



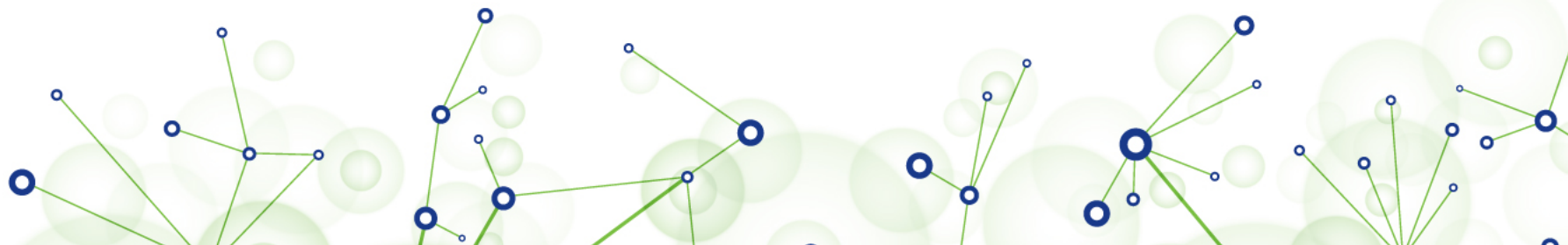
- MDG 5 – reducing maternal mortality and ensuring universal access to reproductive health remains a challenge
- Worldwide, 287,000 maternal deaths occur annually, 99% in developing countries
- In 2012, 222 million women had an unmet need for contraception and 80 million unintended pregnancies occurred



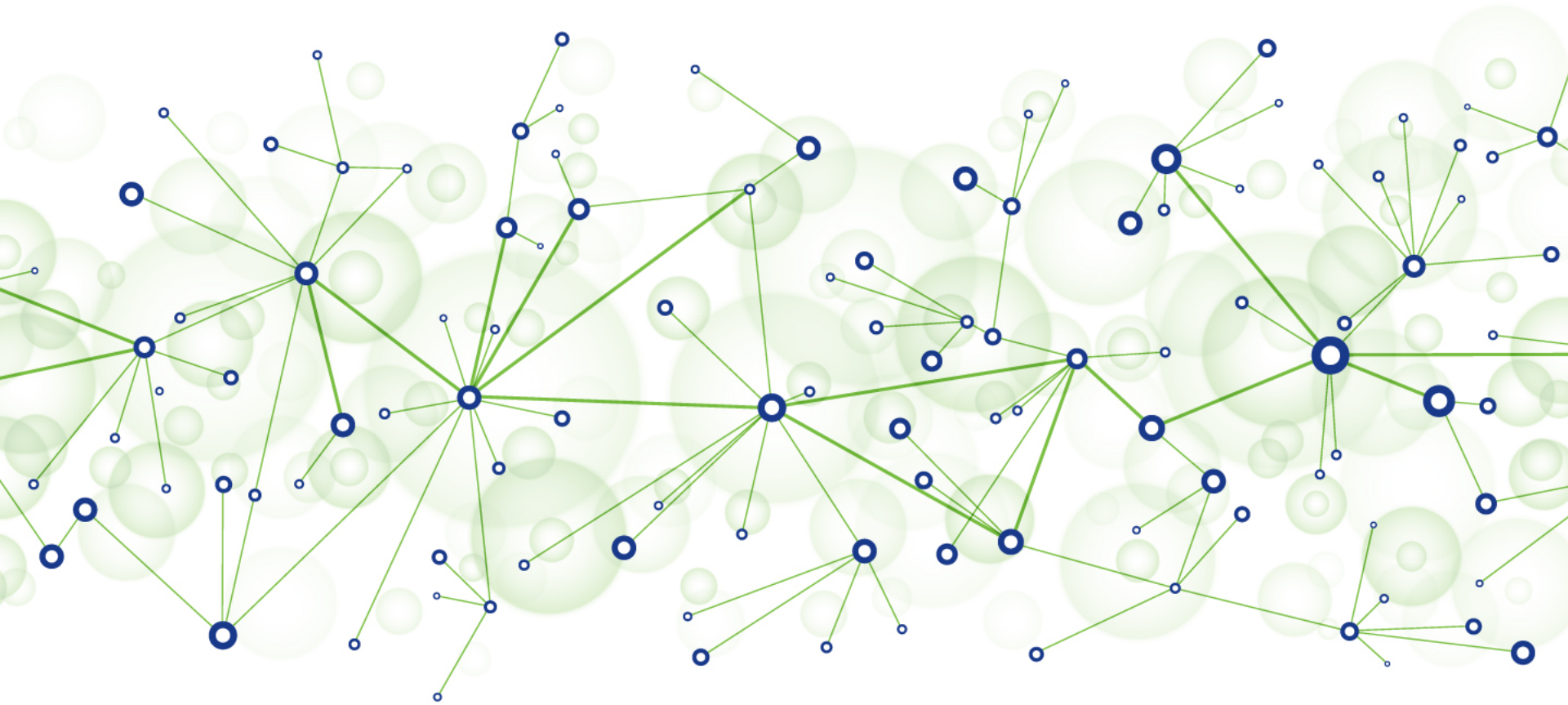
Overview | Setting the Context

Reinvigorated efforts and opportunities:

- UN Secretary-General's *Every Woman, Every Child*
- Family Planning 2020 (FP2020)
- Post-2015 Agenda
- 20th anniversary of International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)

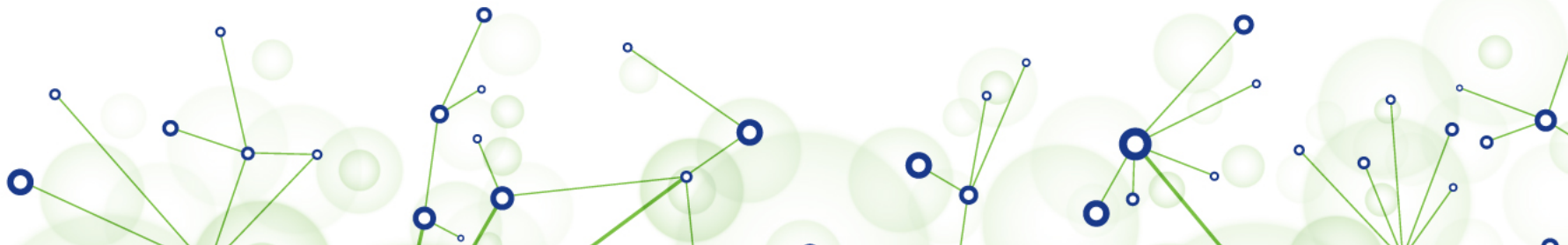


What do we mean by rights?

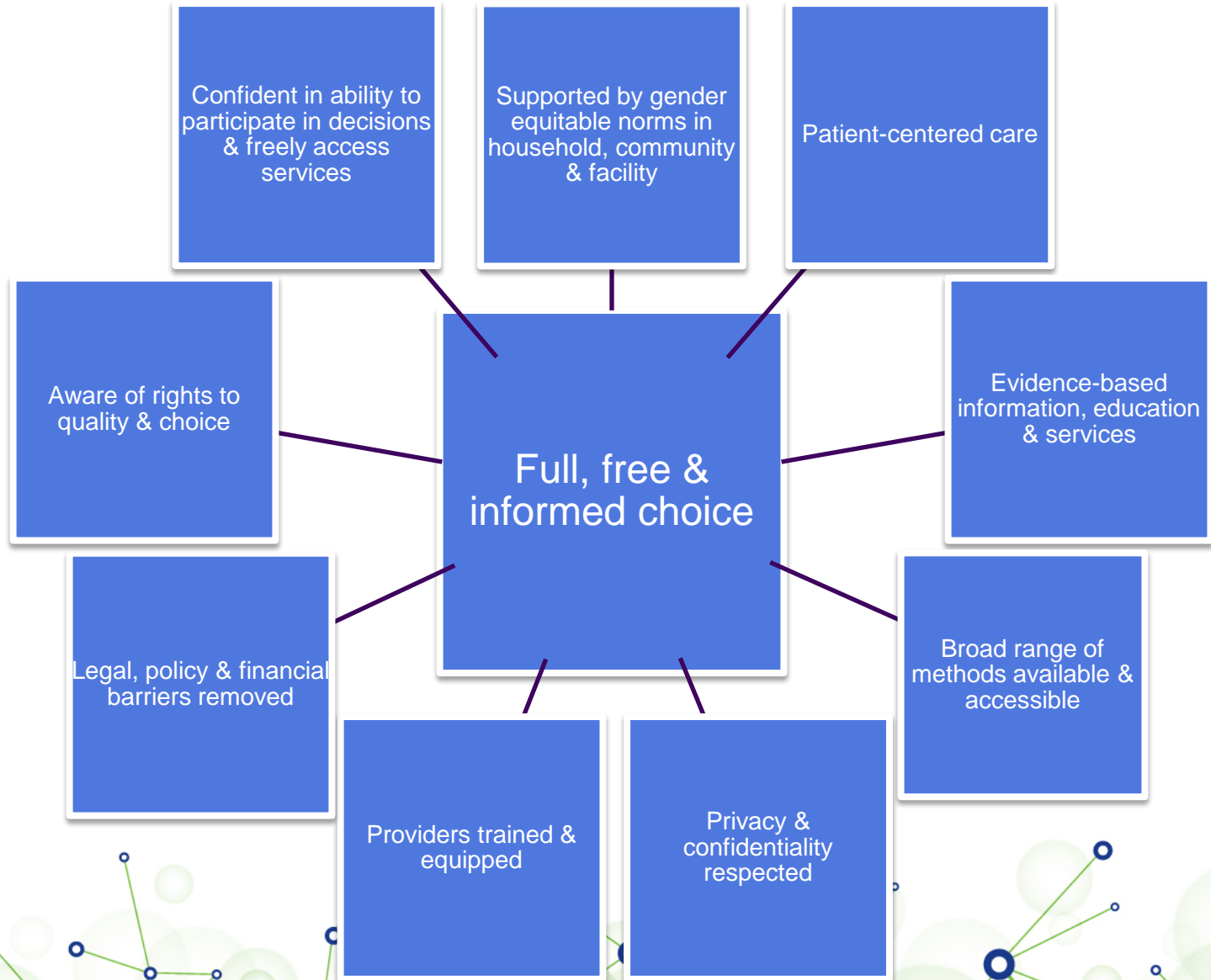


Rights Principles

- Participation, inclusion and voice
- Agency and autonomy
- AAAQ
 - ✓ Availability
 - ✓ Accessibility
 - ✓ Acceptability
 - ✓ Quality
- Non-discrimination, equity
- Accountability and transparency

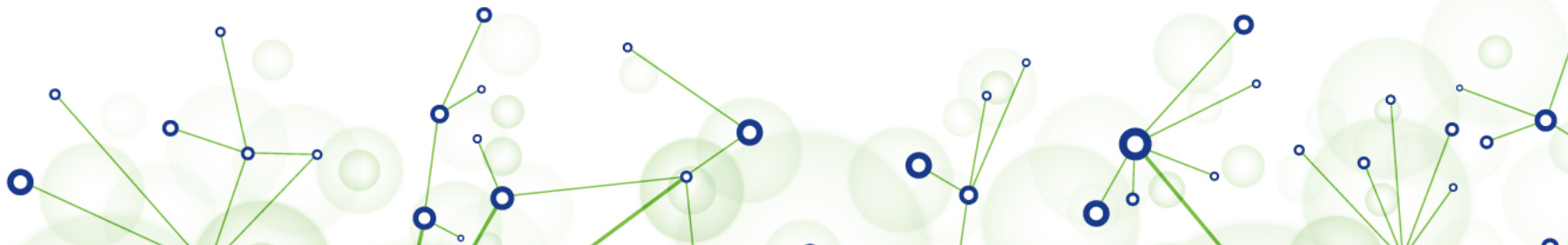


Rights Principles in Practice



A rights-based approach to FP: Why does it matter?

- Evidence shows that respecting, protecting and fulfilling rights contributes to health outcomes
- In other words, RIGHTS  RESULTS
- Monitoring indicators of rights realization enables programs to identify gaps and opportunities in services and supports more women and girls in achieving their reproductive goals



Quality services improve impact

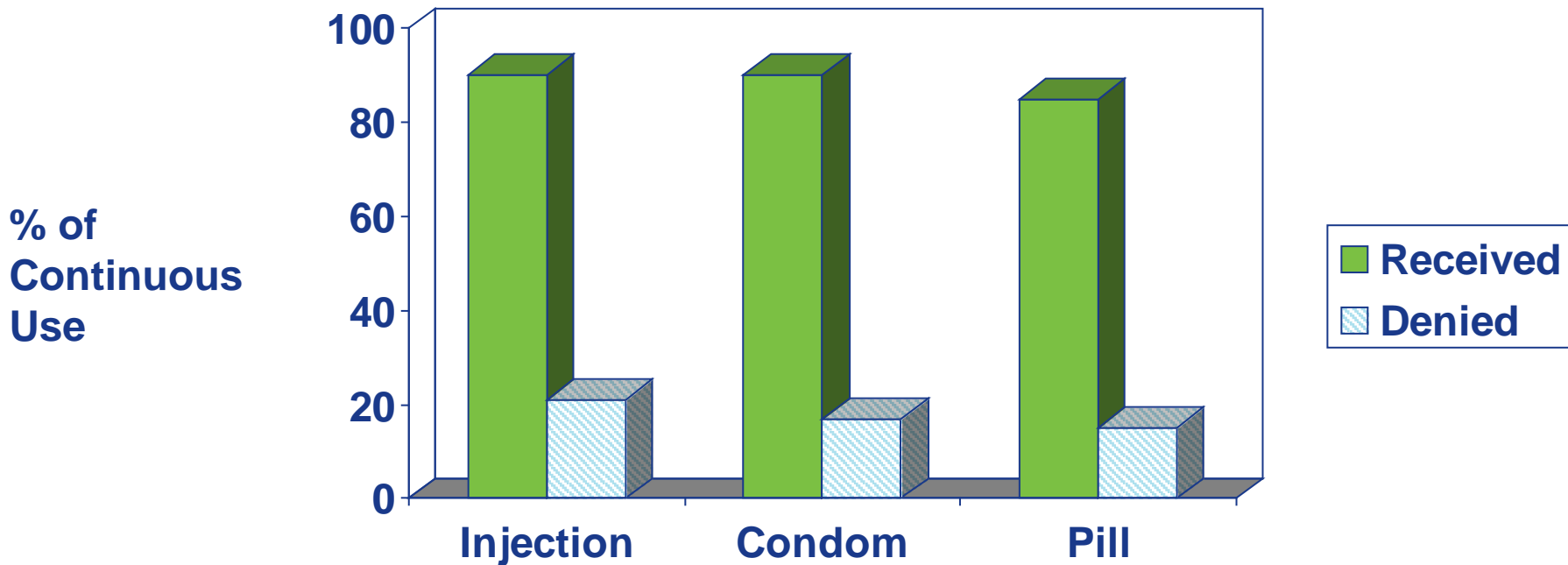
- **Services that offer**
 - ✓ privacy
 - ✓ confidentiality
 - ✓ informed choice
 - ✓ and a range of methods
- **increase client use, satisfaction and contraceptive continuation.**

Sources: Koenig (2003) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University.
 Arends-Kuenning & Kessy (2007). J Biosoc Sci
 RamaRao et al (2003). Fam Plan Perspec
 Sanogo (2003). Afr J Reprod Health



Receiving Contraceptive of Choice Increases Continuous Use

Indonesia

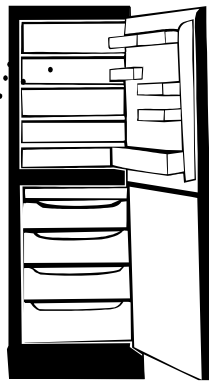


Pariani (1991). Studies in Family Planning

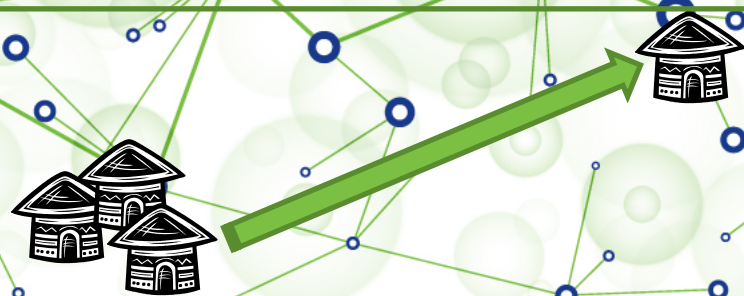
Option A



1 Hour



Option B



3 Hours



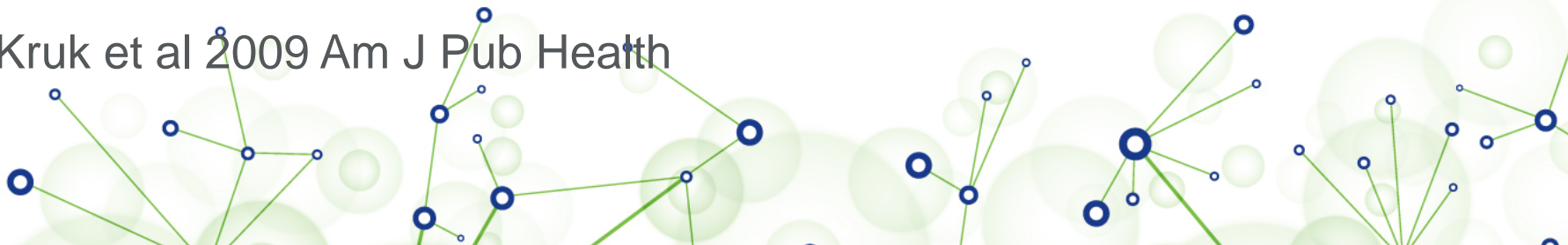
300



Option B is the first choice

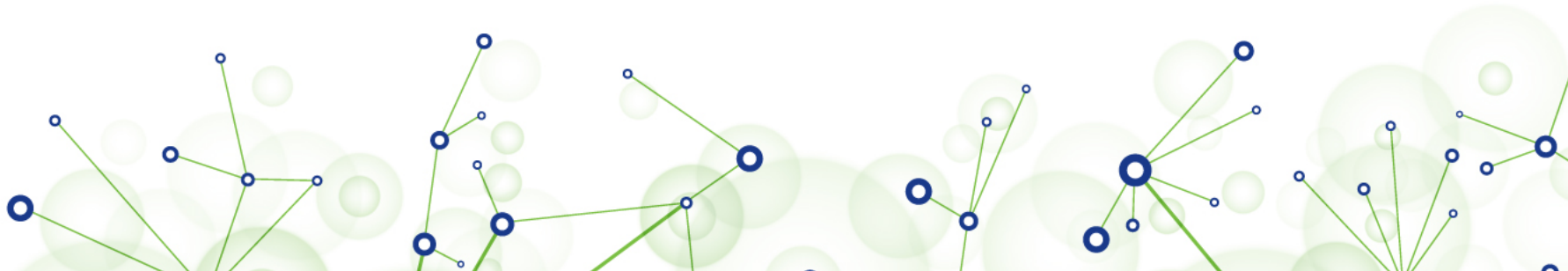


Kruk et al 2009 Am J Pub Health



It is not only about quality, but also long term strategy

- **Respecting rights ensures user-centric designs and sustained interest, e.g. services for youth**
 - Participation, inclusion and voice
 - Agency and autonomy
- **Supports universal access and ensures that services align with policy, commitments and law, e.g. coercion and omission subvert goals**
 - Non-discrimination, equity
 - Accountability and transparency



Rights



Results

