

Executive Summary

WHEN WOMEN ARE able to decide for themselves whether and when to have children, everyone benefits. The power to plan one's own family lies at the very root of human freedom, and of our ability to thrive, prosper, and build a sustainable future. Use of modern contraception makes family planning possible, yet more than 225 million women and girls in developing countries—particularly the poorest and most vulnerable—still have an unmet need for this basic health care service.

Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) is dedicated to changing that fact. This initiative is built on the premise that the life-changing benefits of modern contraception should be available everywhere in the world, to every woman and girl. As an outcome of the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning, our goal is to enable 120 million additional women and girls to use contraceptives by 2020. Achieving this goal is a critical milestone to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights by 2030, as laid out in the Sustainable Development Goals, and is central to accelerating progress across all development sectors.

This report marks the halfway point of the FP2020 initiative, and reflects the substantial progress made to date:

- There are now more than 300 million women and girls using modern contraception in the world's 69 poorest countries—a milestone that has taken decades to achieve.
- More than 30 million of those users have been added since 2012, when FP2020 was launched.

- In Eastern and Southern Africa, for the first time ever, more than 30% of women and girls are using a modern method of contraception.

- In West Africa, where contraceptive use has been historically low, the Ouagadougou Partnership has surpassed its goal of reaching 1 million additional users between 2011 and 2015, and is now aiming to reach 2.2 million additional users between 2015 and 2020.

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The work of the family planning community is having a positive impact, and the 30.2 million additional users of contraception is significantly more than the historical trend would predict. But it is still 19.2 million fewer users than we had hoped to reach by this time, indicating that we are off-track for our overall goal.

Nonetheless, the richness of the data now available enables us to peel back the layers and study the situation on a country-by-country basis. What emerges is a strikingly varied landscape of progress. A number of countries have registered immense gains in contraceptive use; other countries are just starting to experience gains; and some countries have seen slow growth or appear stalled. The situation is illuminated by an S-Curve, which depicts the general path of contraceptive uptake that countries have taken over the course of their development. The S-Curve, which is based on historical patterns, suggests that countries grow at different rates based on their levels of contraceptive use.

This knowledge is part of the toolkit we take into the second half of the initiative. We also bring with us a deeper understanding of how family planning services reach, or fail to reach, specific sub-populations of women and girls. The evidence base is growing for a wide range of issues and interventions, including youth-oriented approaches, method mix diversity, stock-outs, contraceptive discontinuation, rights-based programming, and postpartum family planning. The resulting insights can help us shape more effective programs, investments, and policies to reach women and girls with the services they need. The data process is guiding advocacy as well, with the evidence it provides strengthening civil society efforts to support governments in doing the right thing at the right time.

Halfway through the FP2020 initiative, we have an opportunity to accelerate

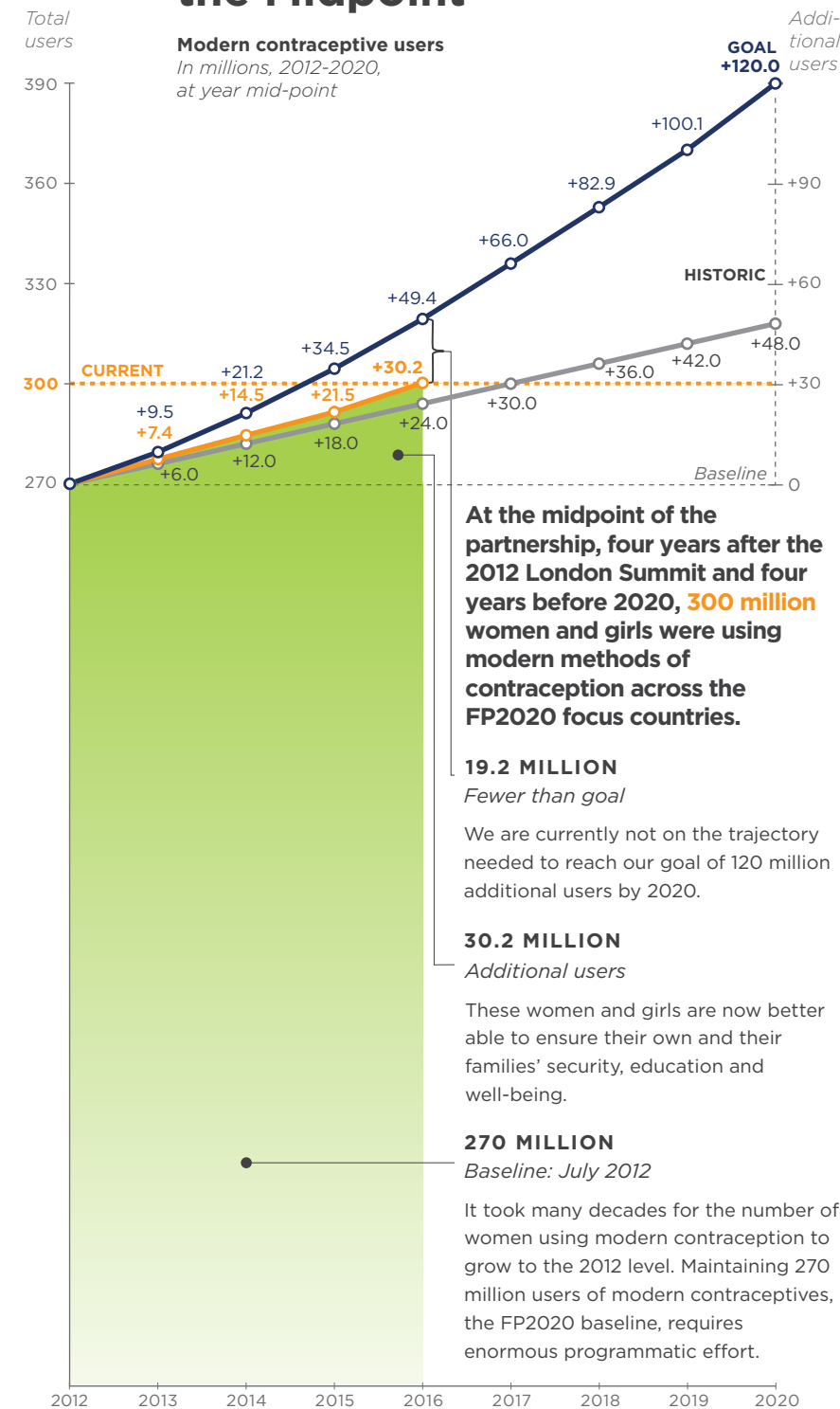
progress by focusing on the challenges and opportunities that have already emerged. The partnership continues to expand, with more than 90 commitment makers now on board—including 38 of our 69 focus countries. The FP2020 platform has been optimized to help countries and partners absorb the lessons learned, and the governance structure of the initiative has been reorganized to provide increased country support.

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A new youth seat on the Reference Group reflects the additional emphasis on the inclusion of young people throughout the partnership. Further efforts to strengthen accountability and improve coordination between partners also have the potential to yield important gains.

The path to 2020 is undeniably steep, but with the tools and knowledge at our disposal, we're poised to quicken the pace. The FP2020 partnership represents an unprecedented global commitment to the rights, health, and empowerment of millions of women and girls. By pulling together, eschewing business as usual, and capitalizing on the new resources and alliances that have emerged, we can deliver on the promise of the London Summit.

Progress at the Midpoint



Mobilizing Resources to Drive Progress

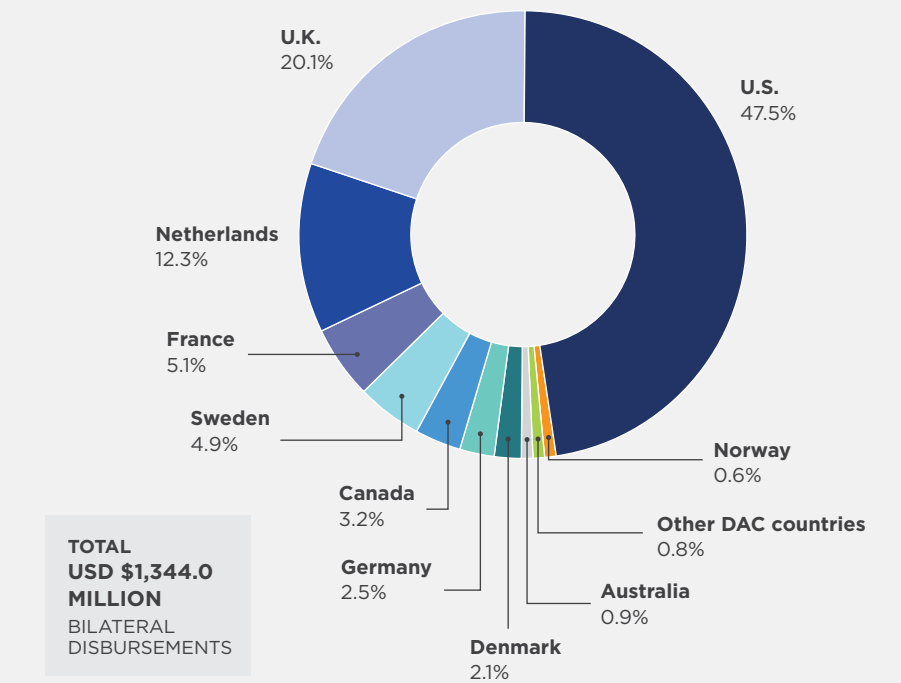
A SIGNIFICANT SHARE of the funding for family planning services and commodities comes from donor governments. In 2015, donor governments provided US\$1.3 billion in bilateral funding—a decrease of 6% from the prior year. The decrease is largely due to the significant appreciation of the US dollar and the resulting depreciation of most other donor currencies.

Private foundations also contribute important resources. Those that have made FP2020 commitments submit annual updates describing

their programs and funding activities. Based on these reports, it is estimated that commitment-making foundations invested approximately US\$190 million in 2015 to support family planning—ranking them on a level with the top donor countries.

But donor funds are only part of what's being spent to provide family planning services. For 2014, total family planning expenditures in FP2020 countries by all sectors—including donors, consumers, and domestic governments—is estimated at US\$2.7 billion.

International family planning assistance: Donor governments as a share of bilateral disbursements, 2015



Note: Figures based on KFF analysis of donor government funding for family planning.

AS OF JULY 2016 AT THE MIDPOINT OF FP2020

MORE THAN
300 MILLION
WOMEN & GIRLS
ARE USING
MODERN
CONTRACEPTION
IN 69 FP2020
FOCUS COUNTRIES



 **30.2 MILLION**
ADDITIONAL
WOMEN & GIRLS
ARE USING MODERN
CONTRACEPTION
COMPARED TO 2012

AS A RESULT OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE USE FROM JULY 2015-JULY 2016:

- ✓ **82 MILLION** UNINTENDED PREGNANCIES WERE PREVENTED
- ✓ **25 MILLION** UNSAFE ABORTIONS WERE AVERTED
- ✓ **124,000** MATERNAL DEATHS WERE AVERTED

IN 2015, DONOR GOVERNMENTS PROVIDED:

 **US\$1.3 BILLION**
IN BILATERAL FUNDING FOR FAMILY PLANNING

FP2020 Country Pages

EACH COUNTRY PAGE on the FP2020 website serves as a dynamic repository of family planning information, with key documents, data, and resources. Visit familyplanning2020.org/countries and either click on the map or a country name to view each country's webpage. Available resources include:

- FP2020 Commitment
- Core Indicator Data
- Self-Reported Updates on Commitment Progress
- Country Action: Opportunities, Challenges, and Priorities
- Costed Implementation Plan or National Strategy
- Postpartum Family Planning Country Action Plan
- Global Financing Facility Materials

FP2020 MOMENTUM AT THE MIDPOINT 2015-2016 is the print version of the fourth annual Progress Report from FP2020.

FP2020 MOMENTUM AT THE MIDPOINT 2015-2016: DIGITAL EDITION is a more extensive, interactive report with additional content from FP2020 partners and focus countries: www.familyplanning2020.org/progress.

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Reportage by Getty Images



CORE PARTNERS



FP2020 MOMENTUM AT THE MIDPOINT 2015-2016

DOWNLOAD THE FULL FP2020 PROGRESS REPORT AT
WWW.FAMILYPLANNING2020.ORG/PROGRESS
#FP2020PROGRESS

From the Family Planning 2020 Reference Group Co-Chairs

FOUR YEARS AFTER the 2012 London Summit, we've made important progress. Today's 300 million users of modern contraception is an extraordinary milestone, and testament to decades of dedicated work by the health and development sectors. But unless we accelerate progress now, we will fall short of our goal of reaching an additional 120 million women and girls by 2020.

A recurring theme throughout this report is *what we can do better*—whether that means strengthening a platform, broadening an evidence base, or expanding a service component. In the continuing spirit of the London Summit, we invite the entire family planning community to join us in this dialogue. What can we—all of us—do better? Looking ahead, we suggest three key areas of focus:

Accountability: What can we do to build better accountability mechanisms into our work, from tracking investments to assessing the impact of specific programs? How can we strengthen donor and government accountability for resource allocation, commodity security, and rights-based programming? On an individual level, what can each of us do in our institutional capacities to deliver on our commitments?

Partnerships: How can we coordinate more strategically and efficiently to support country objectives and tackle challenges that persist throughout the sector? How can we be more innovative in our partnering, stepping outside our silos to ensure that voluntary family planning reaches the most marginalized populations? How can donors be more

effective partners to countries and in better alignment with each other?

Youth: What can we do to keep our promise to the world's young people? How can we translate increased country and donor commitment to youth into evidence-based programs at scale in both the public and private health sectors? How can we meaningfully partner with young people to deliver high-quality contraceptive services that meet their diverse needs and circumstances?

These are not questions that any one organization or country can answer alone. They will require the energy and cooperation of leaders, experts, advocates, and implementers throughout our global community. But that, too, is in the spirit of the London Summit.

Together we have already achieved great progress; together we can achieve even more. The promise we made in London four years ago is still compelling, still urgent, and still unfulfilled. Millions of women and girls are waiting.

Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin
United Nations Under-Secretary-General
Executive Director
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Dr. Chris Elias
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