

# The Return on Investments in Sexual and Reproductive Health

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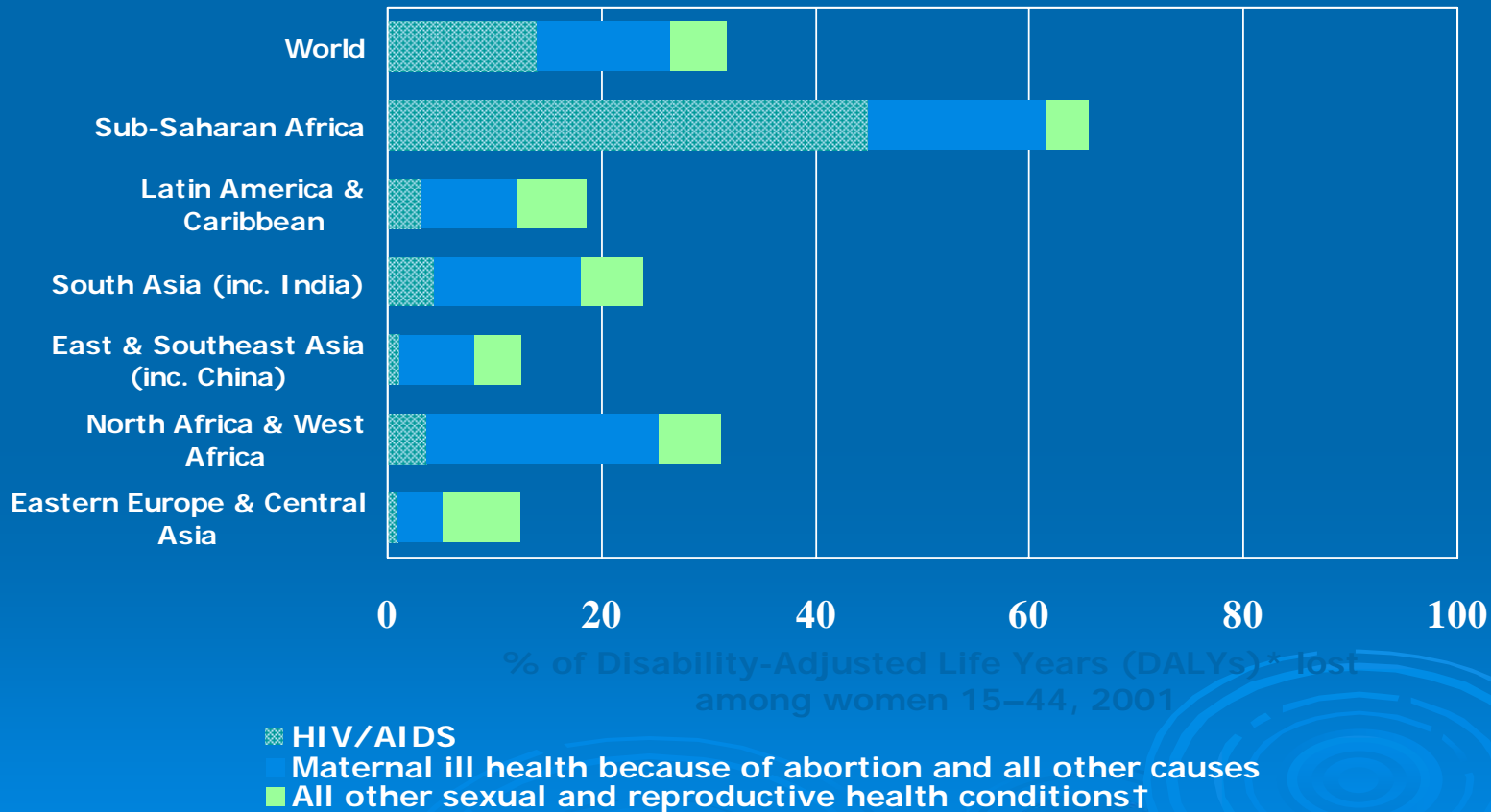


Adding It Up

# Impact of Sexual and Reproductive Health Problems

- Nearly one-fifth of the worldwide burden of illness and premature death
- One-third of illness and death among women of reproductive age (15–44)

# Impact of Poor Sexual and Reproductive Health by Region and Category



# Millennium Development Goals

- Eradicate poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global development partnership

# Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

- Contraceptive services save lives cost-effectively by preventing unplanned and high-risk pregnancies
- Averting unwanted pregnancies will also avert unsafe abortions
- Emergency obstetric care, pre-natal care and post-natal care are critical to safe motherhood

# Abortion Increases in the Philippines

	1994 Induced Abortions	2003 Induced Abortions	1994 Abortion Rate	2003 Abortion Rate
Philippines	400,500	473,400	25	27
Metro Manila	104,600	139,900	41	52

# Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

- Preventing high-risk pregnancies and providing pre-natal care reduces infant and child mortality
- Smaller families and better birth spacing allow families to provide better nutrition and health care
- Unwanted pregnancies can put infants and children at risk of neglect or abandonment

# Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS

- Condom use is one key to HIV prevention
- Family planning programs can play a key role in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS
- Women and men living with HIV have important reproductive health needs
- Family planning is an effective MTCT strategy

# Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

- Controlling the timing of childbearing is critical to women's empowerment, including educational attainment and paid employment
- Smaller families may reduce gender inequities in nutrition, education, health care and other family investments in children

# Other MDGs: Environmentally Sustainable, Equitable Development

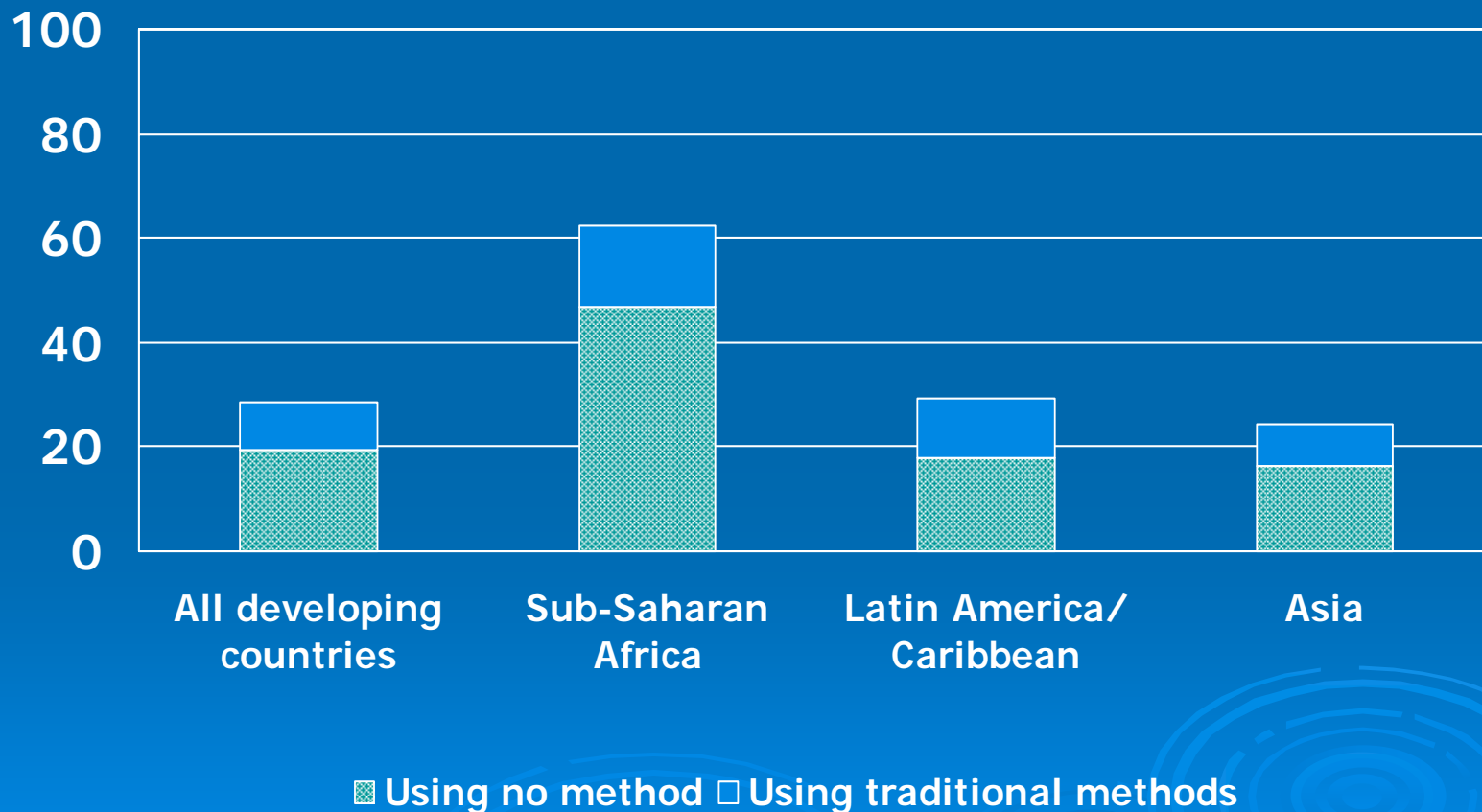
- Delayed childbearing, wider birth intervals and smaller families can slow the momentum of population growth
- Control over childbearing can also help families emerge from poverty
- Lower fertility levels can permit higher per capita investments in education

# Contraceptives use by 500 million women in developing countries prevents each year:

- 187 million unintended pregnancies
- 60 million unplanned births
- 105 million abortions
- 22 million miscarriages
- 2.7 million infant deaths
- 215,000 pregnancy-related deaths
- 685,000 children from losing their mothers

About 200 million women have an unmet need for effective contraceptives; the need is particularly great in Sub-Saharan Africa.

% of women 15–49 at risk of unintended pregnancy, 2003

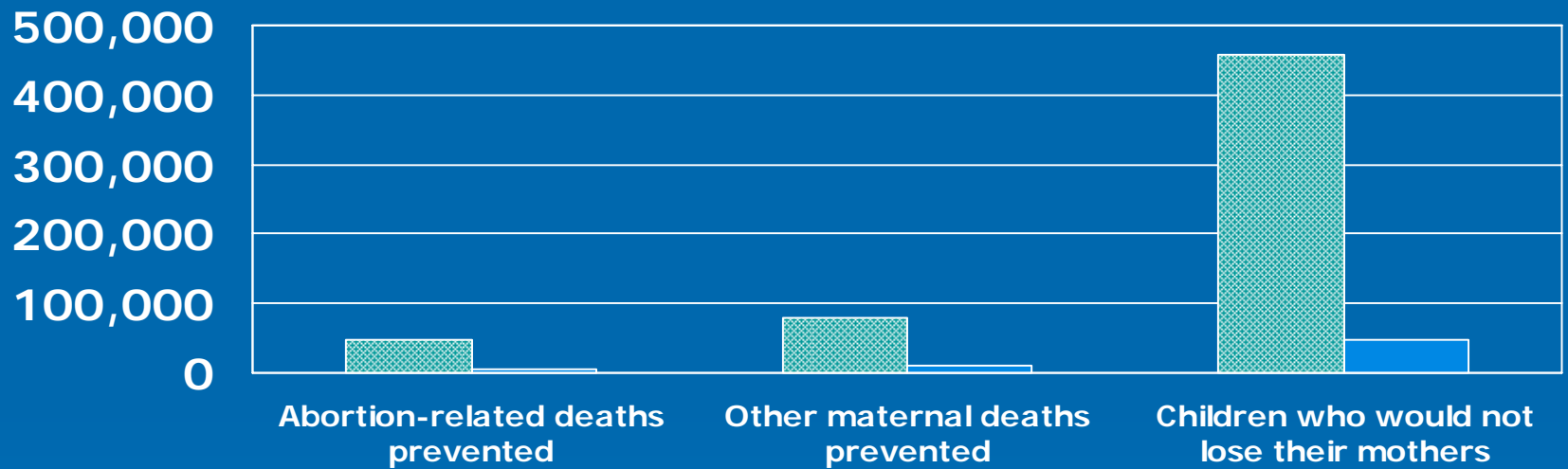


# Health Impacts of Meeting Global Family Planning Needs

- Save the lives of an additional 1.5 million women and children each year
- Reduce the number of induced abortions by 64% by averting 52 million pregnancies
- Preserve 27 million years of healthy life
- Prevent 500,000 new orphans

# Benefits Accruing to Low-Income Countries

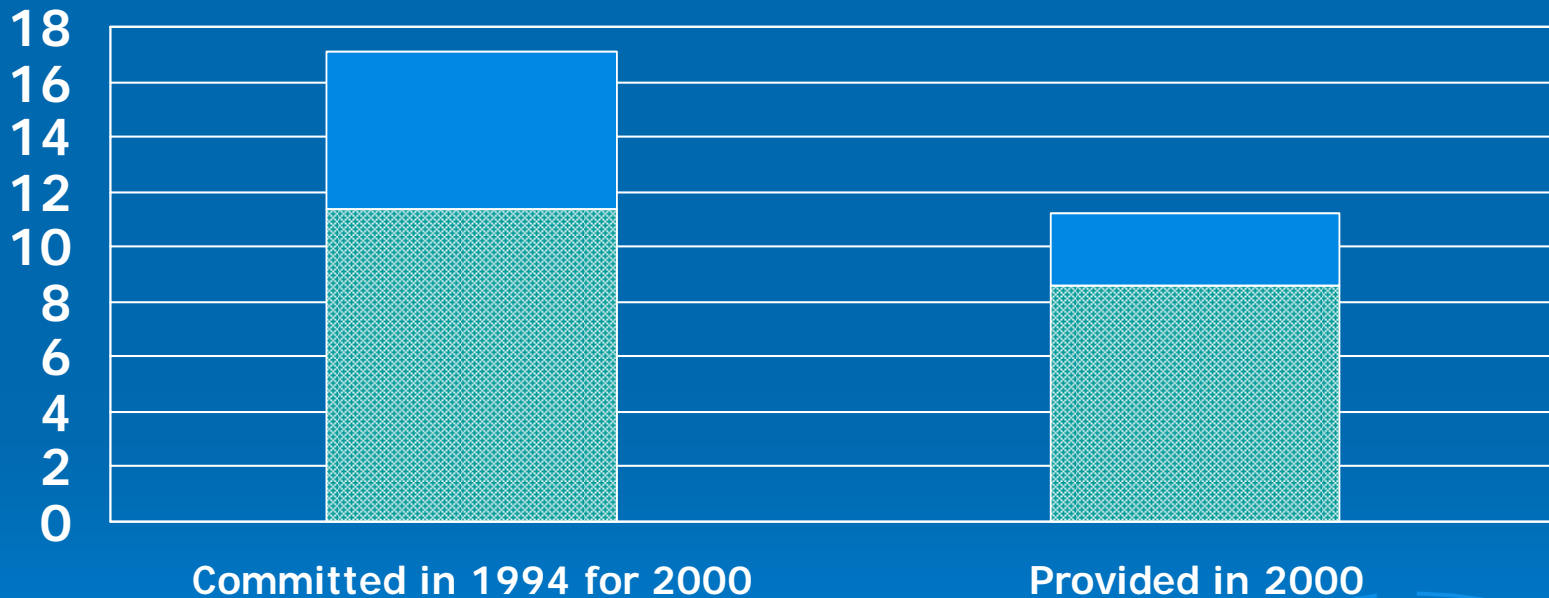
No. of events



■ Low-income countries □ All other developing countries

# Support for sexual and reproductive health services falls far short of commitments.

Billions \$



■ Developing country sources\* □ Donor agencies in developed countries†

# Return on Investments in Sexual and Reproductive Health services

- Prevent maternal deaths
- Reduce infant and child deaths
- Help turn back the HIV/AIDS pandemic
- Promote women's empowerment
- Allow more families to overcome poverty
- Facilitate environmental sustainability

# ADDING IT UP

The Benefits of Investing in Sexual and  
Reproductive Health Care



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