

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK  
Danish



# THE PROMOTION OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS

STRATEGY

FOR DENMARK'S SUPPORT

# Strategy Process: 2004-2006

2004: Government Decision to develop new strategy.  
Reports on Danish efforts.

2005: March: ICPD+10-Conference

August: Concept paper + Theme groups

August-October: Formulation

November: First draft + internal hearing +  
Stakeholder Consultation in Mozambique

December: Public Hearing

2006: January – March: Internal hearing (Danida Board,  
Senior Management, Minister)

April: Hearing of Foreign Affairs Committee

May: Official launch by Minister and Graca Machel



# Motivation for new SRHR-Strategy

- High priority in Danish Development Assistance
- The Cairo Agenda crucial for fighting poverty and promoting development
- 2004: ICPD+10 Status – results and challenges
- September 2005 UN Summit: Linking ICPD/SRHR to achievement of MDGs.



# New momentum for the Cairo-Agenda

- Cairo-Agenda - not fully reflected in the MDG's
- UN World Summit an important momentum: Achieve universal access to reproductive health by 2015 - integrating this goal into the strategies to attain the MDGs.
- Basis for including a new MDG target on universal access to reproductive health information and Services.
- Future PRSPs based on the MDGs.



# Overall objectives

- Achieve ICPD goal of SRHR for all by 2015.
- Strengthen Danish contribution to the implementation of the Cairo PoA.
- Integration of ICPD goals and indicators into objectives, plans, strategies and indicators for achievement of the MDGs.
- Strengthen cooperation internationally and at country level.



# Thematic priorities - Structured within the MDG framework

- Promoting gender equality and empowering women / MDG3 - achieving gender equality
- Improving sexual and reproductive health / MDG5 – improving maternal health;
- Young peoples' access to information and services /MDG5
- Linking the response to HIV/AIDS with sexual and reproductive health – and vice versa / MDG6 - combating HIV/AIDS.



# SRHR and Resources

- SRHR: crucial factor for sustainable poverty reduction and development.
- Fewer children > healthier economy and more resources for the family > more education, better nutrition and health.
- Globally, reducing population growth > less pressure on resources – and the environment.



# Women a driving force for development

- SRHR closely connected with gender equality and with women's possibility to contribute actively to development.
- Need to focus more on women in the development process. Many women experience marginalisation, violence and oppression – not only a rights violation – also deprives them opportunity to contribute actively to development.
- Deciding freely over one's own body (incl. children – if/when/how many) and being able to take informed choices, and access services has consequences for the individual woman and her family and society at large.
- Millions of productive sources lost every year due to Sexual and reproductive ill-health.



# Bilateral efforts to promote SRHR and the Cairo Agenda

- Cooperate with governments and other partners, incl. NGO's
- Integrate the Cairo PoA into national sector programmes and poverty reduction strategies including strategies to fight HIV/AIDS and promote gender equality
- Strengthen coordination and cooperation among partners/Players
- Encourage and support political leadership vis-à-vis SRHR, gender equality and HIV/AIDS prevention.



# International efforts to promote SRHR and the Cairo Agenda

- Promote SRHR and the full implementation of the ICPD PoA in international fora, agreements and resolutions.
- **Draw more donors and partners into development coalitions around SRHR - ensure greater political and financial commitment and reduce opposition.**
- Influence political and technical norm-setting organisations to further promote gender equality and SRHR.
- Strengthen dialogue on SRHR in UN ExB, with and among the UN organisations.



# The Cairo Agenda .....

