

HEALTH POLICY PLUS: FAMILY PLANNING- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS MODEL

The Family Planning-Sustainable Development Goals (FP-SDGs) Model is an evidence-based advocacy tool that quantifies the boost contraceptive use offers toward realizing 13 Sustainable Development Goal indicators. By showcasing the multisectoral benefits of contraception, the model strengthens the case for family planning programs at the national and subnational level.

Impact of Family Planning on the SDGs

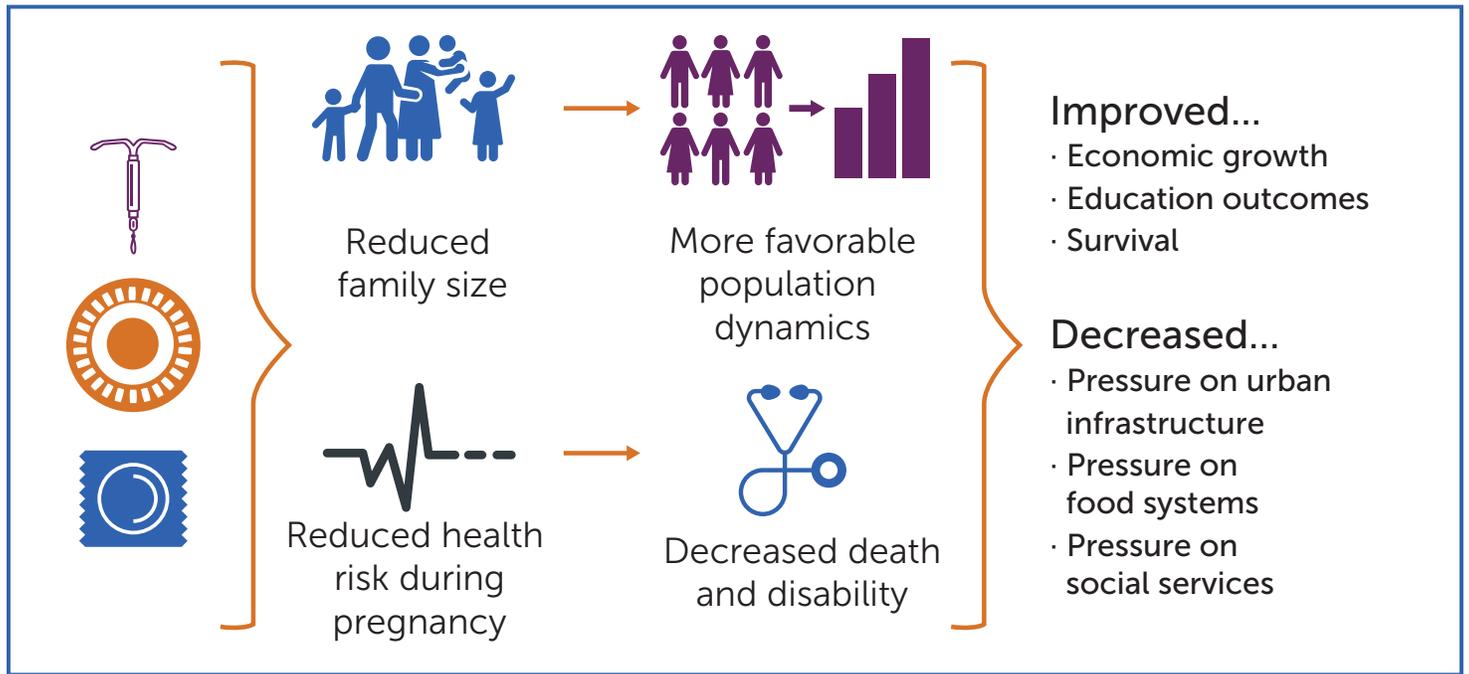
Contraceptive use exerts both a direct and indirect effect on development outcomes, including those captured within the SDGs. Directly, contraception reduces the risk of maternal and newborn mortality by decreasing exposure to pregnancy. In addition, contraceptive use results in fewer high-risk pregnancies on average as first pregnancies are delayed beyond adolescence and subsequent pregnancies are better spaced. Contraception also affects the total number of children in a family.

These factors impact a country's total fertility rate as well as other demographic variables such as the share of children relative to working-age adults (a measure of economic burden), population growth, and the size of the total population. These population dynamics matter for broader development—population dynamics impact economic growth and prosperity, human capital, food and agriculture, health and education, the availability of social services, and more.



How It Works

The model builds on robust evidence showcasing how contraceptive use impacts development outcomes directly and indirectly. Base-year data inputs combine with three user-created future scenarios for the country of interest, generating population projections for each model year. These population projections interact with statistically derived equations to quantify the boost family



planning offers for the 13 SDG indicators by 2030 or 2050.¹ Projected outcomes relate to reducing poverty, food insecurity, child labor, and slum dwelling and improving health, education, access to and use of clean water and sanitation, and economic growth.

The model is applied through collaborative workshops in which HP+ convenes country government representatives, researchers, advocates, and other stakeholders to review, revise, and validate model data inputs, determine future family planning and development scenarios, generate results, and develop related evidence-based advocacy messages. The model has been applied in Malawi, Tanzania, Mali, and other West African Ouagadougou Partnership countries, among others.

Evidence for Advocacy

By showcasing the multisectoral benefits of contraceptive use, the model provides evidence that supports investments in family planning programs at national and subnational levels.

Results from model applications enable users to:

1. Make the case for family planning financial investments and policy and programmatic improvements
2. Build political will to support family planning
3. Promote multisectoral collaboration and family planning integration across sectors

The FP-SDGs Model is available at www.healthpolicyplus.com/fpSDGs.cfm and is free to download and use. To request support applying the model, please contact policyinfo@thepalladiumgroup.com.

¹The statistical equations were determined through multi-country, cross-sectional multiple regression analysis and structural equation modeling.