Family Planning and the Millennium Development Goals

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The United Nations’ (UN’s) eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are widely accepted as the primary path to alleviating poverty worldwide. This month, world leaders convene to assess progress toward these goals (2). In the countdown to the MDG 2015 deadline and amid protracted economic recession, we need the most efficient, effective, and evidence-based means to accelerate progress toward all MDGs. Challenges must be considered in concert, and solutions must provide multidimensional dividends for the world’s poor, or we risk unwisely dividing limited resources and diluting their impact. As authors from diverse communities, we emphasize here the influence that investments in rights-based family planning can have on achieving the MDGs (for endorsement, see supporting online material).

Over 215 million women who desire safe, effective family planning lack access (3). Population momentum (4) has created ever larger reproductive-age cohorts. Although advocacy for international family planning has recently intensified (5–7), in the decade since the MDGs’ launch, real dollars invested in family planning have fallen (8). Although some gains have been made, improvements to child (MDG 4) and maternal health (MDG 5) lag far behind 2015 targets. Promoting women’s reproductive rights and improving access to family-planning resources. Poor families in these areas must often resort to unsustainable agricultural practices to survive, which can increase the spread of infectious zoonoses and threaten vulnerable habitats (16, 17).

Partnerships across diverse ideologies (MDG 8). An expanding array of stakeholders supports family-planning principles, including faith-based institutions committed to improving women’s and children’s lives by championing global reproductive health. Many religious and spiritual leaders affirm that the sacredness of life is best upheld when individuals and families can create life intentionally in environments where children thrive and women’s welfare is protected (18).

We call upon global leaders and UN MDG Advocates (19) to ensure better access to reproductive health for all. Leaders from diverse disciplines should acknowledge and promote family planning’s multiple benefits for global development and health. UN agencies should build on The Joint Action Plan for Women’s and Children’s Health to reinforce existing and secure new commitments, and establish an accountability framework for delivering results (20). Member parties should honor commitments to fully finance the International Conference on Population and Development Program of Action (21), meet official development-assistance obligations outlined in the Monterrey Consensus (22), and execute the Abuja Declaration (23). By expanding discourse on development solutions, establishing nontraditional partnerships, and increasing resources for reproductive health and family planning, we can fulfill our MDG promises to the world’s poor.

References and Notes
1. UN, UN Millennium Development Goals (UN, New York, 2010).
3. S. Singh et al., Adding It Up: The Costs and Benefits of Investing in Family Planning and Maternal and Newborn Health (Guttormacher Institute and UN Population Fund (UNFPA), New York, 2009).
11. UNFPA, Family planning and poverty reduction benefits for families and nations (UNFPA, New York, 2007).
15. UNFPA, Family planning and the environment (UNFPA, New York, 2008).

Supporting Online Material
 www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/science.1197080/DC1

To alleviate global poverty, investments and partnerships in family planning are needed.