



Sida's support to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Sida supports UNFPA in the area of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), including Maternal Health and prevention and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV). In 2016, Sida contributed with a total amount of approximately SEK 250 million. Together with the SEK 504 million in core support allocated by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA), the total Swedish funding added up to SEK 755 million. Sweden is one of the largest donors to UNFPA.



THE PARTNERSHIP WITH UNFPA

UNFPA focuses to improve the lives of women, adolescents and youth, in particular adolescent girls. Universal access to SRHR including maternal health, prevention of GBV, promoting gender equality and human rights are at the core of UNFPA's mandate, which is inline with the priorities for Sweden's development cooperation. The mandate is also to implement and follow up on the programme of action that was adopted in connection with the UN International Conference on Population and Development, ICPD, in Cairo in 1994. UNFPA has an important role to play in both development and humanitarian settings.

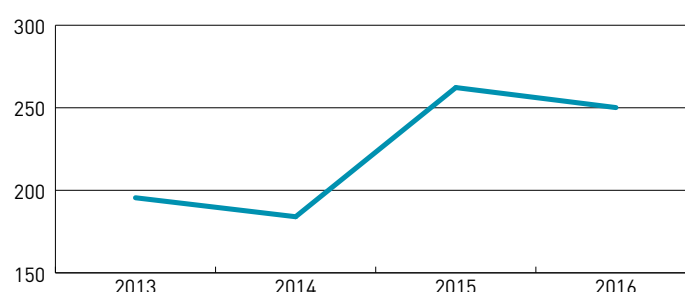
FINANCIAL OUTCOME

In 2016, Sweden was the largest core donor and the second largest donor to UNFPA. Sida's support to UNFPA has increased over the past few years, and amounted to SEK 250 million in 2016. In addition, UNFPA receives funding for one regional programme in Southern Africa and two UN joint programmes in Mozambique respective in Zimbabwe. The funding is channelled through UNFPAs sister organisations and therefore not included in Sida's figures on disbursed amounts to UNFPA.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION

Geographically, Africa was the largest recipient region in 2016 (27%), followed by the Middle East and Northern Africa /MENA (20%) and Asia (4,8%). Through Sida's global support to Maternal Health Thematic Fund (MHTF), 39 countries

FIGURE 1: SIDA'S ANNUAL DISBURSEMENT TO UNFPA, MSEK



with some of the highest maternal mortality and morbidity in the world were reached with interventions for improving maternal and newborn. A key focus has been the training of thousands of midwives each year. The largest contributions in 2016 were allocated to UNFPA's MHTF and to the regional Syria programme.

The contributions to UNFPA are predominantly health support. The health sector relates to all health interventions, including maternal health, SRHR and HIV and AIDS. Other contributions include support to countries, through UNFPA in using population data for policies and programmes.

Sida provides financing for Swedish Junior Professional Officers (JPOs). In the end of 2016, there were three Swedish JPOs placed with UNFPA in Nepal, Laos and Myanmar. Through Sida's secondment programme, two senior experts were placed with UNFPA in New York, and one in Nairobi, Kenya, who in their capacity constitute an important part of the overall support to the SRHR.

THE GLOBAL GOALS

The Global Goals for Sustainable Development include everyone – and we can all contribute. The goals are interdependent and therefore indivisible. Sida's main contribution is to implement development cooperation, thereby reducing poverty and saving lives. Together we can build a better future where no one is left behind.

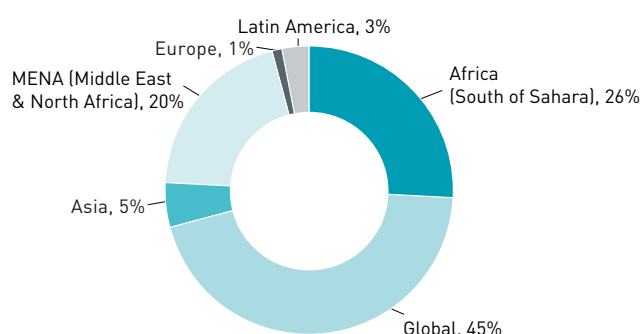


Results

UNFPA MANDATE AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The mandate of UNFPA is to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realize reproductive rights and reduce maternal mortality. UNFPA also supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV and AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. UNFPA is guided by the Programme of Action adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo. The Strategic Plan for 2014–2017 sets the framework for UNFPA support to programme countries to achieve their nationally-owned development objectives in three interrelated areas: (1) population and development, (2) reproductive health and rights, and (3) gender equality. UNFPA focuses on supporting national ownership, national leadership and capacity development, as well as advocacy and multi-sectorial partnership to promote the ICPD agenda.

FIGURE 2: SIDA'S SUPPORT TO UNFPA BY REGION



GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS

Global trends indicate a reduction in maternal mortality rates and improvements in universal access to reproductive health services. Even though maternal deaths have fallen by nearly 50% globally over the past 20 years, 830 women die every day from complications of childbirth and those of pregnancies while more than 225 million women still have unmet needs for modern contraception and family planning. When mothers die, their families are much more vulnerable, and their infants are more likely to die before reaching their second birthday.

However, significant reductions in maternal mortality are possible, and they are taking place, but much more must be done. High rates of maternal mortality persist, particularly in impoverished communities. The International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Development Goals called for achieving a 75 percent reduction in maternal mortality between 1990 and 2015; this remains an unfinished agenda. The new Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals, call for bringing the maternal mortality ratio down to

70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030. In 2016, UNFPAs work contributed to:

- 20.9 million people gained access to modern contraceptives.
- 23 million adolescents gained access to sexual and reproductive health services.
- Over 15,638 fistula repair surgeries were supported.
- 29,000 maternal deaths were averted.
- 11.7 million unintended pregnancies were averted.
- 3.7 million unsafe abortions were averted.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES RECEIVING FUNDING FROM SIDA

During 2014–2016, the Sida support to the global MHTF resulted in, among others:

- Improved and expanded midwifery training in 39 countries. In these countries, MHTF continued to strengthen health systems and; national health policies and strategies, including those focusing on maternal and new-born health.
- Over 32,000 midwives supported (in both pre-service education and in-service training).
- Over 39,000 fistula surgical repairs.

The Sida support to UNFPA's humanitarian response related to the Syrian crisis 2016–2018, provides integrated Gender Based Violence (GBV) and SRH services to reduce the vulnerability of women and girls. The regional programme is implemented in Syria and neighbouring countries. In February 2016 UNFPA provided:

- 308,813 reproductive health services delivered to Syrians.
- 6,903 deliveries supported, including caesarean-section deliveries.
- 30,389 gender-based violence related services provided to Syrians.

STORY OF CHANGE AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL



Photo: UNFPA Uganda

Twenty-seven-year-old Rose Yangu proudly show off her bundle of joy which she delivered 24 hours earlier. Rose fled the conflict in South Sudan in June 2014 when she was five months pregnant. She says that she was well received at the Dzaipi

reception centre in Uganda and given special attention because of her condition before she was transferred to a health centre. At the advice of a health worker, she attended two more antenatal care visits before delivering her healthy baby at the UNFPA-supported Panyandoli Health Centre in the Kiryandongo Refugee settlement where she now lives.