

FAMILY PLANNING POLICY ATLAS MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Tracking countries on government policies regarding access to family planning

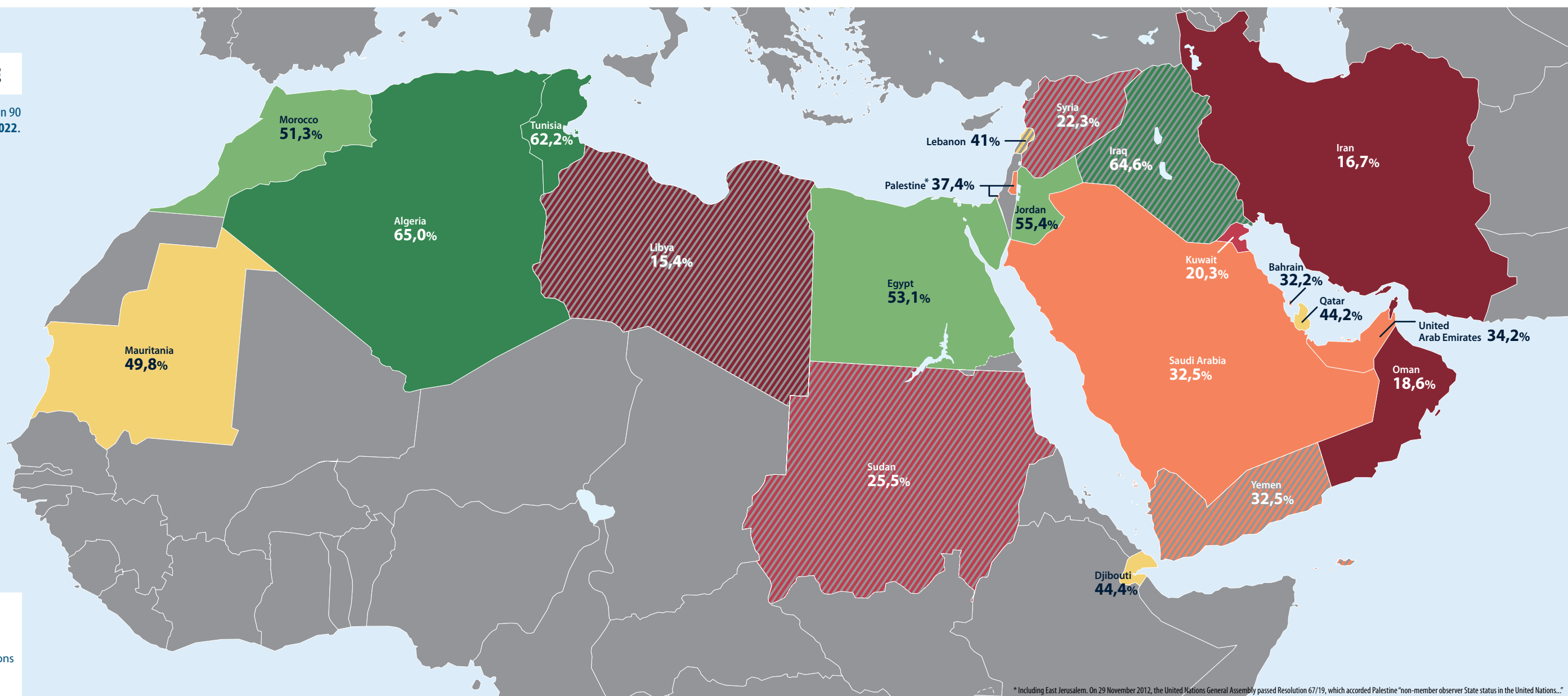
2023

For more information, please visit epfweb.org or contact secretariat@epfweb.org

RANKING SCALE

Countries that score more than 90 in the **Fragile State Index 2022**.
https://fragilestatesindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/FSI-2023-Report_final.pdf

Algeria	65,0 %
Iraq	64,6 %
Tunisia	62,2 %
Jordan	55,4 %
Egypt	53,1 %
Morocco	51,3 %
Mauritania	49,8 %
Djibouti	44,4 %
Qatar	44,2 %
Lebanon	41,0 %
Palestine	37,4 %
United Arab Emirates	34,2 %
Saudi Arabia	32,5 %
Yemen	32,5 %
Bahrain	32,2 %
Sudan	25,5 %
Syria	22,3 %
Kuwait	20,3 %
Oman	18,6 %
Iran	16,7 %
Libya	15,4 %
	0 %



* Including East Jerusalem. On 29 November 2012, the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 67/19, which accorded Palestine "non-member observer State status in the United Nations..."

EXPERT GROUP

The below group of experts in SRHR helped design the questions and structures for the Atlas:

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INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES

SDG Target 3.7

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Source: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata?Text=&Goal=3&Target=3.7>

Priority Action n39 of the Cairo Declaration (ICPD Beyond 2014)

Ensure that sexual and reproductive health is one of the priorities of the health sector, and an integral part of the national health plans

and public budgets, with clearly identifiable allocations of resources and expenditures.

Source: <https://consensomontevideo.cepal.org/en/node/139>

Priority Action n42 of the Cairo Declaration (ICPD Beyond 2014)

Ensure that policies concerning fertility in

Arab countries are based on the right of couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, taking into account the need for such policies to be based on evidence and best practices.

Source: https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/event-pdf/Cairo_Declaration_English.pdf

Nairobi statement on ICPD25

We, representing all nations and peoples, and all segments of our societies [...] will [...] achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health

and rights as a part of universal health coverage (UHC), by committing to strive for [...] zero unmet need for family planning information and services, and universal availability of quality, accessible, affordable and safe modern contraceptives.

Source: <https://www.nairobisummiticpd.org/content/icpd25-commitments>

MAIN FINDINGS

6 out of 21 countries **ensure legislation enshrining the right to choose the number, timing and spacing of children**.

Only 4 out of 21 countries have an **updated official political plan, national policy or strategy related to contraception**.

Only 3 out of 21 countries **signed the optional protocol** of the Convention on the Elimination of

All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

8 out of 21 countries **have not made any pledge related to family planning** within Every Woman Every Child (EWEC), Nairobi Summit or Family Planning 2030 (FP2030) platforms.

3 out of 21 countries **have government-led websites** to inform their citizens on family planning services. Also, **awareness**

campaigns are not planned by governments on a frequent basis.

9 out of 21 countries **do not have a publicly available budget line** on funds allocated and spent on public sector contraceptive procurement.

Emergency contraception is not registered/illegal in 7 out of 21 countries and **not provided by the public health system** in 9 out of 21 countries.

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Data was extracted in 2022

ACCESS TO MODERN CONTRACEPTION																			
			POLICIES								ACCESS						FUNDING		
			Recognition of the right to choose number, timing and spacing of children	Existence of an official political plan, national policy or strategy related to contraception	Inclusion of contraceptive methods in the National Essential Medicine List (NEML)	Signature of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and its optional protocol (OP)	Contraceptive-related commitments in the National Summit or FP2030	Availability of a census or survey including indicators on SRHR	Existence of a national committee on Contraceptive Supply	Availability of youth-friendly services	Existence of a government-led webpage to inform on contraception	Existence of governmental awareness campaigns on contraceptives at a national level	Emergency contraception registration status	Availability of emergency contraception without prescription	Restrictions based on social status	Availability of funds allocated and spent on public sector contraceptive procurement	Level of contraception coverage within the National Health Insurance system	Existence of grants and/or donations of in-kind contraceptives	
Ranking index of countries			In the Law	Yes, but it has not been updated to include current year	Between 1 and 5	Only CEDAW	Yes - partially (1)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes, > 2 years	EC is registered and provided by public system	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - fully	Yes	
	65,0%		No	No	None/ NEML not available	Only CEDAW	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	EC is not registered/illegal	No	No	No	Yes - fully	No	
	32,2%		In the Law	No	None/ NEML not available	Only CEDAW	Yes - substantially (more than 1)	No	No	No	No	No	EC is registered but not provided by public system	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
	44,4%		No	Yes, updated and including the current year	Between 6 and 10	Only CEDAW	Yes - substantially (more than 1)	Yes but > 5 years	No	No	No	Yes, > 2 years	EC is registered but not provided by public system	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
	53,1%		No	No	None/ NEML not available	Did not sign	No	No	No	No	No	No	EC is registered but not provided by public system	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
	16,7%		In the Law	Yes, updated and including the current year	Between 1 and 5	Only CEDAW	Yes - partially (1)	No	No	No	Yes	No	EC is not registered but imported	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - fully	Yes	
	64,6%		In the Law	Yes, updated and including the current year	Between 6 and 10	Only CEDAW	Yes - partially (1)	Yes but < 5 years	No	No	No	No	EC is not registered/illegal	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - fully	Yes	
	55,4%		No	No	None/ NEML not available	Only CEDAW	No	No	No	No	No	No	EC is registered but not provided by public system	No	Yes	No	No	No	
	20,3%		No	Yes, but it has not been updated to include current year	Between 6 and 10	Only CEDAW	Yes - partially (1)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes, > 2 years	EC is registered but not provided by public system	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
	41,0%		No	No	Between 1 and 5	CEDAW and OP	No	No	No	No	No	No	EC is not registered/illegal	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
	15,4%		In the Law	Yes, but it has not been updated to include current year	None/ NEML not available	Only CEDAW	Yes - substantially (more than 1)	Yes but > 5 years	No	No	No	No	EC is registered but not provided by public system	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
	49,8%		In the Constitution	Yes, but it has not been updated to include current year	Between 1 and 5	CEDAW and OP	Yes - substantially (more than 1)	Yes but > 5 years	No	Yes	No	No	EC is registered but not provided by public system	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	
	51,3%		No	Yes, but it has not been updated to include current year	Between 1 and 5	Only CEDAW	No	No	No	No	No	No	EC is not registered/illegal	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
	18,6%		No	No	None/ NEML not available	Only CEDAW	Yes - partially (1)	No	No	No	No	No	EC is not registered but imported	No	No	Yes	Yes - partially	Yes	
	37,4%		No	No	Between 6 and 10	Only CEDAW	No	No	No	No	No	No	EC is not registered/illegal	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - fully	No	
	44,2%		No	No	None/NEML not available	Only CEDAW	No	No	No	No	No	No	EC is registered but not provided by public system	No	Yes	No	Yes - fully	No	
	32,5%		No	No	Between 6 and 10	Did not sign	Yes - partially (1)	Yes but > 5 years	No	Yes	No	No	EC is not registered/illegal	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
	25,5%		No	Yes, but it has not been updated to include current year	None/ NEML not available	Only CEDAW	Yes - partially (1)	No	No	No	No	No	EC is not registered but imported	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	
	22,3%		No	Yes, updated and including the current year	Between 1 and 5	CEDAW and OP	Yes - partially (1)	Yes but > 5 years	No	Yes	No	Yes, < 2 years	EC is registered and provided by public system	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
	62,2%		No	No	None/ NEML not available	Only CEDAW	No	No	No	No	No	No	EC is not registered/illegal	No	Yes	Yes	Yes - partially	No	
	34,2%		No	Yes, but it has not been updated to include current year	Between 6 and 10	Only CEDAW	Yes - substantially (more than 1)	Yes but > 5 years	No	No	No	No	EC is registered but not provided by public system	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	

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