

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
HLT_TRI_4 Access to modern methods of family planning Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1)	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 7: Strengthening equitable access to quality basic services</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 3.7</u> : By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproduction health into national strategies and programs.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Universal access to sexual and reproductive health is key for sustainable development. Globally, the WHO estimated that an estimated 22% of women of reproductive age do not have their need for family planning met with a modern method.</p> <p>Women of reproductive age refers to all women aged 15–49 years.</p> <p>Family planning need satisfied refers to information being made available to women in reproductive age.</p> <p>Modern methods of contraception include male and female condoms, female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, the intra-uterine device, injectable, vaginal barrier methods, standard days method, and emergency contraception. Traditional methods of contraception include abstinence, the withdrawal method, the rhythm method, douching, and folk methods. (Source: Lancet)</p>
Measuring unit	<p>a) Number of women who received information and have their need satisfied with modern family planning methods.</p> <p>b) Total number of women surveyed of reproductive age (15-45 years)</p>
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age group 15-20 (adolescent) 2. Age group 20-45 3. One targeted left behind/vulnerable population group (to be prioritised according to the context)
Data source	<p>National statistics;</p> <p>Household surveys include a series of questions to measure modern contraceptive prevalence rate and demand for family planning.</p> <p>WHO/HRP https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/en/; Family planning data hub: http://www.familyplanning2020.org/data-hub</p>
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If women of reproductive age have their needs satisfied with modern family planning methods</p> <p>then number of maternal and children deaths are reduced and women rights are strengthened as they can control giving birth</p> <p>because a woman's ability to control the timing, spacing and total number of her children is critical to preserving her life and health.</p> <p>Family planning prevents deaths of mothers and children and reinforces people's rights. 214 million women of reproductive age in developing countries who want to avoid pregnancy are not using a modern contraceptive method.</p>

Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution	Thanks to Swiss international cooperation programmes, XX young women and adolescents have been informed about their rights and had access to modern methods on family planning.
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point Health