ADDING IT UP Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health in Central America

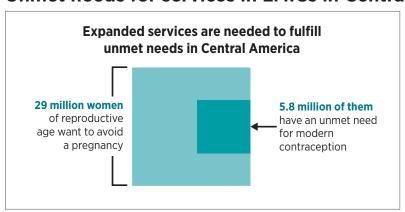


The Adding It Up study examines the need for, impact of and cost of fully investing in sexual and reproductive health care—services that together ensure people can decide whether and when to have children, experience safe pregnancy and delivery, have healthy newborns, and have a safe and satisfying sexual life.

WHO: Women of reproductive age (15-49) in seven low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)* in Central America in 2019

WHAT: Contraceptive services, maternal care, newborn care, abortion services and treatment for the major curable STIs

Unmet needs for services in LMICs in Central America



Among women who want to avoid a pregnancy, unmet need is higher for adolescents aged 15–19 than for all women aged 15–49 (42% versus 20%).

Each year, 3.2 million women in Central America give birth, and many do not receive needed care

269,000
make fewer than four antenatal care visits

249,000do not deliver in a

health facility

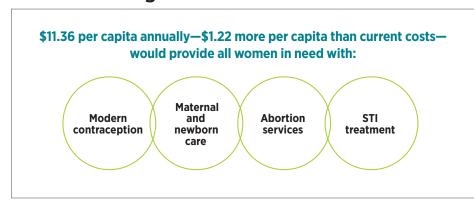
do not receive the care they need following a major obstetric complication

139,000 have newborns who do not receive needed care for complications

Lack of high-quality sexual and reproductive health care puts women at risk.

- 1.1 million have abortions in unsafe conditions
- 1,500 die from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth
- 6.0 million do not receive the treatment they need for chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and trichomoniasis

Cost of meeting all service needs in LMICs in Central America



Every \$1 spent on contraceptive services beyond the current level would save \$5.45 in maternal, newborn and abortion care because contraception reduces the number of unintended pregnancies.

^{*} Countries classified by the World Bank as having a 2018 gross national income per capita of \$12,375 or less. LMICs in this subregion are Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

Impacts of expanding and improving services

Investing in sexual and reproductive health care in LMICs in Central America would greatly reduce risks for women and newborns

| | Annual no. at current levels - of care | Annual no. - if all needs = are met | No. averted = if all needs are met | % change if all needs are met |
|---|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Unintended pregnancies | 2.8 million | 0.7 million | 2.1 million | -75% |
| Unplanned births | 1.1 million | 0.3 million | 0.8 million | -74% |
| Unsafe abortions | 1.1 million | 0.3 million | 0.8 million | -75% |
| Maternal deaths | 1,500 | 500 | 1,000 | -65% |
| Newborn deaths | 26,000 | 11,000 | 15,000 | -59% |
| HIV infections in babies ≤6 weeks | 580 | 50 | 530 | -91% |
| Cases of infertility caused by untreated STIs | 144,000 | 0 | 144,000 | -100% |

Notes: Based on 2019 data. Numbers are rounded. Percentage change was calculated from unrounded data.

For additional detail, see appendix to the full report at https://www.guttmacher.org/report/adding-it-up-investing-in-sexual-reproductive-health-2019.

Investing for the future

- → The interventions that make up the recommended care have proven feasible to implement in diverse settings around the world.
- → Investing in them provides national and local governments, the private sector and international development partners with good value for money.
- → By saving lives and improving women's health and well-being, sexual and reproductive health care benefits individuals and families and contributes to countries' social and economic development. Such care would also enable people to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights.

Source

The information in this fact sheet can be found in Sully EA et al., Adding It Up: Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health 2019, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2020.

Acknowledgments

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Good reproductive health policy starts with credible research

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