



CTB BÉNIN



Sustainable Development and Family Planning
28 December 2014

***CONSTRUISONS
UN MONDE ÉQUITABLE***



Plan

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- Context of the experiment
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- Contribution to economic development
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- Contribution in the suppression of matrimonial
- Contribution to environmental aspects of SD
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Sustainable Development (SD)

A key moment: the Rio conference – agenda 21 – 27 principles

Accent on the environment - pressure of the countries

A success factor is to take into account the local vision of SD

Sustainable development in the PARZS zones

Edowawa non'koyiyi : "edo": work, et "wawa": action

- work is the condition of progress

N'koyiyi agbeto-to : « agbeto » translates the notion of « person » in all its dimensions including community and communications dimensions.



Context of the experiment (1)

Construction of a health system integrating all the stewardship actors
Simultaneous support to the healthcare supply and demand

- Structuring approach with networking of healthcare demand: **PUSS**
- Integrating the forum Enoumamam specialized in gender
- Dialogue PUSS/providers – management of care. Real listening by the providers towards complaints and good practices with a view to improving the learning, autonomy, and health of the populations and access to information.

La structuration de la demande au sein du Projet d'Appui au Secteur Santé de la coopération bénino - belge

OFFRE



DEMANDE

Direction Départementale
de la Santé (DDS)

Comité de Pilotage

Zone Sanitaire

Cadre de concertation
Comités de Santé

Commune

Comités de Gestion des
Centres de Santé

Arrondissement

Comités de Gestion des
Centres de Santé

Médiation, Gestion des plaintes

FBR
ENOUMAMAN

↑
Plateforme Santé de la Société Civile
ONG

↑
Commission Santé

↑
OBC

RAMU/ADAM

Préfet

Union des
Mutuelles

Mutuelles

Maire

Chef d'Arrondissement

Dialogue Offre/Demande - Cogestion

**Organisation de la
demande**

**Système alternatif
de financement**

**Appui aux
collectivités locales**



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Context of the experiment (2)

UNFPA study « the social and cultural barriers to family generalization and to better maternal health in Benin »

Propositions :

- Transformation of potential needs into real needs
- Negotiations starting from common interests (confirmation of the pertinence of the strategy presented by Johan)
- Development of local knowledge
- Involvement of beneficiaries in the development of health politics



Overall results

- Percentage of people able to give an acceptable definition of FP goes from 8.47% to 84.61% with the female groups.
- Increase of 5% in one year of the utilization rate of modern contraceptive methods, although this can't be uniquely attributed to the project.
- The methods most used are: implant (by 61.68% of people interviewed) and injection (by 30.84 of people interviewed).



Overall results

- More than 90% of the women interviewed indicated that they were satisfied with the reception and the care.
- A poll was conducted in order to assure the monitoring of the activities associated with FP. The results mentioned below are from this poll.



Obstacles to the contribution of women to economic development

- Women avoid dealing with management (lack of self-confidence or knowledge)
- Management: confusion between the family, public, and private domains
- First, the woman works for her husband but he controls all the profits
- Family planning: continuous and untimely pregnancies decrease the time allowed to women to exercise an economic activity



Contribution to economic development

The adoption of a method of contraception makes a woman « freer »

64% of the people interviewed described the advantages of FP for the revenue level of the household, 27.58% gave examples:

- More time available to engage in economic activities
- Dedicated to small commerce, processing of agricultural products, groups and field work.
- 31% of the women participate in one or several « tontines » and increased their contribution
- The resources generated permit them to help with household expenses



Contribution to economic development

- *« I have more time that I devote to revenue-generating activities . Example: I now travel to LOME for my activities but with a baby it would be difficult for me »*
- *« I have time for selling so I can do a lot of “tontine”. Example: 550 FCFA (.8 euro) every 5 days »*
- *« I work, I have my income and I do “tontines”. Example: in 2013 I was able to cover the roof of my room with sheet metal thanks to a “tontine” »*
- *"I'm very comfortable since I adopted an FP method and I'm working well to get money; I entered a tontine to buy myself a moto"*



Helping with household expenses

- Generally, the time is not used to work more on the husband's activities
- The money is used above all for the education and health of the children
- Assertion of use for the needs of the woman herself (10%)



Helping with household expenses

« That allows the satisfaction of the family's needs because the woman is available to try to make money and to help the children, for example: With my activities, my children are no longer sent away from school because of the school taxes »

« Engaging in revenue-generating activities to be able to pay for certain household expenses. Example: I maintain my children in school as apprentices »

« With the repeated pregnancies I'm barely able to do a tontine of 1500 fcf per market, today, being in FP, I'm at 5000 fcf per market without a problem. »



Matrimonial obstacles in the social domain

1. Conception of the woman as a being inferior to the man
2. Denial of responsible paternity
3. Denial of the right to education



Contribution to the removal of matrimonial obstacles

1. Conception of the woman as a being inferior to the man:

75% were able to describe the effect of FP on the availability of the woman who adopts FP to take part in household decisions and to participate in community activities.

Contributing to the financial resources of the household gives status as much in the household as in the community.

Therefore, she is able to participate in decision making.



Contribution to the removal of matrimonial obstacles

1. Conception of the woman as a being inferior to the man:

« My husband takes my opinion into account » « when you have money, the man respects you, has a regard for you and consults you for certain decisions »

« When you always have a child on your back, you can never participate in meetings and community activities »

« You have time to attend to your activities including community activities. Example: I'm the president of a village savings and loan association (AVEC) »



Contribution to the removal of matrimonial obstacles

2. Denial of paternal responsibility

- 72% of the husbands of the women studied are aware that their wives are adopting an FP method, as opposed to 28% of the women who did it without their husband's knowledge.
- One question with regard to these results and the examples cited: Doesn't the utilization of these resources contribute to strengthening the denial of responsible paternity? (to the extent that the resources generated are used mostly to take care of the children's needs)



Contribution to the removal of matrimonial obstacles

3. Denial of the right to education

- Respect for the education rights of girls has greatly increased in Benin in recent years
- Even when a young girl is pregnant she can go to school without discrimination in the school
- The women didn't mention a desire to pursue literacy or to restart their education.
- Generally, the resources are used more for the household than for the individual needs of the woman



Contribution to the removal of obstacles in the environmental domain

16% of the people interviewed identify an effect of FP on:

- The pressure on the land (par 72%)

« by limiting births, the land resource will always be available for the few children that one has, which will reduce the pressure on this resource and will also avoid land conflicts whose consequences are very serious in the ADJA environment »



Contribution to the removal of obstacles in the environmental domain

- Protection of the environment (5.5%) : "Time gained through FP can be used for better hygiene and cleaning in the household and in public spaces" (the women street cleaners at the market).
- Participating in groups such as the "women street cleaners" provides advantages such as solidarity, social integration, and microcredit

If limiting the number of children can reduce land conflicts, there is no effect on the well-being of women excluded from questions of inheritance.



Conclusion

- Real effect of FP on sustainable development: the well-being of children and women, economic development, increased self-confidence and social status; but the link with the environment is not clear
- Requires an integrated approach in a coherent local healthcare system
- Requires a multisectoral approach in the common spaces of negotiation → Transforming the FP needs into needs expressed
- Follow-up to maintain the achievements and to be sure of their promotion in sustainable development