The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)—a set of eight important, time-bound goals ranging from reducing poverty by half to providing universal primary education—represent a blueprint for global development agreed to by member states of the United Nations and international development institutions. However, achieving them will be a major challenge for El Salvador and many other developing countries. As stated by former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, it will take time and commitment to mobilize the necessary resources, train the required personnel, and establish the needed infrastructure to meet the MDGs.

In El Salvador and other Latin American countries, one major factor contributing to the challenge is the continued rapid growth of the population. The number of people in need of health, education, economic, and other services is large and increasing, which, in turn, means that the amount of resources, personnel, and infrastructure required to meet the MDGs is also increasing. In light of this fact, development efforts in support of the MDGs should not overlook the importance and benefits of slowing population growth.

This brief looks at how one strategy—meeting the need for family planning—can reduce population growth and make achieving the MDGs more affordable in El Salvador, in addition to directly contributing to the goals of reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.

Reducing MDG Costs

High rates of population growth are largely the result of frequent childbearing or high fertility—often corresponding with a large unmet need for family planning (FP). In El Salvador, women still have, on average, about 3 children each, and surveys show that the unmet need for FP services is high (about 8.9 percent of married women of reproductive age want to space or limit births but are not currently using any method of family planning). If access to family planning services was increased, this unmet need could be met, therefore slowing population growth and reducing the costs of meeting the MDGs.

Meeting unmet need for family planning not only allows families to space and limit their births when desired; it can also reduce the costs of meeting the MDGs and directly contribute to the reduction of maternal and child mortality.

This analysis estimated the extent of the cost savings for four of the eight MDGs. Costs were calculated under two scenarios: when unmet need for family planning remains constant and when all unmet need is gradually met by 2020. Although it may take El Salvador longer than 15 years to satisfy all unmet need what is clear is that reducing the unmet need for FP services can help El Salvador significantly reduce the costs of meeting the four selected MDGs, including:

- Achieve universal primary education
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Ensure environmental sustainability

For example, the cost of achieving the MDG for universal primary education is influenced by the number of children...
needing education. Fulfilling unmet need for family planning would result in fewer children requiring education, and as a result, there would be lower costs for universal primary education. Figure 1 shows the cumulative cost savings to the education sector from satisfying unmet need—$29.2 million would be saved by 2015. Because the effects of family planning are not immediate, long-term benefits would be even larger if the timeline were extended past 2015. Similar methodology was applied to other sectors working to meet MDGs, revealing cost savings in meeting the immunization, water and sanitation, maternal health, and malaria targets (see Figure 2).

**Improving Maternal and Child Health**

In addition to the cost savings incurred by addressing unmet need, greater use of FP services can contribute directly to the MDG goals to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health; family planning helps reduce the number of high-risk pregnancies that result in high levels of maternal and child illness and death. The study shows that addressing unmet need in El Salvador could be expected to avert 95 maternal deaths and about 20,000 child deaths by the target date of 2015.

**Conclusion**

Increasing access to and use of family planning is not one of the MDGs; however, as analysis has shown, it can make valuable contributions to achieving many of the goals. Increased contraceptive use can significantly reduce the costs of achieving selected MDGs and directly contribute to reductions in maternal and child mortality. The cost savings in meeting the four MDGs by satisfying unmet need outweigh the additional costs of family planning by a factor of 13 to 1.

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**Updated July 2009, based on the 2002-2003 El Salvador FESAL**

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USAID provided funding to the POLICY Project for the multi-country study under Contract No. HRN-C-00-00-00006-00. Task Order 1 of the USAID Health Policy Initiative supported production of the country briefs under Contract No. GPO-01-05-00040-00. Task Order 1 is implemented by Futures Group International in collaboration with the Centre for Development and Population Activities, the White Ribbon Alliance, and Futures Institute.