

Family Planning in Francophone West Africa:

Issues and opportunities for

the women's

movement

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Introduction

- Brief background about gender equity/equality, girls & women's empowerment through education
- Education plays a key role in both FP & empowerment
- WA lags behind all other regions in FP due to a host of factors (gender inequality, culture, religion, poverty, marital status, etc.)
- Women in West Africa have contributed to better FP
- A gendered approach to FP is necessary: specific role and needs for women & men

Partenariat de Ouagadougou

FP-EDUCATION-EMPOWERMENT LINK

- FP increases girls' chances for further education (beyond elementary)
 - → Lower dropout rates due to unplanned pregnancy
- Assumption that schooling positively correlates with better FP
 - → Educated women/girls can access & make sense of FP information
- Enables women/girls to make better decisions about procreation
 - → Freedom of choice + fewer unintended pregnancy that stop schooling or work
- Facilitates women's participation in the labor market
 - → Increased earnings + improved SES
- Fewer children → more time to dedicate to non-domestic pursuits
 - → More time for self-realization activities



Women's Contribution to FP Progress in WA

 Influenced change for family planning and reproductive health laws/policies.

 Women parliamentarians → crucial role in changing arcane RH colonial legislation (i.e. Togo adopted new laws in 2006)

Evolution in cultural/religious perceptions of FP

 Rallying men to the cause through partnership and persuasion



Focus on welfare; professional & economic issues

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2000

Women's activist groups; ministries of women and children

reation of women-focused branches in

Nascent feminist movement; reluctance to claim "feminism"

-1990

Socialist bent; demand for womenfocused national policies;

Ministries of Gender

political parties

Various currents: political; academic; personalized; 'NGO-ized'

2010

New forms of organizing emerging: social media; women-only safe spaces

Academic Contribution

Female academics in the region have contributed to:

- Theorization & gender analysis congruent with African women's lived realities & priorities
- Feminism that critiques Western notions of womanhood as it relates to the "other"
- Conceptualize FP as an empowerment tool and a right for women (although did not gain much traction in the region



Key Role of Women's NGO/CSO

- Most NGOs/CSOs in the region have taken a pragmatic approach to FP by eluding/downplaying abortion & rights demands and championing FP and access to contraception as:
 - A health issue
 - A means to reduce infant mortality
 - A tool for birth spacing to protect mother and child
- Community advocacy, awareness campaigns, policy influencing etc. are squarely placed within the global agenda (MDGs/SDSs and myriad declarations about RH)
- Contributed to progressive acceptance of FP



Emerging Forms of Women Organizing

Women have taken social media platforms by storm

 → opportunities for engaging large numbers of
 women in FP/reproductive health and rights
 campaigns

- Non ideological, women-only "safe spaces" in which women affirm their "personhood", rights, aspirations, and can "organize around a cause and influence authorities
 - Ex: Ladies Club Senegal, Sama Jëkër Sama Xarit in Senegal
 (i.e. LCS cancer campaign)

Heeding the Diversity of Views on FP

Hard to reconcile the contrasting perspectives

- While it is important to promote FP programs as needed for women's reproductive health, empowerment, economic participation and autonomy
- It is equally crucial to recognize that myriad African women and men of various persuasions do not wholeheartedly believe that FP is a panacea for Africa's development problems.

It's been argued that "African feminism" values/glorifies motherhood/fertility

"The debate in many Western countries about essentialism, the female body, and radical feminism are not characteristics of the new African Feminism. Rather, the slowly emerging African Feminism is distinctly heterosexual, pro-natal and with many bread, butter, culture and power issues."

Gwendolyn Mikell, 1997 African Feminism, the Politics of Survival in SSA



Looking forward

- Multi-sectoral policies
- Meaningful dialogue with interest groups, including women's groups, men, religious and opinion leaders, and youth advocates
- Gendered approaches to policies / programs that highlight men's roles in ensuring FP progress
- Culturally and age appropriate gendered sexual education focusing on youth
- Disseminate culturally appropriate information (IEC) campaigns and outreach



New directions

- Effective use of social media can sustain progress by providing a way to:
 - Access female-only spaces and leverage already-organized interest groups
 - Reach youth with tailored educational information
 - Empower youth to conduct peer education and become advocates
 - Establish and maintain men and boys as active stakeholders (polygamy very present in WA region)
 - Ouagadougou Partnership plays a key role in leveraging gains
 from past decades

Thank you!

Merci!

