

# Aligning FP2030 commitments with other national, regional, and global commitments: Guidance to FP2030 commitment makers

When governments make global or regional commitments, relevant ministries and stakeholders are expected to implement and track those commitments. In addition, different platforms and tools are used to measure progress on commitments, which often results in a siloed approach to commitment implementation.

To promote effective integration of family planning with other health and development sectors, a country's FP2030 commitment should align with national priorities and other regional and global commitments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ICPD+25, Generation Equality, Every Woman Every Child (EWEC), and PMNCH's Call to Action on COVID-19.

For example, a country may have already established an SDG goal of achieving 75% demand satisfied for contraception. The country's new FP2030 commitment should track with that, and the same benchmark goal can be used for both commitments. Commitment makers can also look for synergies across national development plans. Additionally, a country may have a Global Financing Facility (GFF) investment case that emphasizes universal access to family planning through scaling-up of postpartum family planning. Commitment makers can capitalize on this by also emphasizing postpartum family planning in their country's FP2030 commitment.

Before making a commitment to FP2030, commitment makers should map existing regional and global commitments and consider the following questions:

- **Timelines:** What timeline do existing commitments focus on? Does it make sense to use the same time frame for an FP2030 commitment? Has the government taken significant steps to realize the existing commitments? If not, consider emphasizing them in your FP2030 commitment.
- **Commitment objectives:** Are there any gaps or overlaps? How can you leverage existing commitments and national goals? Which populations or groups are prioritized in existing commitments? Are any areas overlooked (for example, supply chain management or demand creation)? Are any key populations overlooked (such as adolescents or displaced people)? Does it make sense to prioritize additional groups in an FP2030 commitment?
- **Geographic and population coverage:** Which geographic areas and populations are prioritized in existing commitments or national strategies? Which areas and key populations are underserved? How does your commitment focus on the lagging areas and promote

equity and universal access? How does your commitment address marginalized communities and those in hard-to-reach areas?

- **Coordination:** Who was involved in drafting the existing commitments? How is the implementation and tracking of existing commitments coordinated (existing technical working groups, civil society coalitions, GFF country platform)? What is the role of civil society partners, and could those coordination structures be leveraged for FP2030 commitments? How is information being shared between partners that are leading implementation of different commitments?
- **Accountability:** What accountability platforms and tools are used to track progress on existing commitments at the national and subnational levels? How can those existing platforms be leveraged to also track FP2030 commitments?

We look forward to working with you to ensure your commitment is transformational, intersectional, and aligned with your country's context as well as the global context. Reach out to the FP2030 team with any questions at [commitments@fp2030.org](mailto:commitments@fp2030.org).