

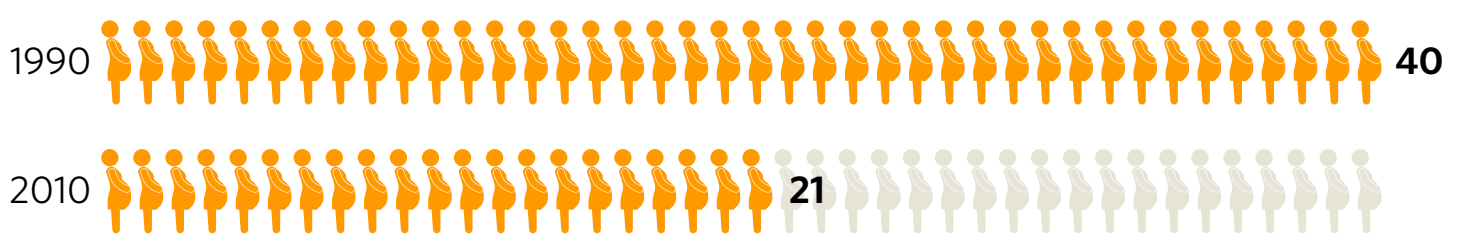
Giving life, risking death



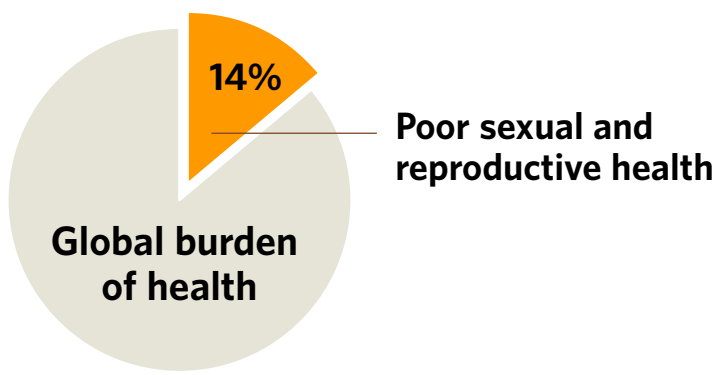
Since 1990 deaths of women as a result of complications in pregnancy and childbirth have halved.

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www.icpdbeyond2014.org

Global maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 10,000 live births)



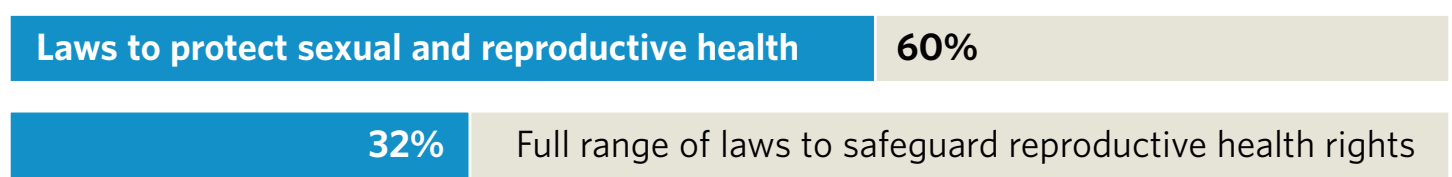
10 developing countries have achieved global targets to reduce maternal mortality, but it's still the development goal that is most behind.



Less than 2/3 of governments have put in place laws to protect the right to health, including to sexual and reproductive health of their population. Fewer than 1 in 3 governments have put in place and enforced full range of laws to safeguard sexual and reproductive health and rights.

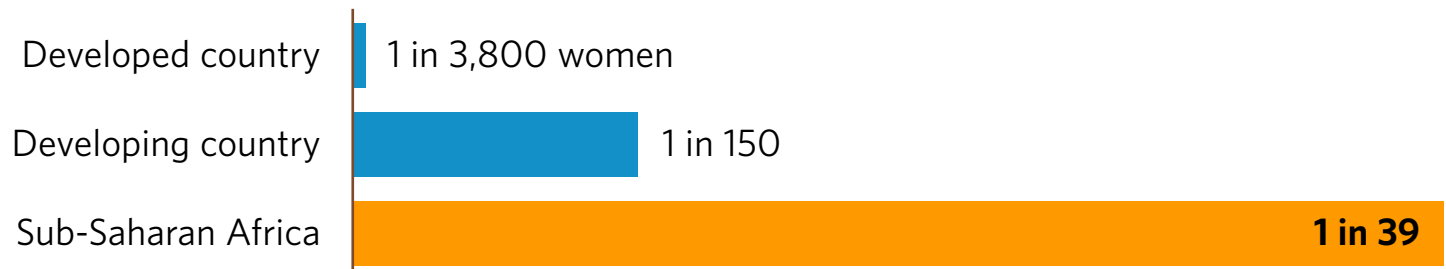
Governments committed to progress

(176 governments surveyed)



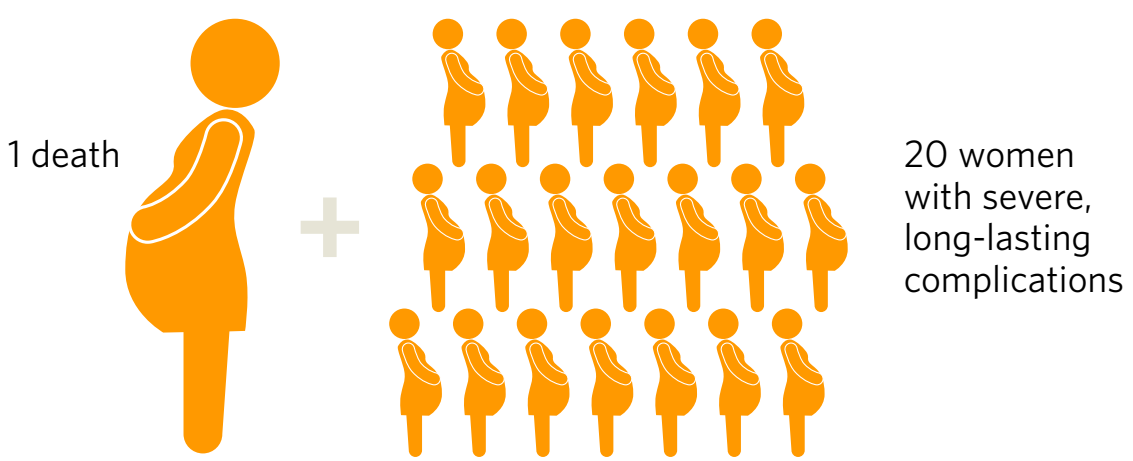
A woman living in a developed country has a 1 in 3800 risk of dying as a result of complications in childbirth or pregnancy. If she lives in a developing country her risk is 1 in 150 and 1 in 39 if she lives sub-Saharan Africa. Pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of death for women of childbearing age in Africa and South Asia.

Risk of dying from complications during childbirth or pregnancy



For every woman that dies of pregnancy related causes, around 20 others will experience severe and long-lasting complications.

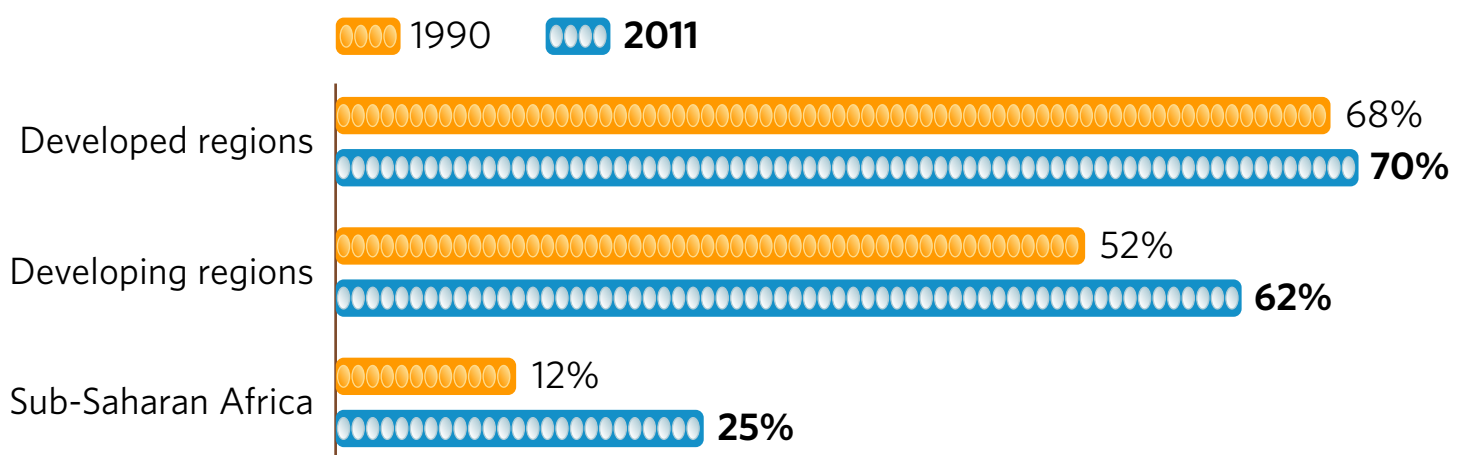
Pregnancy dangers



Many women still can't exercise their right to choose the number, timing and spacing of their children. Unmet need for contraception has decreased by only 2% in the past 20 years.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women aged 15-49 using any method of contraception, married or in union



In low and middle income countries, 95% of the richest women will give birth with the support of a trained nurse, doctor or midwife. Fewer than half that proportion of the poorest women will get any skilled support.

Beyond 2014, all women need to be able to decide on the number and timing of their children, free from violence and coercion, with full confidence that pregnancy and childbirth can be entered into without grave fear of illness, disability or death. To make this happen, women need access to quality health care before, during and after childbirth. Governments should strengthen their healthcare systems to achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, particularly for the poorest women.