

Annex II

Glossary

Family planning:

The conscious effort of couples or individuals to plan for and attain their desired number of children and to regulate the spacing and timing of their births. Family planning is achieved through contraception and through the treatment of involuntary infertility. (Source: IPPF)

Gender-based violence:

Any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. Men and boys may also be victims of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence. Gender-based violence includes: sexual violence, including sexual exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution; domestic violence; trafficking; forced/early marriage; and harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, honour killings, widow inheritance, and others. (Source: adapted from Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings)

Reproductive health:

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a safe sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. (Source: ICPD Programme of Action)

Reproductive health care:

The constellation of methods, techniques and services that contribute to reproductive health and well-being by preventing and solving reproductive health problems. It also includes sexual health, the purpose of which is the enhancement of life and personal relations and not merely counselling and care related to reproduction and sexually transmitted diseases. (Source: ICPD Programme of Action)

Reproductive rights:

Reproductive rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide the number, spacing and timing of their children, free of discrimination, coercion and violence. This includes having the information and means to do so. (Source: ICPD Programme of Action)

Unsafe abortion:

The termination of an unintended pregnancy either by persons lacking the necessary skills or in an environment lacking the minimal medical standards, or both. About 13 % of pregnancy-related deaths have been attributed to complications of unsafe abortion, and probably number about 67,000 deaths annually. (Source: WHO)