Voluntary family planning (available, accessible, acceptable and good quality – client focus, contraceptive method mix, informed consent, etc.)

Reduces fertility, raises reproductive age

Facilitates personal control of birth timing and frequency

Slower population growth, older populations, eased relocation pressure

Possible confounding effect: Higher per-capita resource consumption

Smaller families, improved life planning

Empowers women – aiding education, stewardship, governance

Reduces impact on environment, enhances human resilience

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How Family Planning Might Benefit Environmental Sustainability

Environmental sustainability (zero net greenhouse emissions, natural extinction rates, healthy land and aquatic ecosystems, sufficient fresh water, fertile soils, stable renewable and non-renewable resource availability, trivial toxic releases, resilience to unmitigated environmental change, etc.)

http://www.worldwatch.org/fpesa

Family Planning and Environmental Sustainability Assessment