

Emerging Trends: Implications for Contraceptive Security

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Contraceptive Security...

“...exists when every person is able to choose, obtain, and use high quality contraceptives and condoms whenever he or she wants them for family planning and HIV/AIDS/STI prevention.”

Contraceptive Security Working Group

Overview of Current Environment

▲ Higher demand for contraceptives

- ▲ More users
- ▲ HIV/AIDS epidemic

▲ Increasing funding gap

- ▲ - funds for HIV/AIDS, - family planning
 - △ 1996: 44% estimated global contraceptive needs met
 - △ 2001: 36% estimated global contraceptive needs met

▲ New modalities in development assistance

Changes in donor assistance

- ▲ **Global funds (GAVI, GFFATM)**
- ▲ **Single policy and expenditure programs (SWAps, sector programs, basket or 'pooled' funding programs)**
- ▲ **Debt relief (HIPC, PRSPs)**
- ▲ **Millennium Development Goals**

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

- ▲ Present country priorities for reducing poverty and promoting growth
- ▲ Multi-sectoral (focus not specific to health)
- ▲ Country-driven, partnership-oriented and participatory in nature
- ▲ Results-oriented (indicators to monitor progress)
- ▲ Outlines associated external financing needs
 - ▲ Provides the basis for assistance (concessional lending - World Bank, IMF) and debt relief (HIPC Initiative)
- ▲ 43 countries have I-PRPS/PRSPs, 17 more are in process

Sector Wide Approach Program (SWAp)

- ▲ Single policy and expenditure program
- ▲ Led by the government
- ▲ Focus on partnerships
- ▲ Ensure coordination and reduce aid fragmentation
- ▲ 20 countries have SWAps or are planning to have a SWAp
- ▲ No blueprint – lots of variation

Sector Wide Approach Programs In Practice

- ▲ Sector strategy is agreed upon
- ▲ Development partners and government may continue to fund separate programs

- ▲ Sustained partnerships with government in the lead
 - ▲ partners progressing towards using government procedures for disbursing and accounting for all public expenditures
- ▲ Movement towards ending separate projects
 - ▲ single policy, program of work and expenditure framework for the health sector
 - ▲ partners adopting common planning management and monitoring arrangements with government

Three-Country Case Study

- ▲ Study to determine whether SWAps and/or PRSPs have impact on contraceptive security
- ▲ USAID Contraceptive Security Special Initiative funding
- ▲ Three countries selected using agreed upon criteria – Bangladesh, Ghana, and Zambia
- ▲ Extensive literature review
- ▲ Key informant interviews

Findings

- ▲ Little participation by RH/FP advocates in PRSP planning or development (more inclusion in SWAps)
- ▲ Tendency towards using Millennium Development Goals as indicators (focus on child and maternal mortality, HIV)
- ▲ Lessons to be learned from prominence of HIV/AIDS and gender in PRSPs

Findings (2)

- ▲ **Condoms for prevention of STIs and HIV included**
- ▲ **No conclusive evidence on increase or decrease in funding levels for commodities (USAID and other donors providing commodities outside of SWAps)**
- ▲ **SWAps by design have potential to increase government ownership of commodity provision**

Recommendations

- ▲ Increase knowledge of reproductive health and family planning advocates about changing funding environment
- ▲ Increase participation by RH/FP advocates and stakeholders in PRSP and SWrap planning to ensure visibility of commodities
- ▲ Encourage governments to increase their leadership role in providing commodities by making commodities a sector priority

Next Steps

- ▲ Final Report
- ▲ Working Group meeting

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Thank You



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