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
  - Increase in funds for HIV/AIDS, decrease in 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 (SWApSs, 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 SWAp 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

For more information:
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