Measuring Contraceptive Security: CS Indicators 2011

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Objectives of this Session

• Introduce a tool that you can adopt/adapt for measuring country contraceptive security (CS)

• Provide highlights of the findings from 2011 data collection

• Introduce CS Indicators resources (datasets, papers, maps, brief)
A critical component of family planning programs:

**Contraceptive security exists when** every person is able to choose, obtain and use quality, affordable contraceptives whenever she/he needs them.
What Are CS Indicators?

- Finance
  - Readily available
- Policies
  - Relatively objective
- Commodities
  - Routinely updated
- Coordination & leadership
  - Comparative across countries
- Supply chain
  - Useful for local CS advocates
Overview

- Third annual round of data collection
- 40 countries, mainly:
  - USAID first tier priority countries for family planning
  - USAID | DELIVER PROJECT field offices
- Methodology
  - Key informant survey (Ministries of Health, USAID Missions, USAID Cooperating Agencies)
  - Literature review (PRSP, NEML)
  - Review/validation
- Limitations/considerations (verification)
Select Findings
Findings—Financing

Government Financing for Contraceptive Procurement

61% of countries (22/36) spent government funds on contraceptive procurement
Findings—Financing

Government Share of Public Sector Contraceptive Financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>Madagascar</td>
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<td>Malawi</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td><strong>Europe and Asia</strong></td>
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<td>Paraguay</td>
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Findings—Commodities Offered

• On average, countries offer 8 of 11 contraceptive methods in the public sector, 7 in NGOs, 8 in private facilities, and 5 through social marketing.

• 92% of respondent countries (34 of 37) offer all five of the following, most common methods in the public sector: male condoms, combined oral contraceptives, IUDs, tubal ligations, and injectables.

• Public-sector facilities are least likely to offer CycleBeads, female condoms, and emergency contraceptives.
90% of countries (36/40) have a committee that works on contraceptive security.
Findings—Coordination

Composition of CS Committees

![Bar chart showing the percentage of countries in various categories]

- Ministry of Health
- UN agencies
- Donor
- NGO
- Social marketing
- Central Medical Store/warehouse
- Commercial sector
- Ministry of Finance or Planning
Findings—Policies

• On average, countries include at least 6 of 9 contraceptive methods on their NEML.

• 80% of countries include CS in a country strategy.

• 23% of countries charge for family planning services or commodities.
  – 89% have exemptions for those who cannot afford to pay.

• 62% have policies that restrict who can dispense contraceptives.
Findings—Supply Chain

Product Availability at the Central Level

- On average, countries reported central-level stockouts of 2 products.
How Are CS Indicators Used?

• Build local capacity and monitor progress toward CS.

• Help set priorities and highlight focal areas for interventions.

• Compare indicators, countries, and regions.

• Emphasize importance of CS for better FP program outcomes.
Related Resources (available at deliver.jsi.com)

✓ Contraceptive Security Indicators 2011 data sheet

✓ Contraceptive Security Indicators 2011 maps

✓ Contraceptive Security Indicators brief

✓ Contraceptive Security Indicators 2010 paper
Related Resources (con’t)

- Strategic Pathway to Reproductive Health Commodity Security 2004