

DFID

HEALTH

RESOURCE

CENTRE

Reproductive Health Supplies Country Level Study

Purpose and objectives

- ❑ Improving donor understanding of RH commodity security at country level through:
 - analysing the agents, structures and institutions
 - examining the impact of new aid mechanisms
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□ Working toward a consensus with bilateral and multilateral donors for a long term approach to the RH supply crisis

- strengthen ongoing dialogue within the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition
 - complement the recent study by Gates and concurrent work being undertaken by the EC
 - supporting selected country offices by undertaking detailed country studies
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The Issues

❑ Improving procurement

- What efforts to strengthen procurement systems, financing, and supply systems have succeeded and/or been less effective and why?
- How has the wider reform environment had an impact on these systems developments?

❑ Impact of international support

- How well is country level interface with global procurement and financing organisations working? i.e. How is it impacting on security and supply?
 - What are country level perceptions of how well international bodies support supply security?
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❑ New opportunities for improving commodity security

- What further influences are there on commodity security?
- What opportunities do these present for new entry points and partnerships

❑ Improving the country level situation

- How might the key recommendations put forward in the Mercer report improve the country level situation
 - What further recommendations can the DFID supported international study make to improve the country level situation.
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□ And also ...

- An initial assessment of what roles and functions are best delivered by actors at national versus international levels, in promoting a healthy global market environment for RH supplies.
 - Policy implications for DFID and others (Supplies Coalition and EU member states).
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Process

☐ Phase I

- Literature review
- Country selection
- Consultation on in-country methodology and framing of issues

☐ Phase II

- Country based case studies
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□ Phase III

- Synthesis of country study findings
- Dissemination strategy
- Contribute to development of a proposal for a long-term program of support that can be financed by the RH Supplies Coalition

□ Phase IV

- Wider dissemination
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Country selection

- ❑ Choice depended on a mix of different :
 - Aid environments
 - Procurement arrangements
 - Major donor role
 - Public private contributions
 - ❑ And also on:
 - Interest of approached countries
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Countries selected

- Cambodia (completed)
 - Uganda (completed)
 - Nigeria
 - Zambia
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Uganda and Cambodia - commonalities

- ❑ RH features in key national strategies, plus specific RH strategies.
 - ❑ Persistent high maternal mortality despite commitments in ESPs.
 - ❑ Challenges to translate policy into action.
 - ❑ Real unmet need or lack of demand?
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- ❑ Nascent focus on commodity security.
 - ❑ High dependence on external procurement and also fragmentation of procurement systems.
 - ❑ Strong global fund programmes on HIV/AIDS.
 - ❑ Social marketing has enabled access to affordable quality products through the private sector.
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Differences

UGANDA...

- Has an established SWAp
- Has a ringfenced national budget line for RH and commodities supported by HIPC funds
- Has some contraceptive procurement done by government

CAMBODIA ...

- Has yet to achieve this
 - Has no specific budget line
 - Has no contraceptive procurement by government
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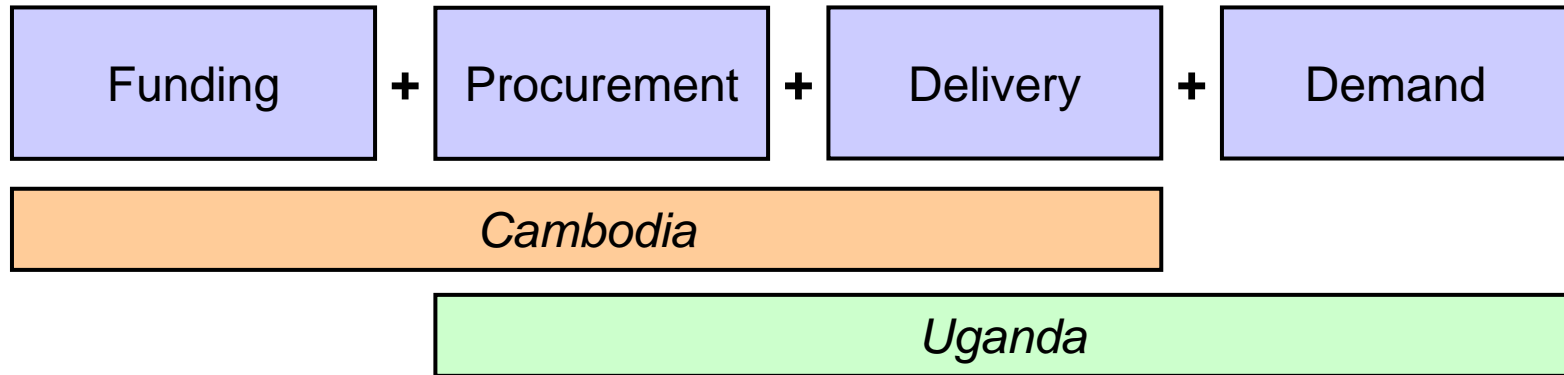
UGANDA ...

- ❑ Less market penetration by social marketing
- ❑ Demand for FP is more constrained by social and cultural issues

CAMBODIA ...

- ❑ Effective harnessing of social marketing to supply via private sector for OCs and condoms
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Initial findings



□ Funding

- The amount of funding for commodities is not necessarily the issue
 - RH programmes are losing out to both government owned programme funded by global finance and more flexible aid instruments such as budget support.
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□ Procurement

- Development Partner procurement and funding in parallel tend to undermine government efforts to develop capacity and ownership.
 - Development Partner efforts should be focussed on building capacity to steer the process – having the ability to forecast accurately and then to chose to procure or contract out (e.g. to UNFPA).
 - The lack of pre-qualification arrangements, plus tied aid is leading to less value for money.
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□ Delivery

- While RH is prioritised in policies and strategies there is not enough accountability to ensure service delivery
 - The private sector could play a greater role in providing a wider range of affordable commodities. Implications for government stewardship functions (TMA mindset)
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□ Demand

- There is little substantial knowledge of real demand and need for choice, hence very difficult to estimate funding requirements

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