Contraceptive supply disruptions
Evidence on impacts in the Philippines

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Major public supply disruption starting in 2004

- Philippines relied heavily on USAID donations
- USAID phased out commodity donations in 2004-2008
- National govt. planned to assume funding responsibility
- President was replaced in an uprising
  - Earlier plan was shelved
  - Funding responsibility turned over to local govts.
Supply reduction varied across provinces
Impact not immediate due to long distribution pipeline
Women shifted to private sources or using traditional methods
Birth rates higher in areas with larger drops in public supply
Disadvantaged women hit hardest

Broad increase in pregnancy risk, but some groups of women were more affected

- Rural: 20% higher
- Poor: 55% higher
- Less educated: 43% higher
Maternal and child health likely worsened

- Shorter birth intervals
- Higher incidence of unintended births
- Suggestive evidence of:
  - Lower birth weight
  - Smaller birth size
  - More infant deaths (driven by neonatal deaths)