

LIST OF INDICATORS FOR MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION OF CS IN LAC

CS FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Objective: To ensure adequate and secure funding for family planning contraceptives.

SUB-OBJECTIVE / RESULT	INDICATOR	INDICATOR CALCULATION	DATA SOURCE	FREQUENCY	EXPECTED RESULT	NOTES
Decrease the gap between required financial needs and actual funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percent and absolute difference between current requirements and available funds in current year (year X) ▪ Percent and absolute difference between projected requirements and projected actual funds 5 years from current date (year X+5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ $\frac{[\text{Available funds for year X (or X+5)}]}{[\text{Required funds for year X (or X+5)}]} * 100$ ▪ $[\text{Available funds for year X (or X+5)}] - [\text{Required funds for year X (or X+5)}]$ 	DHS, consumption data, PipeLine, SPECTRUM, or other	Annually	TBD	Analysis should be completed by sector
Increase efficiency in use of allocated funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percent of budget allocated versus funds requested ▪ Percent of actual public sector expenditures versus allocated funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ $\frac{[\text{Allocated Budget / Funds requested}]}{100} * 100$ ▪ $\frac{[\text{Actual Public Sector Expenditures / Allocated Funds}]}{100} * 100$ 	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance	Annually		Government or Ministry of Health
Improve processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phaseout plan exists ▪ Budget line item exists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phaseout plan: Y/N ▪ Budget line item: Y/N 	CS		Yes, by date determined by CS Committee	Develop checklist
Expand financing options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percent of contraceptive expenditures funded by sources other than donors ▪ Number of new funding sources providing resources to programs formally funded by donors 		Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance	Annually		Specify by source

CS PROCUREMENT INDICATORS

Objective: Ensure efficient and effective procurement systems.

SUB-OBJECTIVE / RESULT	INDICATOR	INDICATOR CALCULATION	DATA SOURCE	FREQUENCY	EXPECTED RESULT	NOTES
Ensure the appropriate range of methods are procured to meet country needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum list of contraceptive products selected ▪ Products included on essential drug list 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimum list of products selected: Y/N ▪ Products included on EDL: Y/N 	Ministry of Health	Once		
Ensure efficient procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procurement plan exists ▪ Tracking mechanism exists to monitor status of products during procurement process ▪ Contraceptive costs as a percent of international benchmarks ▪ Contraceptive costs versus lowest local provider ▪ Percent of procurement process costs versus contraceptive cost ▪ Analysis carried out to determine optimal mix of centralized versus decentralized purchases ▪ Percent of purchases made centrally and directly by facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procurement plan exists?: Y/N ▪ Tracking mechanism exists?: Y/N ▪ [Price paid for contraceptives / Int'l reference price] * 100 ▪ [Price paid for contraceptives / Lowest price paid for contraceptives from local provider] * 100 ▪ [Procurement process costs / Contraceptive cost] * 100 ▪ Analysis carried out to determine optimal mix?: Y/N ▪ [Amt. of centralized procurement / Total procurement] * 100 ▪ [Amt. of procurement by facility / Total procurement] *100 	Program records UNFPA, MSH Previous tenders, current quotes Accounting system, procurement agents bid or cost Program records MOH or NGO finance records			Decentralized versus centralized systems; crown agents versus direct government procurement Link to logistics indicators
Ensure effective procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplier fill rate: percent of orders that arrive completely filled within a specified time period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ [Number of orders filled in year X / Total number of orders in year X] * 100 	Program records	Bi-Annually		

CS LOGISTICS INDICATORS

Objective: Improve supply chains capacity for delivering adequate supplies to service delivery points.

SUB-OBJECTIVE/RESULT	INDICATOR	INDICATOR CALCULATION	DATA SOURCE	FREQUENCY	EXPECTED RESULT	NOTES
Maintain product availability at facility level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percent of facilities that have contraceptives within reserve level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ $[\text{Number of facilities with stock levels within the reserve level} / \text{Total number of facilities}] * 100$ 	Facility registers, spot checks, LMIS	At least quarterly		
Improve forecasting accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forecasts use consumption data ▪ Forecasts carried out annually ▪ Forecast accuracy: percent discrepancy between forecast and actual use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forecasts use consumption data: Y/N ▪ Forecasts carried out annually: Y/N ▪ $\{[\text{Estimated need} - \text{actual use of contraceptives}] / [\text{Estimated need}]\} * 100$ 	Forecast and consumption records	Annually		
Ensure timely and accurate data reporting through LMIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LMIS forms include 4 essential data items: consumption, adjustments/losses, and stock on hand, quantity of contraceptives not dispensed due to stock-outs (unfilled prescriptions) ▪ LMIS reporting rate ▪ LMIS data quality - % discrepancy between inventory stock cards and LMIS reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LMIS forms include 4 essential data items?: Y/N ▪ $[\text{Number of facilities reporting LMIS data} / \text{Total number of facilities}] * 100$ ▪ $\{[\text{LMIS report count} - \text{Stock record count}] / [\text{Stock record count}]\} * 100$ 				
Ensure adequate and sustainable human capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 					
Warehousing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 					
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 					

CS POLITICAL COMMITMENT INDICATORS

Objective: Strengthen political commitment for sustainable family planning services and contraceptive security

SUB-OBJECTIVE/RESULT	INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE	FREQUENCY	EXPECTED RESULT	NOTES
Strengthen advocacy efforts around CS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of civil society organizations advocating for FP and CS ▪ Number & type of advocacy events 	Key informant interviews	Annually		Distinguish by central and local level
Strengthen legal / regulatory framework and policy environment in favor of CS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DAIA Committee institutionalized ▪ Funded national budget line item ▪ Local funding for contraceptives (in decentralized settings) ▪ Contraceptives established as a "strategic commodity" 	Ministry of Health (central and local)	Annually	Yes	

CS MARKET SEGMENTATION INDICATORS

Objective: Ensure whole market approach towards contraceptive security

SUB-OBJECTIVE / RESULT	INDICATOR	INDICATOR CALCULATION	DATA SOURCE	FREQUENCY	EXPECTED RESULT	NOTES
Understand current market structure and address inefficiencies that may exist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis carried out to understand current market structure (based on CPR, source, unmet need, method mix, education, age, geographic, socioeconomic status) ▪ CS Committee defines options for future market structure ▪ Action plan developed to move from current to desired market structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action plan developed to move from current to desired market structure: Y/N 	Secondary data analysis of DHS, RHS; CS Committees; Trends	Every five years.		
Rationalize resource use in contraceptive market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percent of those with means relying on MOH for contraceptives ▪ Source of contraceptives for users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is there an intentional change in the source(s) of contraceptives for users?: Y/N 	Secondary analysis of DHS; exit interviews; trends	Every five years.		
Increase access to contraceptives among underserved groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unmet need, intendents, and/or traditional method users ▪ Source of contraceptives for users ▪ CPR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ $[\text{Number of users with unmet need} / \text{CPR}] * 100$ 	Secondary analysis of DHS; service statistics from facilities	Every five years		

Illustrative Activities for Attaining Contraceptive Security

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Develop phaseout plans for contraceptive methods, for products, and for years.
- Identify financial need based on annual forecasting.
 - Prepare scenarios based on prices, method mix, and different sources, and identify key assumptions that are used (e.g. consumption versus demography).
- Identify and expand the financial mechanisms
 - Budget line item for the MOH
 - Social Security
 - Private Insurance
 - Commercial Sector / others
 - User fees / voluntary contributions

Determine feasibility (barriers, limits, and opportunities) of financial options and identify specific actions for their implementation.

- Achieve a potential cost savings through a change in the method mix.

PROCUREMENT

- Map out internal procurement processes by source (e.g. UNFPA, local producers, international suppliers) and by sector (MOH, Social Security, NGO)
- Identify different options/variables for procurement:
 - Compare different internal procurement procedures between various sectors and discuss viable options for effective and efficient procurement.
 - Discuss advantages/disadvantages of public sector procurement versus other mechanisms.
 - Advantages/disadvantages of local suppliers versus international ones.
- Evaluate the benefits, costs, legal and regulatory issues, and prices associated with different procurement options
- Select a minimum range of contraceptive methods to offer and include them on the essential drugs list (public sector)
 - Consider the availability of different contraceptives among suppliers when the decision is to be made about what to include on the essential drugs list.
- Develop standard operating procedures for procurement (MOH)
 - Product specification, supply processes, etc.

LOGISTICS

- Analyze the effectiveness of the logistics system
 - Distribution

- Potential cost savings for different distribution systems
 - Effectiveness of the transport system for ensuring product availability
 - Reach of the supply chain
- Warehouse conditions (space, ventilation, etc.)
- o Inventory management
 - Automation
 - Analysis of the minimum storage requirements for the inventory
- o Logistics Management Information System
 - Automated system
- o Needs Estimates
 - Make sure they are based on consumption data
- Analyze the impact of integrating logistics functions to ensure the availability of contraceptives.
 - o Protect the ground that has been gained in contraceptive logistics systems
 - Estimate need based on consumption data
 - Ensure that the information system for contraceptives is maintained throughout the integration process
- Analyze the impact of decentralization on all aspects of the logistics functions
 - o Maintain centralized procurement (include price negotiations)
 - o Evaluate the financing and administration of the distribution system, based on the procurement options available.

MARKET SEGMENTATION

- Understand the current market structure with respect to prioritizing scarce resources and maintaining or increasing CPR
- Discuss options for future market structures, if it is deemed necessary.
- If a change is necessary, develop action plans to move from the current market structure to the desired one.

POLITICAL COMMITMENT

- Develop a political commitment through evidence-based advocacy
 - o Strengthen the civil society's advocacy capacity to include issues related to CS
 - o Tie advocacy to reducing poverty, maternal mortality, infant mortality, and HIV/AIDS
 - o Quantify the costs of FP (such as the percentage of the budget for essential drugs and health expenditures)
- Establish a line item in the national budget for FP
- Establish contraceptives as a strategic commodity
- Budget for family planning at the local level in decentralized settings
- Institutionalize the CS Committee

LIST OF CS RESOURCES

- CS Index
http://www.deliver.jsi.com/pdf/factsheets/csindex_booklet.pdf
 - Reproductive Health Supply Initiative
<http://www.rhsupplies.org/>
 - UNFPA
<http://www.unfpa.org/supplies/essentials/index.htm>
 - JSI – DELIVER Policy Briefs and Guidelines/Manuals/Software
http://deliver.jsi.com/2002/Pubs/Pubs_Policy/index.cfm
http://deliver.jsi.com/2002/Pubs/Pubs_Guidelines/index.cfm
http://deliver.jsi.com/2002/Pubs/Pubs_Software/index.cfm
- SPECTRUM
www.policyproject.com/software.cfm
- PipeLine
www.deliver.jsi.com/2002/Software/index.cfm
- Macros DHS
www.measuredhs.com
- CDC RHS
'International Reproductive Health Surveys and Survey Reports'
http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/gp_surveys.htm
- MSH Drugs Index International Drug Price Indicator Guide
<http://erc.msh.org/mainpage.cfm?file=1.0.htm&module=DMP&language=English>
- UNFPA contraceptive prices and CS materials
RH commodities price list
<http://www.unfpa.org/procurement/prices.htm>
- Maternal mortality strategy – PAHO
'Regional Strategy for Maternal Mortality and Morbidity Reduction' 2002
www.paho.org/english/gov/ce/spp/spp36-08-e.pdf
- SPARHCS – 'Strategic Pathway to Reproductive Health Commodity Security'
<http://www.policyproject.com/pubs/monographs/SPARHCS.pdf>
<http://www.maqweb.org/sparhcs/index.shtml>
- Market segmentation analyses, various countries (*not available online*) – available upon request
- LAC CS Regional Initiative
http://www.policyproject.com/pubs/CS_Lac.cfm
 - MEASURE Chapter on commodities and logistics

http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/ms-02-06-vol_1_part_2_e.pdf

- Logistics indicator handbooks (*forthcoming*)
- CS Advocacy manual (*forthcoming*)
- Repositioning FP advocacy manual (*forthcoming*)