



PROMOTING COUNTRY OWNERSHIP THROUGH LATIN AMERICAN CONTRACEPTIVE SECURITY COMMITTEES

Paraguay Case Study

Since 2003, the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Contraceptive Security (CS) Initiative, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), has fostered country ownership through CS committees established in eight priority countries.¹ As these countries increase access to and use of family planning

(FP), they are graduated from USAID assistance.² During the graduation process, countries assume greater responsibility for the design, oversight, and monitoring of their FP programs, including financing, procurement, and logistics. In 2003, the programs in all eight countries relied on donated contraceptives. By 2011, six countries

Table 1. Graduation Status of LAC CS Initiative Countries

| Country | Last Year of Contraceptive Donations (shipments)* | Proposed Last Year of FP Technical Assistance Funds (Activities) | Status of Graduation Plan | Year Graduation Plan Finalized (Assessment) |
|--------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Bolivia | None Planned | | None Planned | |
| Dominican Republic | 2011 | FY 2009 (2010) | Plan Completed, Graduated | 2007 (2006) |
| El Salvador | 2009 | FY 2010 (2011) | Plan Completed, Graduated | 2007 (2007) |
| Guatemala | 2012 | | None Planned | |
| Honduras | 2012 | FY 2012 (2013)** | Plan Completed | 2008 (2007) |
| Nicaragua | 2009 | FY 2011 (2012) | Plan Completed, Midterm Review Completed, Final Assessment Almost Finalized, Graduated | 2009 (2007) |
| Paraguay | 2008 | FY 2010 (2012) | Plan & Midterm Review Completed, Graduated | 2008 (2004) |
| Peru | 2010 | FY 2010 (2013) | Plan Completed; 2010 Assessment Finalized, Graduated | 2006 (2006) |

*Does not include condoms for HIV programs. **Under review as of December 2012—may be extended.

Source: Internal communication with USAID, October 22, 2012.

¹ Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru.

² The benchmarks for graduation from USAID FP assistance are achievement of a modern contraceptive prevalence rate at or above 50 percent and a fertility rate at or below three children per woman (USAID n.d.).

