



Plan a small manageable  
family for a better life.

# **Launch of the Uganda Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan: 2015–2020**

**27<sup>th</sup> November 2014**

**Imperial Royale Hotel  
Kampala, Uganda**



# The FP-CIP

- Foreword Hon MoSH-PHC
- Signed by Rt. Hon Prime Minister, as it is multisectoral
- DGHS acknowledgement

# CIP Development Process and Timeline



- Conducted situation analysis

- Held >30 stakeholder consultations
- Key informants
- Prioritization and validation meetings

- Generation of cost estimates
- Impact estimates, etc.

- Validation
- LAUNCH
- Gap analysis

**April 2014**

**August/  
September  
2014**

**September/  
October 2014**

**November  
2014**

# **H.E. the President's re-commitment**

*“Family planning is good for the health of the mother, good for the health of the children. It [family planning] is good for the welfare of the family; [it] is good for the welfare of the country.”*

**— H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni,  
President of Uganda  
National FP Conference, 28 July 2014**



**The FP-CIP has  
7 sections**



## Section 1:

# Introduction

### Goals of CIP for Uganda

- Reduce unmet need for FP to 10%
- Increase modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) amongst married and women in union to 50% by 2020

# Introduction

- In line with national frameworks [VISION 2040, NDP2 etc.] and taking advantage of the momentum gained to scale up FP in Uganda, MoH in April 2014, commissioned the development of the FP Costed Implementation Plan
- The development of FP-CIP was led by the MoH with support from UNFPA, Futures Group/FHI 360, and other partners

# Background

- Globally, FP services are one of the most cost-effective interventions to prevent maternal, infant, and child deaths.
- Uganda has a high total fertility rate at 6.0, high unmet for FP at 34%, a high MMR at 438/100,000 live births, and a child mortality rate at 56/1000.
- By lowering fertility and child mortality rates, Uganda will be better placed to harness the demographic dividend for economic growth as desired in the Vision 2040.



# Rationale and how the CIP will help Uganda's FP Program



1. Implementation Roadmap
2. Planning & Management Tool
3. Performance Monitoring Plan
4. Resource Mobilization Tool
5. Advocacy Tool





# Context of CIP

- Global Context—FP2020 & London summit commitments
- Regional Context
- Uganda Context—Vision 2040, NDP2, APR2013, HDP



# Key Issues & Challenges

- Satisfying existing demand and creating more
- Access to and actual service delivery
- FP commodity issues
- Policy and enabling environment
- Leadership, stewardship, & accountability



**Section 2:**

**Linkages Between  
Key Issues &  
Strategies**



## Section 3:

# CIP in Detail

1. Country Vision
2. Operational Goals

# CIP Strategic Priorities



- **Priority # 1:** Increase age-appropriate information and access and utilization of family planning among young people, 10–24 years

# CIP Strategic Priorities



- **Priority # 2:** Promote and nurture change in social and individual behaviour to address myths and misconceptions and side effects, and improve acceptance and continued use of family planning to prevent unintended pregnancies

# CIP Strategic Priorities



- **Priority # 3:** Implement task-sharing to increase access, especially to rural and underserved populations



# CIP Strategic Priorities



- **Priority # 4:** Mainstream implementation of FP policy, interventions, and delivery of services in multisectoral domains to facilitate a holistic contribution to social and economic transformation

# CIP Strategic Priorities



- **Priority # 5:** Improve forecasting, procurement, and distribution, and ensure full financing for commodity security in the public and private sectors

# CIP Thematic Areas



1. Demand creation
2. Service delivery
3. Contraceptive commodity security
4. Policy and environment
5. Financing
6. Stewardship, management, and accountability



**Section 4:**

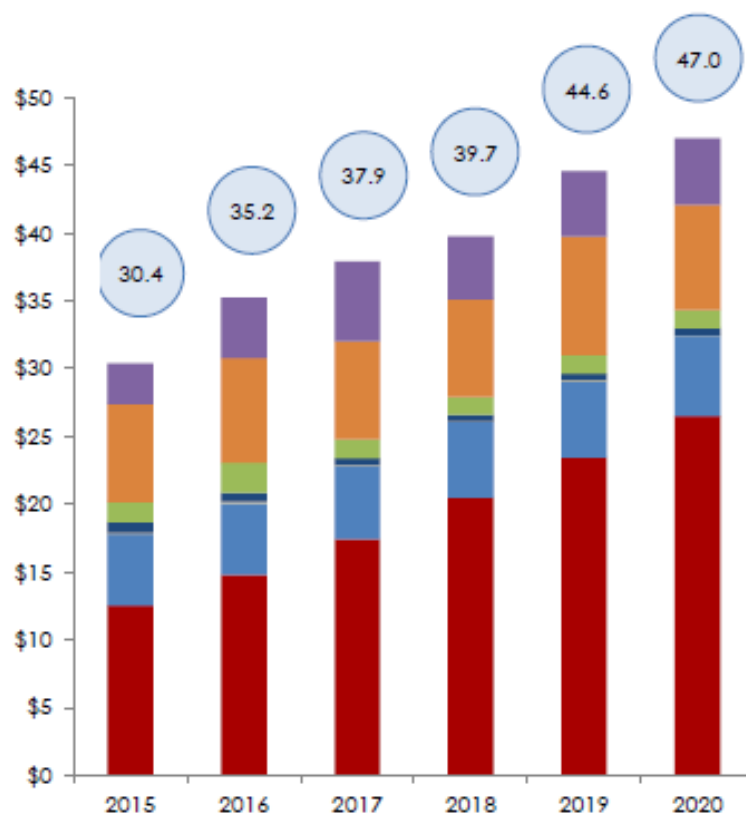
# **Costing**

# Overall Costs of CIP 2015–2020



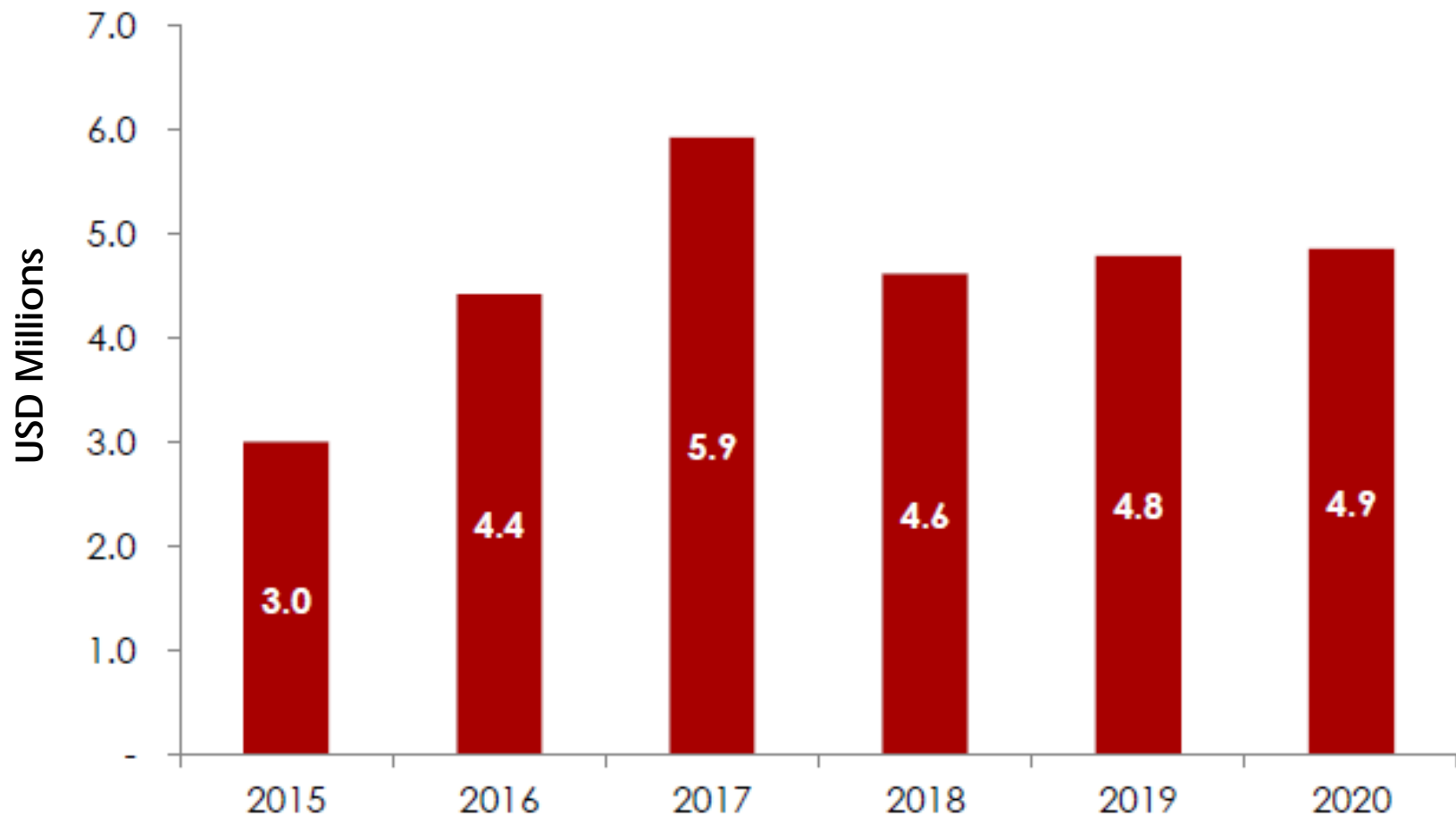
- The total cost of the plan is 622 billion Uganda shillings (UGX) or \$235 million USD between 2015 and 2020.
- The Uganda health budget of 2014/15 is 1,1978 billion (UGX) compared to the CIP budget of 2014 of 77.83 billion (i.e., 7%).
- This will lead to an increased number of women in Uganda using modern contraception from 1.7 million in 2014 to 3.7 million in 2020.

# Overall CIP Cost Distribution by Thematic Areas, 2015–2020

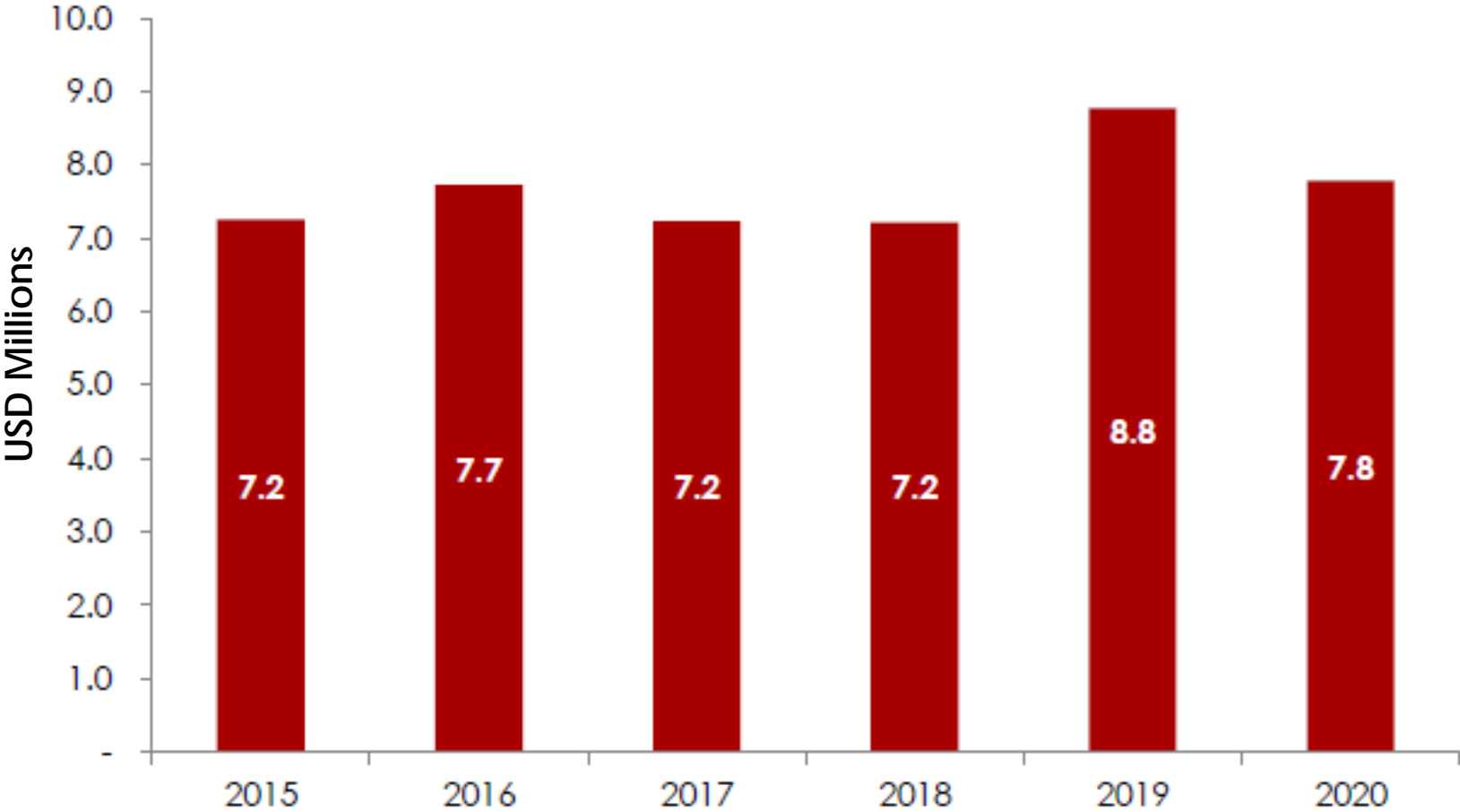


	Demand	<b>12%</b>
	Service delivery	<b>20%</b>
	Contraceptive security	<b>4%</b>
	Policy and enabling environment	<b>1%</b>
	Financing	<b>&gt;1%</b>
	Stewardship, management, and accountability	<b>14%</b>
	Commodities (contraceptives and consumables)	<b>49%</b>

# Demand Creation Costs

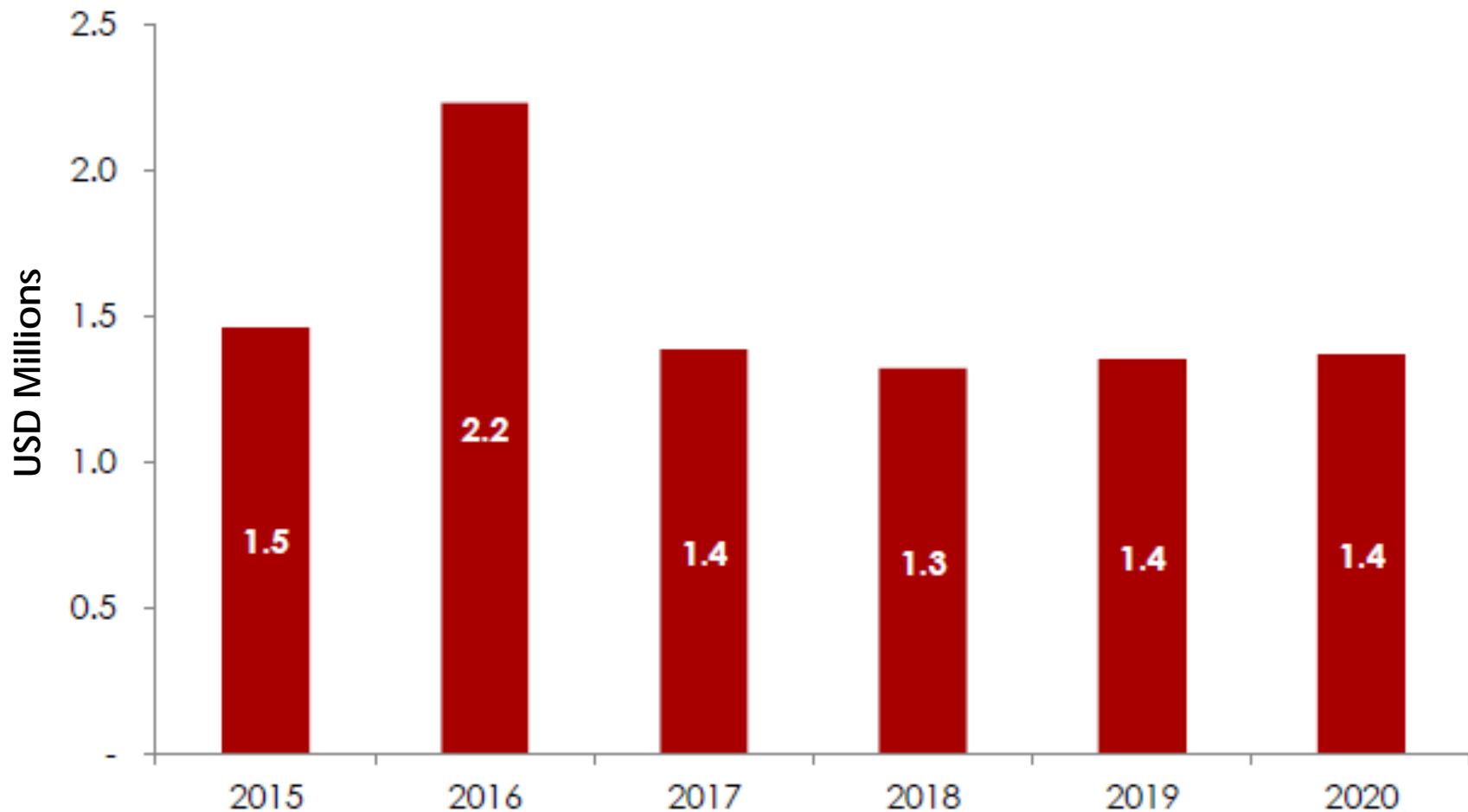


# Service Delivery Costs

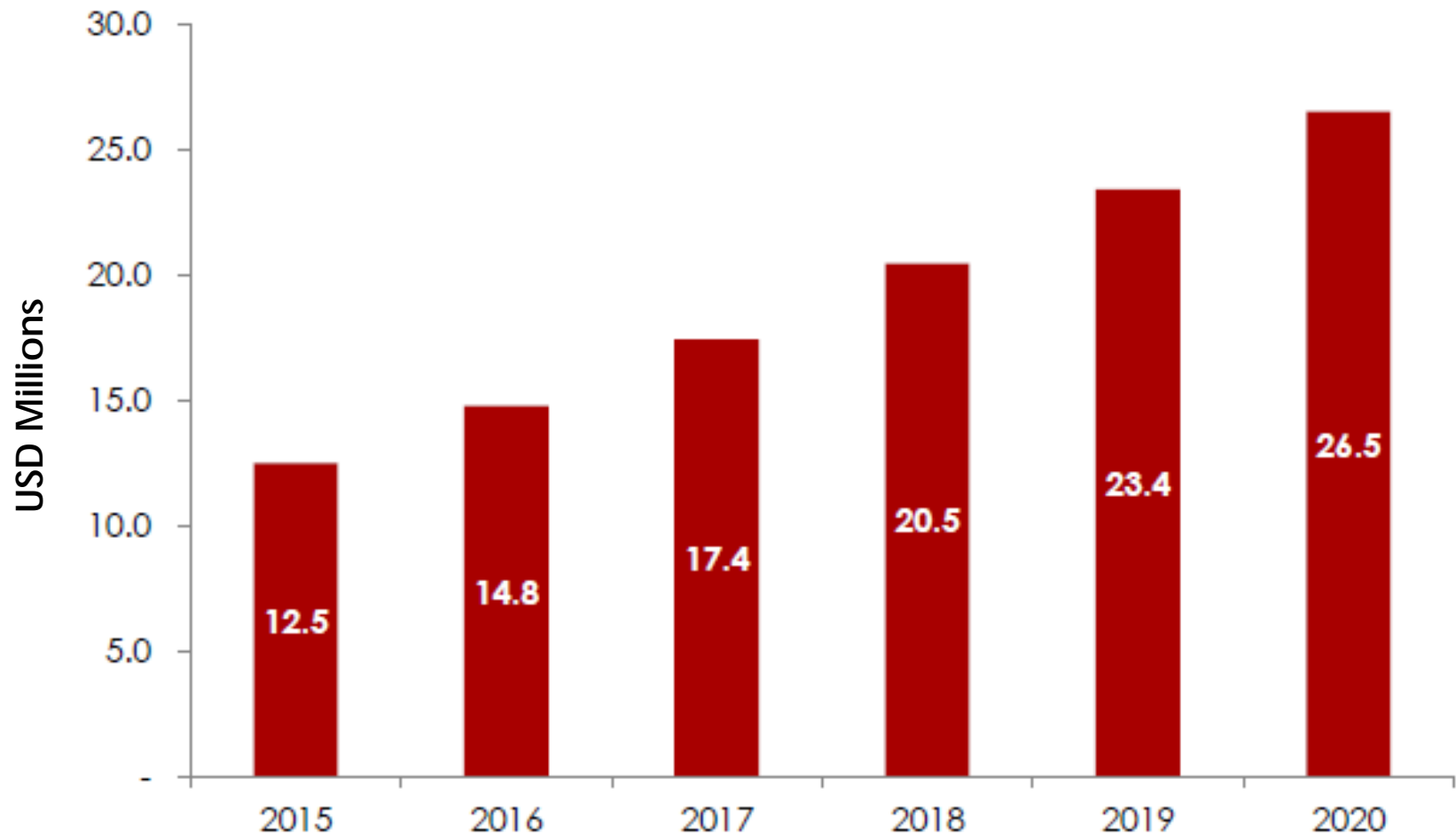




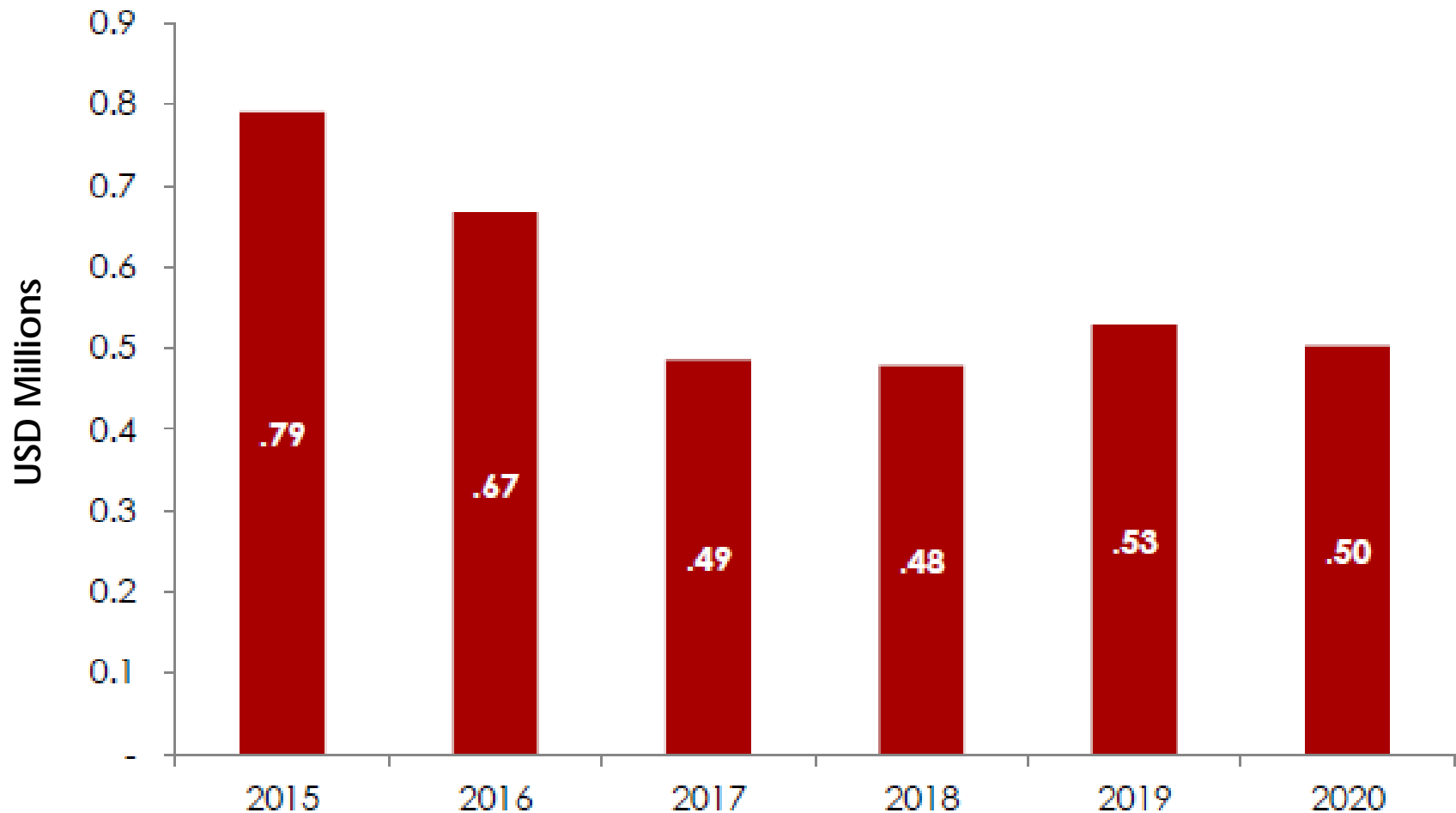
# Contraceptive Security (Program) Costs



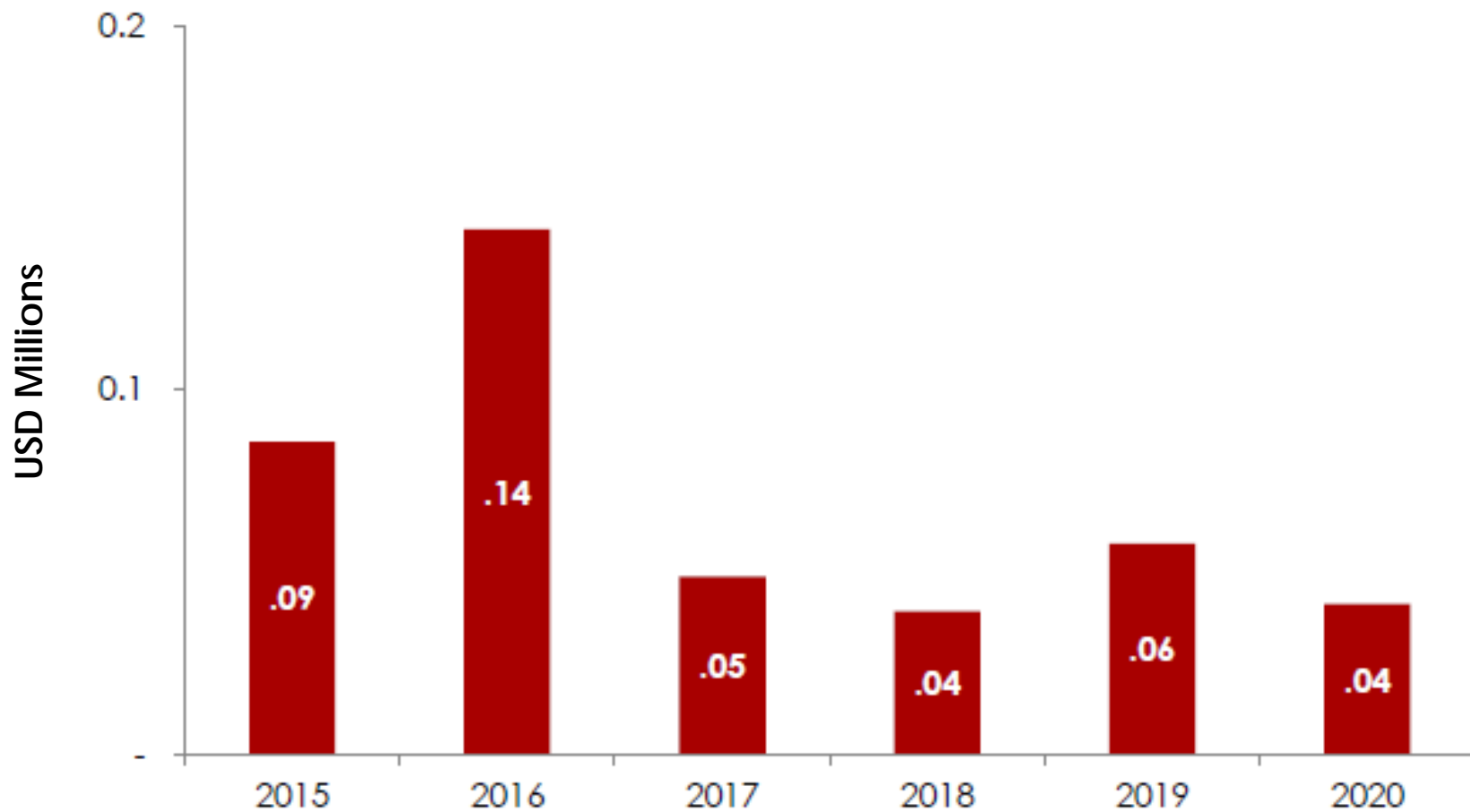
# Contraceptive Security (commodities and consumables) Costs



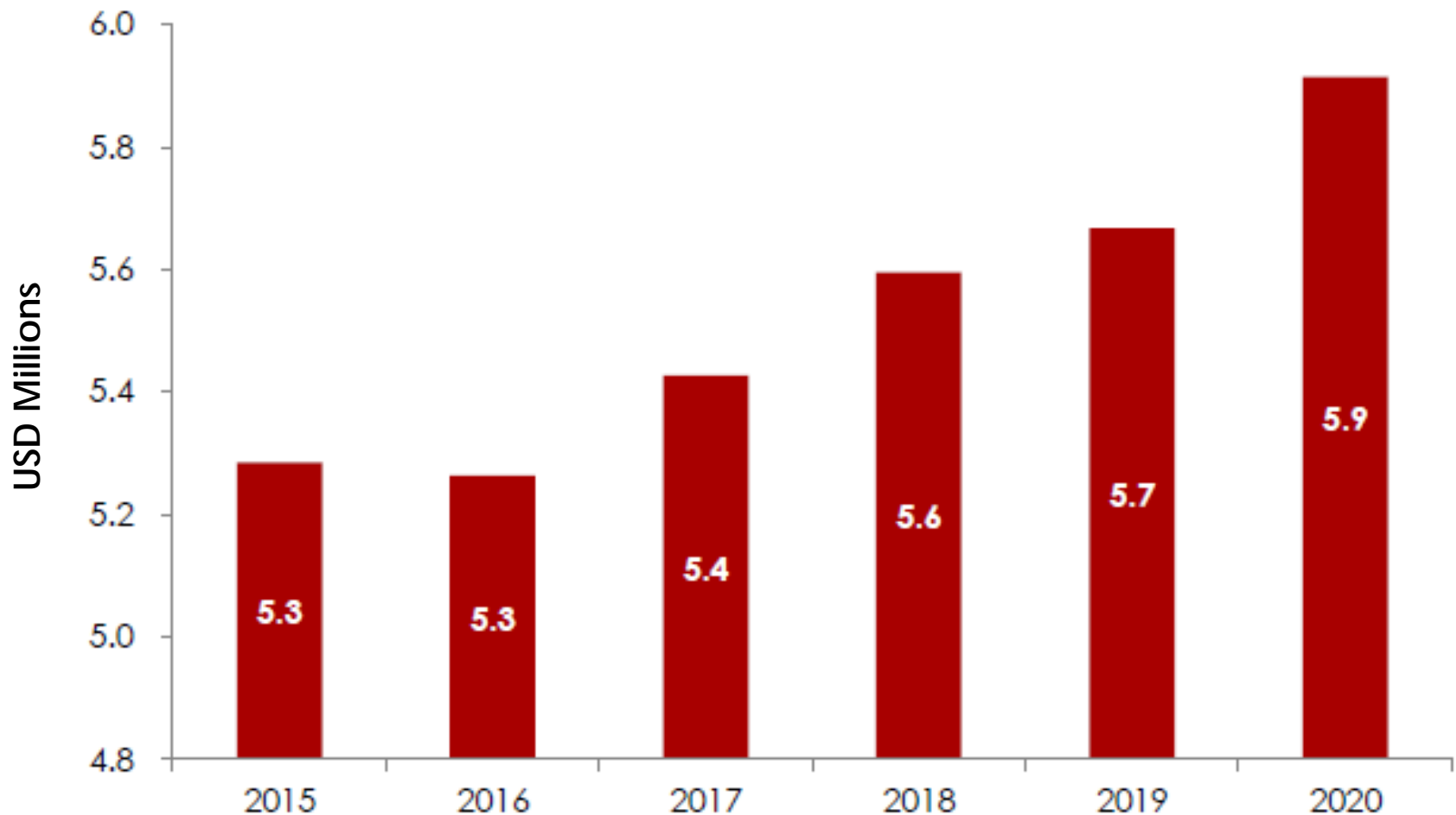
# Policy and Enabling Environment Costs



# Financing Costs



# Stewardship, Management, and Accountability Costs





**Section 5:**

**Details in Panel  
Discussion**

# Section 6: Impacts of CIP



	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Unintended pregnancies averted</b>	503,981	571,828	640,983	711,443	783,211	856,285	<b>4,067,731</b>
<b>Abortions averted</b>	71,805	81,471	91,324	101,363	111,588	121,999	<b>579,550</b>
<b>Maternal deaths averted</b>	868	938	999	1,051	1,092	1,124	<b>6,072</b>
<b>Child deaths averted</b>	14,707	16,686	18,704	20,761	22,855	24,987	<b>118,700</b>
<b>Unsafe abortions averted</b>	68,760	78,017	87,452	97,065	106,857	116,826	<b>554,977</b>
<b>Maternal and infant health care costs saved (millions, USD)</b>	15.7	17.8	20.0	22.1	24.4	26.7	<b>\$126.7 million USD</b>



**Section 7:**

**Institutional  
Arrangements and  
Roles and  
Responsibilities  
(the rest annexes)**



# The Road Ahead



- 1 Increase staffing within MOH/RH unit; hire an FP-CIP Coordinator
- 2 Ensure country-wide dissemination of the CIP
- 3 Establish a multisectoral coordination framework
- 4 Concerted effort to mobilize financial resources, various sources
- 5 Establish CIP performance monitoring and accountability system
- 6 Joint partner planning and review

# The Road Ahead



## Key Principal Actions

- FP by choice
- Unity for a common goal
- Deliberate actions, including equity
- Broad, multisectoral engagement
- Partnerships for inclusive action
- Shared ownership and responsibility
- Commitment and accountability for results

# Call to Action



- Sustain the momentum gained in FP
- Sustain GoU increased funding
- DPs to support implementation of the FP-CIP
- Mainstream FP into all other sectors and interventions
- Explore why there is unmet need for FP if we must reduce Uganda's TFR

# Acknowledgements



- GoU
- UNFPA for financial & technical support
- USAID through Futures Group & FHI 360
- The consulting team:
  - Prof. Orach Garimoi, Dr. Pulane, Nichole Zlatunich, Taryn Couture, Lasway, and other colleagues
- The National Task Team for spearheading the exercise
- All participants whose views informed the CIP
- All ppts present here



**THANK YOU**