

# Agenda

- FP2020 → FP2030 Transition
- Measurement Framework Update
- Outcomes of Measurement Framework Update Process
- Next Steps
- Q&A





# **Speakers**

- Jason Bremner, Senior Director,
   Data & Performance Management,
   FP2030
- Emily Sonneveldt, Director, Track20
- Paulin Tra, Co-lead, FP2030
   Performance Monitoring and Evidence Working Group

# FP2020 -> FP2030 TRANSITION

# FP2030 Vision

A future where women and girls everywhere have the freedom and ability to lead healthy lives, make their own informed decisions about using contraception and having children, and participate as equals in society and its development.



### **Transition Timeline**

JANUARY 2021 FALL 2021 MARCH 2022

FP2020: Celebrating Progress, Transforming for the Future virtual event

Transition
Oversight
Group
established

FP2020 Reference Group Meeting

Launch new commitment process

Generating
Country
Government
and non-state
commitments

Finalize measurement framework Begin operationalizing regional hubs (rolling basis)

New Executive
Director
recruited and on
board

Recruit new cohort of PME Working Group members Governing Board recruited and established

Champions Group recruited and established

Launch the new partnership

Fall PME Working Group Meeting FP2030 Support

**Network** fully operationalized

Spring PME
Working
Group Meeting

# MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK UPDATE

# Performance Monitoring & Evidence Working Group

FEBRUARY 2020



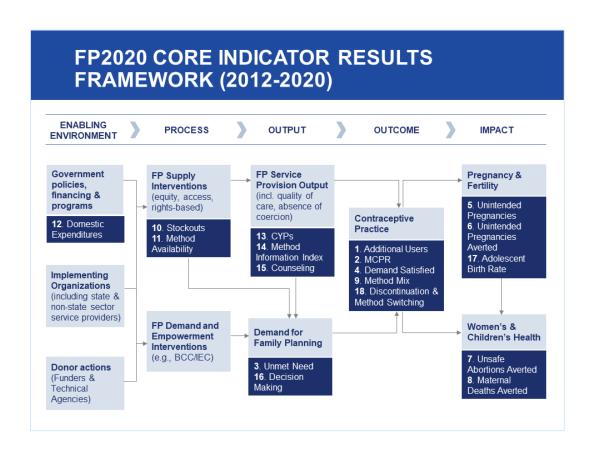


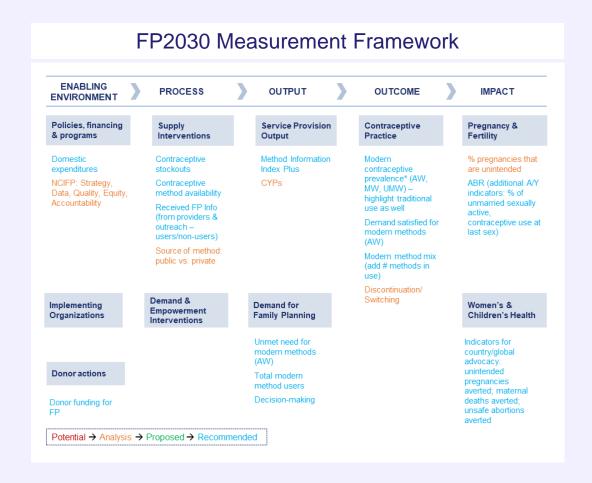






# **Process of Updating Framework**





## **Outcomes of the Process**

- A review of what we've learned
- FP2030/Track20 Measurement Learning Series
- Vision-level results statement
- FP2030 Measurement Framework
- FP2030 Measurement Agenda

# OUTCOMES OF MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK UPDATE



# **Outline**

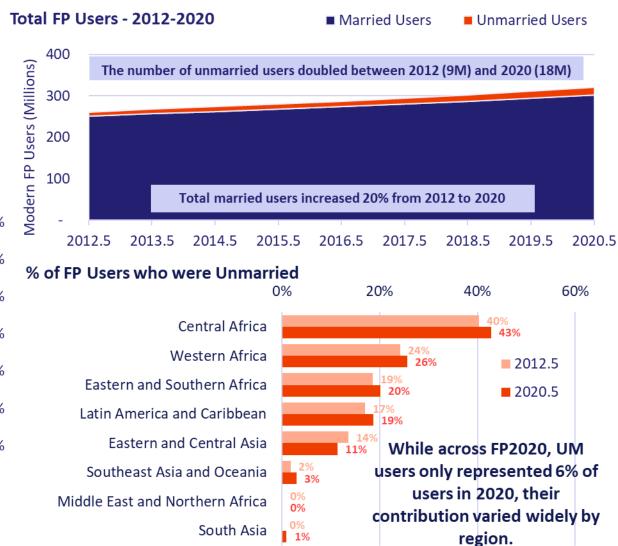
- Measurement Advances and Harmonization
  - Focusing on Contraceptive Use of All-Women
  - Modeled estimates Importance of annual indicators
  - Country Reporting on Global Indicators bottom-up process of data review
- Approaches that Facilitated Data Use
  - Supply versus demand
  - Estimating Opportunities and Contextualizing the High Impact Practices (HIPS)

## All Women MCP

While unmarried women only represented 6% of FP Users by 2020, they were responsible for 35% of Growth in AW MCP across FP2020 from 2012-2020

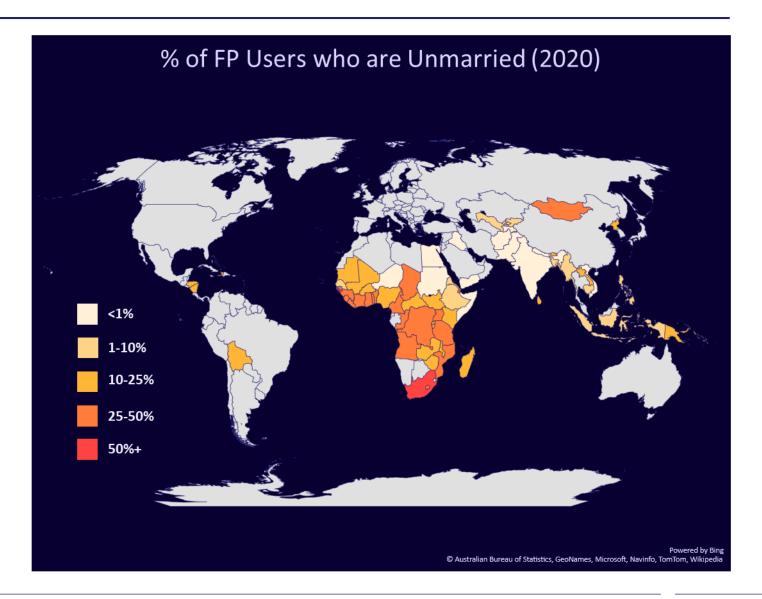
#### % of FP Users who are Unmarried among 10 Fastest Growing FP2020 Countries





# All Women MCP

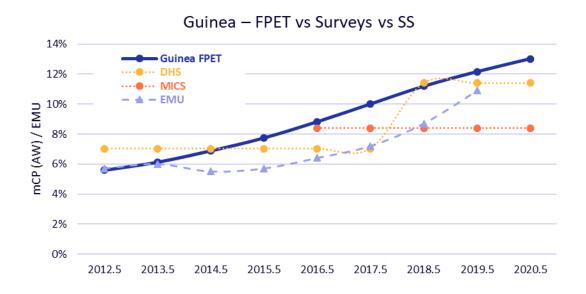
- Regional and country differences in use among unmarried
- 2 countries where unmarried users account for 50% or more of total users (South Africa, Guinea Bissau)
- In many SSA countries unmarried users account for 25-50% of total users

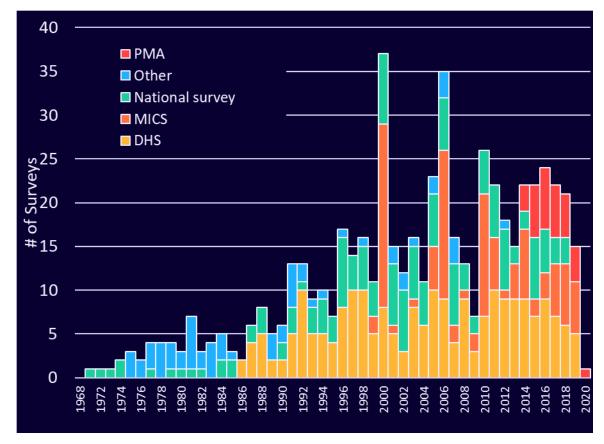


# **Modeled Annual Estimates**

- New estimates of MCP, Unmet Need, and Demand Satisfied for all countries each year
- Use of service statistics allows the capturing of change in trend early
- Country standardization of estimates, do not have to compare different surveys, adopting for internal government reporting
- Methodological collaboration (UNPD, Amherst, and Track20): FPET is a free, online tool being applied by MOH

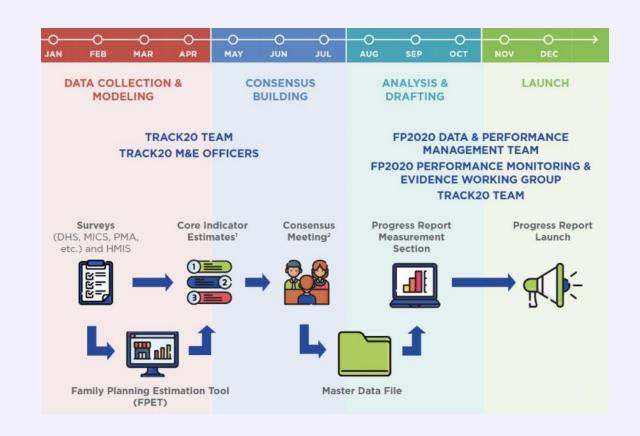
From 2012-2020 there were 18 surveys on average conducted each year. This means that only around a quarter of countries had a new survey each year.





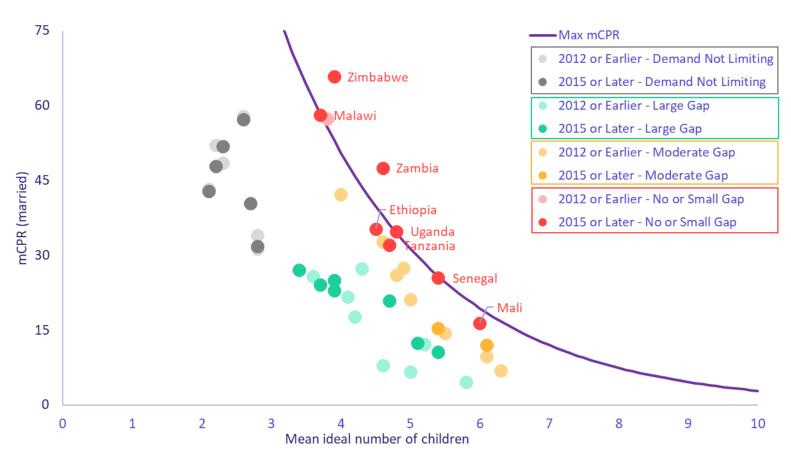
# **Country Reporting**

- Standardized indicators, tools, methods, approach, validation process
- Bottom-up approach
  - Capacity building and support to countries
  - Cadre of trained M&E Officers
- Country exchanges
  - Learning from each other on improving data quality and timeliness
  - Reporting during system shocks
  - Expanding use of service statistics
  - Creating and testing new indicators



# Balancing Investments in Supply versus Demand

- Created framework for determining balance in investments
- Helped contextualize low growth in some countries



#### Prior to FP2020:

- 8 (of 23) had a large potential use gap
- 8 had a moderate potential use gap
- Only 1 had small/no potential use gap

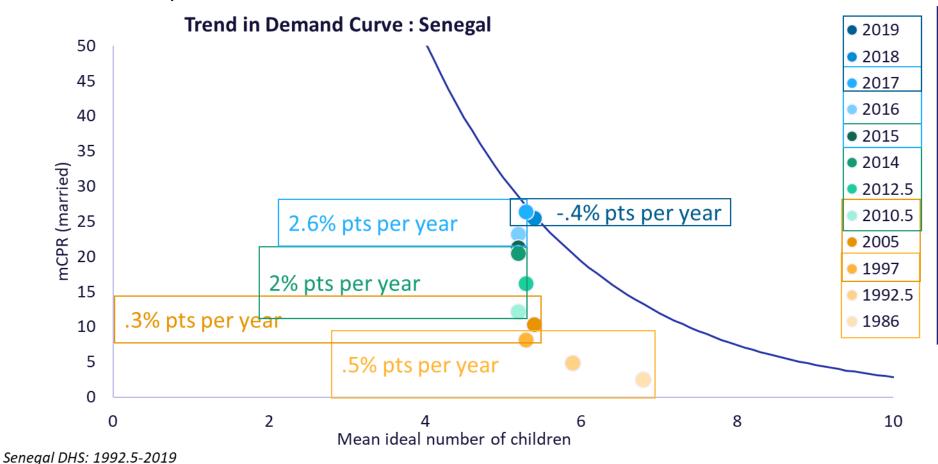
#### By 2015 or later:

- 7 (of 23) had a large potential use gap
- 2 had a moderate potential use gap
- 8 had small/no potential use gap (shown in orange)

Comparing data from 23 countries with a survey 2012 or earlier and a subsequent survey 2015 or later

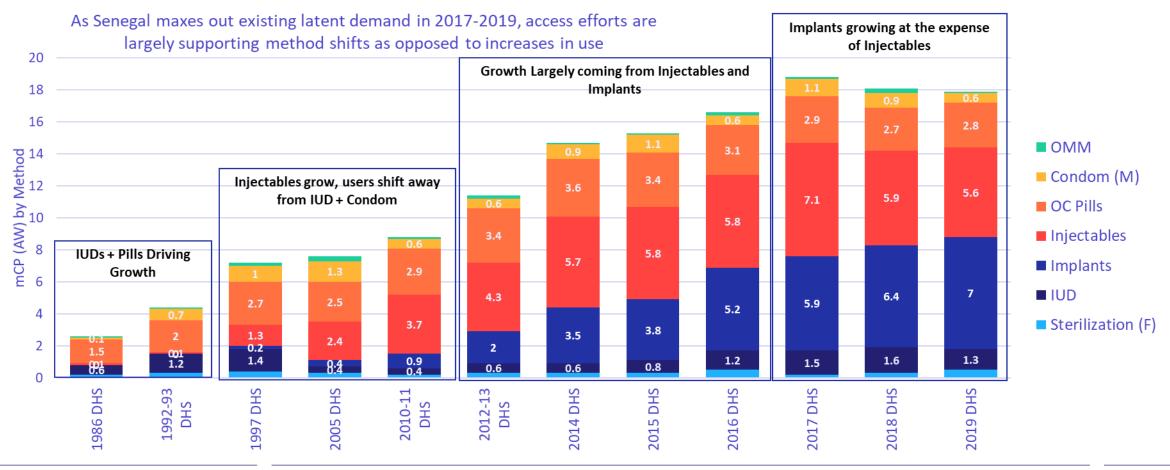
# Balancing Investments in Supply versus Demand: Senegal

- Delayed investments in demand generation
- Global response, increased investments in demand



Senegal has been able to maximize growth through access-focused initiatives, seeing substantial growth between 2015 and 2017, but that growth has maxed out as they reached the demand curve.

# Balancing Investments in Supply versus Demand: Senegal Method Prevalence



# Identification and Programming for Opportunities

In 2020:

62 M

post-partum women who are not using a modern FP Method across FP2020

32 M

Married Youth with Unmet Need for modern FP Method across FP2020

10 M

Unmarried Youth with Unmet Need for modern FP Method across FP2020



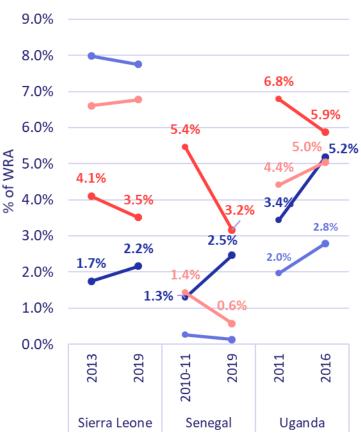
Sierra Leone

Uganda

Senegal

→ % WRA PP & Using Modern FP

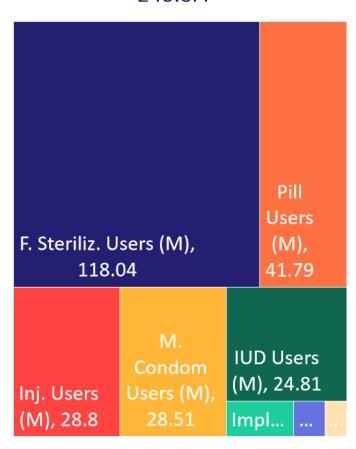




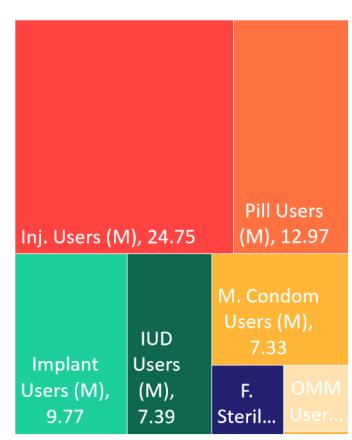
# Opportunities Post-2020: Considering Method Choice

- Moving forward need to include methods and source information with opportunities to support choice
- Asia, story of permanent methods, prioritize long and short acting method availability for spacing
- Africa, story of short acting methods, prioritize availability of long acting and permanent method

Asia FP Users by Method (2020) 249.6M



Africa FP Users by Method (2020) **66.7M** 



## **Measurement Learning Series**

- Measuring Contraceptive Use Among All Women
- Global Indicators and Country Reporting
- 3. Setting Goals to Measure Progress
- 4. Communicating Uncertainty
- 5. Adolescents & Youth (forthcoming)
- 6. Family Planning Expenditures (forthcoming)









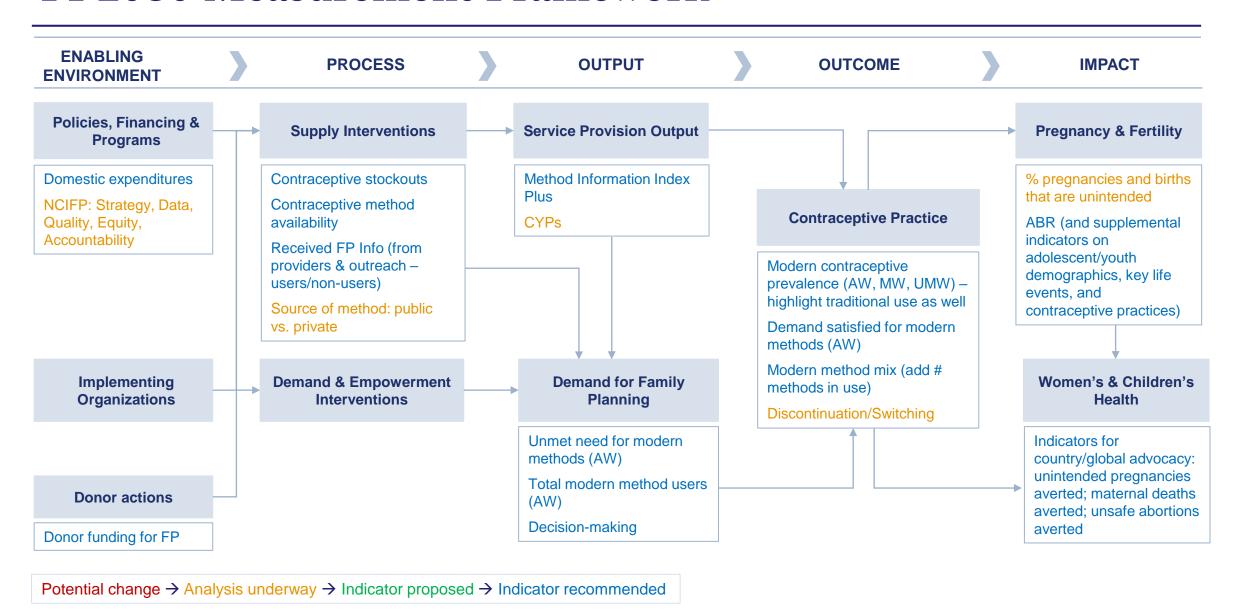


### Vision-Level Results Statement

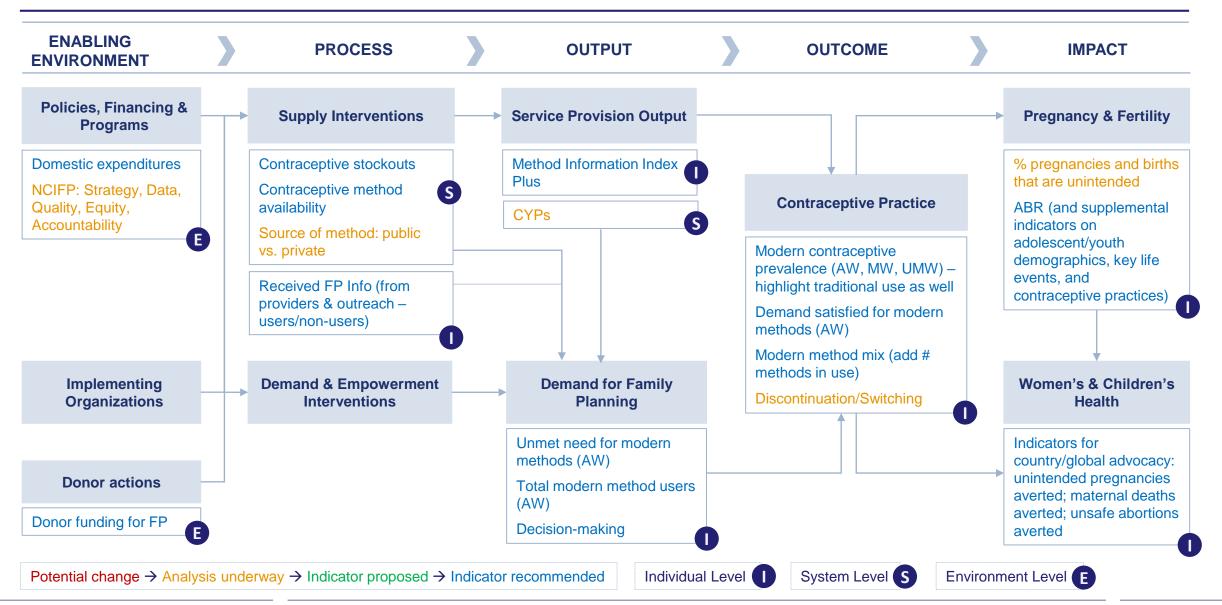
Voluntary modern contraceptive use by everyone who wants it, achieved through individuals' informed choice and agency, responsive and sustainable systems providing a range of contraceptives, and a supportive policy environment.

- Individuals have information about methods and side effects for a range of contraceptive choices and the ability to exercise their right to determine whether, when and how many children they want to have.
- Responsive health systems equitably and sustainably provide high quality services and supplies for a range of contraceptive methods.
- Countries and partners have **supportive** policy, financing, and accountability **environments** that enable voluntary contraceptive use.

## FP2030 Measurement Framework



## FP2030 Measurement Framework



# Measurement Framework Updates

- Expanded geographic scope of reporting
- Disaggregation: all women, married women, unmarried women
- Additional users → total contraceptive users
- Communicating uncertainty
- Highlighting traditional method use
- Adolescent/youth indicators
- New and adjusted indicators

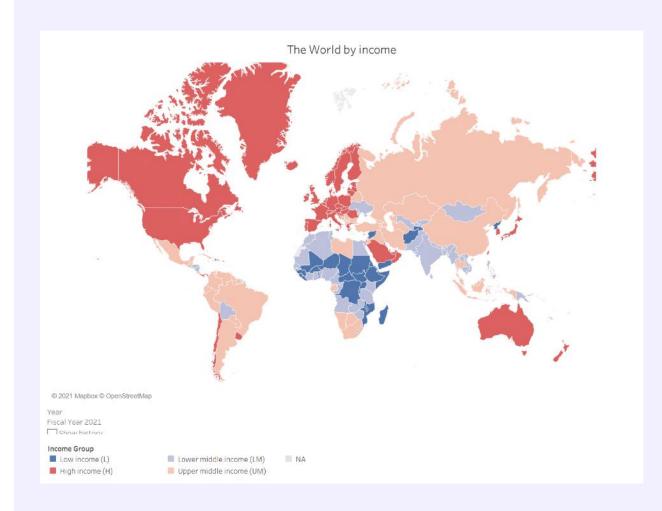
## **Areas for Future Work**

- Indicators to measure Social and Behavioral Change efforts
- Identifying measures at supportive environment level for policy, financing, and accountability
- Improving measurement of rights and empowerment principles for family planning
- Improving monitoring of **quality**, including **facility** measures of quality and **client** perspectives of quality
- Improving measurement of empowerment, agency and autonomy
- Improving measures of equity
- Better understanding of fertility intentions and desire to use contraception



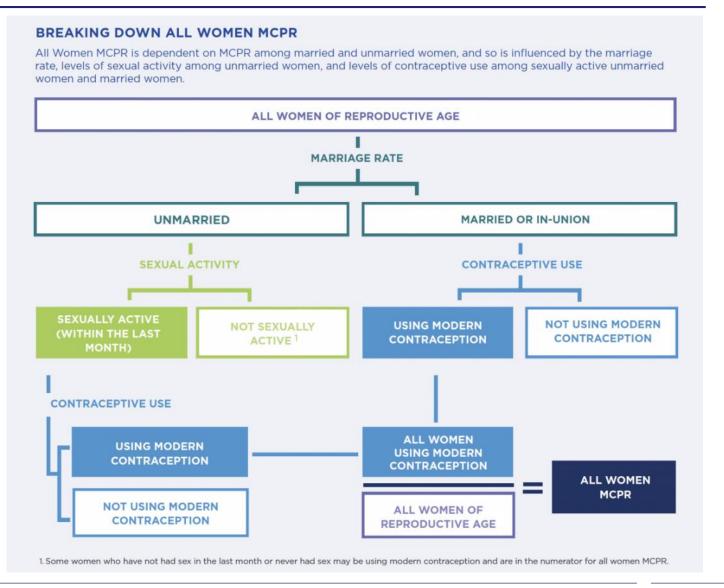
# **Expanding Geographic Scope of Reporting**

- FP2020: 69 poorest countries, based on GNI per capita in 2010
- FP2030: 78 low income and lower middle income countries, based on GNI per capita in 2018
- All but one original FP2020 country included in FP2030 reporting
- Scope of reporting will be revisited as upper middle income countries make commitments



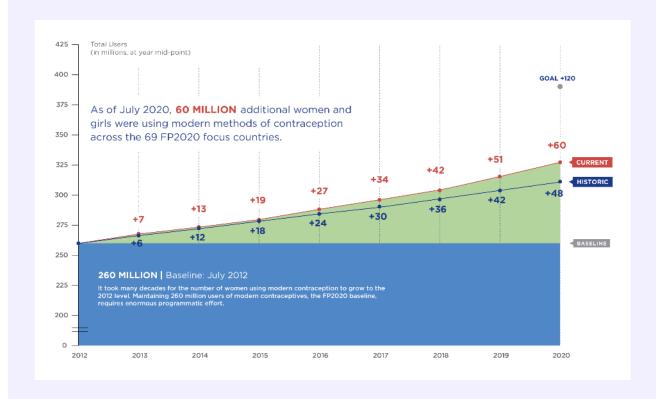
# Disaggregating Modern Contraceptive Prevalence (MCP)

- All women MCP: aligns with FP2030 vision
- Married women MCP: accounts for different needs of different populations
- Unmarried women MCP:
   highlights potential
   opportunities or equity issues



# **Moving from Additional Users to Total Users**

- Captures scale of modern
   contraceptive use in absolute terms at a
   point in time.
- Increase in the total number of users reflects an increase in contraceptive services and commodities provided.
- Does not capture the dynamics of contraceptive use over time as women and their partners move in and out of episodes of use.

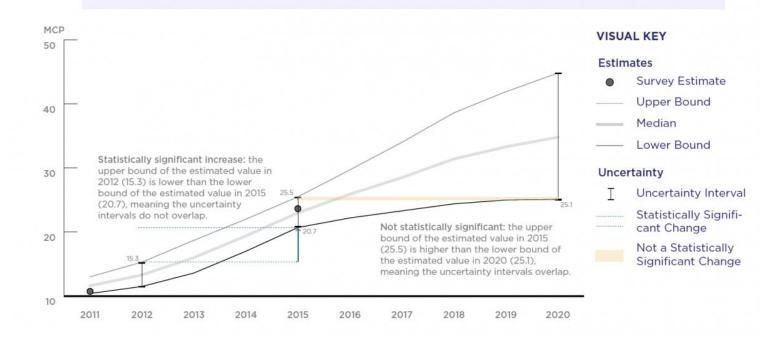


# **Communicating Uncertainty**

- Help countries understand changes in key indicators and evaluate if policies and programs are supporting progress on goals.
- Improve data transparency and lend more credibility to our methods, which have improved since the inception of FP2020.

#### **UNCERTAINTY AND STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The graphic below shows modern contraceptive prevalence (MCP) estimates for married women in a country from 2011 to 2020. There was a statistically significant increase in MCP from 2012 to 2015. Although MCP increased from 2015 to 2020, the change was not statistically significant.

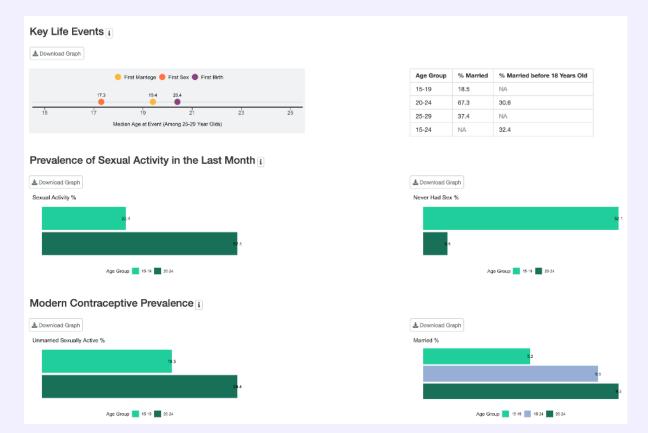


# **Highlighting Traditional Method Use**

- For countries where traditional contraceptive prevalence (TCP) is 5% or higher, annual estimates of TCP will be reported.
- Ensures that we capture all women who are taking steps to prevent unintended/unwanted pregnancy
- Contextualizes unmet need and demand satisfied indicators

# Adolescent & Youth Supplemental Indicators

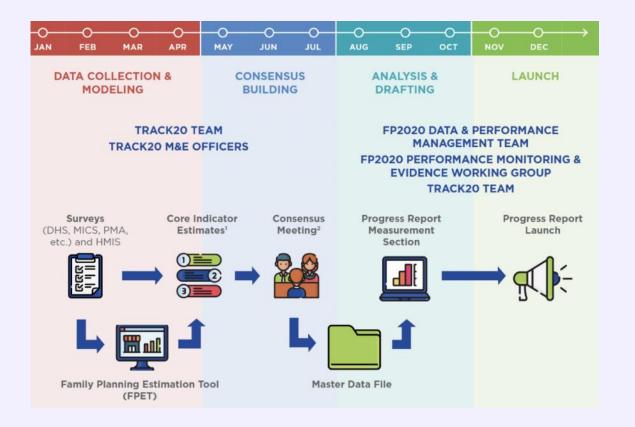
- Adolescent and youth population: 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 15-24, 15-49
- Key life events: sex, marriage, birth
- Family planning use:
  - Sexual activity
  - Modern contraceptive use
  - Traditional method use
  - Unmet need



# New and Adjusted Indicators

- Method Information Index Plus: adds question on whether user was told about possibility of switching methods.
- Source of method: measures to what extent women rely on private, public or other facilities for contraceptives.
- Unintended pregnancies: measure percent of births that are unintended, in addition to absolute number of unintended pregnancies.

# NEXT STEPS

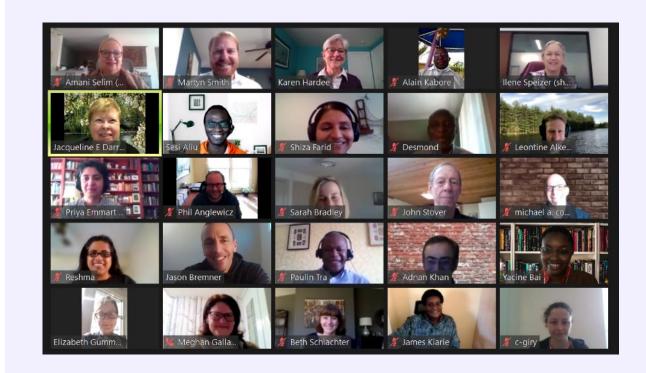


### **Measurement Process**

- Country-led, bottom-up approach
- Modeled estimates for annual monitoring
- Consensus meetings
- Global analysis and report
- Data dissemination

## **Measurement Partners**

- Track20
- Performance Monitoring & Evidence Working Group
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- Expert Advisory Group on International Family Planning Expenditures
- Data & Performance Management Team



#### DHS

The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program, supported by USAID, began in 1984. It has provided assistance to more than 90 countries on over 300 surveys.

#### NATIONAL & OTHER

This group includes national surveys as well as smaller scale international surveys, such as socioeconomic or fertility surveys, and national health surveys.

#### MICS

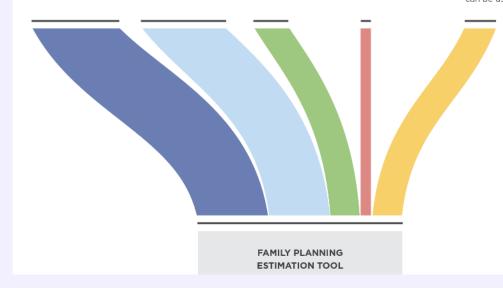
The Multiple Indicator Cluster for Action (PMA), Survey (MICS), supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates supported by UNICEF, began in Foundation, carries out 1995 and has carried mobile phone surveys out more than 300 on family planning in surveys in over 11 countries. 100 countries.

#### SERVICE STATISTICS

PMA

Performance Monitoring for Action (PMA), supported by the Sill & Melinda Gates Foundation, carries out mobile phone surveys on family planning in 11 countries.

Performance Monitoring Routine data on FP client visits and/ or commodities distributed to clients are collected through Health Management Information Systems. Where good quality, nationally representative data are available, they can be used in FPET.



# **Data Dependencies**

- Surveys: DHS, MICS, PMA, UNFPA, NCIFP, National/Others
- Health Management Information
   Systems: DHIS2/LMIS
- Models: FPET, UNPD
- FP Financing: KFF, OECD DAC, Avenir Health/FPSA, UNFPA/NIDI, WHO, GHSC-PSM



# **FP2030 Progress Reporting**

- New and adjusted indicators
- More countries
- COVID-19 impact on surveys and routine data



FP>>>2030

Q&A