

The World Bank's Reproductive Health Action Plan 2010-2015

Draft for Discussion

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Draft - Not for Quotation



RH is Key for Human Development

- **Improved RH outcomes have broad-based individual, family, and societal benefits, including:**
 - A healthier and more productive workforce
 - Greater financial and other resources for each child (“quantity-quality” trade-off)
 - Enabling young women to delay child-bearing until they have been able to achieve education and other goals
 - A potential demographic “dividend”: lower-dependency ratios, higher savings rates which can be powerful stimulant for economic growth
 - Ensuring women’s full participation in the development process



Appalling Lack of Progress in RH outcomes

- MMR has declined at less than 1% per year during 1990-2005
 - 500,000 women die each year during child-birth, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia
 - 70,000 of these are due to unsafe abortion
- High fertility continues to constrain human development
 - In 28 countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, fertility rates are in excess of 5
- Incidence of STIs (including HIV) among women 15-24 is unacceptably high
 - 29 countries have HIV prevalence greater than 1.3% among women 15-24



RH Issues Losing Prominence

- Original MDG framework had no targets related to RH (except for MMR)
 - RH targets such as contraceptive prevalence rates, adolescent fertility rates, unmet need for family planning, and antenatal coverage included in MDGs included only in 2007
- High-burden countries themselves have not focused enough attention on RH issues
- Although levels of ODA for RH have increased somewhat, share of health ODA to RH has declined
 - Similar trend in evidence at the Bank as well



RH Issues Losing Prominence



Emerging Consensus, Window of Opportunity

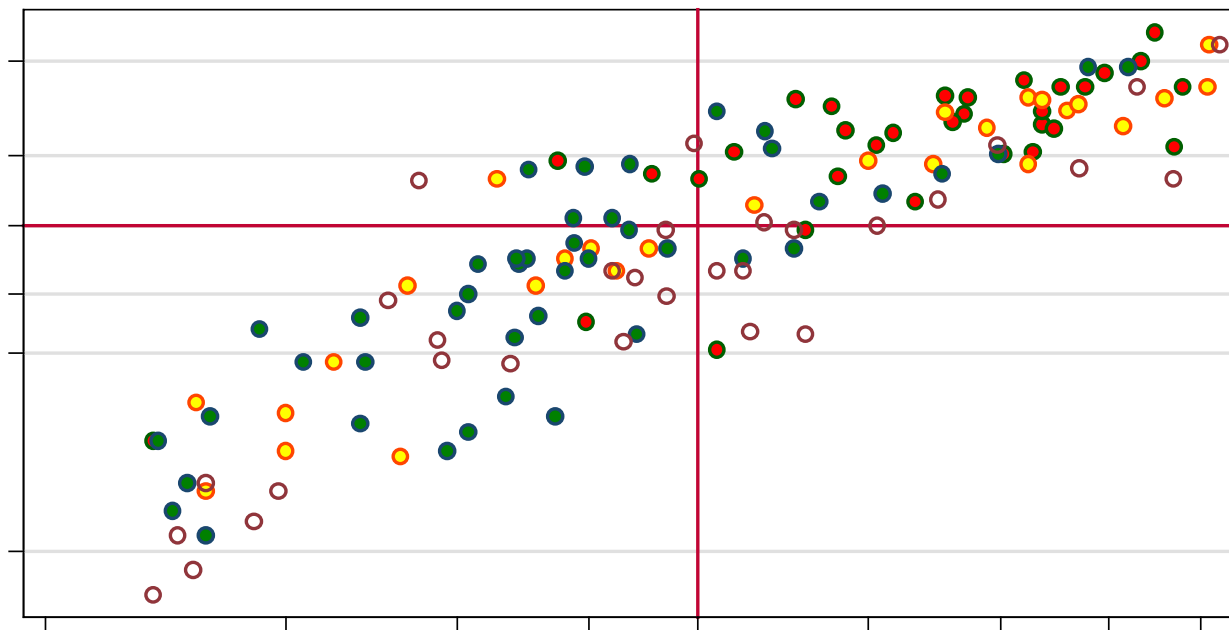
- **Emerging global consensus has re-focused attention on RH, offering an unprecedented opportunity to redress the neglect of RH**
- **Key interventions (and costs) for improving RH outcomes are known:**
 - Access to family planning
 - Skilled attendance at birth
 - Emergency obstetric care
- **Challenge is to translate knowledge to action and scale-up:**
 - Strong political commitment and leadership to ensure focus and resources for RH
 - Incentives for performance and accountability for results
 - Women's education and empowerment



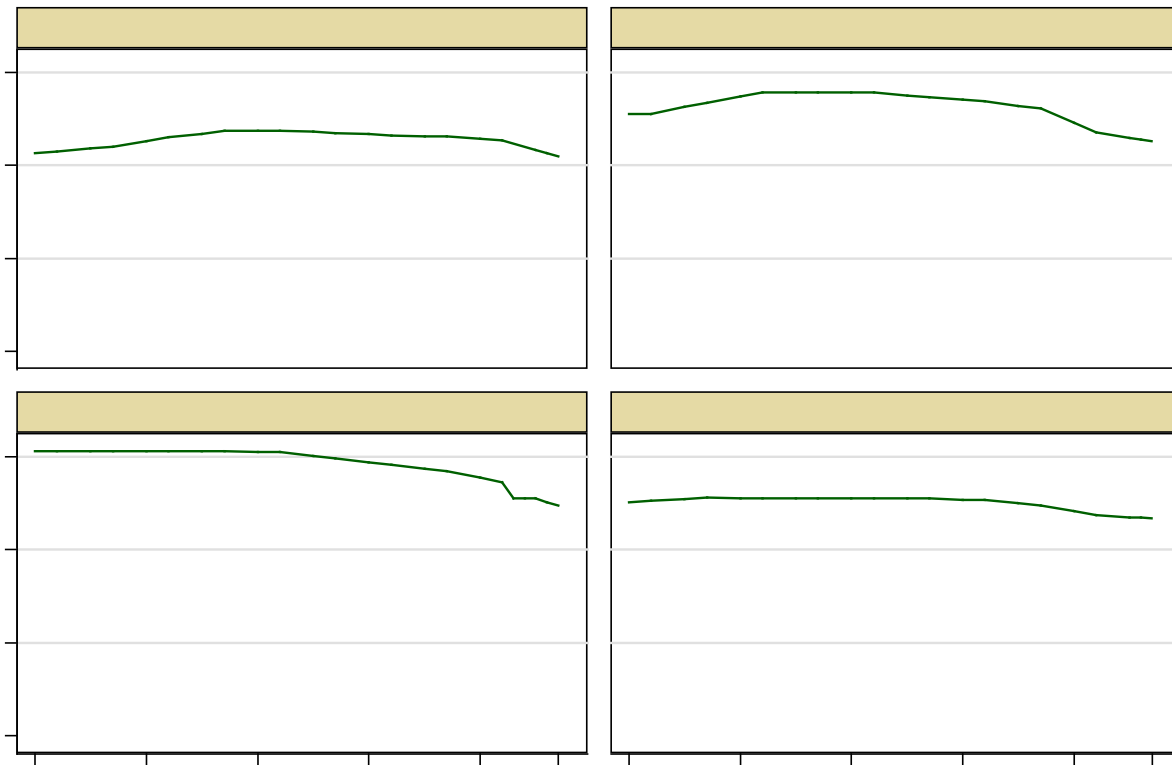
The Bank's RH Action Plan

- The Action Plan is aimed at reinvigorating the Bank's commitment to help countries improve their RH outcomes, particularly for the poor and the vulnerable and in the context of the Bank's overall strategy for poverty alleviation
- The HNP Strategy defines population and reproductive health as:
 - This RH Action Plan is a detailed operationalization of the RH component of the Bank's HNP Strategy

Maternal Mortality and Fertility are Correlated



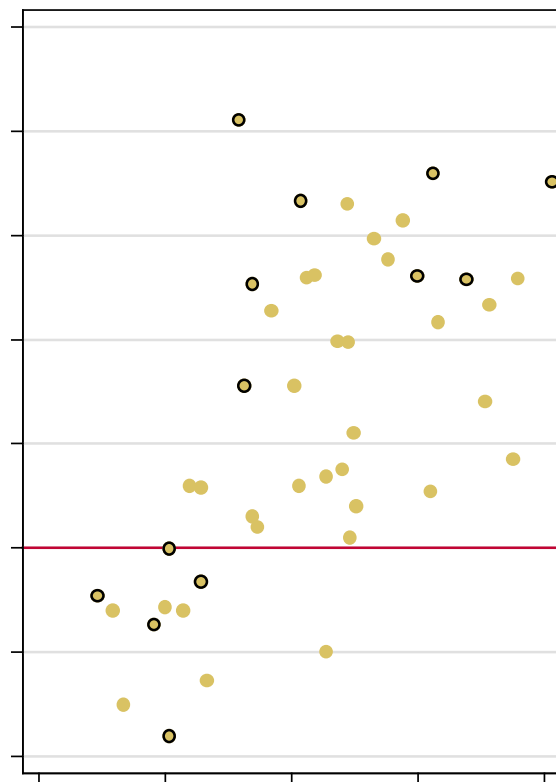
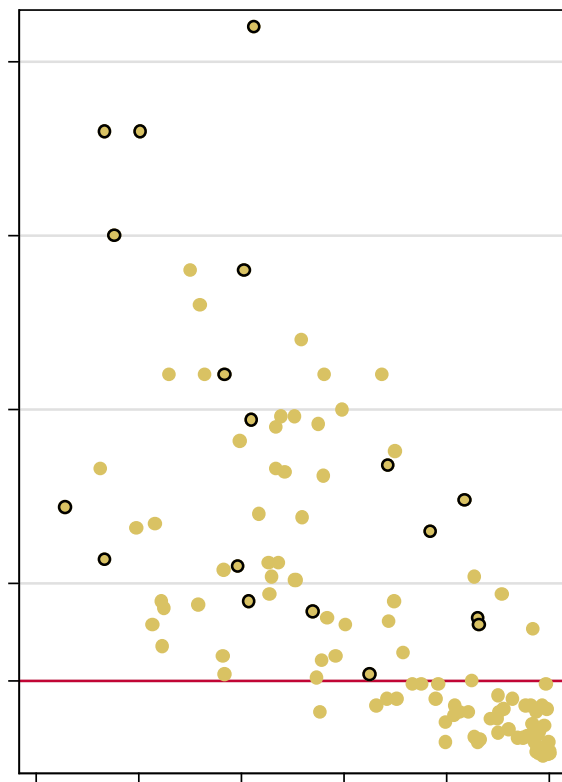
Heterogeneity within Quadrants



In some countries, RH outcomes have been stagnant

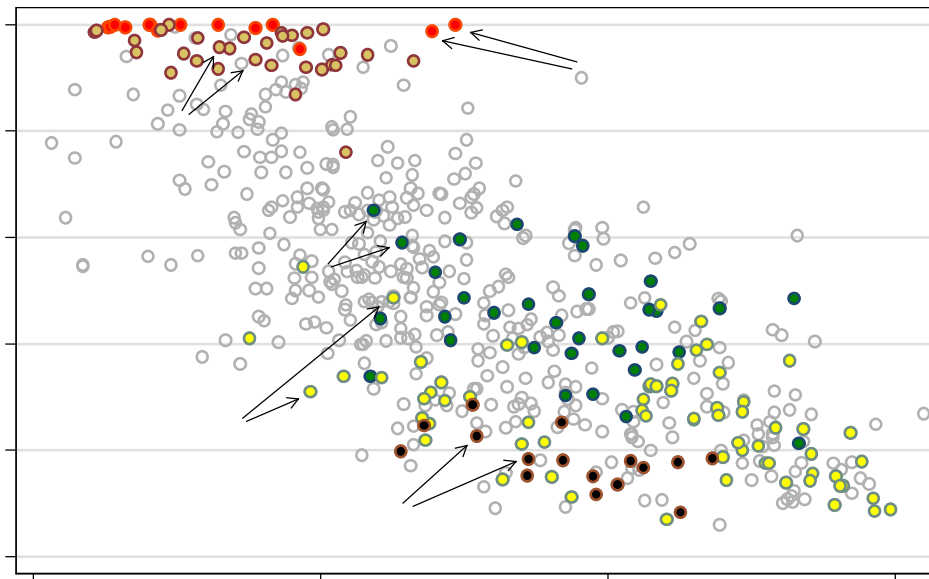


Heterogeneity within Quadrants





In-Country Variations Can Be Significant





The Bank's RH Action Plan highlights SIX focus areas

- Helping countries address high fertility
- Helping countries to improve pregnancy outcomes
- Helping countries reduce sexually transmitted infections

- Leveraging partners to give high priority to RH issues and increase financing
- Strengthening country health systems and multi-sectoral approaches to improve RH outcomes
- Promoting high-level policy dialogue on RH at global and national levels



Helping countries address high fertility

- Strengthen family planning policies and program management
- Ensure availability of contraceptives, including supply-chain management
- Support provision of quality family planning services
- Enhance knowledge and awareness and other interventions to generate demand



Helping countries improve pregnancy outcomes

- Ensure all deliveries are attended by trained personnel
- Ensure access to and promote utilization of antenatal, emergency obstetric, post-natal and neonatal care
- Promote awareness of pregnancy-related health risks and proper nutrition during pregnancy



Helping countries reduce STIs

- Implement programs aimed at prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
- Promote use of condoms for protection against STIs and prevention
- Support provision of voluntary counseling and testing
- Ensuring appropriate focus on men as well as women



Strategic Policy Objectives

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Final outcomes (country level)</i>	<i>Intermediate indicators (country level)</i> ^[1]	<i>How does the Bank contribute to these results?</i>
Reducing high fertility	TFR reduced	<p>CPR in target countries increased to allow women to reach desired family size. Current level: 26%</p> <p>Unmet need for contraception in target countries reduced to eliminate mistimed or unwanted births. Current level: 24%</p> <p>Number of target countries with family planning policies developed. Current level: X</p> <p>Number of target countries with no stock outs of contraceptives in the preceding year. Current level: X</p>	<p>Leveraging partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen engagement with global partners including H4, PMNCH, IHP+, WB-GAVI-GF HSS platform -Develop/update joint H4 National Work Plan in targeted countries -Facilitate procurement of contraceptives and other RH supplies through existing agreements with UN agencies -Convene partners in countries to harmonize and finance RH activities <p>Support development & strengthen capacity in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Contraceptive and RH supplies logistics and supply chain management - RH program management including quality of care -HR management plans including training and deployment , especially of midwives <p style="text-align: right;">(continued on next slide)</p>

^[1] Targets for intermediate country outcomes should be developed on the basis of current levels and trends, additional inputs, and country commitment and capacity.



Strategic Policy Objectives (contd.)

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Final outcomes (country level)</i>	<i>Intermediate indicators (country level)^[1]</i>	<i>How does the Bank contribute to these results?</i>
Improving pregnancy outcomes	MMR reduced	<p>Births attended by skilled health personnel in target countries increased. Current level: 43%</p> <p>Adolescent fertility rate in target countries reduced. Current level: 99 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19</p> <p>Pregnant women receiving prenatal care in target countries increased. Current level: 78%</p> <p>Newborns protected against tetanus in target countries increased. Current level: 80</p>	<p>(...continued from previous slide)</p> <p>Support development and strengthening of capacity in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community-based outreach RH services - Health information systems for evidence based decision making and monitoring of progress <p>Promoting high-level policy dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that country CASs, CEMs, PERs, and PRSPs address RH issues and identify appropriate actions - Help countries set RH as a priority in national budgets and development plans through engagement with MOF/MOP/MOH - Target lending operations to address key RH issues - Promote engagement with CSOs in country dialogue on RH issues
Reducing STIs	HIV infections reduced	<p>Number of target countries with PMTCT programs increased. Current level: X</p> <p>Number of target countries promoting RH-HIV linkages increased. Current level: X</p>	

[1] Targets for intermediate country outcomes should be developed on the basis of current levels and trends, additional inputs, and country commitment and capacity.



Leveraging partners

- Strengthen engagement with global partners including H4, PMNCH, IHP+, WB-GAVI-GF HSS platform
- Develop/update joint H4 National Work Plan in targeted countries
- Facilitate procurement of contraceptives and other RH supplies through existing agreements with UN agencies
- Convene partners in countries to harmonize and finance RH activities



Strengthening health systems to improve RH outcomes

- Support development and strengthening of capacity in:
 - Contraceptive and RH supplies logistics and supply chain management
 - RH program management including quality of care
 - HR management plans including training and deployment, especially of midwives
 - Community-based outreach RH services
 - Health information systems for evidence based decision making and monitoring of progress
 - Address governance issues
- Going beyond the health sector (e.g., microfinance)



Promoting high-level policy dialogue

- Ensure that country CASs, CEMs, PERs, and PRSPs address RH issues and identify appropriate actions
- Help countries set RH as a priority in national budgets and development plans through engagement with MOF/MOP/MOH
- Promote engagement with CSOs in country dialogue on RH issues
- Recognition and engagement with other private sector actors



Issues on which we seek guidance and feedback

- Have we covered all the critical RH issues in this action plan?
- Do we have the right model and approach in our thinking?
- Do we have the right interactions and partnership arrangements?
- What outcome indicators should we track? Should lending levels for RH be a target?
- How will we know that we have been successful?

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Comments and Suggestions

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