



Evaluation of the UNFPA support to Family Planning 2008-2013

PRESENTATION TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Objectives of the evaluation

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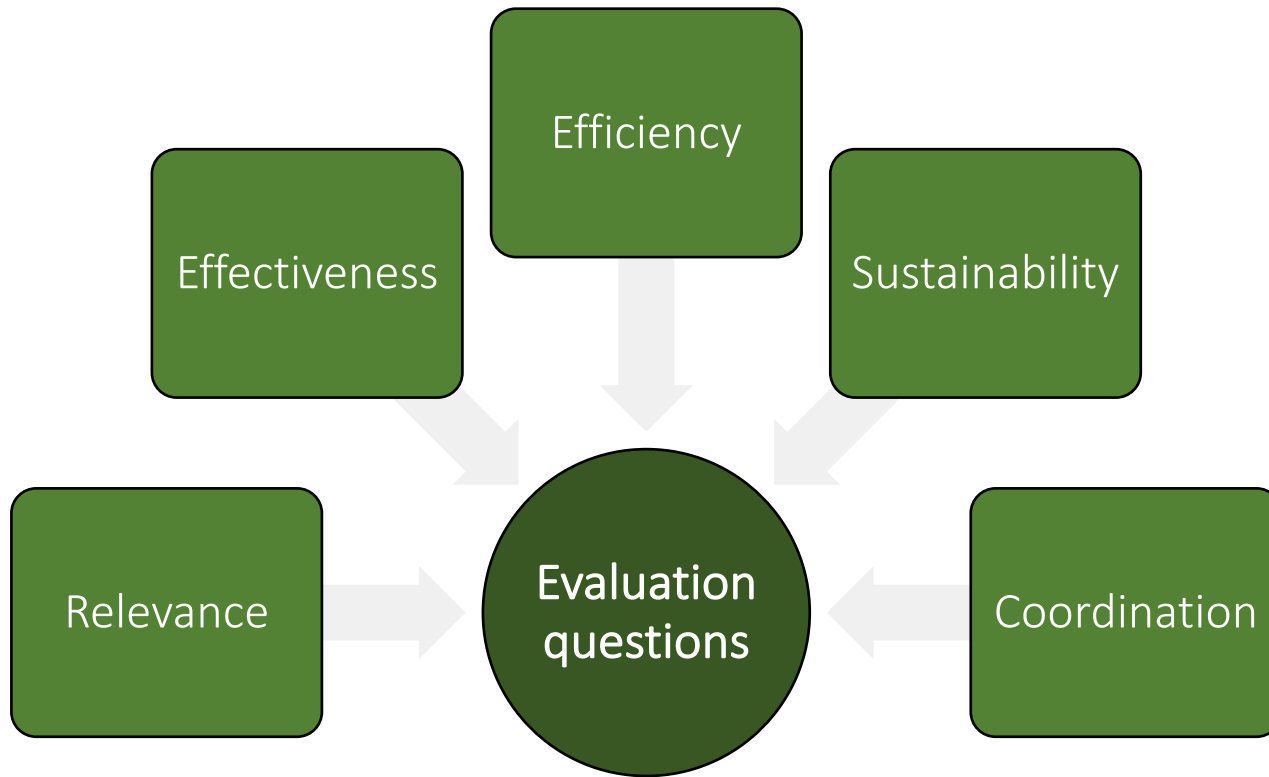
To **assess how the framework** as set out in UNFPA Strategic Plan 2008-2013 and further specified in the Reproductive rights and sexual and reproductive health framework (2008-2011) as well as in the GPRHCS (2007-2012) and the HIV/Unintended Pregnancies framework (2011-2015), has **guided the programming and implementation of UNFPA interventions in the field of family planning**



To **facilitate learning and capture good practices** from UNFPA experience across a range of key programmatic interventions in the field of family planning during the 2008-2013 period

Evaluation approach

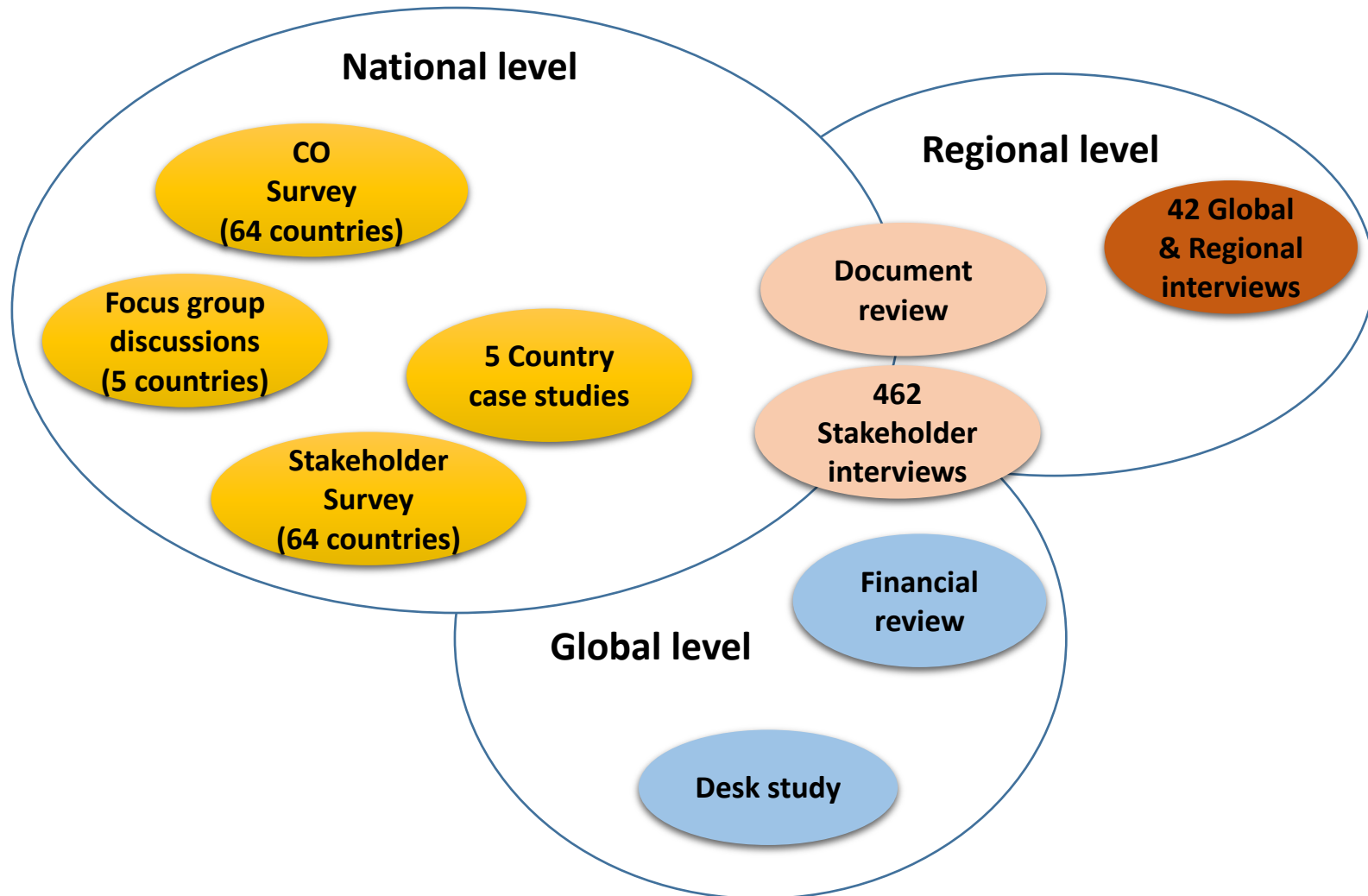
Evaluation criteria



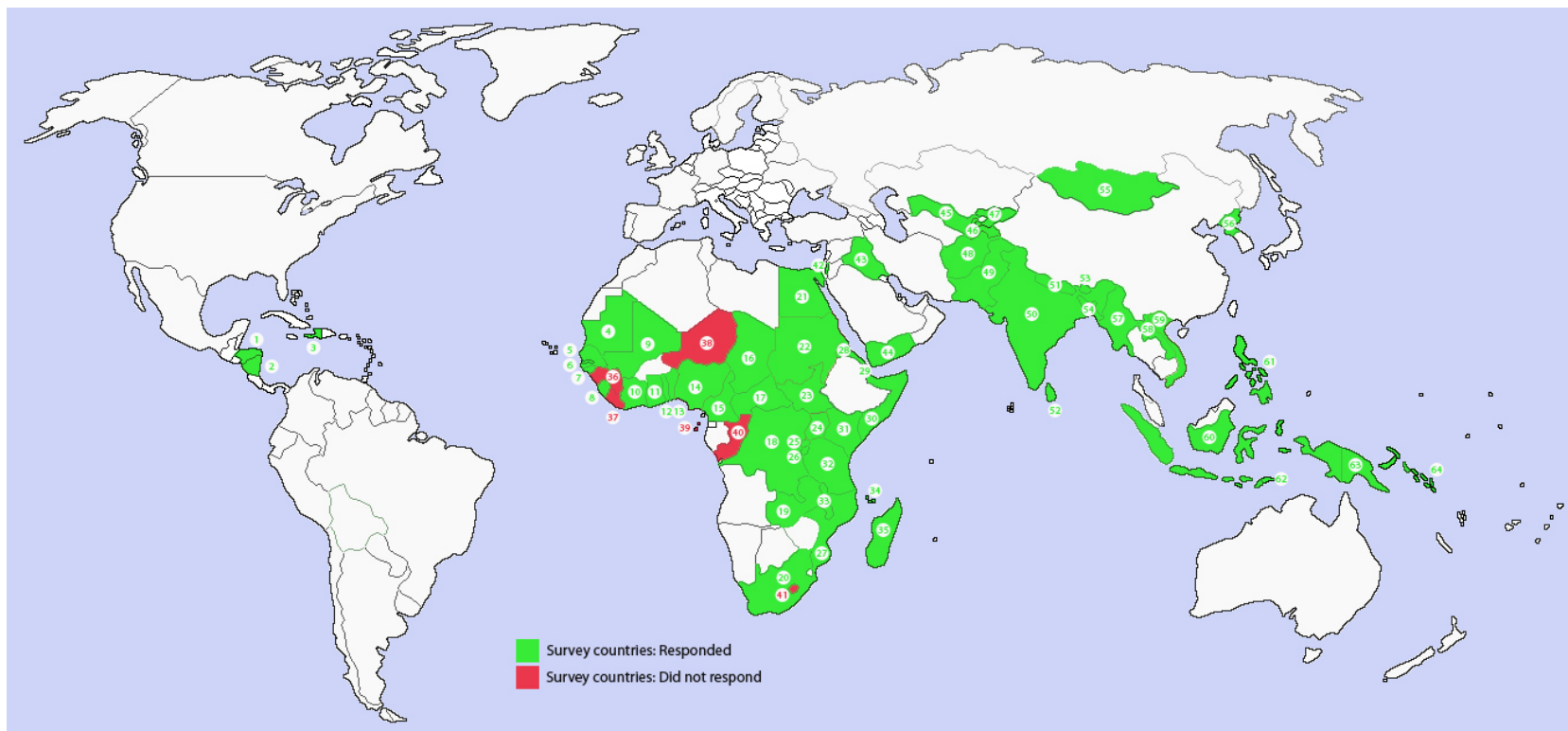
Evaluation questions

Evaluation question	Evaluation criteria
EQ1 Integration of family planning with PHC programmes	Relevance, effectiveness
EQ2 Coordination with other family planning/ SRH stakeholders to raise profile of family planning	Coordination, sustainability
EQ3 Brokerage and partnership to strengthen national leadership of family planning	Effectiveness, sustainability
EQ4 Enabling environment to ensure family planning information and exercise of rights	Relevance, effectiveness
EQ5 Vulnerable and marginalised groups ; identify needs, resource allocation and promotion of rights	Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency
EQ6 Rights-based approach ; access, quality of care, and support to CO for rights-based approach	Relevance, effectiveness
EQ7 Modes of engagement adapted to country needs, using evidence and best practice	Relevance, efficiency, sustainability
EQ8 Supply-side activities improving access to quality voluntary family planning	Relevance, effectiveness, sustainability
EQ9 Support to CO from UNFPA HQ and RO across all evaluation questions	

Main components of the evaluation

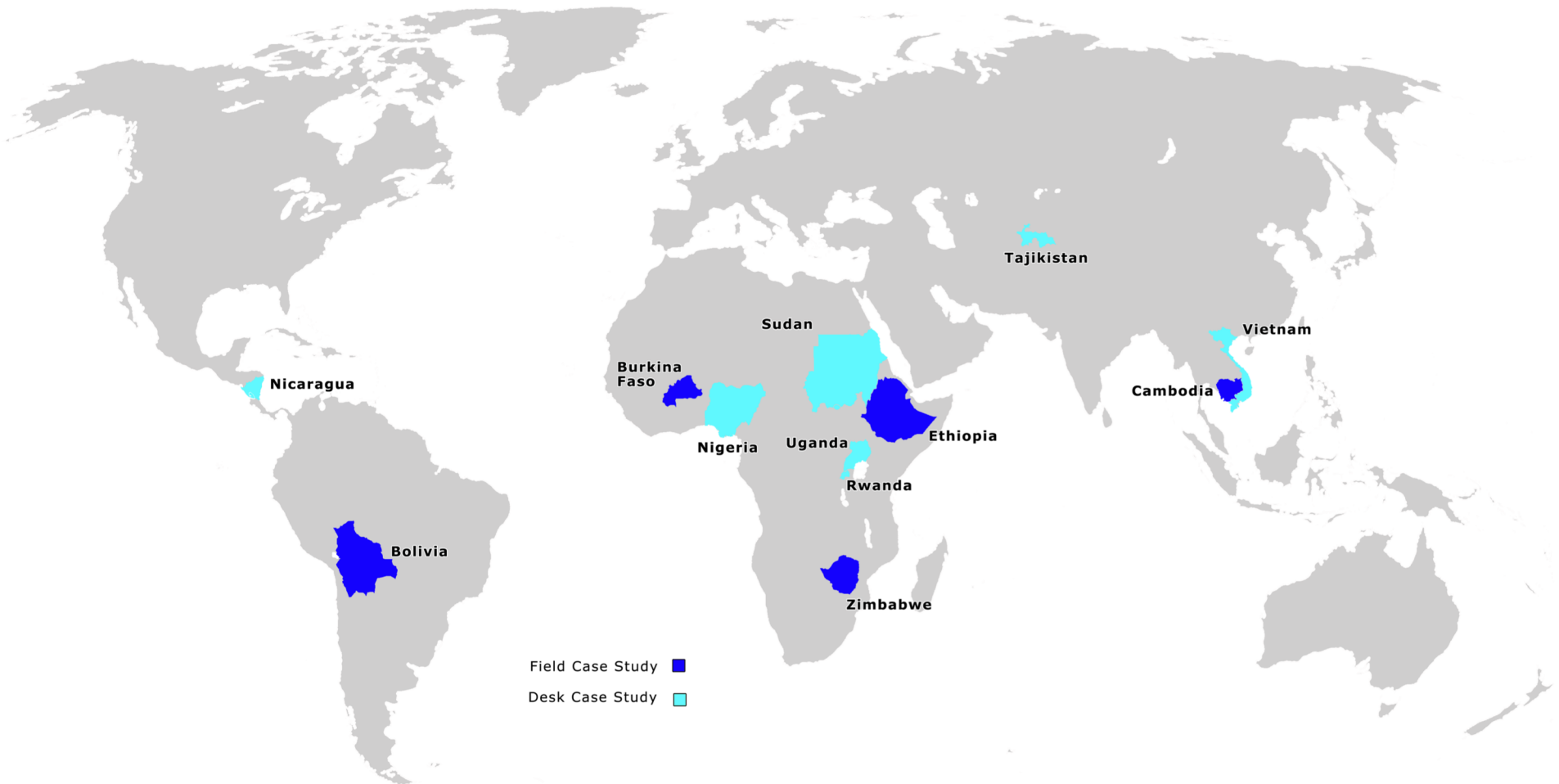


Countries included in the online survey



Coverage CO survey	58	Number of COs that responded to the survey (90%)
Coverage stakeholder survey	272	Number of stakeholders that responded to the survey (response from 52 countries (81%))

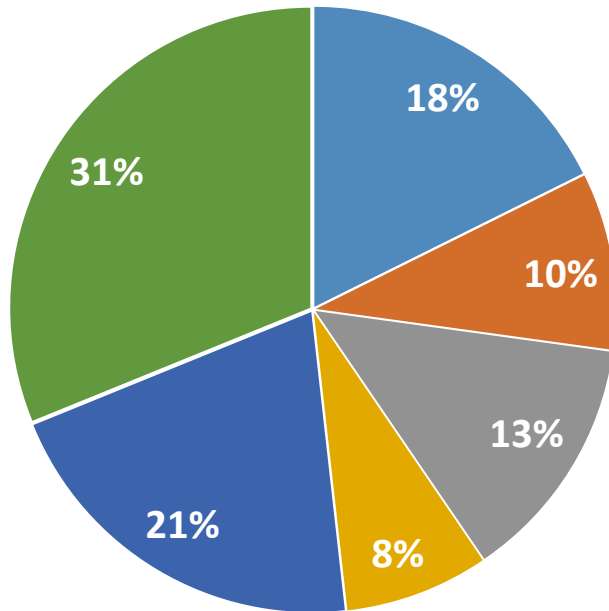
Country case studies



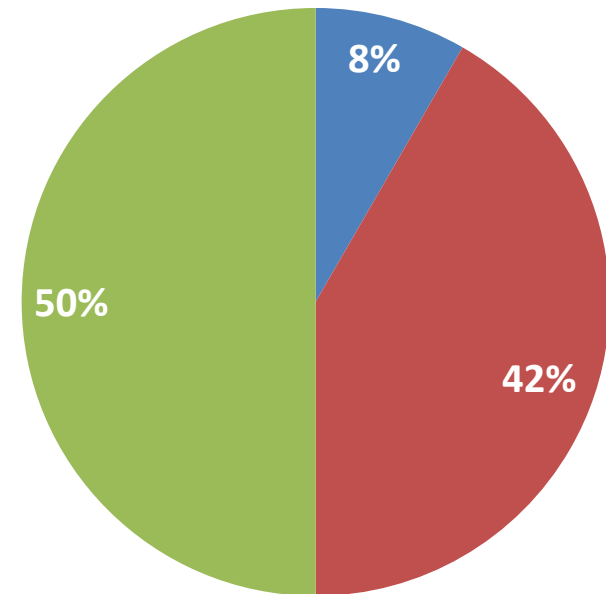
Field Case Study ■
Desk Case Study □

Type of stakeholders and level of analysis

504 people were interviewed

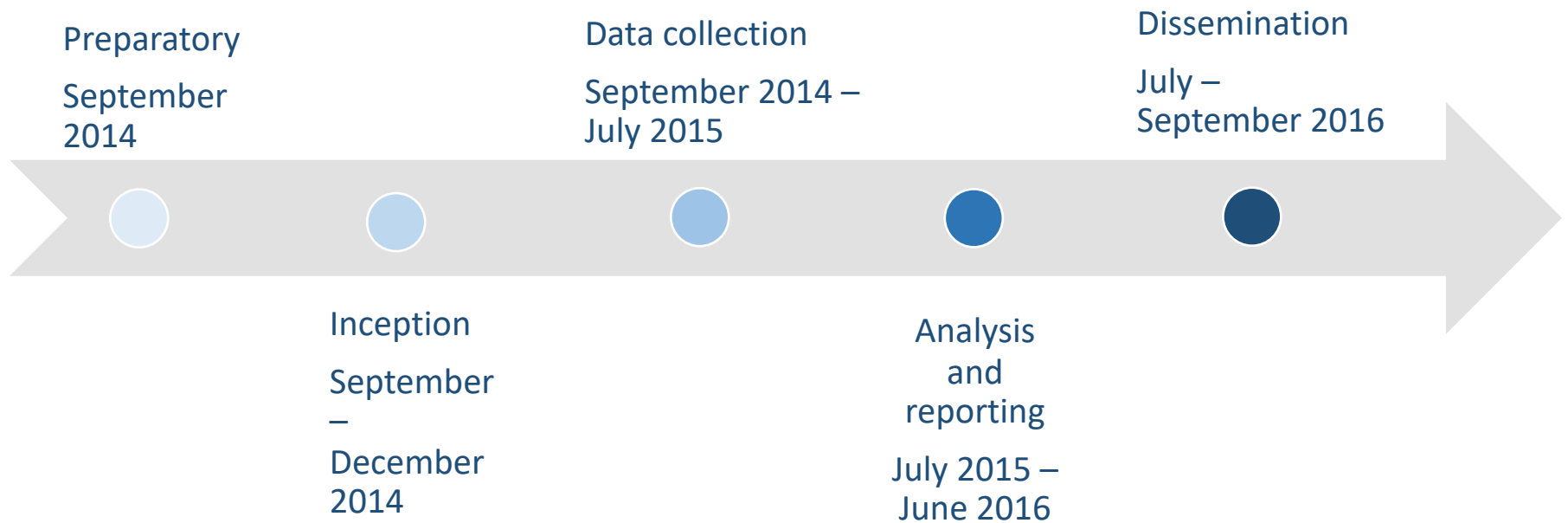


- UNFPA
- UN agencies and international DPs
- Central Government bodies
- Reg/ District gov bodies
- INGOs/NGOs/ CSOs
- Users



- HQ & Regional
- National (UN, IDPs, Gov. bodies)
- National NGOs, CSOs, Users

Evaluation process



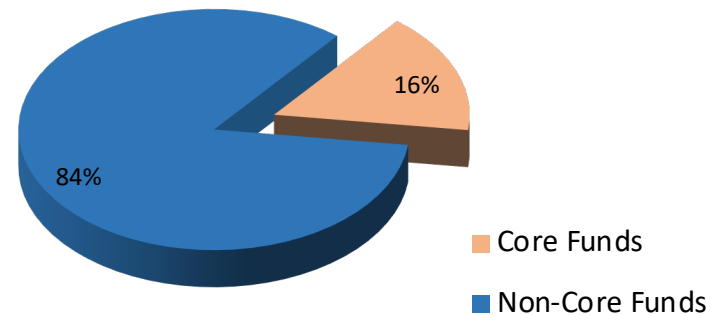
Financial analysis

UNFPA family planning portfolio

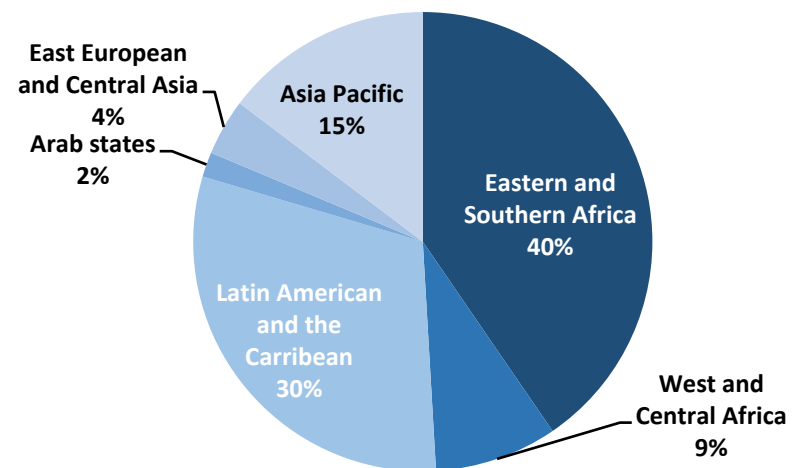
▶ Estimated expenditure in support of family planning **during the period under evaluation is US\$705 million** (14.5% of UNFPA total expenditure) from 2008-2013

▶ Expenditure from 2014 to 2015 **during the current strategic plan** is estimated at **US \$431 million** (26.53% of UNFPA total expenditure)

UNFPA spending on family planning (2012-2013)

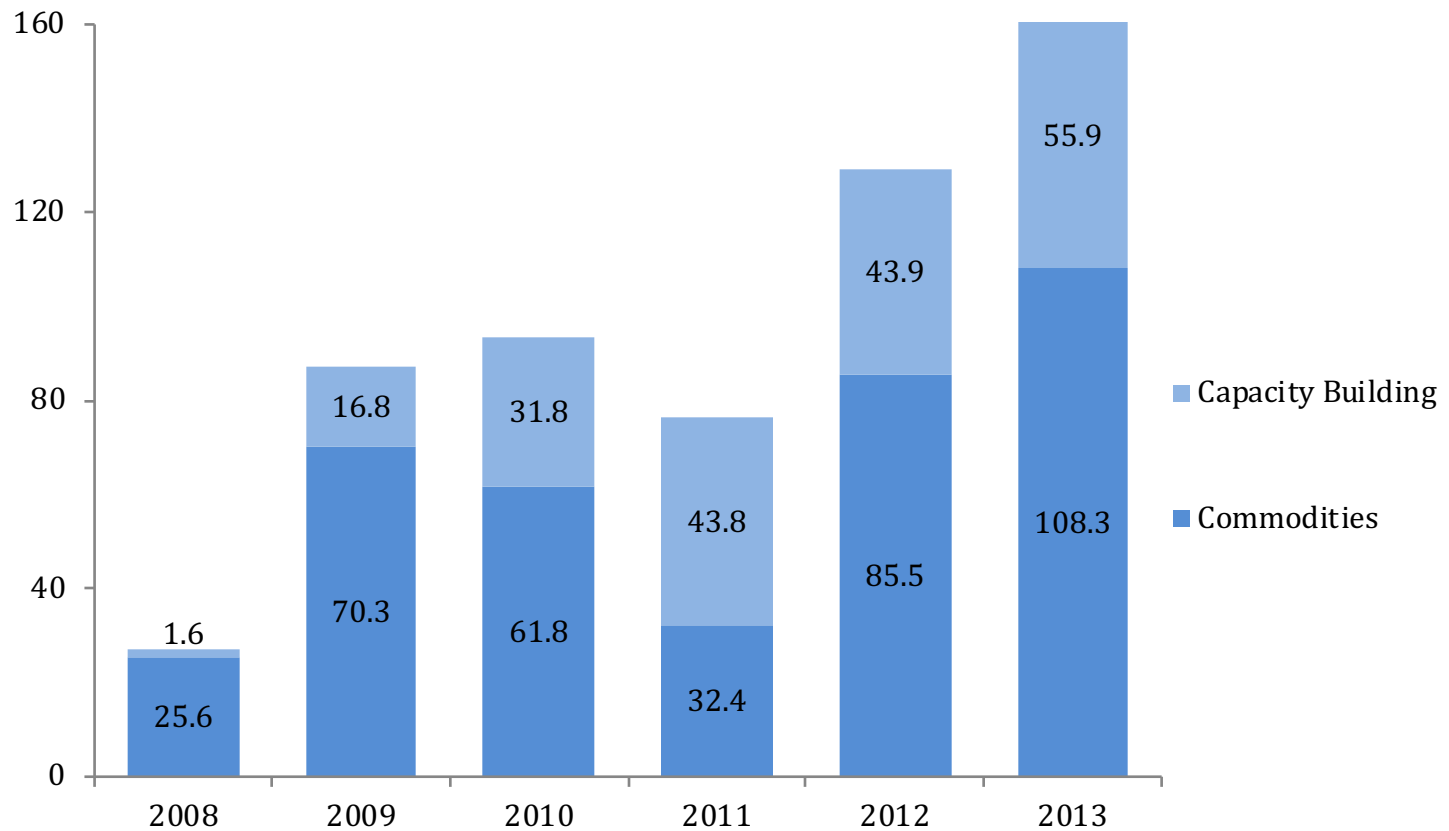


Family Planning Expenditure by Region (2008 - 2013)



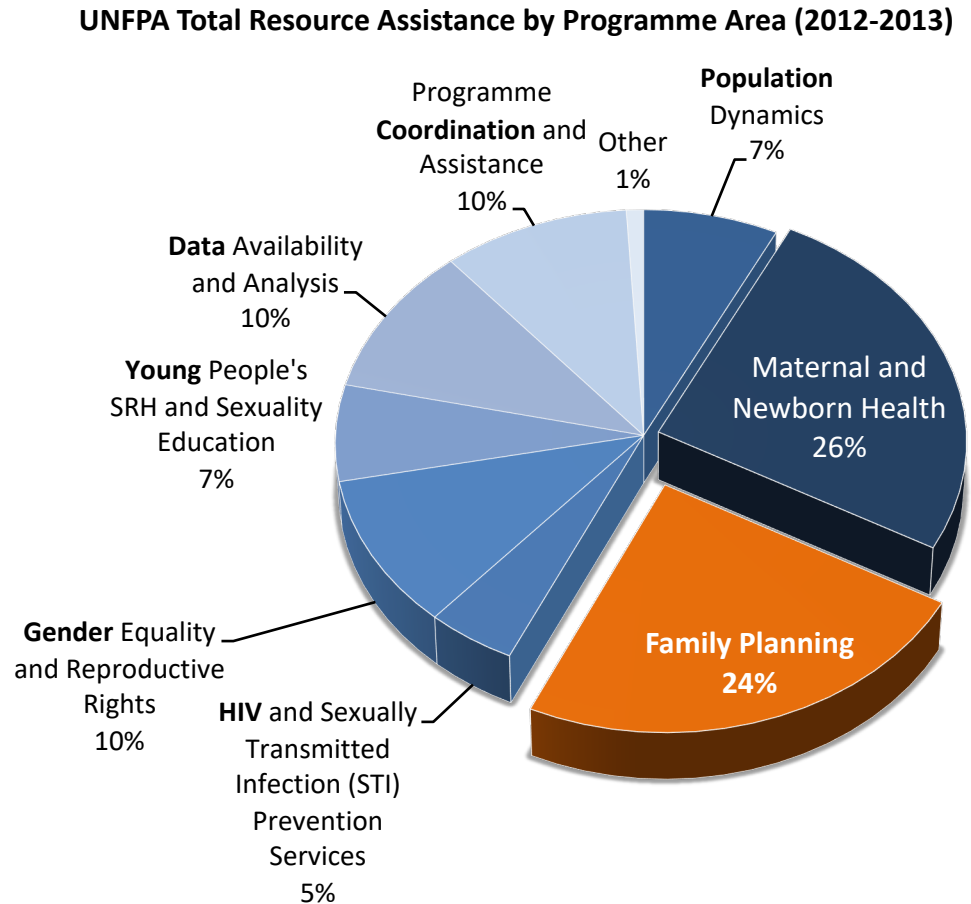
GPRHCS: a driving force for UNFPA support to family planning

GPRHCS spending (2008-2013) US\$ million



Tracking UNFPA family planning financial support

- ▶ Prior to 2012, family planning expenditure was not explicitly tracked by UNFPA financial system
- ▶ As of 2012, family planning expenditure is captured under a dedicated development results framework outcome code (U3)
- ▶ Family planning is also mainstreamed across other program areas



Key results

UNFPA contribution to raising the profile of family planning

Raised the profile of family planning through **effective engagement in global and country efforts**, contributing to a reaffirmed **global consensus** regarding the priority of family planning within the ICPD Programme of Action

- ▶ Growing strength of **GPRHCS** as a UNFPA flagship program contributed to UNFPA engagement in the repositioning of family planning at global and country level
- ▶ Noticeable shift in 2011-2012 towards UNFPA's **increased engagement** in family planning and re-emergence via the London Summit and FP2020
- ▶ Limited success by UNFPA to **integrate** and align family planning activities across the organization to achieve results at scale
- ▶ UNFPA **visibility** on family planning is hampered by limited capacity in program documentation

An important strategic broken and partner for family planning

Well-placed among development partners and successful at **linking global and national initiatives in family planning**, relying on long-time country presence and working relationship with governments

A **balance** between being a privileged partner of government and meeting stakeholder expectations specifically in relation to advocacy for more space for CSIs and NGOs

- ▶ UNFPA actively supported **government-led coordination** forums and committees, including family planning Costed Implementation Plans
- ▶ Effective coordination by UNFPA at **global level** - e.g., SDGs
- ▶ In some contexts, caution in brokering **partnerships between government and NGOs** on sensitive issues, while partners expect UNFPA to lead

Mixed success in promoting and supporting integration

Overall, effective **global leadership** and technical guidance on integration of family planning in support of the ICPD vision. However, UNFPA has made **more limited progress integrating family planning into other aspects of sexual and reproductive health at the level of service delivery.**

- ▶ Important global leadership from UNFPA HQ on defining SRH/HIV linkages, less so on integration of **family planning within maternal health**
- ▶ Effective support for integration **“upstream”** (policy and strategy level), but gaps between policy level and operational results
- ▶ **Thematic funding** for family planning comes with a stronger vertical approach, pausing the question as how family planning should be prioritized within the construct of integration

Contribution to national sustainability

Positive contribution to strengthened and improved **national policy environments**, including renewed commitment of **budget allocations for reproductive commodity security and family planning**

There has been **less progress** to strengthen sustainability of **health system capacity and demand creation**

- ▶ A key challenge is to translate renewed national commitments to sustained improvement in **capacity for services and demand creation**
- ▶ Beyond integration at “upstream” level, “downstream” work in capacity building to support service delivery is hampered by **inadequate resources** (“trying to do too much in too many places”)

Human rights with a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups

Visible and vocal global **leader as advocate for human rights-based approach** to programming and for **rights and needs of VMGs** (mainly youth)

Lack of shared understanding on how to operationalize and implement a HRBA for family planning at country level

- ▶ In some contexts, issue of balance between the **push for accelerated family planning results** and promotion of a human-rights based approach
- ▶ Focused programme attention on **rights to access/expanded method mix** with less attention to quality and voluntary choice in contraceptive service delivery
- ▶ Resource constraints hinder systematic situation analyses to support to **vulnerable and marginalised groups** programmes, despite commitment to meet VMG needs

Greater focus on documentation for promotion than on evidence and learning

Overall, UNFPA lacks a **body of systematically organised evidence** on strategic aspects of effective programming, **limiting capacity** to **strengthen programmes** and to advocate for **scale-up of innovations**

- ▶ UNFPA **results** oriented documentation is still insufficiently developed, hampering knowledge about what is working and how to invest
- ▶ Lack of an explicit organisation-wide **learning agenda**, makes it difficult to promote learning and exchange on key topics; however thematic funds can offer significant resources to advance knowledge
- ▶ Some missed opportunities to influence and realise potential as **knowledge broker**

On modes of engagement and UNFPA comparative advantage in family planning

Strong comparative advantage to work with national governments and other development partners on **policy engagement for family planning**

Not as well placed to support other **modes of engagement** that require long-term and dedicated resources (i.e., **capacity development and service delivery**)

- ▶ **Strong grasp** of country context by COs; **well-attuned** to needs of national government and **well-placed to work upstream** on policy advocacy in family planning
- ▶ **Resources are spread** across a large number of countries affecting capacity to engage in health systems strengthening and service delivery
- ▶ In the Post2015, the changes in **global health architecture** provide both a threat and opportunity to future modes of engagement and partnership as countries develop their RMNCH investment cases for the new Global Financing Facility

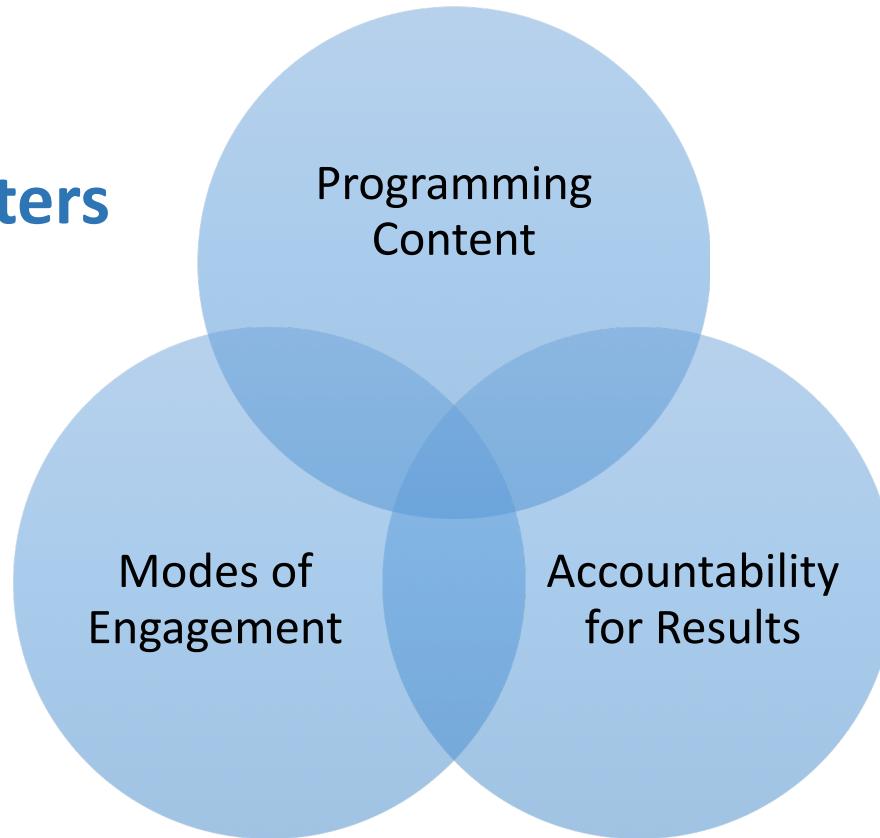
UNFPA effectively supported national government to increase emphasis and invest in reproductive health commodity security and strengthen management of the contraceptive supply chain

- ▶ **GPRHCS** contributed to reinvigorating UNFPA attention on family planning,
- ▶ Through GPRHCS, UNFPA contributed to **expanding contraceptive method mix, task-shifting, reducing costs** of procurement at global and country levels, and improving access to family planning within humanitarian situations

Recommendations

Recommendations

3 main clusters



*I. Strengthen alignment of family planning **programming** with ICPD commitments to integration and a human rights-based approach*

Examine previous efforts to strengthen integration and collaboration among technical “silos” to adjust the organisational approach to family planning

- ▶ Provide operational guidance to ensure that a family planning perspective and issues are **incorporated at all stages of programme cycle**
- ▶ Require COs to present the rationale for taking/not taking action to **address integration** of family planning within other programmes
- ▶ Review opportunities to **link support for family planning with other SRHR** programming in lieu of new strategy development
- ▶ Ensure that monitoring frameworks include **indicators for the extent of integration** of family planning, and measure the effect of integration on improving service access and quality

Continue to take a strong stance in the promotion of HRBA at global, regional and country levels

- ▶ Further clarify organizational **expectations and accountabilities** for ensuring that family planning initiatives at country level embody HRBA principles
- ▶ Provide CO staff with **skills-building** and technical assistance to support taking strong, organizationally consistent stands on human rights in family planning
- ▶ Define the operational implications of the objective to “**target the needs of the most vulnerable,**” including how to manage trade-offs between allocating resources to reach VMGs and contributing to FP2020 targets
- ▶ Ensure **human rights elements are monitored** and reported on by incorporating appropriate indicators into country programme monitoring frameworks
- ▶ Develop a family planning-specific communication tool to ensure that **advocacy efforts** include consistent messages on the importance and content of support to family planning emphasising human rights

*II. Further refine and tap into the potential of **UNFPA comparative advantage** as the key partner with national governments*

Work at country programme level to focus on modes of engagement in family planning where there is a comparative advantage

- ▶ Examine the current UNFPA **business model** to determine whether and how it is being used for family planning interventions, if it is serving the purpose envisioned, and how it might be improved
- ▶ Require COs to specify in CPAPs how UNFPA activities in family planning relate to/complement what is being done by **other development partners**
- ▶ Require COs to justify their intention to support service delivery and other **downstream activities**
- ▶ Develop indicators to track UNFPA **policy/advocacy** results in terms of how they have influenced others to take action at global and country levels

Optimize comparative advantages of close technical and strategic relationship with governments to address important challenges to advancing Family Planning

- ▶ At the country level advocate for greater cooperation between governments and **NGOs and private sector** actors -- including: greater engagement of civil society; promotion of a total market approach (TMA)
- ▶ Ensure that job expectations of UNFPA country representatives and senior country and regional programme/technical leaders emphasize skills related to **high-level advocacy**, including on sensitive issues, and managing **partnerships**
- ▶ Provide support to build capacity for the development and implementation of transparent systems of reporting by governments to **enhance their accountability for results** in family planning and for a human rights-based approach

III. Strengthen documentation of and accountability for results, and organizational learning

Strengthen capacity of COs to document and report on results of UNFPA support to family planning

- ▶ Further strengthen the **results-oriented monitoring** capacity of COs
- ▶ Hold managers accountable for reinforcing and communicating expectations with staff about the importance of and responsibility for effectively **documenting programme practices**
- ▶ Develop an **organisation-wide learning agenda** to support and foster exchange related to emergent “promising” practices in family planning

Clarify the roles and responsibilities

- ▶ **Improve coordination** across branches and divisions to ensure realignment. Develop **clear accountabilities** to address lack of cohesiveness and hold leaders of branches and divisions accountable for implementation.
- ▶ Ensure that **HQ and RO technical input** on support to family planning is available to CO staff early in the programme design process
- ▶ Ensure that **knowledge management is a priority** component of technical support to COs by staff at HQs and ROs and within job descriptions

Dissemination

Deliverables



- ▶ Evaluation Report
- ▶ Evaluation Brief (English, French and Spanish)

Deliverables

5 Country Reports

COUNTRY NOTE

EVALUATION OF UNFPA SUPPORT TO FAMILY PLANNING 2008-2013

COUNTRY CASE STUDY BOLIVIA

EVALUATION OFFICE AUGUST 2015

COUNTRY NOTE

EVALUATION OF UNFPA SUPPORT TO FAMILY PLANNING 2008-2013

COUNTRY CASE STUDY BURKINA FASO

EVALUATION OFFICE AUGUST 2015

COUNTRY NOTE

EVALUATION OF UNFPA SUPPORT TO FAMILY PLANNING 2008-2013

COUNTRY CASE STUDY CAMBODIA

EVALUATION OFFICE JULY 2015

COUNTRY NOTE

EVALUATION OF UNFPA SUPPORT TO FAMILY PLANNING 2008-2013

COUNTRY CASE STUDY ETHIOPIA

EVALUATION OFFICE AUGUST 2015

COUNTRY NOTE

EVALUATION OF UNFPA SUPPORT TO FAMILY PLANNING 2008-2013

COUNTRY CASE STUDY ZIMBABWE

EVALUATION OFFICE AUGUST 2015

Key dissemination events

- ▶ Evaluation Office/ Reference Group – March 2016
- ▶ Executive Committee – August 2016
- ▶ Executive Board – August 2016; September 2016



QUESTIONS ... ?