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# Changing public/private market shares for family planning in Peru:

## What about the poor?

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May 31, 2006



# Changes in the FP/RH landscape



Indicator	1996	2005
CPR (modern methods)	26%	30%
CPR (traditional methods)	15%	15%
Unmet need	12%	8%

# Issues

- ❑ Favorable policies, with frequent changes in political commitment
- ❑ Phaseout of donated commodities
- ❑ Limited role of social security institutes and NGOs
- ❑ Failure to target public sector resources to the poor
- ❑ High cost of private sector contraceptives
- ❑ State reforms - decentralization

# Objectives

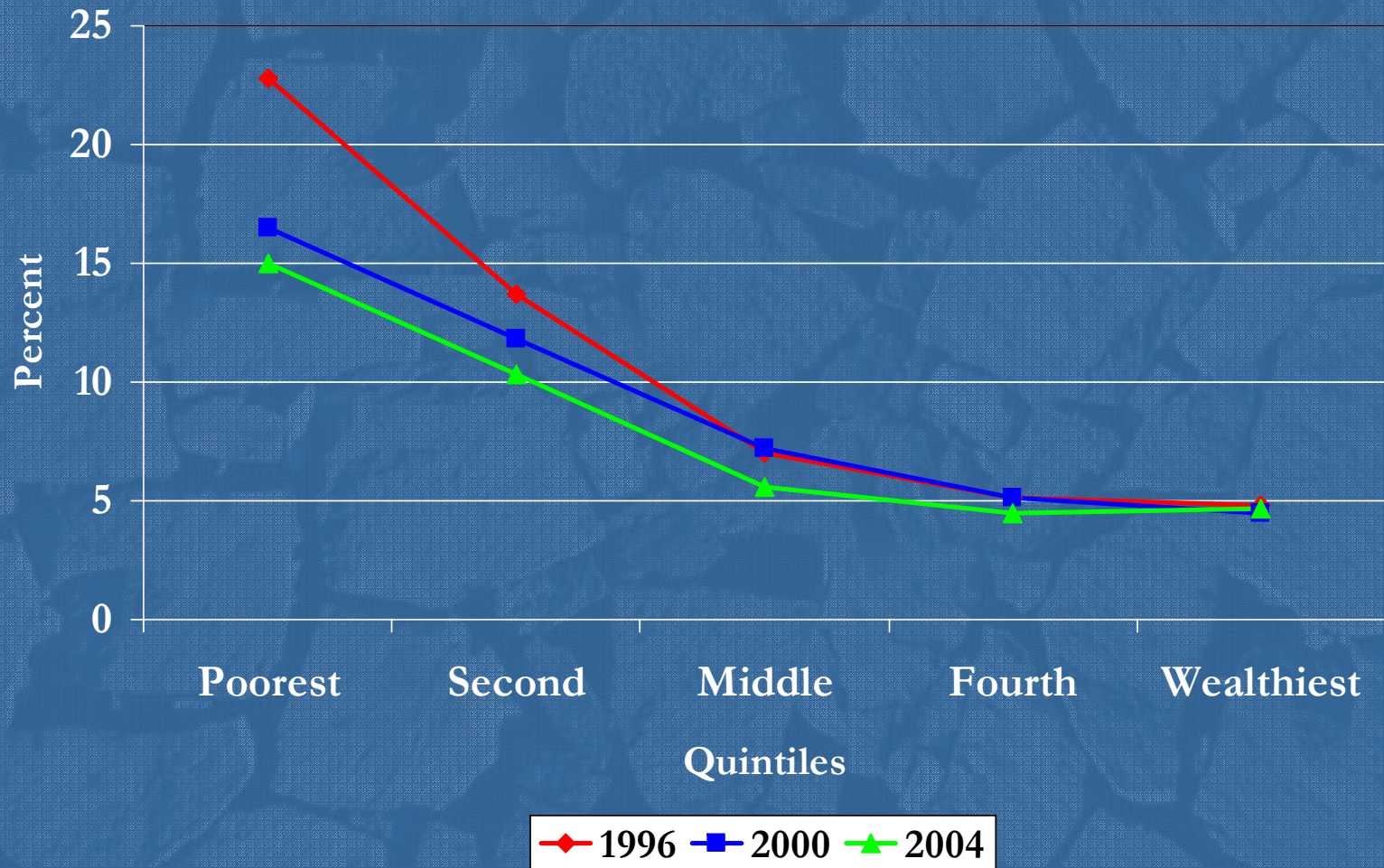
- ❑ Share findings of market segmentation analysis covering 1996-2004
- ❑ Discuss its use in policy dialogue with key stakeholders
- ❑ Outline subsequent measures being undertaken by Peru's MOH to meet contraceptive needs of Peruvians



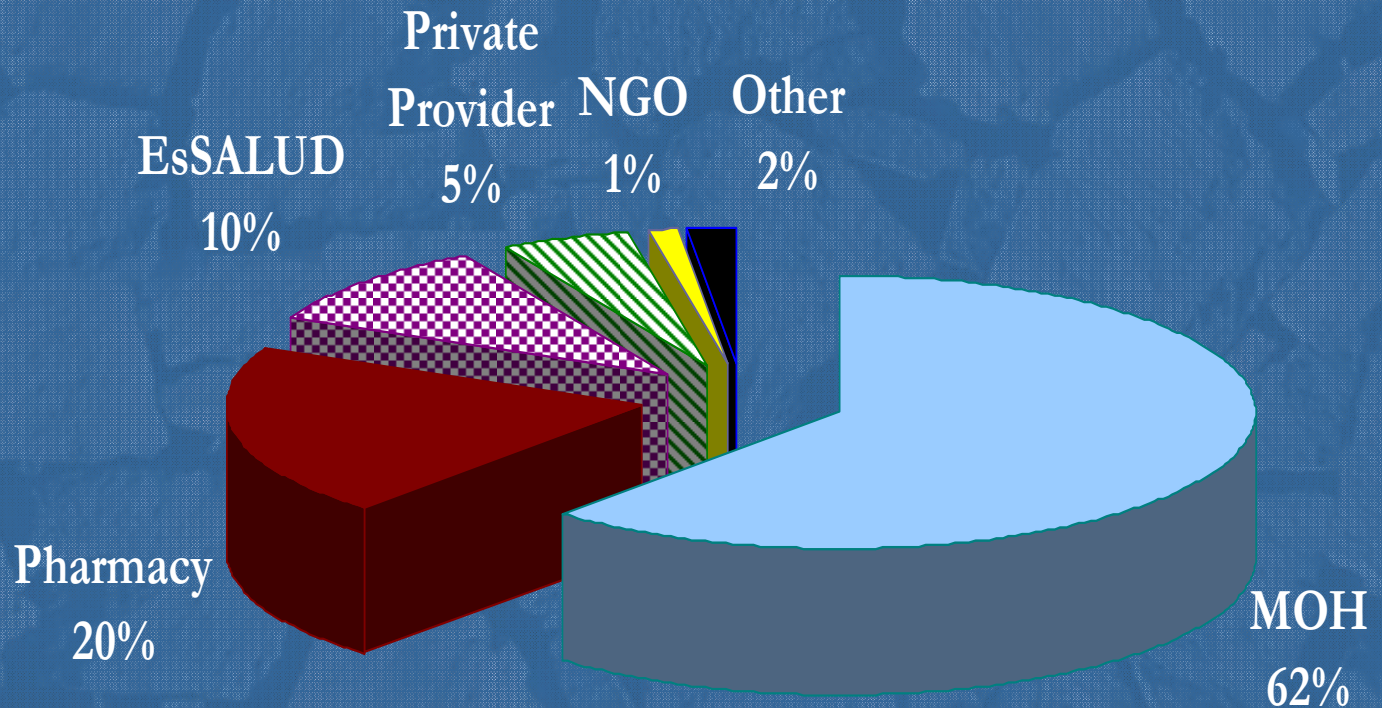
# Methodology

- 1996, 2000 and 2004 ENDES (Peru DHS)
- Wealth quintiles (SES) based on Asset Index and level of poverty
- Market Analysis
  - Family planning use by SES
  - Provider choice by SES
  - Trends over time
- Assessment of policy environment using SPARHCS

# Unmet Need among WRA across quintiles in 1996, 2000, and 2004



# Source mix for Peruvian women ages 15-49 using family planning, 2004



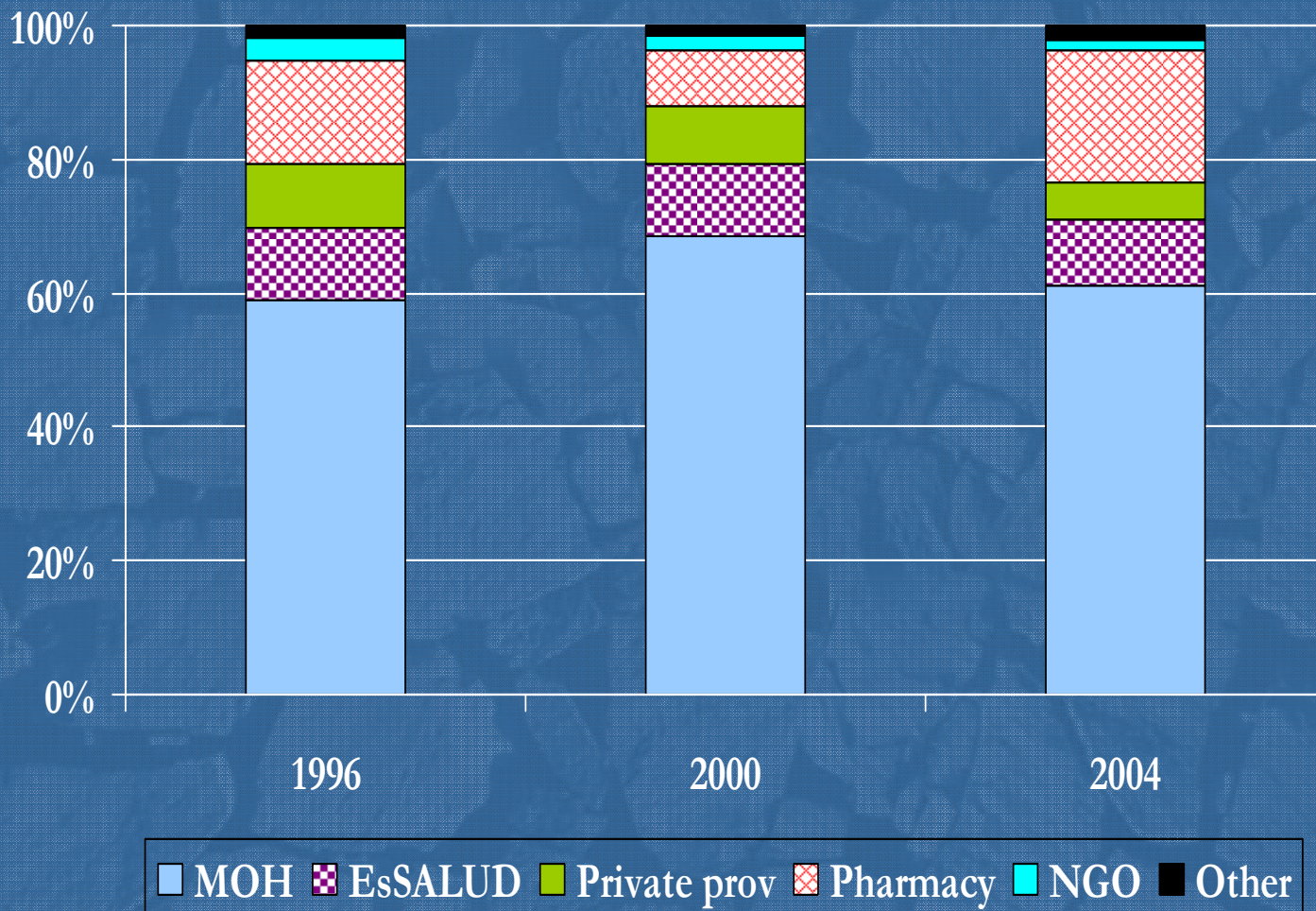
# Policy decisions influence the market



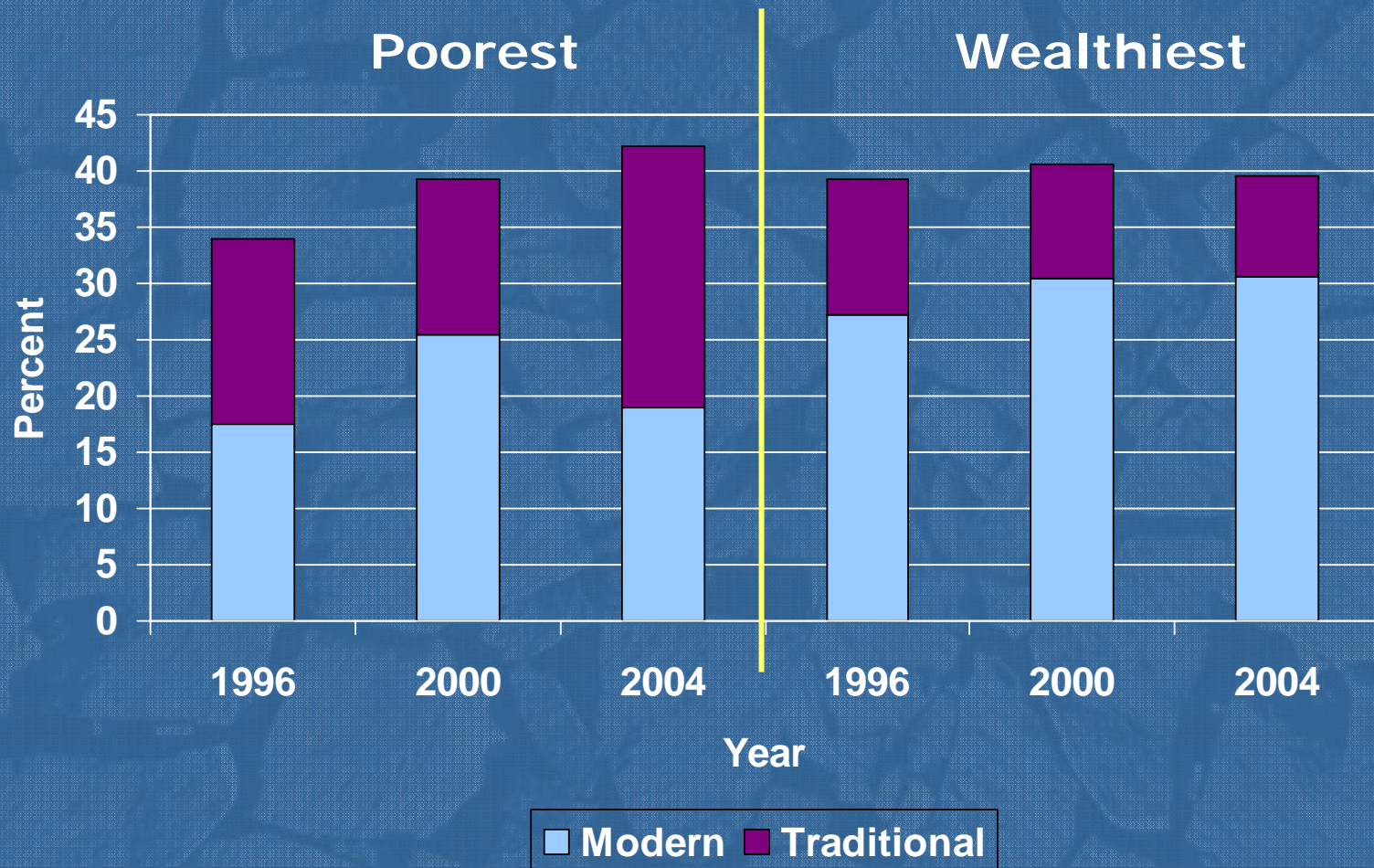
- ❑ In 1995, MOH mandated the provision of free contraceptives for all
- ❑ Frequent changes in the level of political commitment
- ❑ In 1999, MOH began purchasing contraceptives as part of donor phaseout



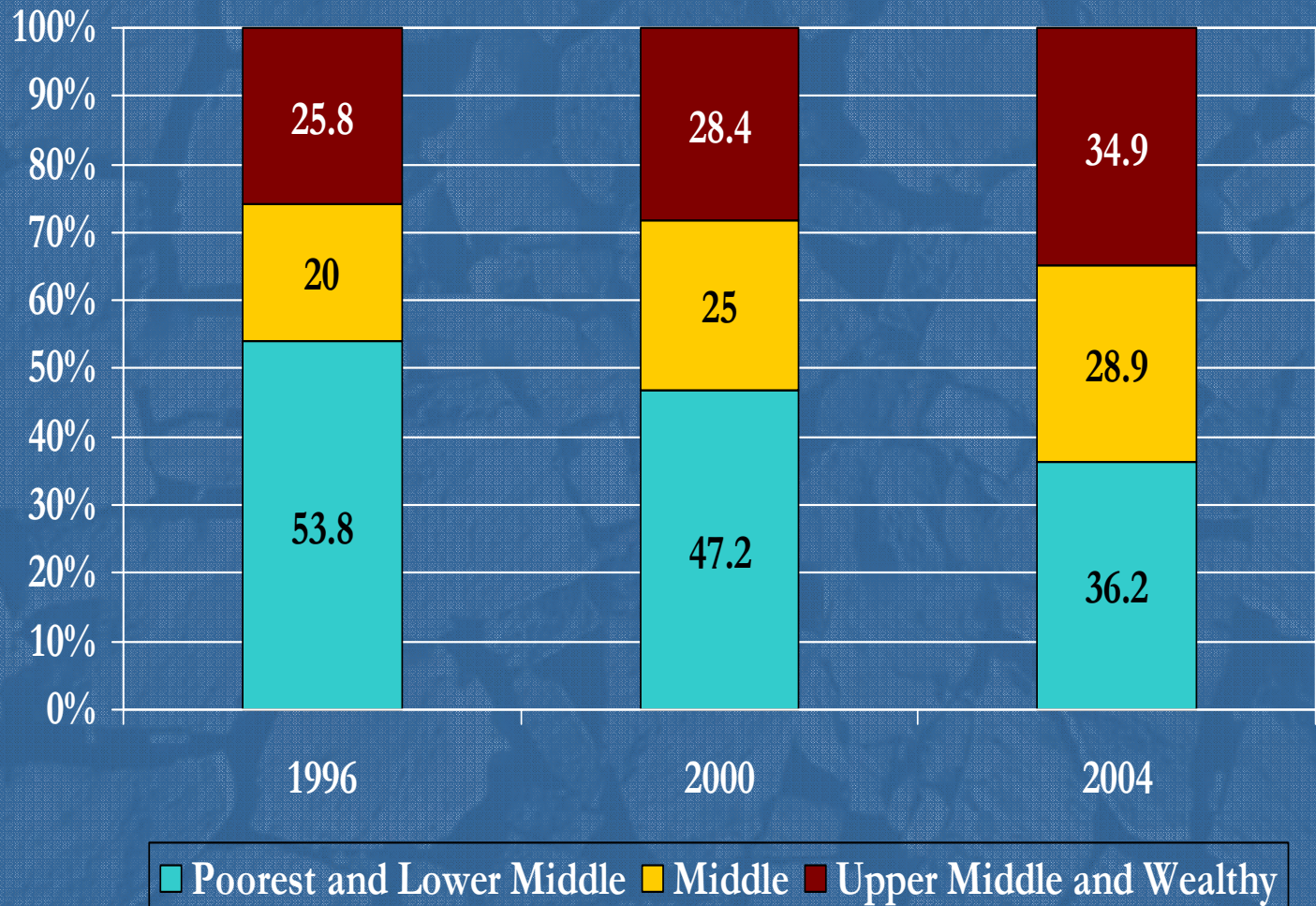
# Sources of contraceptive methods among current users of modern methods (1996-2004)



# Contraceptive Prevalence Trends among Peruvian Women



# Family planning client profiles in Peru's Ministry of Health, 1996-2004



# Summary of findings

- ❑ Unmet need for FP highest among the poorest
- ❑ Use of traditional methods increased among poorest
- ❑ MOH has dominant market share
  - Two lowest SES groups making up decreasing proportion of clientele
  - Two highest SES groups making up increasing proportion of clientele

# Implement a multifaceted strategy that relies on different sectors and diverse financing mechanisms

**Improving access among the poor**

**Identify and remove barriers to access (financial, cultural, and/or operational) among the poor**

**Ensure that public sector resources are used primarily to reach the poor**

**Promote alternative financing mechanisms to shift the non-poor away from the public sector**

# Implementing Pro-poor Strategies



# Key points

- ❑ All sectors – government, commercial, NGOs, and social security – have an important and appropriate role to play
- ❑ Policy decisions and strategies have intended and unintended impacts on the market
- ❑ Need targeted efforts to improve access among the poor

