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through the Private Sector

Evaluation of Dimpa Injectable Contraceptive Network in India

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**Market-based
Partnerships for Health**

Structure

- Genesis of the Dimpa program
- Program Objective
- Key interventions
- Methods of evaluation
- Results
- Implications
- Lessons learned

Genesis of the *Dimpa* program

- DMPA – a 3-monthly injectable contraceptive – cleared for marketing by Drug Controller General of India in 1993
- The product faced hostile environment
 - Misinformed opposition from women's rights group questioning safety and quality of provision
 - Triggered Govt. towards non acceptance of DMPA as a part of the basket of methods in the FP program
 - Low awareness among clients and health care providers
- Continuing USAID's commitment to expanding contraceptive options available to couples in India:
 - Decision to support introduction of DMPA through the private sector
 - Project to demonstrate the feasibility of providing DMPA and consumer acceptance; build evidence to support inclusion of DMPA in the national program

Objective of the *Dimpa* program

Increase overall use of modern reversible contraceptive methods by introducing DMPA to the method mix of contraceptive choice through a network of qualified private providers

Key interventions

**Creating & Capacity
Building of Network of
Private Qualified Providers**

The Dimpa Clinic
Mostly Ob-Gyn, female GPs

**Demand Generation
through Mass Media &
Outreach**



**Building Partnerships
with Commercial &
Social Marketing
Agencies**

From 3 towns, 105 clinics, by 2003
to
45 towns, 1200 clinics, by 2009

**Developing &
Implementing Dimpa
Telephone Helpline**

Methods of evaluation

- Quantitative studies
 - Networked providers
 - Baseline: 159 providers, August 2009
 - Endline : 160 providers , October 2011
 - Currently married women aged 15-49 & not-sterilized
 - Baseline: 1646 women, April 2009
 - Endline : 1760 women , December 2011
- Sales reports of Dimpa network clinic & chemist
- Helpline data :
 - Post user support: Continuation rate among users registered at Helpline, number of users who received services
 - Inbound call: Profile of callers, information sought on type of FP methods



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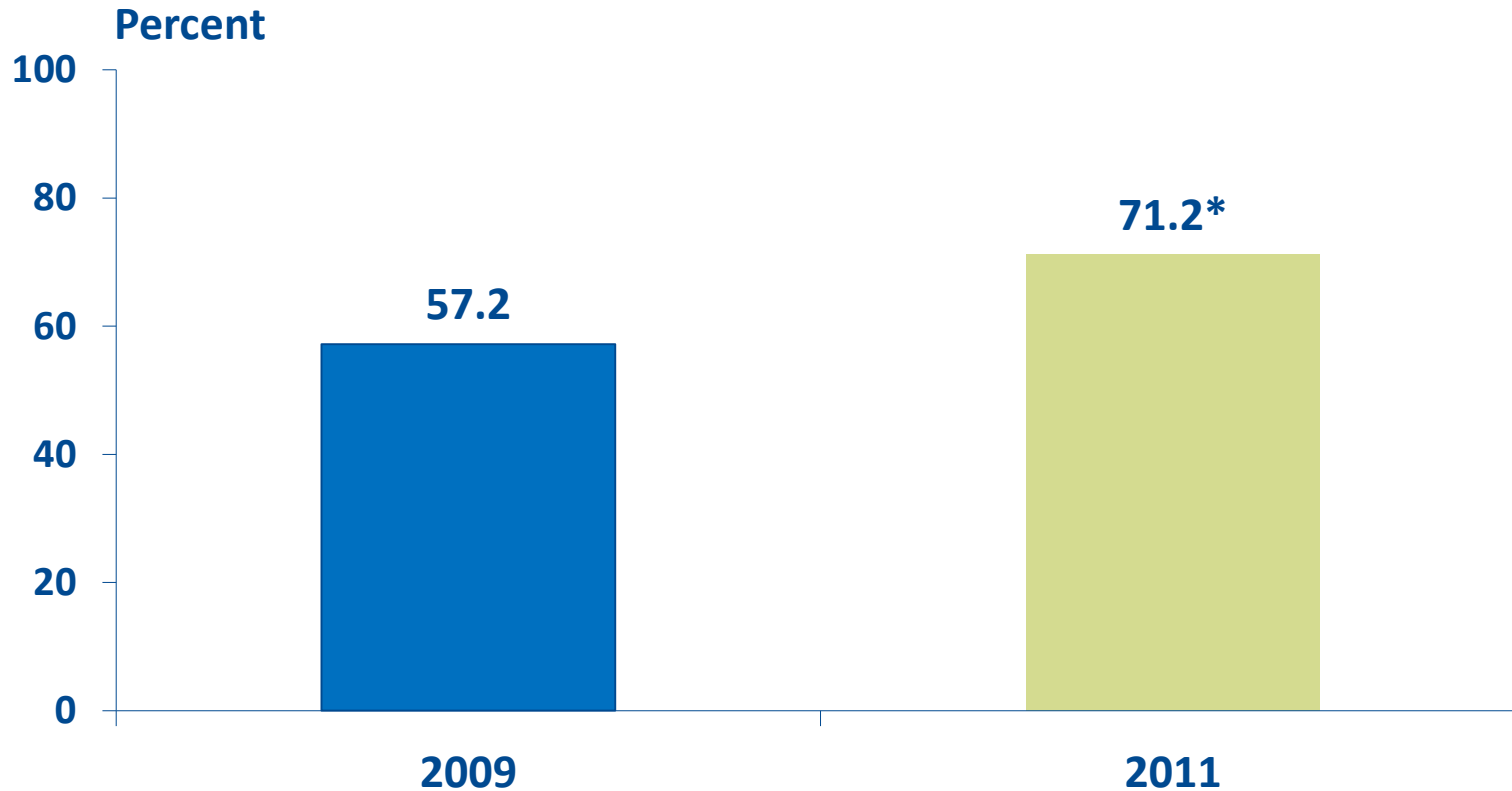


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Results

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Significant increase in % of providers adhering to prescribed QoC standards

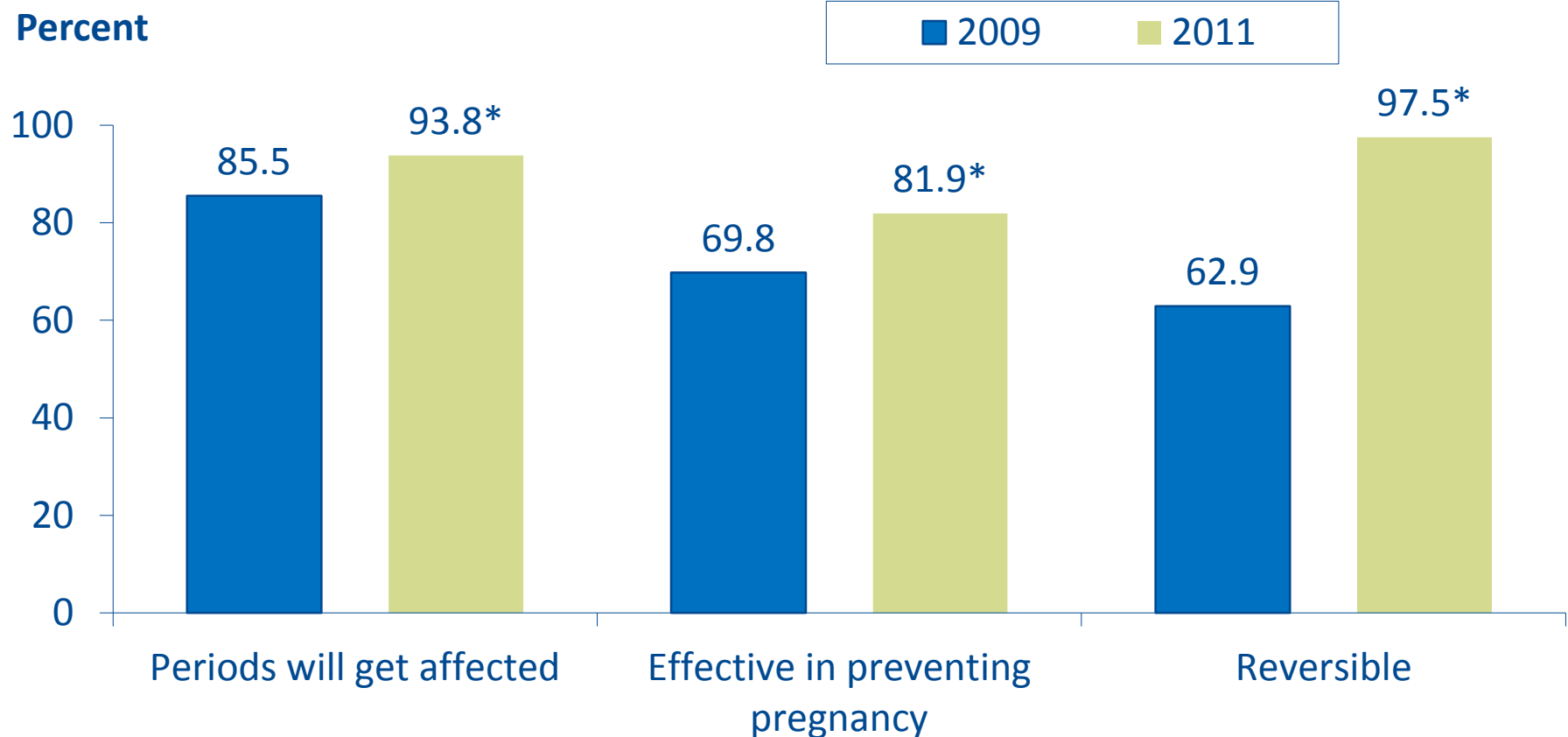


QoC standards : Discussed DMPA and at least one other FP method spontaneously and screen client appropriately (menstrual history taken and age of the youngest child and currently breastfeeding was asked)

*: Significantly ($p < 0.05$) different from baseline

N (2009)=159, N (2011)=160

% of providers discussing specific aspects of DMPA is high ^b



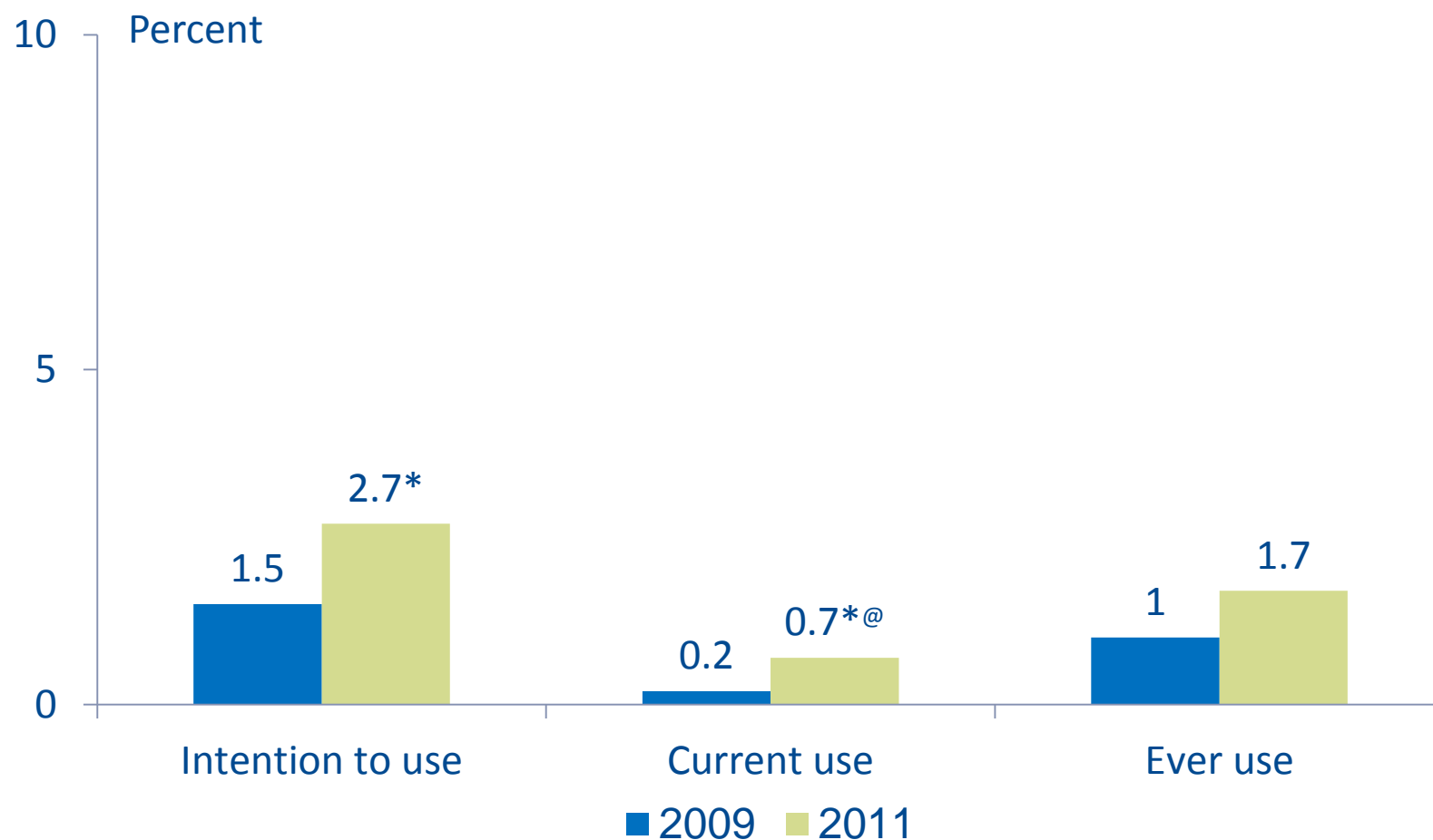
*: Significantly ($p < 0.05$) different from baseline

b: Significantly ($p < 0.05$) different from the benchmark

N (2009) = 159

N (2011) = 160

Intention to use, current use and ever use of DMPA among currently married women



*: Significantly ($p < 0.05$) different from baseline
(@: Fisher exact test)

N (2009) = 1646

N (2011) = 1760

Contribution of program activities

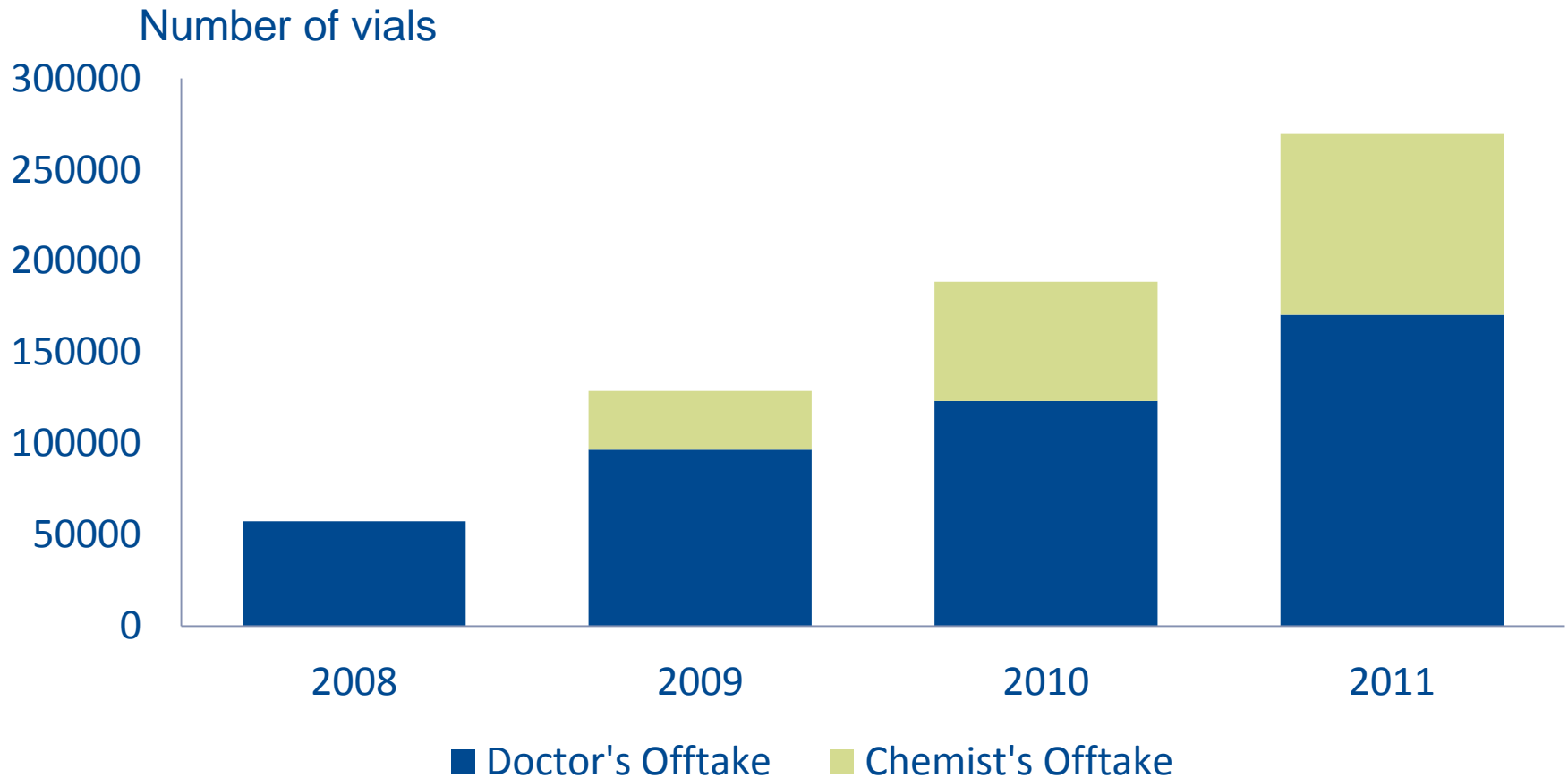
S.No.	Activities	Baseline	Not exposed (Endline)	Exposed (Endline)
1	Ever use of injectable contraceptive (IC)	1.0%	1.1%	<u>3.9%*</u>
2	Aware of IC	74.0%	67.7*	<u>80.6**</u>
3	Know IC for 3 months	26.4	21.5*	<u>50.0*</u>
4	Aware of a clinic where DMPA is available	9.1%	15.3%	<u>29.9*</u>
5	Intend to use injectable in near future	1.5%	1.7%	<u>6.6%*</u>

Evidence of program contribution

*: Significantly ($p < 0.05$) different from baseline
 **: Significantly ($p < 0.10$) different from baseline
 Underline: Significantly different from not exposed

@: Measured in the scale of 1-10
 N: Baseline=1646, Not exposed=1538
 Exposed=223

Sales from network clinics and trained chemists counters grew approx. 70% year-on-year basis*



*Source: MIS sales data

Telephone-based support to DMPA users increased continuation of the second injection*

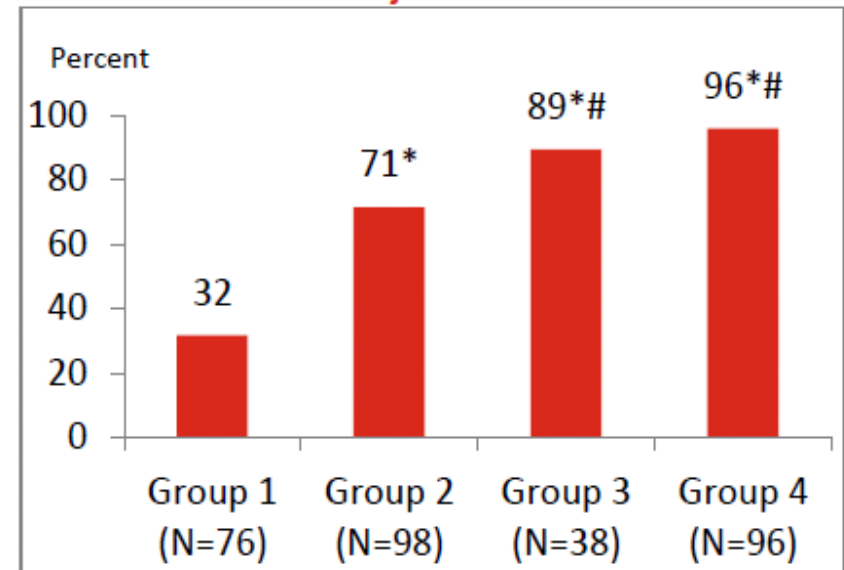
Group 1: First time users who did not receive any calls

Group 2 (one call) : Received a reminder call two weeks before the due date of the next injection

Group 3 (two calls): Received, in addition, a counseling call one month after their injection

Group 4 (three calls): Received, in addition, a reassurance call one week after their injection

Figure 1: Reported having taken Second Injection



* indicated significantly different from Group 1 ($p \leq 0.05$) # indicated significantly different from Group 2 ($p \leq 0.05$)

*Results from a pilot test



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Program implications and lessons learned

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Program implications

- DMPA is at the threshold of being a widely accepted method
- Significant increase in use of DMPA among currently married women aged 15-49 years *
 - Large network of providers offering DMPA with high QoC (improved from 51% to 71%)**
 - No backlash from activists in spite of national mass media advertising
- Market catalyzed
 - Increased number of marketers, *one to five*
 - Reduced price *from \$4-6 per vial to \$1-2 per vial*
- Increased donor interest in supporting DMPA - Gates, Packard in India

* *MBPH end-line target group survey*

** *MBPH Mystery Client survey*

Lessons Learned (1/2)

- The 'network' approach vs. training
 - The Network acts as a support community, important source of reassurance & confidence
- Follow-on training & support provides tangible difference in provider performance
- Once network is established, it requires minimal support for providing quality of services
- Shifting counseling task from doctor to paramedics can better address missed opportunities

Lessons Learned (1/2)

- It is more appropriate to position FP networks as a way to increase client satisfaction, not just increased client flow
- ICT interventions can help improve continuation rates
 - Helpline is a good mechanism to design such interventions around as it offers anonymity and efficiency
 - Timely collection and quality of data is important for success of an intervention for improving continuation rates



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Thank You

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