

EXPLORING SURVEYS TO MONITOR TRENDS IN FAMILY PLANNING OUTCOMES

Produced by: Kidane L, Naughton B , Santos M, Duerr A



START CENTER
STRATEGIC ANALYSIS,
RESEARCH & TRAINING CENTER

FOSTER
Buerk Center for
Entrepreneurship

Agenda

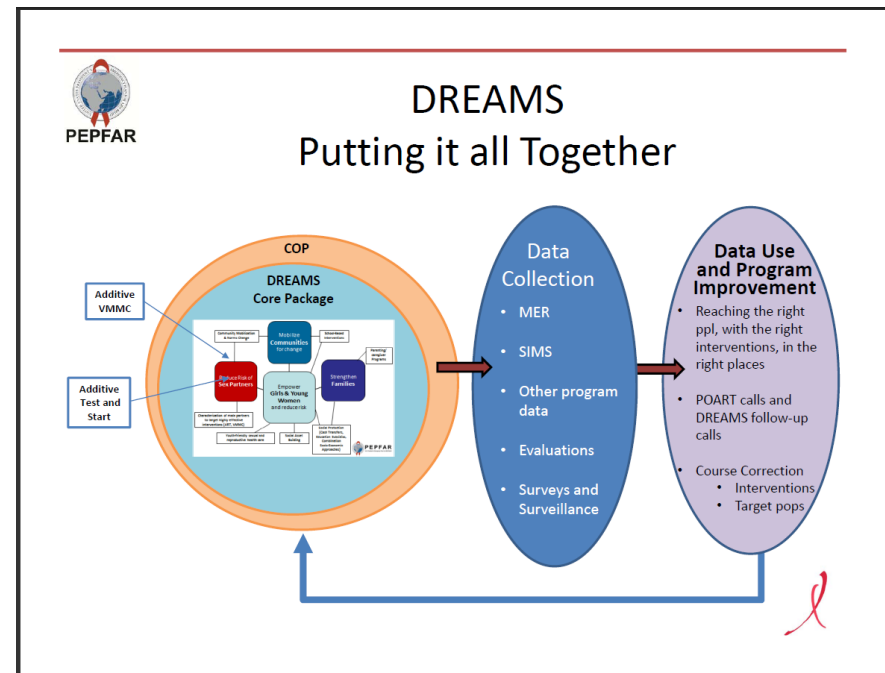
- I. Problem
- II. Methodology
- III. Findings
- IV. Limitations
- V. Next Steps

Problem

Overview on DREAMS

Background

- PEPFAR-funded project that delivers targeted interventions in ten sub-Saharan African countries
- Women and girls 15-24yrs
- Program Outputs:
 - ▣ Individual risk reduction
 - ▣ Changing community norms
 - ▣ Male partner participation
 - ▣ Community strengthening



Facing the Challenge

Problem

- DREAMS launched two years ago, but data on family planning outcomes are not routinely included in their standard data collection process

Work Order

- Explore the possibility of using surveys that collect data on contraceptive use to monitor changes in availability and use of contraceptives and condoms by adolescent girls and young women in DREAMS districts

Methodology

Searching, Collecting and Sorting Surveys

Reports

Published
Literature

Databases

Key
Informant
Contacts

Collected Surveys

GRIP Framework

What is the GRIP Framework?



What is the GRIP Framework?



Geospatial Data

- Data reported at the Sub-National Unit level
- Data can either be extracted or approximated from national or regional averages

What is the GRIP Framework?



Geospatial Data Indicators

- ❑ Contraceptive Prevalence
- ❑ Method Mix
- ❑ Unintended Pregnancy
- ❑ Condom Availability
- ❑ Condom Sales and Distribution

What is the GRIP Framework?



Geospatial Data

Indicators

Periodicity

- Recurring surveys collecting data within the previous and following 5 years

What is the GRIP Framework?



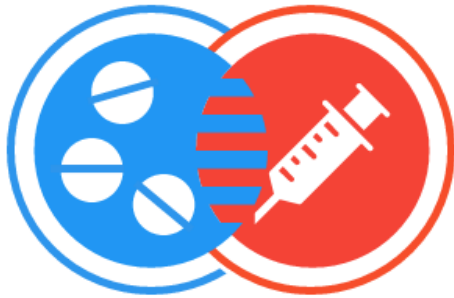
Geospatial Data

Indicators

Periodicity

- Recurring surveys collecting data within the previous and following 5 years

GRIP Indicators



METHOD MIX



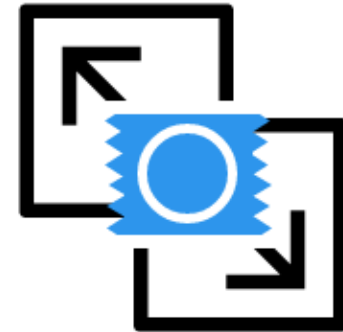
CONTRACEPTIVE
PREVALENCE



UNINTENDED PREGNANCY

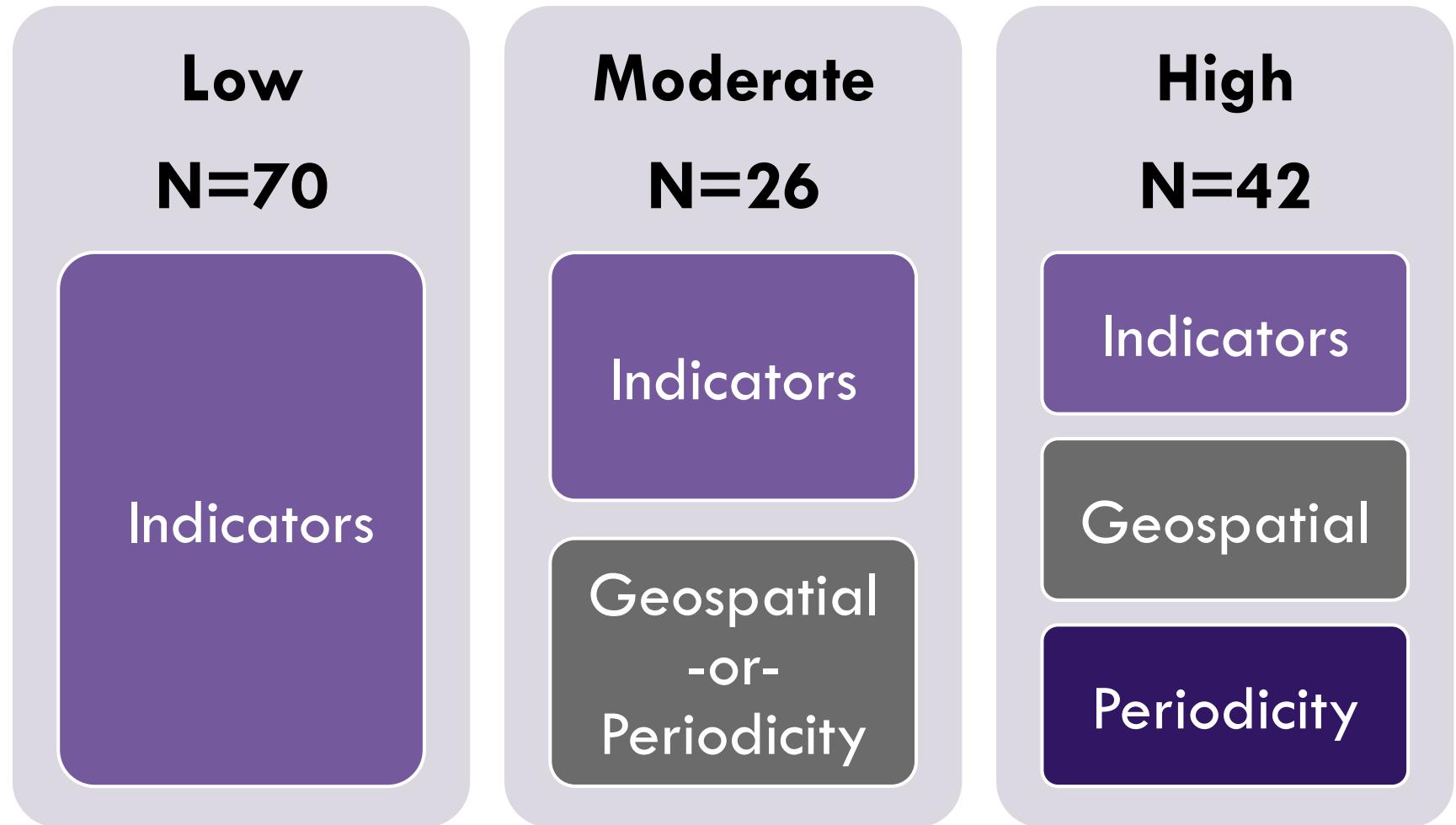


CONDOM AVAILABILITY



CONDOM SALES &
DISTRIBUTION

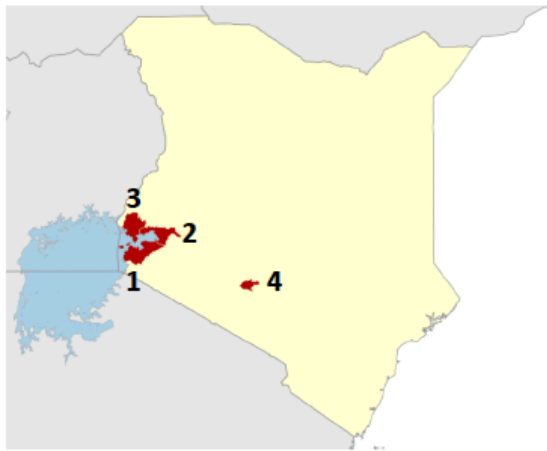
Cataloguing 130+ surveys using GRIP criteria



Findings

Kenya: Most Comprehensive Data

GRIP

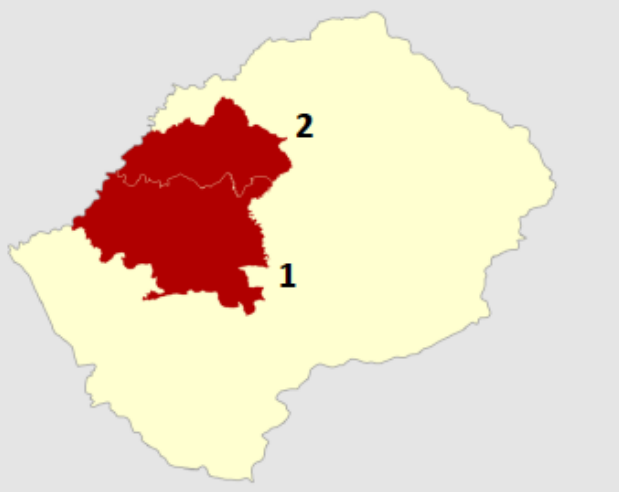


1. **Homa Bay** (selected sub-counties)
2. **Kisumu** (selected sub-counties)
3. **Siaya** (selected sub-counties)
4. **Nairobi** (sub-counties with informal settlements)

	SPA	MICS	ABCE	AIS	DHS	PMA 2020	PHIA
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014, 2015	2018

Lesotho: All DREAMS districts sampled

GRIP

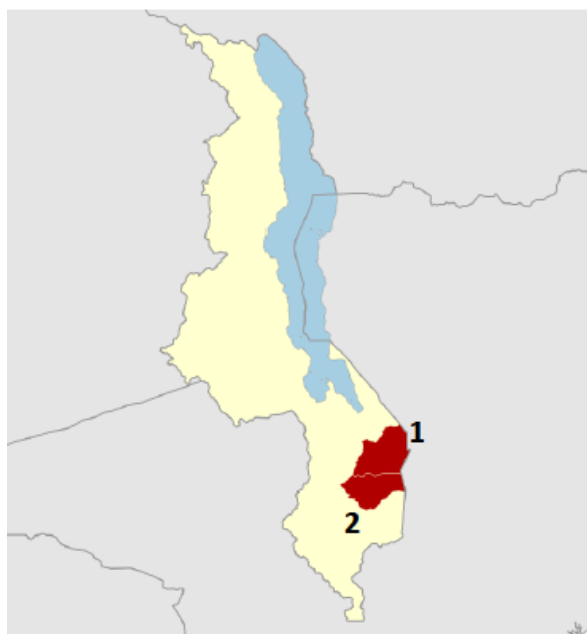


1. Maseru
2. Berea

	DHS	PHIA	MICS
	2014	2017	2017

Malawi: Comparable to Kenya

GRIP

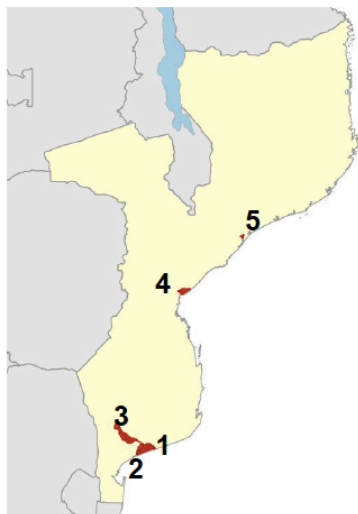


1. Machinga
2. Zomba

	MICS	AIS	MES	SPA	DHS	PHIA
	2012, 2014	2012	2012	2014	2016	2016

Mozambique: No Staggered Surveys

GRIP

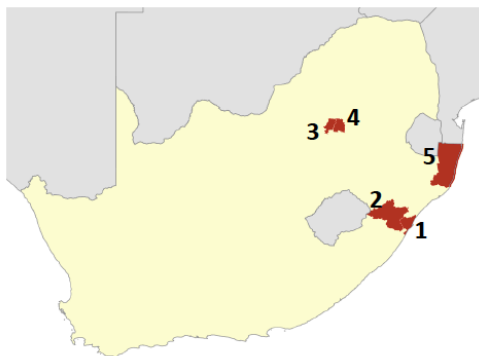


1. Cidade De Xai Xai
2. Xai Xai
3. Chokwe
4. Cidade Da Beira
5. Cidade De Quelimane

	DHS	AIS
	2011, 2015	2011, 2015

South Africa: Oversampling DREAMS Districts

GRIP

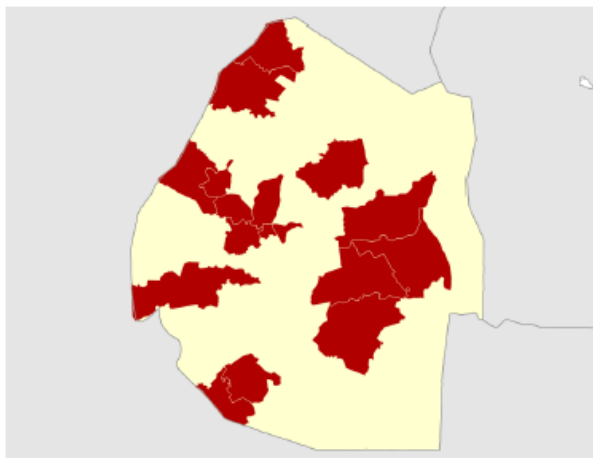


1. eThekweni
2. uMgungundlovu
3. Johannesburg
4. Ekurhuleni
5. uMkhanyakude






	National HIV Prevalence, Incidence, & Behavior Survey	DHS	District Health Barometer
	2012, 2017	2017	Annual

Swaziland: Sparse Data, No DHS

GRIP

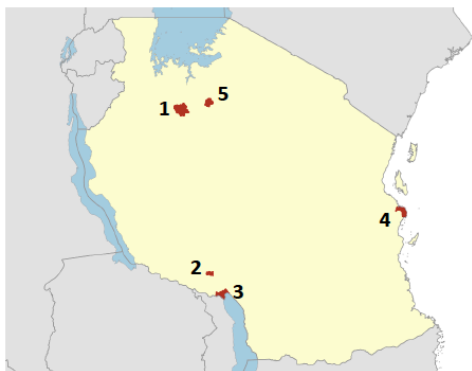


1. Kwaluseni
2. Sitobela
3. Ludzeludze
4. Ngwempisi
5. Lobamba
6. Siphofaneni
7. Motjane
8. Dvokodweni
9. Maseyisini
10. Mkhweni
11. Manzini North
12. Mbabane East
13. Mbabane West
14. Manzini South
15. Pigg's Peak
16. Lombamba Lomdzala
17. Mbangweni
18. Mpolonjeni
19. Ntfontjeni

	MICS	Patient and Provider Satisfaction Survey on Integrated SRH/HIV Services	PHIA
	2010, 2014	2012	2017
			
			
			
			
			

Tanzania: Evenly Spaced

GRIP

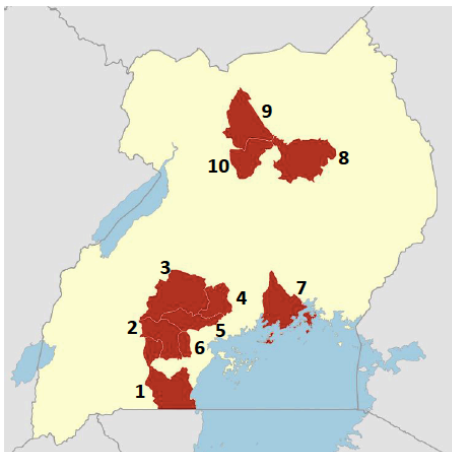


1. Kahama District Council
2. Mbeya City Council
3. Kyela
4. Temeke
5. Shinyanga Municipal Council

	DHS	AIS	SPA	PHIA
	2010, 2016	2012	2015	2017

Uganda: Excellent PMA Data

GRIP

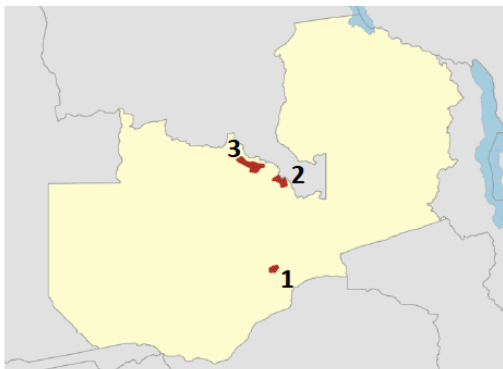


1. Rakai
2. Ssembabule
3. Mubende
4. Mityana
5. Gomba
6. Bukomansimbi
7. Mukono
8. Lira
9. Gulu
10. Oyam

	DHS	AIS	ABCE	Uganda National Panel	PMA 2020	PHIA
	2011, 2017	2011	2012	2014	2014, 2015, 2016, 2017	2017

Zambia: Unique Service Delivery

GRIP

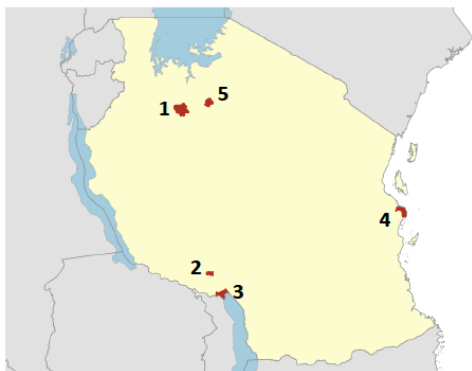


1. **Lusaka**
11 sites: Chelstone, Chilenje George, Kalingalinga, Kamwala, Makeni, Mandevu, Matero main, Matero referral, Mutendere, Ngombe
2. **Ndola**
6 sites: Lubuto, Mahatma Gandhi, Mushili, New Masala and Twapia
3. **Chingola**
4 sites: Chawama, Chiwempala, Kabundi East and Nchanga clinic 1





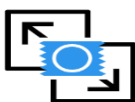
	DHS	ABCE	PHIA
	2014	2014	2016

Zimbabwe: Good Baseline Data

GRIP



1. Kahama District Council
2. Mbeya City Council
3. Kyela
4. Temeke
5. Shinyanga Municipal Council

	DHS	MICS	UNAIDS	PHIA
	2011, 2015	2014	2016	2016
				
				
				
				
				

Projected Surveys Dates Difficult to Identify

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kenya	PMA 2020	PHIA	DHS, MICS		
Lesotho	Household Survey, PHIA, MICS	Household Survey	Household Survey, DHS	Household Survey	Household Survey
Malawi			DHS, MICS		
Mozambique			DHS		
South Africa	DHS, DHB, HIV Prev., Inc. & Beh. Survey	DHB	DHB	DHB	DHB
Swaziland	PHIA	MICS			
Tanzania	PHIA				DHS
Uganda	DHS, PMA 2020, PHIA				
Zambia			DHS		
Zimbabwe		MICS		DHS	

Limitations

Limitations

- Limited access to raw data
 - ▣ Available point estimates for age and sex disaggregated data may provide weak approximations of DREAMS cohorts
 - ▣ Sampling frame may not include DREAMS districts
 - ▣ Difficult to estimate the degree of geospatial overlap between survey sampling clusters and DREAMS districts

Next Steps for DREAMS

Exploring Family Planning Outcome Trends

- Assess identified data sources
- Corroborate appropriateness of data
 - ▣ Verify data matches with DREAMS districts
 - Sample distribution
 - Geospatial
- Searching beyond family planning data sources
 - ▣ Explore condom availability from social marketing and sales data

Thank you