

The Case for Multipurpose Prevention Technologies



Scott Radloff, PhD

Director, Office of Population and Reproductive Health
Bureau for Global Health

**Multipurpose Prevention Technologies
for Reproductive Health Symposium
November 3-4, 2011
Washington, DC**



Presentation Outline:

- **Overview:** USG's Global Health Initiative (GHI)
- **GHI focus:** family planning & reproductive health
- **Voluntary family planning:** benefits and outcomes
- **USAID priority countries:** rationale
- **The challenge:** multiple sexual & reproductive health needs
- **The opportunity:** MPTs for SRH

Global Health Initiative: Principles and Goals

Principles

1. Promote women, girls and gender equality
2. Encourage country ownership & leadership
3. Strengthen health system and program sustainability
4. Leverage and strengthen key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships & private sector
- 5. Foster strategic coordination & integration**
6. Improve metrics, monitoring & evaluation
- 7. Promote research & innovation**

Goals

- **HIV/AIDS**
- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- Maternal Health
- Child Health
- Nutrition
- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health**
- Neglected Tropical Diseases

GHI and family planning

Goals

- Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies
- Increase contraceptive prevalence by up to 2 percentage points each year
- Reduce first births to women under 18 by 15 percent

Additional Performance Measures

- Increase the percent of births spaced 3 or more years apart
- Reduce the percent of births order 5 or higher
- Increase the percent of demand satisfied through modern contraception

Contribution to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

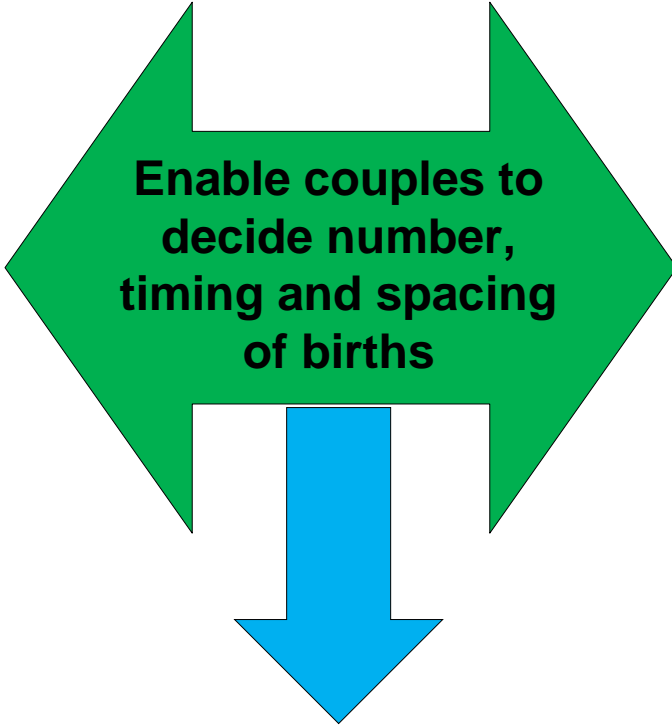
- MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality
- MDG 5A: Improve Maternal Health
- MDG 5B: Universal Access to Reproductive Health
- Also, MDGs for poverty, education, gender, HIV/AIDS, and environment



Voluntary family planning: a key intervention for health and development

Health benefits

- Reduces maternal mortality and morbidity
- Reduces infant and child mortality
- Reduces abortion
- Key intervention in HIV settings, e.g. PMTCT



**Enable couples to
decide number,
timing and spacing
of births**

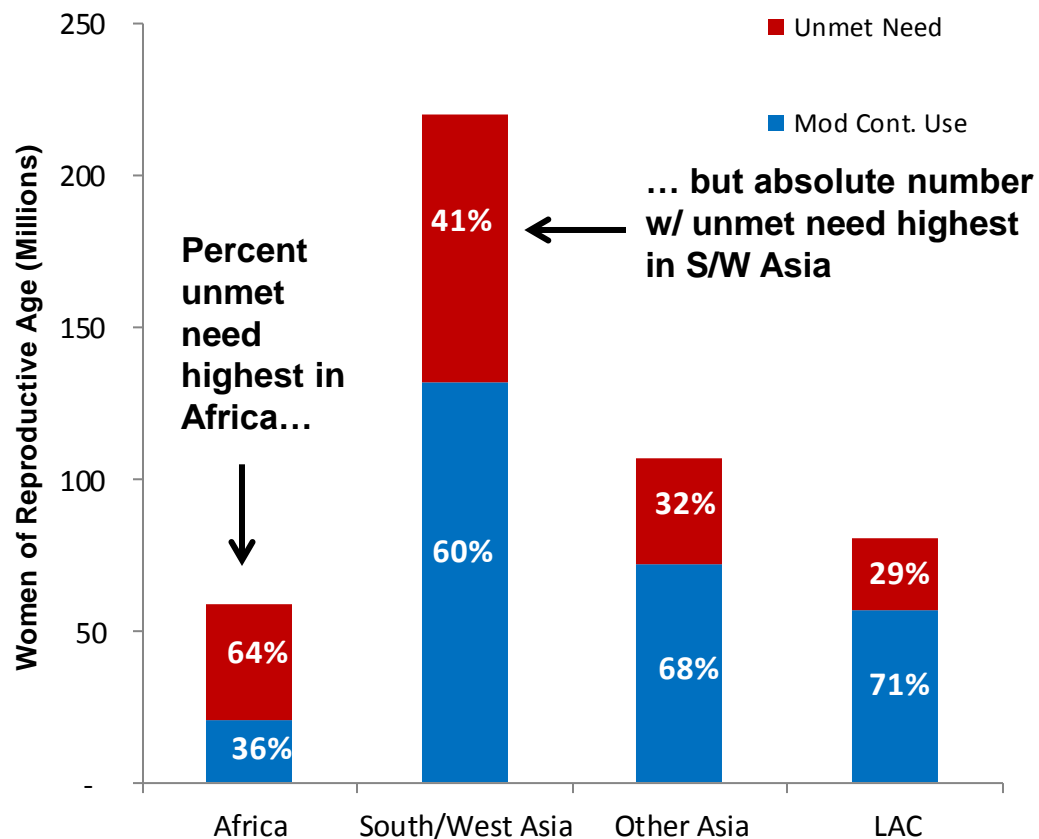
Social and economic benefits

- Improves women's opportunities
- Improves family well-being
- Mitigates adverse effects of population dynamics on:
 - natural resources
 - economic growth
 - political stability

Principles of voluntarism and informed choice are fundamental

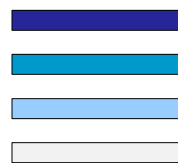
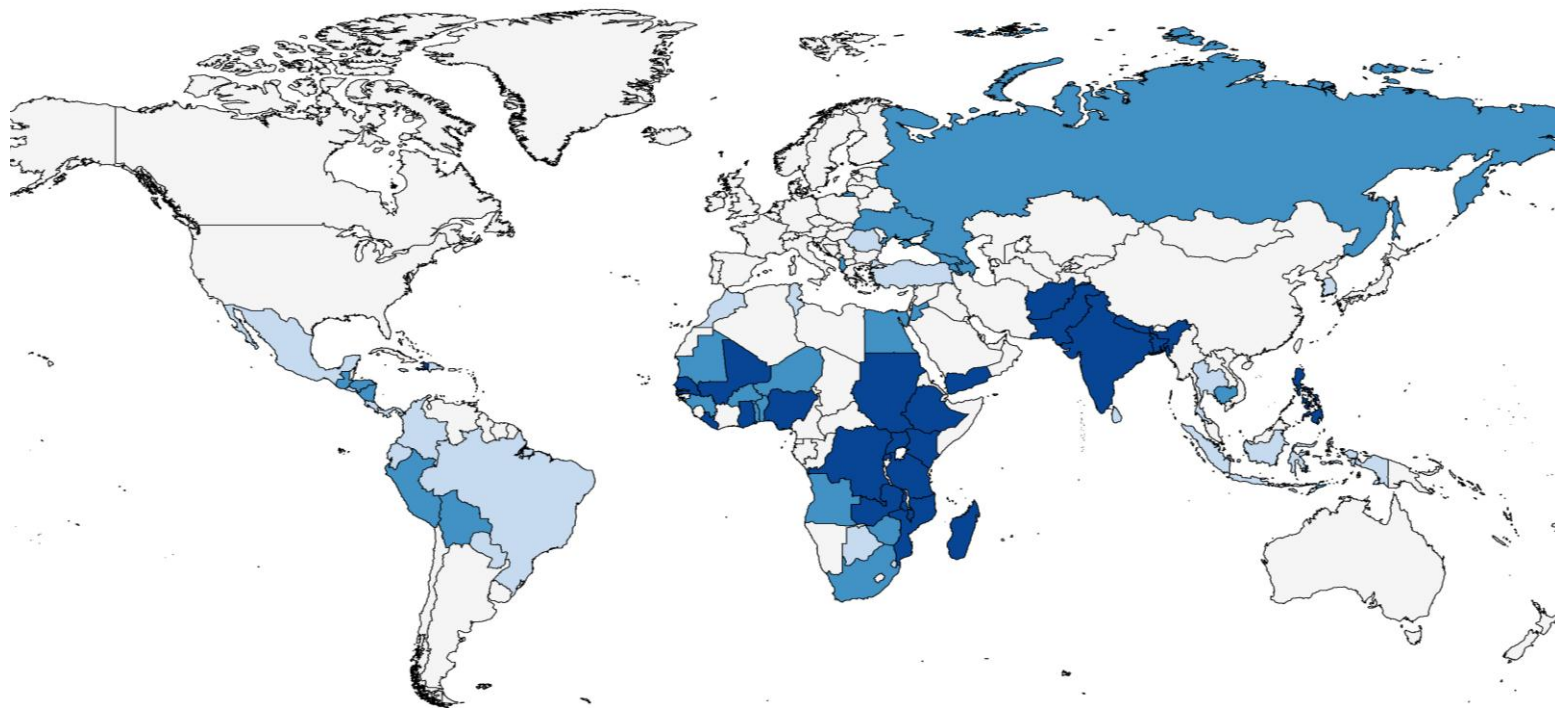
Africa has made the least progress in meeting the demand for family planning; *but the largest absolute unmet need is in South/Western Asia*

Contraceptive Use and Need by Region



- **Unmet need of 215 million women** in developing countries translates annually to:
 - 53 million unintended pregnancies
 - 25 million abortions
 - 590,000 newborn deaths
 - 90,000 pregnancy-related deaths
- **South/Western Asia** has largest unmet need:
 - 88 million women
 - Makes up 41% of all unmet need
- **Africa has made the least progress** in meeting demand for family planning:
 - 64% of demand not satisfied
 - Large variability, however

Country focus has evolved over time with early investments/success in Latin America, North Africa, East Asia – current focus on high-need countries in Africa, South Asia



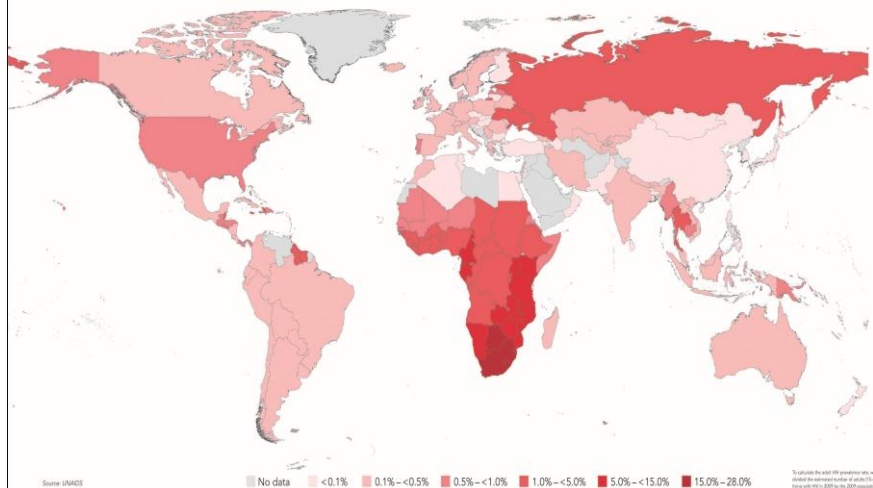
- 24 priority countries, represents 1.4 billion population, 4.3 TFR, 24 MCPR
- 23 additional assisted countries, represents 515 million, 2.8 TFR, 48 MCPR
- 21 graduate countries, represents 926 million, 2.1 TFR, 64 MCPR
- No significant USAID FP/RH assistance historically

Note: The 24 priority countries encompass more than half of the 215 million women with an unmet need today.

Addressing the other outcome of sex: HIV & other STIs

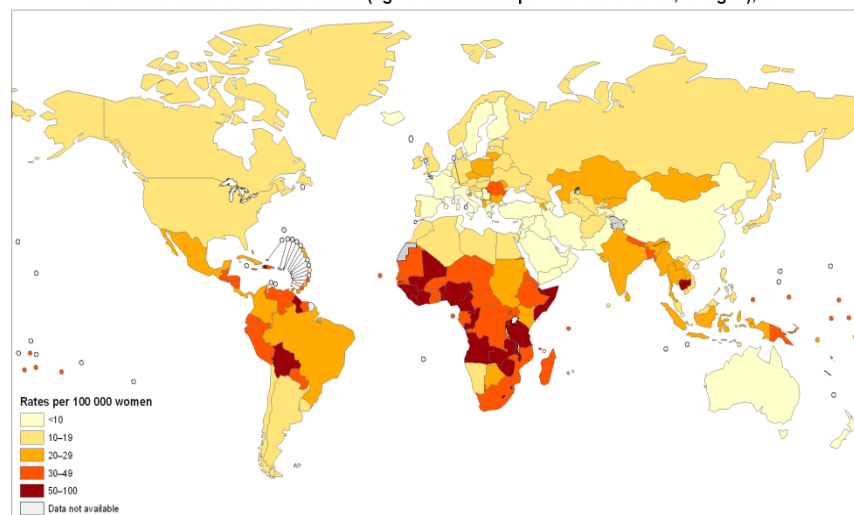
2010: A global view of HIV infection

33.3 million people [31.4–35.3 million] living with HIV, 2009



Cervical cancer incidence rate

Incidence rates of cervical cancer (age-standardized per 100 000 women, all ages), 2004



- Use of a vaginal microbicide like tenofovir gel could prevent 1,323,000 new HIV infections *in South Africa alone* over the next 20 years*

- New vaccines against HPV infection could stop the untimely death of **~240,000 women** from cervical cancer every year in resource-poor settings**

*Source: mathematical modeling, CAPRISA 004 results presentation, International AIDS Conference, 2010

**Source: Global Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Infections: 2006–2015; WHO, 2007

The challenge: multiple sexual & reproductive health needs

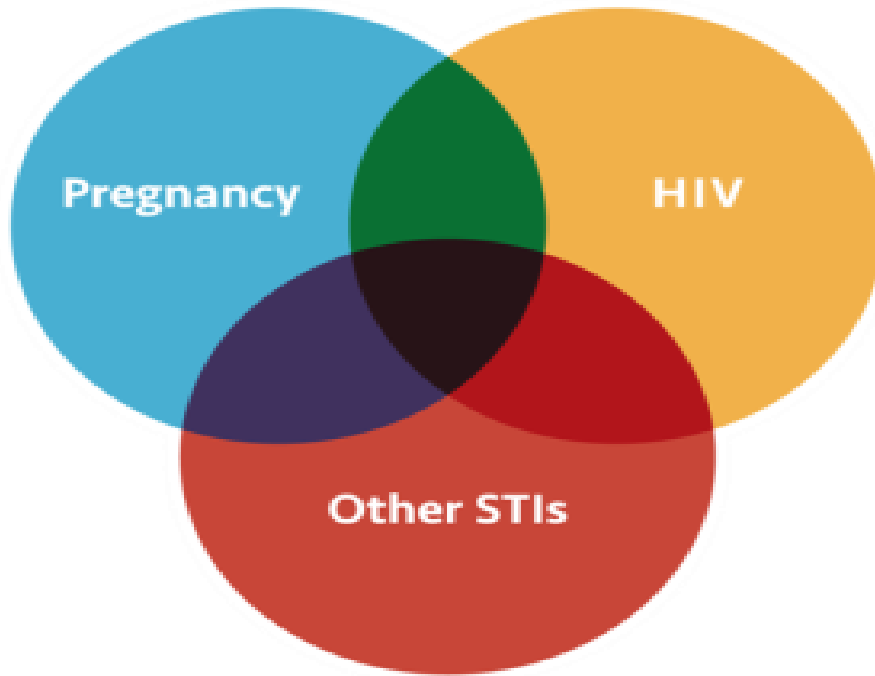
USAID's response: *Promote health options that address the primary concerns of all women*



- Healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies
- Safe birth (for mother and child)
- Protection against STIs (HIV, HPV, HSV, GC and CT)

USAID supports the development of MPTs that provide:

- *Contraception*
- *Protection against HIV and other STIs*
- *Other health benefits*



Our Goal:
An expanded range of
▪ Effective
▪ Acceptable
▪ Accessible
prevention options
that help women address
their own sexual and
reproductive health
concerns as they change
over time.



Thank You!

“We are united in our determination to prevent unintended pregnancies, reduce the need for abortion, and support women and families in the choices they make.” Barack Obama, January 2009