



Costed Implementation Plan Resource Kit



Costed Implementation Plans for Family Planning

The Basics

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Produced by:



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Why do a Costed Implementation Plan?

To meet the demand for family planning, countries must be strategic in how they invest limited resources. A Costed Implementation Plan (CIP) is a multi-year roadmap to help governments achieve their family planning (FP) goals by the most effective, efficient means possible. A CIP, the product of a structured strategic planning process, enables governments to prioritize interventions, engage stakeholders around one strategy, forecast costs, and mobilize resources to meet any gaps.

What does a CIP encompass?

A CIP details the program activities and associated costs necessary to meet goals. It can define requirements for human, financial, and technical resources, as well as for commodities and equipment. Depending on country need, CIPs may be used to cover some or all of the thematic areas of an FP program, including demand creation; service delivery and access; contraceptive security; policy and enabling environment; financing; and stewardship, management, and accountability.

CIP products typically completed prior to a plan's launch include

- National Action Plan for Family Planning
- National FP situational analysis
- Stakeholder engagement plan
- Implementation framework with activity detail and timeline
- Detailed activity-based budgets
- Financial gap analysis
- Estimates of impacts
- Monitoring and evaluation tools
- Resource mobilization framework

Optional products include

- Regional activity plans and budgets
- Marketing and communications materials (e.g., brochures)

“The CIP articulates the country’s consensus-driven priorities for family planning. It guides current and new partners in their family planning investments and programs. The CIP is an endorsement by government and partners of the well-known fact that family planning saves the lives of women, newborns, and adolescents as well as contributes to the nation’s socioeconomic development.”

—Ms. Cecile Compaore, Deputy Representative, UNFPA Uganda

How are CIPs used?

A CIP helps governments translate their FP commitments and goals into concrete programs and policies. In some countries, international and regional FP campaigns have helped drive the use of CIPs. At the 2012 London Summit on Family Planning, a range of partners made commitments to enable an additional 120 million women to use contraceptives by 2020. Many countries are working to fulfill those commitments through a global partnership known as Family Planning 2020 (FP2020). In West Africa, the Ouagadougou Partnership has been another important catalyst, emerging from a 2011 conference during which countries agreed to reach at least 1 million additional women in the region with FP services by 2015.

For country programs, a CIP can help governments

- *Foster a unified country strategy for family planning:* The CIP process, which is participatory and consensus-driven, articulates key priorities and strategies for a government's FP program.
- *Serve as roadmap for implementation:* The CIP process ensures that specific targets are defined and that all necessary activities are planned and sequenced in a roadmap to deliver the outcomes on schedule for on-time achievement of the country's FP goals.
- *Estimate the impacts of interventions:* The CIP includes estimates of the demographic, health, and economic impacts of achieving FP goals and commitments. This information can help governments gauge the returns on their family planning investments.
- *Develop a budget:* The CIP includes detailed costs associated with FP program goals and commitments (including commodity costs and program activities). With a clear understanding of costs, governments can request needed funds from domestic and international sources.
- *Secure resource commitments:* The CIP process can help secure donor and government commitments for the FP program, identify funding gaps, and strengthen advocacy to ensure adequate funds are raised.
- *Monitor progress:* A CIP outlines how to measure and monitor performance, guiding any necessary course corrections.

“The CIP has helped us to determine budgetary needs to reposition our family planning efforts. Monitoring the CIP is helping us to be more strategic in how resources are invested in the country to get results. Also, straightaway from the CIP launch in Tanzania, high-level officials started to look at FP as part of the development agenda.”

—Maurice Hiza, National Family Planning Coordinator, Government of Tanzania

How long does it take to develop and implement a CIP? Who funds the costs of a CIP?

The timeframe and costs will vary depending on the country and the scope of the CIP. A typical plan may take six months to a year to develop through an inclusive, participatory process. CIPs cover multiple years, ranging from three to six years. Therefore, implementation of the plan is designed to last several years. The costs of developing a CIP are typically covered with a mix of domestic government and international donor resources.

For more information:

Costed Implementation Plans for Family Planning (Brief)

http://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/253_CostedImplementationPlanBrief.pdf

Costed Implementation Plans: Guidance and Lessons Learned

<http://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/costed-implementation-plans-guidance-lessons-learned.pdf>

Strategic Budgeting Process for Scale-Up of Family Planning: Costed Implementation Plans (CIPs) for Family Planning

http://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/258_EnglishVersionComplete.pdf

For select, completed CIPs:

- <http://www.healthpolicyproject.com/index.cfm?ID=topics-FP2020>: CIPs developed with assistance from the Health Policy Project
- <http://www.familyplanning2020.org/countries/all-countries>: FP2020's individual country pages include CIPs where available under the Key Documents tab
- <http://partenariatouaga.org/nos-actions/>: Ouagadougou Partnership country plans (available in French only)

“Costed implementation plans are crucial for determining the financing gap and mobilizing resources. They are important for the governments to determine the internal resources that have to be mobilized to fill the gap.”

—Ishrat Husain, Senior Health Adviser,
Africa Bureau, USAID
