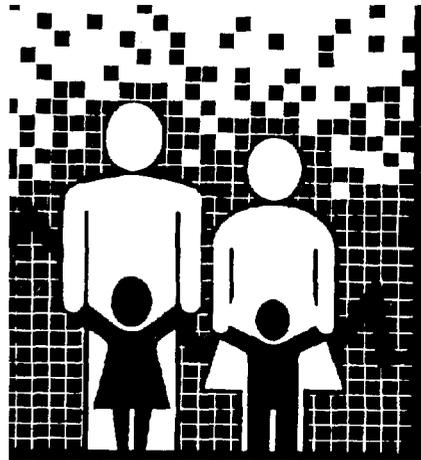


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FINAL REPORT

**Operations Research and Technical Assistance
in Family Planning and Maternal-Child Health
in Latin America and the Caribbean
USAID Contract DPE-3030-Z-00-9019-00
1989-1995**



INOPAL II PROJECT
The Population Council

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	5
Project activities	7
Findings	10
Institutionalization of operations research capability	37
Collaboration	39
INOPAL II final reports	41
Published articles and presented papers	45
Acknowledgements	51

INTRODUCTION

INOPAL is the acronym for the Population Council's "Investigación Operacional en Planificación Familiar y Atención Materno-Infantil para América Latina y el Caribe" program. Its goal is to conduct operations research (OR) and provide technical assistance (TA) to improve the coverage, quality, and sustainability of family planning services in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Family planning operations research is the use of social science techniques to improve programs. OR is distinguished from other family planning research by its focus on factors under the control of managers. Independent variables in OR projects are manipulable by administrators, and dependent variables are outcomes of high value to programs.

INOPAL II was the successor to INOPAL I (1984-1989). Like its predecessor, INOPAL II was supported by a contract from the USAID Office of Population between 1989-1995, when it was replaced by a new USAID-funded project, INOPAL III. Specific INOPAL II objectives included:

1. Expanding access to family planning services.
2. Improving the operations of programs by making them more efficient.
3. Increasing access to the full range of contraceptive methods.
4. Providing more services to special population groups, including postpartum women, men, indigenous populations, and young adults.
5. Improving program quality.

INOPAL II had offices in Lima, Peru; Mexico City, Mexico; Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras. Program administration was handled by the Population Council's New York office. The program employed seven researchers, a dissemination specialist, and support staff. INOPAL II also trained and supported a University of Michigan Population Fellow and six local Fellows from five countries (Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti, and Honduras) in OR techniques. Dissemination activities included newsletters, conferences, handbooks, and publications.

In addition to reporting on the activities carried out by the INOPAL II program, this report summarizes major research findings and discusses the effect of individual OR sub-projects on family planning programs. Readers interested in more in-depth information on INOPAL II sub-projects will find a list of presented papers, publications, and final sub-project technical reports at the end of this report. Sub-project final reports are available from INOPAL by writing INOPAL III, The Population Council, 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, NY, NY 10017.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The INOPAL II contract called for 33 43 sub-projects in five years. The Population Council actually completed 61 sub-projects as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
INOPAL II sub-project status through March, 1995

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number</i>
Bolivia	7
Brazil	3
Colombia	1
Ecuador	8
Guatemala	5
Haiti	3
Honduras	6
Mexico	11
Nicaragua	1
Paraguay	1
Peru	15
Total	61

In addition to projects with formal sub-contracts, INOPAL II co-sponsored and provided TA to 21 seminars and workshops sponsored by other agencies.

Public sector agencies were an INOPAL II priority: 31 of the sub-projects had one or more public sector participants, 28 were exclusively with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and two were with for-profit organizations. INOPAL II sub-projects can be divided into three broad categories: Thirty-five field-tested or modeled service-delivery interventions, 17 were TA or institutionalization

projects such as seminars and evaluations, and nine were diagnostic activities such as situational analyses and qualitative studies. The map in figure 1 shows the locations of INOPAL II operations research activities.



FIGURE 1. Location of INOPAL II Projects

A basic indicator of the success of an operations research program like INOPAL is the number of tested service-delivery interventions that were adopted as a routine part of program operations. Thirty-five INOPAL II studies tested or modeled interventions that attempted to improve program processes and outcomes. Interventions or recommended alternatives were adopted and/or scaled-up in 30 projects. INOPAL II projects helped establish or changed services for

postpartum women as well as programs for adolescents and rural women. OR also changed vasectomy and Depo-Provera promotion strategies, improved program quality, increased financial sustainability of programs, and helped integrate family planning with other reproductive health activities. Table 2 shows the number of intervention projects conducted in each country, and the number of projects that were adopted or scaled-up.

TABLE 2
Number of INOPAL II intervention
projects scaled-up by country

<i>Country</i>	<i>Intervention projects</i>	<i>Adopted/scaled-up</i>
Bolivia	3	3
Brazil	2	2
Colombia	1	0
Ecuador	4	4
Guatemala	2	2
Haiti	1	1
Honduras	6	5
Mexico	5	5
Nicaragua	1	1
Paraguay	1	1
Peru	9	6
Total	35	30

FINDINGS

This section presents operations research findings from INOPAL priority research areas including financial sustainability, provision of services to special populations, and quality of care. It also discusses specific changes in family planning programs that occurred as a result of OR.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Financial sustainability is the ability of a family planning agency to continue providing services when traditional donor financial support is reduced or withdrawn. Donor funding for many family planning organizations, especially NGOs, is being reduced or eliminated. Replacing donor funds with locally generated income has become the first priority in LAC. Operations Research results suggest that financial sustainability requires (1) continuous efforts to generate income, (2) cost recovery, and (3) cost control. Some sustainability OR has also revealed difficult-to-overcome contradictions between an agency's need to be self-sufficient and its mission to provide contraceptive services to the poor.

Income Generation

Because even medium-sized family planning NGOs now have annual budgets approaching \$1 million, most individual income-generating activities contribute only a relatively small amount to agency sustainability.

Income generation refers to selling services for profit. A commonly tried strategy among LAC family planning organizations is to add profit-making services such as laboratory tests and ultrasound services to cross-subsidize nonprofit family planning activities.

CEMOPLAF of Quito, Ecuador, began selling ultrasound services at market prices. Although earning several thousand dollars per year in net profit, ultrasound services increased the agency's overall sustainability by only 2%. Recognizing the need to develop an in-house capacity to continuously test and implement new sustainability schemes, CEMOPLAF requested and received INOPAL assistance in institutionalizing the ability to conduct cost- and income-related research (CEMOPLAF II).

Cost Recovery

Cost recovery refers to the prices charged for family planning and other services. If prices are set too low, the program needlessly subsidizes the middle class. If prices are set too high, the poor are denied access to services. Because loss of subsidized clients is not detrimental to self-sufficiency, cost-recovery efforts can bring the need for financial sustainability into conflict with the program goal of serving the poorest.

CEMOPLAF conducted a market survey and found that the average client spent less than 1% of annual family income on an IUD insertion and one year of related services. The poorest 20% of clients spent less than 2% on one year of IUD services and the wealthiest 20% less than 0.5%. As a result of the survey, agency clinics raised prices by approximately 20% (CEMOPLAF II).

In INOPAL projects, large, sustained client loss only occurred when prices were increased by 50% or more. APROFE is the largest family planning NGO in Ecuador. Service statistics on new IUD acceptors from 16 clinics indicated that new-client decline was produced only when price increases reached 50%. The agency allowed clinic directors to set their own IUD insertion prices. Prior to the experiment, the cost of an IUD insertion in all clinics was approximately \$3.33. Price increases ranged from 0-50%. Figure 2 shows the impact of the increases on program acceptance.

NGO and public-sector prices for most contraceptive methods are usually very low. Thus, only large price increases reduce numbers of users.

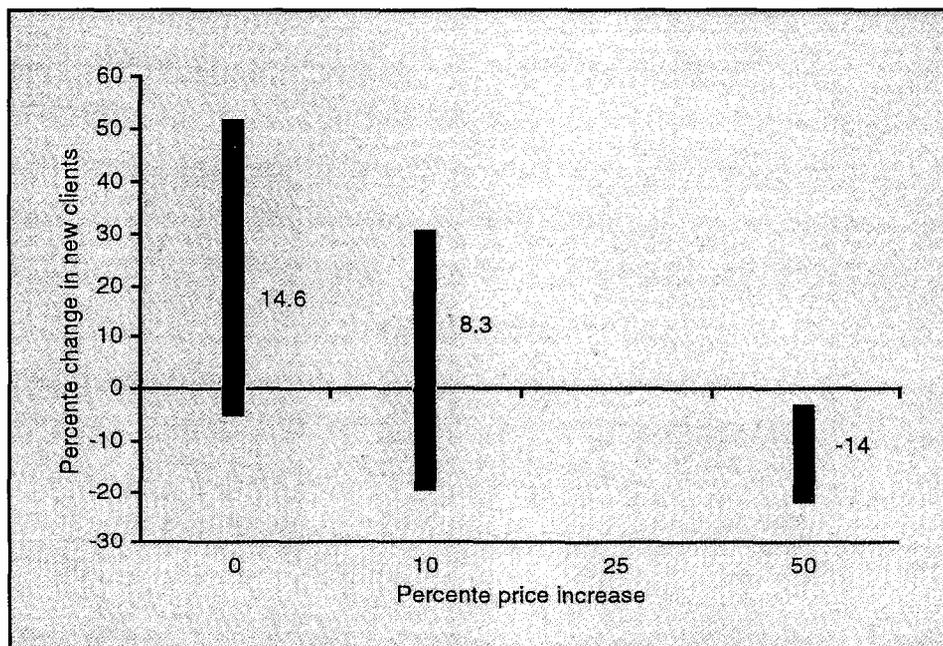


FIGURE 2. APROFE, Ecuador Changes in IUD Demand by Price Changes

The horizontal axis shows the percent price increases over the baseline period August 1990-July 1991. The vertical axis shows the percent change in new clients during the quarter following the price increases. The bars give the range of percent change in new clients experienced by the clinics in each group. Clinics not raising prices had an average increase in new clients of 14.6%. Modest price increases of about 10% had little impact on new clients (an average increase of about 8% was experienced by the group, but some clinics experienced client losses as great as 18%). Price increases of approximately 50% (from \$3.33 to \$5.00) resulted in an average 14% decline in insertions. The study showed that sustainability and client loss were not incompatible. The clinic that increased prices the most suffered the greatest decline in new clients but also achieved the greatest level of financial self-sufficiency (APROFE).

Community-based distribution (CBD) programs in Lima and Ica, Peru, experimented with selling a social marketing oral contraceptive, Microgynon, at the commercial price of \$0.50 per cycle. Laboratory price increases forced the programs to raise prices by 145%, and Microgynon sales declined by approximately 75%. In the pharmacy sector, which serves a more affluent market segment than does CBD, the 145% price increase reduced Microgynon sales by about 50% (Apoyo a Programas de Población).

The more expensive a method becomes, the more affluent becomes the user profile.

Figure 3 shows the impact of price on quantity of NORPLANT sold by PROFAMILIA of Colombia. Three times more NORPLANT was sold at \$16 than at \$32.

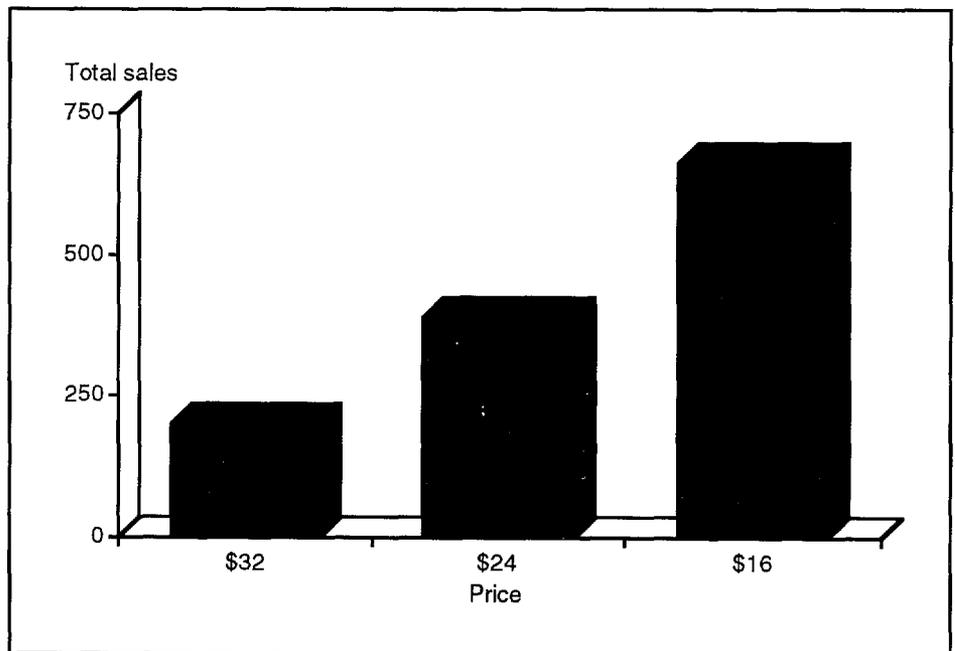


FIGURE 3. PROFAMILIA, Colombia Mean Quarterly Norplant Sales at Three Prices

NORPLANT is a relatively expensive method of family planning. PROFAMILIA of Colombia estimates that the initial cost of implanting the method is approximately \$32. The agency experimented with setting prices ranging from \$16-\$32, making NORPLANT the contraceptive with the highest initial price of all temporary methods offered by the agency. As shown in Table 3, NORPLANT acceptors were of higher socio-economic status than users of other temporary methods in the same clinics. Thus, the addition to programs of initially higher-priced methods may be of little or no benefit to poor users. And if high-priced methods are not sold at a profit, they may also be of no benefit to program sustainability (PROFAMILIA).

Price increases have a smaller impact on overall contraceptive use than on source use because users who drop out of a program for economic reasons switch to less expensive sources.

TABLE 3
PROFAMILIA, Colombia
Percent distribution: Socio-economic status comparison
of NORPLANT users and users of other temporary methods

<i>Method</i>	<i>Socio-Economic Status</i>		
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
NORPLANT	25%	71%	4%
OTHER TEMPORARY	16%	70%	14%

Most women who abandon a source for economic reasons seek other, less expensive services. Figure 4 compares subsequent contraceptive use among women who dropped out of a Peruvian private, nonprofit CBD program by reason for drop-out.

Women who drop out for side effects are much less likely to be using a contraceptive than women who drop out because of a price increase. Most economic drop-outs transferred to the Ministry of Health (APROPO).

Like income generation, isolated cost-recovery efforts are unlikely to have a large impact on overall institutional sustainability. CEMOPLAF raised the prices of clinic services an average of 20%. Clinic income increased by approximately the same amount, and sustainability increased an estimated 2-3% (CEMOPLAF II).

Even fairly large price increases in a single program component may result in only modest increases in the financial sustainability of the entire institution.

Cost Control

Cost control means using resources more efficiently. It means serving the same number of family planning users with fewer resources, or, conversely, more users with the same resources.

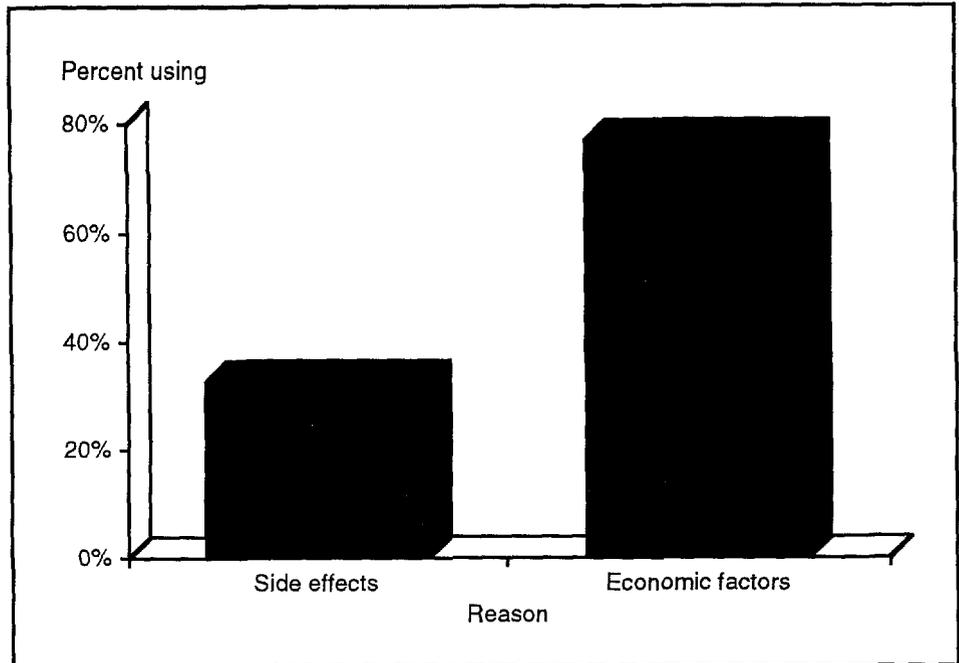


FIGURE 4. APROPO, Peru Current Method Use of Program Drop-Outs by Reason for Drop-Out

Sustainability, quality, and access are interrelated. Administrators must realize that changes in one factor will affect the others. However, these impacts are not always negative. INOPAL has found that cost-control projects usually have a positive or neutral impact on quality and access.

The Centro de Orientación para Adolescentes, A.C. (CORA) operated a program for adolescent mothers consisting of education, counseling, and family planning in the Hospital de la Mujer in Mexico City, Mexico. The program was too costly for extension to other hospitals. A systems analysis was conducted which found that 64-78% of program-employee time was spent in nonproductive activities. CORA consolidated its program by reducing the number of employees, but did not eliminate services. Cost-effectiveness doubled. Cost reductions allowed the program to be replicated with public and other donor funds in five additional Mexico City hospitals. These hospitals, along with the Hospital de la Mujer, attend almost 5,000 births to adolescents every year (CORA).

The Centro Paraguayo de Estudios en Población (CEPEP) of Paraguay tested a low-cost alternative to the traditional three-day retraining course for rural CBD workers. The course included lectures on reproduction, as well as practical aspects of providing contraception and role-playing exercises to improve counseling skills. Alternative retraining consisted of instruction in the use of a decision tree (the ABC of Primary Care in Family Planning) for client counseling for a period of less than one hour. CEPEP compared the two training systems on cost and quality. ABC training was less costly and resulted in higher quality than traditional training, as shown in Figure 5. The line in Figure 5 represents costs and the bars represent quality-of-care scores derived from checklists filled out by simulated clients. The agency adopted the ABC for use by all commu-

nity-based distributors (CEPEP). The ABC was later adopted by the Ministry of Health in Peru for use by fieldworkers (Instituto Andino de Estudios en Población y Desarrollo II), and by NGOs in Haiti.

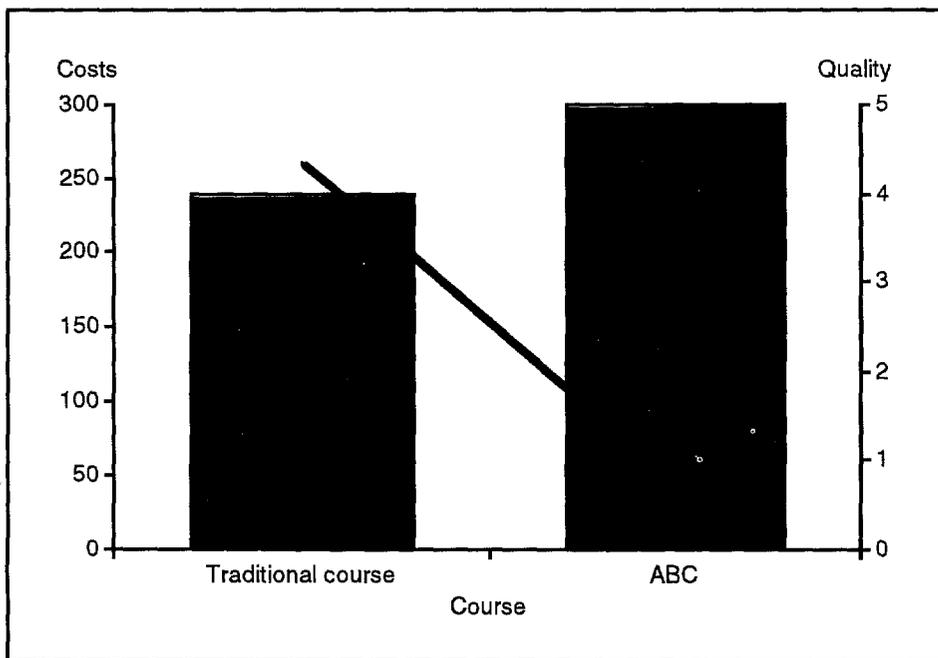


FIGURE 5. CEPEP, Paraguay. Dollar Costs and Quality Scores of two CBD Training Schemes

Table 4 shows how choosing an IUD revisit norm forces programs to confront the problem of balancing costs and access against problem detection. CEMOPLAF felt that its IUD revisit norm of four required revisits was too costly for the agency and clients. Moreover, most CEMOPLAF clinics were at or near capacity, and client access was becoming a problem. CEMOPLAF was, however, concerned that reducing revisits would increase the number of undetected medical problems. The agency conducted an OR study to model the impact of three different norms on problem detection (expulsion, PID, pregnancy), costs, and access (reduction in revisits).

CEMOPLAF switched from the four revisit norm to a one revisit norm (the all revisits optional norm was rejected because providers felt it would result in too many missed problems). The new norm was superior in terms of costs and access, and reduced problem detection by only 55 problems per 10,000 insertions. Cost savings contributed approximately 1.5-2% to overall agency sustainability. The project also reduced client costs including travel, price of service, and the opportunity cost of time spent revisiting (CEMOPLAF I).

TABLE 4
Problems detected, number of revisits and costs
per 10,000 insertions, for three IUD revisit norms

<i>Norm</i>	<i>Problems Detected per year</i>	<i>Number of Revisits per year</i>	<i>Net Agency cost per year</i>	<i>Total (acceptor + agency) cost</i>
4 required revisits in first year	582	23,100	\$28,000	\$100,000
1 required revisit in first year, others optional	527	14,800	\$18,000	\$64,000
All revisits optional	423	8,300	\$10,000	\$36,000

SELF-SUSTAINING AND FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

For-profit organizations can be persuaded to offer family planning by demonstrating the cost savings that the service can produce.

For-profit groups may also offer family planning if the service provides them with a market advantage over competitors.

Attracting new organizations to family planning increases the availability and variety of service and information outlets, and adds organizations that do not compete for national or international donor family planning resources. Increasing the participation of self-sustaining and for-profit groups in family planning makes it possible for some clients to transfer from subsidized public sector and NGO organizations to self-supporting medical insurance plans and HMOs.

Medical Protection to Companies Ltd. (PROMEDICA) is a for-profit Brazilian HMO. PROMEDICA adopted postpartum/post-abortion family planning as the result of an OR project. The project examined the costs and benefits of providing postpartum/post-abortion IUDs and other temporary methods. Postpartum IUD acceptors used an average of one appointment less during the first six months after delivery, compared to interval IUD acceptors. Post-abortion clients saved two visits. The project calculated family planning costs and savings in terms of services that were either used or prevented. PROMEDICA estimated that it prevented one pregnancy-related hospital stay for every 17 patients who accepted a temporary family planning method within the first six months postpartum. Finally, it compared the cost of providing services to 17 family planning acceptors with the cost of one patient admitted to the hospital for pregnancy. The cost benefit relationship was 2.8 to 1. In the context of a for-profit health care provider, family planning costs can be more than compensated by the savings from reducing other costs (PROMEDICA).

Prepaid health care organizations in Peru sell maternity packages which typically include prenatal and postnatal visits and delivery but not family planning. MEDICSA, a Lima-based HMO, tested the demand for postpartum family planning. During 13 months, MEDICSA offered all maternity patients postpartum family planning free of charge. All women delivering during the period accepted a method postpartum, over 80% the IUD (a \$35-50 interval service). As a result of the OR, MEDICSA added postpartum family planning to its maternity package at no additional cost to the client. The company was able to do this because of the low cost of providing postpartum IUD services (MEDICSA).

AGROSALUD is a non-profit Guatemalan HMO serving over 25,000 agricultural workers. AGROSALUD was interested in adding family planning but was uncertain how to proceed. INOPAL provided technical assistance including provider training, supervision, Management Information Sciences (MIS), and evaluation. The TA resulted in AGROSALUD implementing CBD (pills and condoms) and clinical services (IUD, male and female sterilization) (AGROSALUD).

In Honduras, many local and international organizations (such as CARE, Save the Children, Foster Parents Plan, and Meals for Millions) recognized the need for family planning but were reluctant to provide services for fear of a negative response from communities and religious groups. Instead of concentrating solely on family planning, INOPAL provided technical assistance in implementing reproductive health services that also included breastfeeding promotion and cancer prevention. The organizations were not criticized and most went on to establish services, which increased the number of rural family planning/reproductive health workers by 118%, to a total of 2,600.

SPECIAL POPULATIONS

A special population is any group that faces exceptional barriers to receiving services. Common barriers in Latin America include lack of services when needed (a barrier for postpartum and post-abortion women); unavailability of desired methods (barriers for men and rural populations); and linguistic, cultural, gender, and age differences between clients and providers (barriers for indigenous groups, men, and adolescents).

Adolescents

Courses can increase contraceptive knowledge among adolescents. A family life education course tested by the Instituto Mexicano de Investigación de la Familia y Población (IMIFAP) in 88 Mexican secondary schools increased the proportion of students who could name at least one contraceptive method from 40% to 80%. Experimental group students who received the course were no more likely to become sexually active than controls who did not take the course. However,

Some self-sustaining service delivery organizations will add family planning if they are provided with technical assistance. Others fear that adding family planning will cause trouble with communities and religious groups. They can often be induced to add family planning as part of a broader program of reproductive health services.

Lack of knowledge is an important barrier to successful family planning use among sexually active adolescents. INOPAL supported family life education courses that included information on sexuality and contraception. These courses were found to have a long-term impact on knowledge of family planning methods. Evidence also suggested that sex education did not increase adolescent sexual behavior.

Family life education courses are acceptable to LAC parents, teachers, and students.

Providing family planning services outside of a maternal and child health setting can increase male participation.

sexually active experimental group students were more likely to use contraceptives than sexually active controls (IMIFAP). (See IMIFAP box).

INOPAL II conducted a follow-up study of adolescents who had participated in sex education classes offered as part of an INOPAL I OR project with Prosuperación Familiar Neolonese (PSFN) of Monterrey, Mexico. Five years after taking the course, PSFN graduates had significantly higher family planning knowledge than a group of controls who had not received a course. The group that had taken the course was no more likely than those who had not taken a course to have had sexual relations in the month prior to the interview (PSFN).

TABLE 5
Comparison of family planning knowledge levels and sexual activity: adolescents who received and did not receive PSFN sex education course

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Adolescents Taking Course</i>	<i>Adolescents Not taking Course</i>
% knowing 3+ family planning methods	68.1%	40.7%
% sexually active in month prior to interview	29.3%	27.9%

Figure 6 shows the responses of parents, teachers, and students to a question about including the family life "Adolescence and Development" course, which included information on family planning and reproduction, in the curriculum of Mexican National Secondary Schools. Positive feedback from students, parents, and teachers helped the Mexican Ministry of Education decide to incorporate large parts of the course in the National Secondary School Curriculum. The State of Coahuila made the entire course a requirement in its public schools. The IMIFAP course is also the most used family life curriculum in Mexican private schools. With funding from other donors, IMIFAP conducted training of trainers in other Latin American countries (IMIFAP).

Men

INOPAL research suggests that men will participate in family planning if provided the opportunity in a way that is sensitive to their special needs. In Latin America, family planning has traditionally been integrated with maternal and

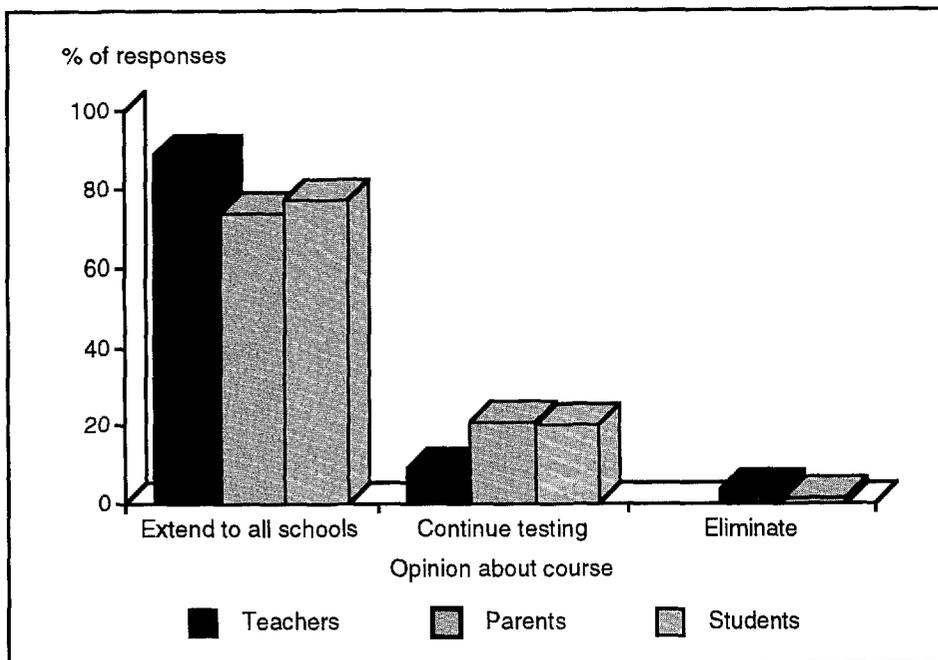


FIGURE 6. IMIFAP, Mexico
Opinions about the Adolescence and Development Course

child health services, which are not accessible to men. INOPAL projects found a large demand for male methods when services were offered in ways and times that were acceptable and convenient to men.

In Iquitos, Peru, the Ministry of Health offered family planning in two hospitals in morning clinics also offering maternal and child health services. VECINOS PERU assisted the Ministry in testing the effectiveness of afternoon clinics dedicated exclusively to family planning. One impact was an increase in the number of male users. In the two integrated morning clinics, 2-6% of family planning clients were men. In contrast, 14-24% of clients at the afternoon clinics, devoted exclusively to family planning, were men (VECINOS PERU II). A similar pattern of results was obtained during an INOPAL I study of afternoon clinics in the mountain cities of Ayacucho and Huancavelica (VECINOS PERU I).

Male workers can improve the family planning knowledge and attitudes of men. The Ministry of Health in Mexico used men to promote family planning among predominantly male organizations like peasant unions and community councils. Family planning knowledge increases of 25-35% were registered in communities with male promoters, and the number of men approving of male or female sterilization as contraceptive methods increased by 17-26%. The Ministry of Health adopted the strategy in heavily rural states (Desarrollo e Investigación de la Planificación Familiar, A.C.).

There appears to be a large potential demand for vasectomy in Latin America.

In Mexico, a survey of the Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS) clients found that nearly one-third of married men (31%) and one-fifth of married women of reproductive age not already using sterilization would probably choose vasectomy as their first choice when they achieved their desired family size (IMSS).

To assist in services planning, INOPAL II constructed a composite profile of a Latin American vasectomy acceptor from surveys and focus groups conducted during INOPAL I and INOPAL II (See Figure 7).

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Profile</i>
Marital Status	98-100% married or in union
Age	32-36 years with a wife aged 30-32
Education	Husband relatively well-educated: 6-14 years of schooling
Residence	Large city
Family	Small family: 2-3 children with last child beyond the age of highest childhood mortality (0-2 years)
Past contraceptive use	History of use of methods requiring a high degree of male participation such as condoms, withdrawal, or rhythm
Friends	24-66% have a vasectomized friend
Salient psychological characteristics	Concerned for wife's health; strong sense of family responsibility

Women play important roles in making their partners aware of vasectomy, and they exercise the most influence over their partner's decision to adopt the method. Women attending family planning clinics and perinatal services should receive orientation and written materials about the method.

FIGURE 7. Profile of a Latin American vasectomy acceptor

Because potential users seek out vasectomized men for information, recruiting satisfied users as volunteer promoters may be an effective clinic-based vasectomy promotional activity.

OR projects also studied information-seeking behaviors during vasectomy decision-making and found opportunities for programs to intervene in all stages of the process (See Figure 8).

The IMSS compared two in-clinic vasectomy promotion strategies. In the first intervention, newly vasectomized volunteers were provided with brief training in making referrals and with vasectomy information materials to pass out among their friends. In the second intervention, promotional videos were shown to nonvasectomy clients in waiting rooms. One clinic served as the control. As shown in Figure 9, using volunteer promoters appears to have resulted in a larger relative

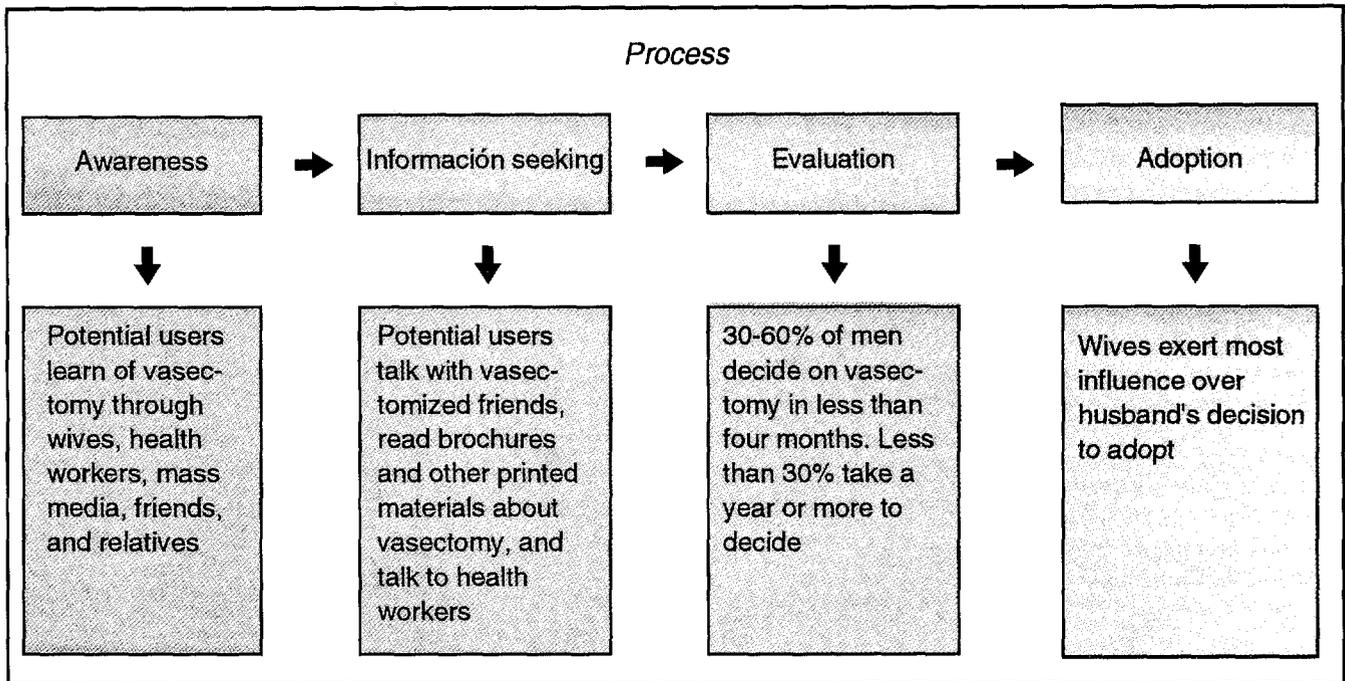


FIGURE 8. Information-seeking behavior during the vasectomy decision-making process

increase in vasectomy acceptance (13% vs. 7% in the control and 8% in the video intervention groups.)

The satisfied-user strategy was adopted by IMSS and is used in over 100 clinics in 13 Mexican states. IMSS also decided to adopt the somewhat less effective strategy of showing vasectomy videos in clinic waiting rooms. (Academia Mexicana de Investigación en Demografía) (See Figure 9).

Postpartum Women

In Latin America nearly 43% of all conceptions occur within 15 months of a previous birth. Early conception is a leading cause of high-risk pregnancy and maternal and child morbidity and mortality in the region. Since most women in Latin America now deliver in health facilities, hospital-based postpartum family planning programs have the potential to reduce the number of early, high-risk pregnancies. In INOPAL II sub-projects, postpartum services included prenatal contraceptive information, the offer of appropriate family planning methods prior to hospital discharge, and, in some projects, the offer of contraceptives at 40-day and subsequent postpartum visits.

Postpartum family planning services are popular with Latin American women.

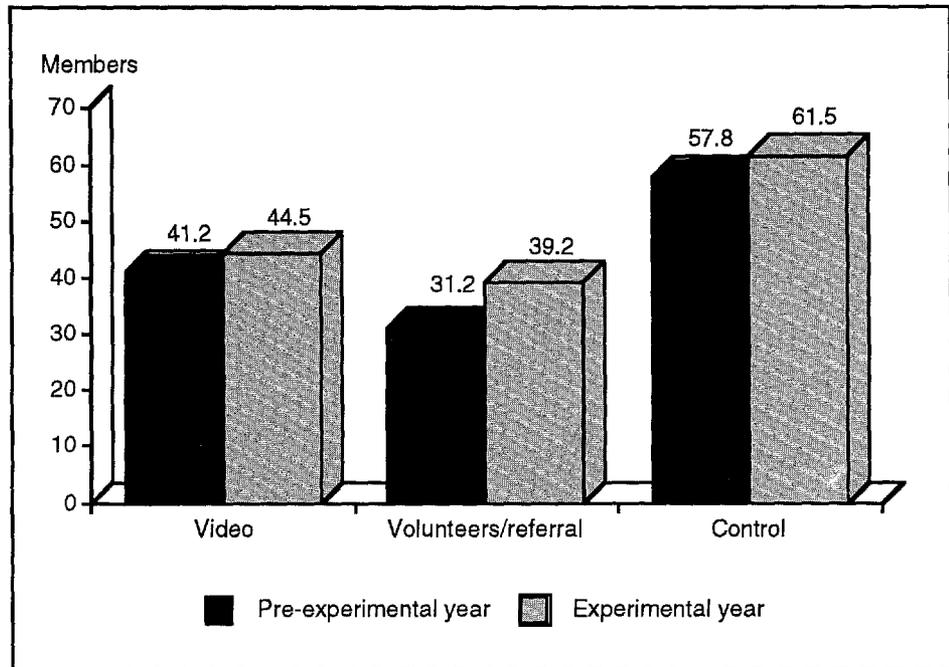


FIGURE 9. Mean Monthly Number of Vasectomies by Period and Group

A survey of women delivering in a large Lima hospital indicated that over 40% wished to receive a family planning method prior to discharge. Figure 10 shows the desired timing of contraceptive initiation among new mothers (PROFAMILIA/Instituto Peruano de Seguridad Social).

Acceptance rates vary by setting and variety of contraceptives offered, but important numbers of new acceptors are recruited by most postpartum programs. In a Brazilian HMO, postpartum acceptance of all methods within six months of childbirth reached 68%. In the same study postpartum, in-hospital IUD acceptance reached almost 33%. In public hospitals in Peru, IUD acceptance ranged from 7-22%, depending on the hospital. The Brazilian HMO, PROMEDICA, the Peruvian social security system, and the Ministry of Health adopted postpartum family planning system-wide.

In a Honduran Social Security hospital where a variety of methods was offered at two points in time (at discharge and at a 40-day clinic integrating services for the mother and the infant), overall acceptance was 45% (IHSS). Figure 11 suggests the advantages of offering postpartum family planning at more than one point in time.

A 40-day postpartum clinic established by a Honduran Social Security hospital was successful both in increasing the rate of return to postpartum services and in increasing postpartum contraceptive use. The proportion of women who returned for a checkup at 40 days postpartum increased from

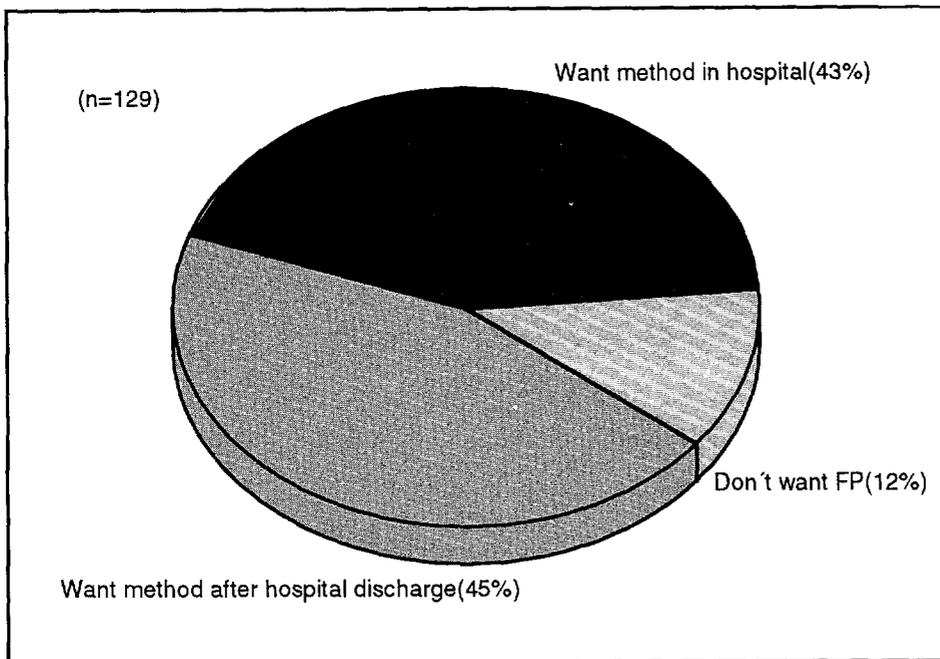


FIGURE 10. Lima, Peru
Desired Timing of Family Planning Acceptance

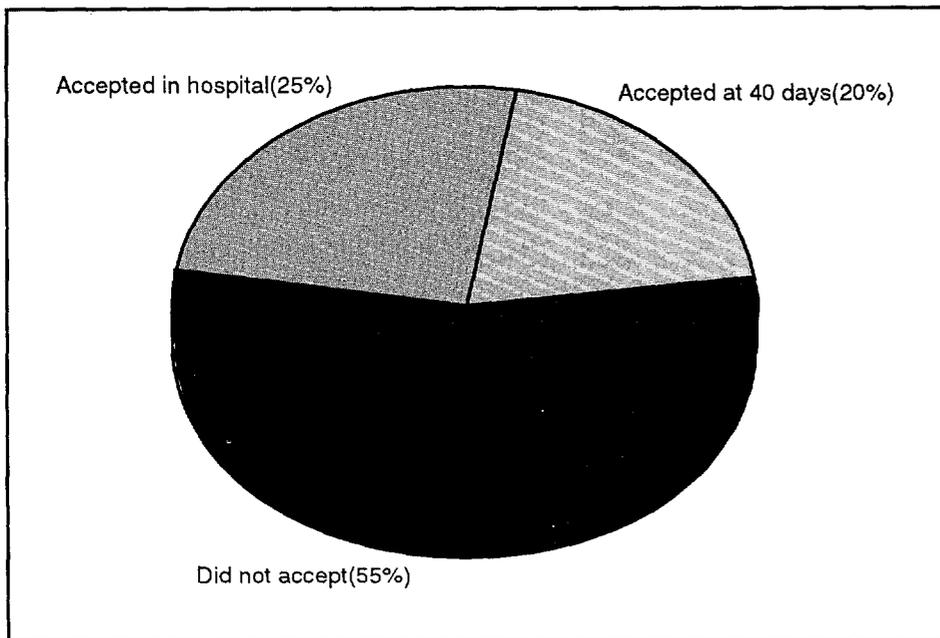


FIGURE 11. Social Security, Honduras
Postpartum Family Planning Acceptance

In existing programs, provider participation, rather than client interest, appears to be the major determinant of postpartum family planning acceptance, implying that managers need to develop techniques to maximize provider participation in postpartum programs.

about 15% to almost 40%. Only 19% of the mothers arriving at the 40-day clinic were already using a method, and nearly 61% accepted a method during their visit mainly mini-pills (51%) and IUDs (41%). The Social Security system now offers postpartum family planning in-hospital and at a 40-day clinic to all subscribers and their dependents (IHSS).

In both INOPAL I and INOPAL II postpartum projects, client acceptance depended on the number of providers in an organization who participated in the project. PROMEDICA was able to stimulate greater participation by physicians in the program by sending reminder letters stating that it was institutional policy to provide postpartum IUD insertions (unless medically contraindicated) for all women requesting the service. The letters also gave physicians feedback on the number and proportion of their maternity patients receiving IUD insertions. Figure 12 shows the impact on IUD acceptance after PROMEDICA management began sending doctors reminder letters.

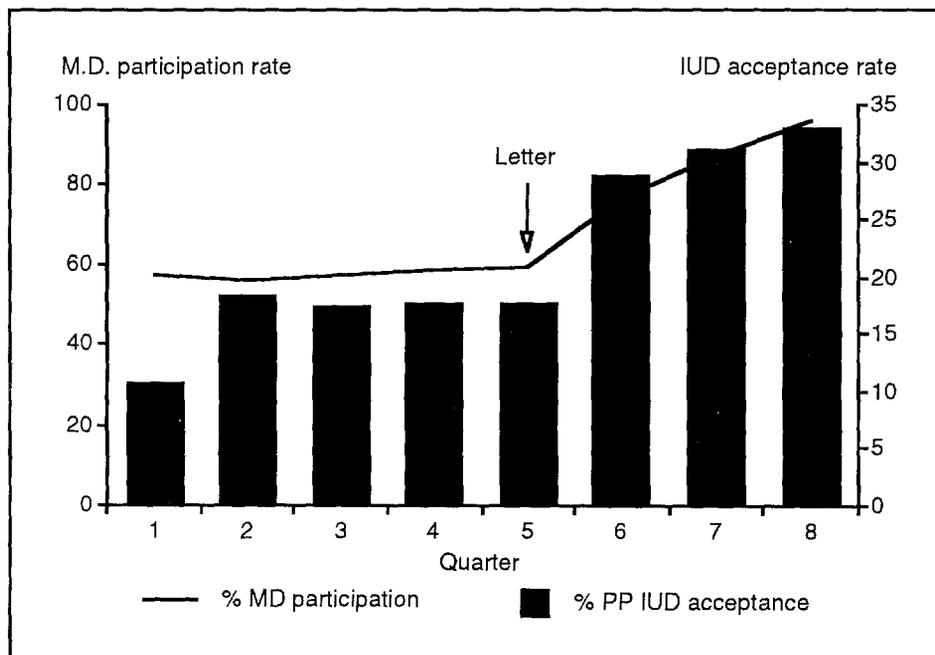


FIGURE 12. PROMEDICA Physician Participation and Postpartum IUD Acceptance

Postpartum contraceptive use reduces the number of early pregnancies.

Although as many as 40% of women delivering in large Lima hospitals wished to receive an IUD prior to leaving, only about 7% actually obtained the device. In Peru, nurse-midwives deliver most babies born in public sector facilities, but in the Lima hospitals that receive referrals of high-reproductive-risk women, norms restrict postpartum IUD insertion to physicians. Limited contacts between physi-

cians and normal-risk patients reduced method availability for women whose births were attended by midwives. In hospitals that permitted nurse-midwife insertion, postpartum IUD acceptance rates were higher, ranging from 17-22%, depending on the hospital (PROFAMILIA I).

PROMEDICA compared pregnancies among two groups of nonsterilized women: those accepting a temporary method postpartum and those not accepting a method. Within 21 months of their last birth, 13% of nonacceptors experienced a pregnancy-related hospitalization in PROMEDICA, compared to 5% of postpartum acceptors (PROMEDICA).

The Peruvian Social Security Institute (IPSS) estimated that a postpartum IUD insertion costs less than 40% an interval IUD insertion. PROMEDICA found that every \$1 invested in postpartum family planning services saved the company \$2.80 in pregnancy-related services. PROMEDICA adopted postpartum family planning in all its hospitals (PROFAMILIA/IPSS and PROMEDICA). (See IPSS box).

Postpartum family planning programs are usually restricted to hospitals. However, in rural Haiti, up to 90% of women deliver at home. The Comité de Bienfaisance de Pignon (CBP) provides health services to a rural population. CBP added a postpartum service consisting of paid, trained traditional birth attendants (TBAs) who bring women for prenatal and postpartum services including check-ups for mother and baby, breastfeeding counseling, vaccination, and family planning. TBAs managed to recruit 60% of women delivering in the area during a four-month period, 17% of whom accepted a family planning method at the postpartum clinic (another 17% had accepted a method prior to the visit from a community-based distributor). Women accepting during the postpartum visit were more likely to receive a clinical method (sterilization, NORPLANT, DMPA) and less likely to receive condoms, tablets, and pills than postpartum women accepting from community-based distributors. CBP extended its integrated rural perinatal program from an area serving 40,000 to one serving approximately 100,000 people (CBP).

A program in rural Honduras increased the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding among experimental-group women from 1.2 to 3.0 months while median duration among controls remained at 1.2 months (Asociación de Lactancia Materna). CARE/Honduras more than doubled the percentage of mothers exclusively breastfeeding at four months, from 40% to 87% (CARE/Honduras). After completion of the rural projects and dissemination of results, a total of 18 NGOs and the Ministry of Health received technical assistance from AHLACMA to add breastfeeding promotion to their health services.

In urban Brazil, an LAM promotion project conducted by IMIP resulted in 13% of women using LAM as a contraceptive at three months postpartum. A great advantage of the method was its impact on child health. The infants of women

Postpartum contraceptive services are cost-effective compared to interval services and are cost-beneficial to the institution providing them.

Integrated postpartum services may be feasible in rural areas, even where most women deliver at home.

Programs offering the Lactation Amenorrhea Method can increase duration of exclusive breastfeeding to the benefit of children as well as mothers.

in the group offered LAM had significantly lower morbidity and hospitalization rates than children of control mothers. No significant between-group differences were found in pregnancy rates at 12 months postpartum. IMIP added LAM promotion to its routine services for all postpartum women (IMIP).

TABLE 6
Comparison of selected 12-month morbidity rates among children whose mothers used LAM and controls who did not

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Children of LAM users</i> <i>N = 215</i>	<i>Children of controls</i> <i>N = 350</i>
High respiratory infection	49.8	74.1
Otitis/ear pain	1.9	13.2
Hospitalization	7.1	18.1
No reported morbidity	27.9	14.4

Rural Populations

Training para- and non-professional providers remains the key to increased method availability in rural Latin America.

Lack of access to services is the greatest family planning problem confronting rural populations in Latin America. No program has yet developed a fully successful service delivery model able to overcome the high costs imposed by dispersed populations. An additional concern is increasing the number of family planning methods available to rural women and men.

In rural Honduras, CARE started a CBD program with a community education component. Contraceptive prevalence increased from 13% to 25%. Training Ministry of Health rural health post staff in IUD insertion increased mean monthly insertions from two to 20. The training curriculum developed for the project was adopted by other agencies in Honduras (CARE/Honduras).

In Bolivia, INOPAL trained auxiliary nurses in rural areas to insert IUDs and take pap smears. IUD training costs for auxiliaries were initially higher than for professionals. However, auxiliaries remain in rural communities longer than physicians. Consequently, long-term cost-effectiveness of IUD training for auxiliaries may compare favorably with training physicians (Child and Community Health Project).

A study in rural Peru used a simulated client methodology to learn if non-professional volunteer health workers could successfully provide Depo-Provera (DMPA). The study demonstrated that volunteers could provide as high quality

DMPA services as para-professional community health workers, many with several years of experience (INANDEP/MOH).

Para-professionals are capable of effective client-targeting activities in rural areas. In Queretero, Mexico, the Ministry of Health experimented with a segmentation and targeting approach to identify and target women in rural communities with unmet need for family planning. Promoters conducted a census of women in rural communities then targeted high-parity women, exceptionally young mothers, and women with an unmet need for contraception. Depending on the community, contraceptive acceptance among targeted women ranged from 38-65%. Targeting was included statewide among the routine activities of rural health workers (Desarrollo e Investigación de la Planificación Familiar, A.C.).

In Guatemala, Ministry of Health family planning supervisors are required to visit 100 health centers and posts twice a year. The schedule provided little or no time for training, problem solving, or motivational activities in rural areas. The Ministry tested two strategies to improve supervision: (1) indirect supervision, in which one of the two annual visits to each unit was replaced by a one-day meeting at the district level with the supervisor; and (2) self-assessment, in which one supervised visit was replaced by a two-day workshop where participants filled out self-assessment checklists identifying quality-of-care problems and made a plan to solve identified problems during the following months.

The two experimental groups were compared to a control group that received traditional supervision. In both alternative strategies, supervisors were able to reach a larger proportion of health providers than control supervisors. Cost per provider supervised was lower in the two experimental groups. Supervisors were able to supervise approximately 99% of all posts under the self-assessment strategy at a cost per post of \$114. Group supervision resulted in 86% of posts being supervised at a cost per post of \$97. The traditional system succeeded in supervising only 60% of posts at \$118 per outlet. The Ministry adopted supervision based on provider self-assessment (FPU/Guatemala).

Indigenous Groups

Indigenous groups make up a large proportion of unmet need for family planning in many Latin American countries including Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru. Organizations wishing to provide family planning services to indigenous populations must overcome a double set of barriers: those imposed by cultural differences between clients and providers and those imposed by rural location.

An OR study conducted by CARE/Bolivia in the indigenous area of Tarija found that use of modern contraceptives was only 7% but that 80% of men and women aged 15-44 wanted to use a modern method (CARE/Bolivia).

Contraceptive use tends to be low in indigenous communities but potential demand appears high. Misinformation about family planning is common, and services are often not delivered in a culturally appropriate manner.

Like their rural sisters, most urban Aymara women in Bolivia want to regulate their fertility. However, suspicion of modern medicine and modern practitioners is quite high. Consequently, most women used traditional methods (John Snow, Inc.).

Among the rural indigenous population in Guatemala contraceptive prevalence is less than 5% for modern methods. Despite low levels of contraceptive use, previous studies have shown a large unmet need for family planning. Service-delivery strategies have focused largely on women, but men in Guatemala most often make family decisions, and they desire large families.

A study investigated the family planning knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of men in El Quiché, a poor rural department in Guatemala. Focus groups and in-depth interviews confirmed that men believe they should make the decisions regarding reproduction. Most respondents clearly identified the advantages of birth spacing. Their responses, however, demonstrated widespread misinformation about sexuality and reproduction. Most men could identify contraceptives, but knowledge of their use was limited. Only a small minority cited religious beliefs as a reason for nonuse of contraception. Most men were very interested in receiving information about contraception and reproductive health (APROFAM).

QUALITY OF CARE

INOPAL I pioneered quality-of-care activities in Latin America. INOPAL II (1) studied user perceptions of quality; (2) measured quality; (3) operationalized quality-of-care concepts to actually improve family planning services; and (4) examined the impact of quality improvements on contraceptive use.

User Perception of Quality

User perceptions of quality are often very different from the quality perceptions of donors and providers. Incorporating user perceptions into donor agency definitions may result in greater services utilization and client satisfaction.

Users identify amenities such as treatment by physicians, short waits for service, and pleasant surroundings as quality of care (MEXFAM).

Quality and price are two of the most important factors in choosing a family planning provider. In Ecuador, a survey of potential users showed that women associated higher price with higher quality. Private physicians were seen as offering the highest quality at the highest price, and the public sector as offering the lowest quality at the lowest price. Private, nonprofit organizations were perceived as intermediate on the quality-price scale. While users are concerned with both price and quality, some chose services based on price while others chose services based on perceptions of quality. A hypothesis worth pursuing by NGO family planning organizations is that providers can gain market share

by offering higher quality at the same price as competitors or the same quality at a lower price (APROFE). (See Figure 13).

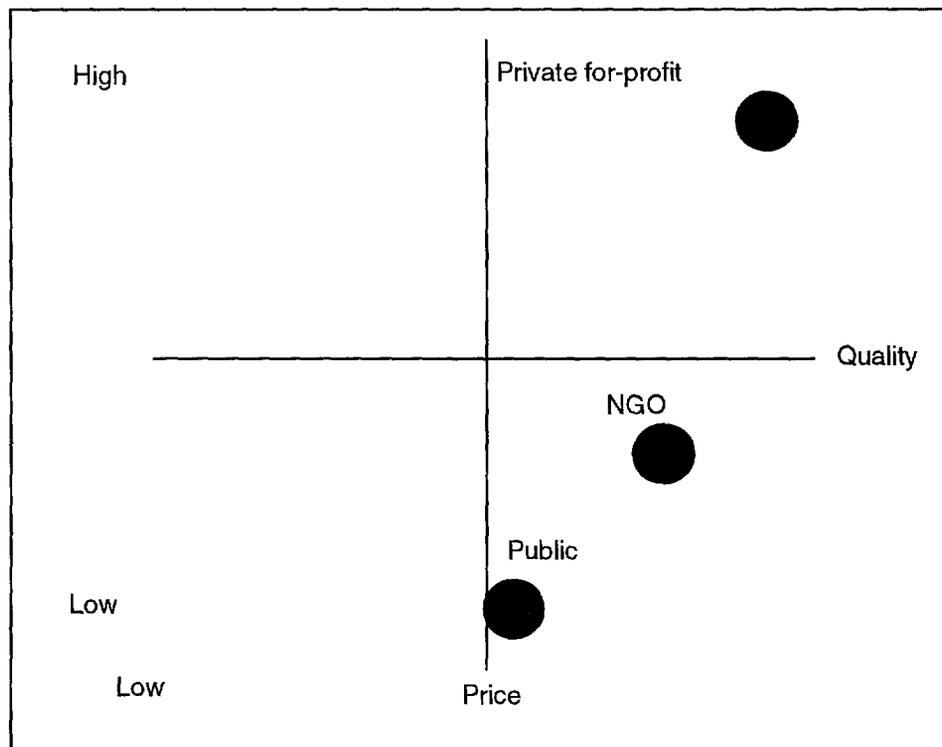


FIGURA 13. Perceived Relationship Between Price and Quality

Measurement of Quality

Measuring quality is a precondition to determining if it can be controlled by managers and if quality has an impact on contraceptive use. INOPAL developed a standardized test of community-based distributor family planning knowledge to measure provider technical competence, and a simulated (mystery) client methodology to study the quality of the client/provider interaction. INOPAL also produced Spanish and Portuguese instruments for situation analysis.

A large proportion of CBD and community health volunteers display a level of family planning knowledge on a standardized test that is no better than chance (the number of correct responses to multiple choice questions expected if the “correct” alternative was selected at random), suggesting that they offer inadequate quality of care. However, as many as 20% of distributors have knowledge levels equal to those of the majority of professionals (educators, nurses, physicians) from the same agencies. In Peru, it was found that PVO distributors had

There is a need for new community-based distributor training techniques to improve the quality of the services they provide.

Increased evaluation of training and actual provider performance is needed to improve CBD quality of care.

higher contraceptive knowledge than Ministry of Health community health volunteers who had received family planning training at some time in the past. Figure 14 shows standardized test scores from Peru for three groups of family planning workers (Asociación Benefica PRISMA -Proyectos en Informatica Salud, Medicina y Agricultura).

The highest levels of family planning knowledge on the standardized test were obtained by paid, full-time Haitian CBD workers (only about 8% scored no better than chance). Part-time volunteer CBD workers in NGO programs in Peru and Ecuador had intermediate knowledge levels (about 15-25%, depending on the agency, scoring no better than chance). The worst performance on the standardized test was obtained by rural MOH community health workers in Peru, almost 80% of whom scored no better than chance. The health workers had many duties other than family planning and did not usually distribute contraceptives. These results suggest the importance of practice in reinforcing knowledge gained during training. From both quality and cost perspectives, it may be better not to train para-professionals who do not distribute contraceptives. (See Figure 14.)

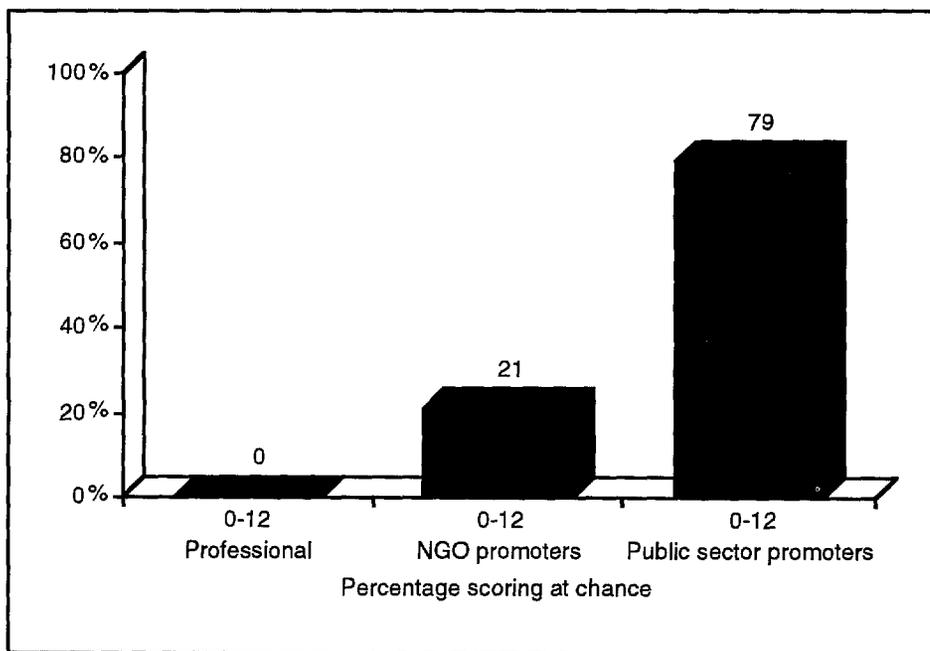


FIGURE 14. Peru
Basic Knowledge of FP: MOH and NGO Promoters and Professionals

Wider use of the standardized test would permit trainers to focus on individual distributors with defective knowledge while avoiding an investment in retraining those with adequate knowledge. The standardized test would also

permit comparisons of provider knowledge across programs, countries, and training courses.

The use of simulated clients has demonstrated that regardless of technical competence, a large proportion of community-based distributors do not communicate information necessary to successful method use. Providers are especially reluctant to talk about potential side effects because they are afraid of losing family planning clients. Increasing information about side effects might improve method continuation (INANDEP).

Improvement of Quality

INOPAL II has experimented with Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) and job aids such as expert systems for providers to improve family planning program quality.

In CQI, quality teams identify and solve problems. Figure 15 shows the proportion of identified problems solved by CQI teams in Guatemala Ministry of Health clinics. Table 7 is a partial list of improvements made in MEXFAM clinics by CQI teams.

CQI can be successfully applied in family planning organizations: it leads to improvements in many aspects of program operations

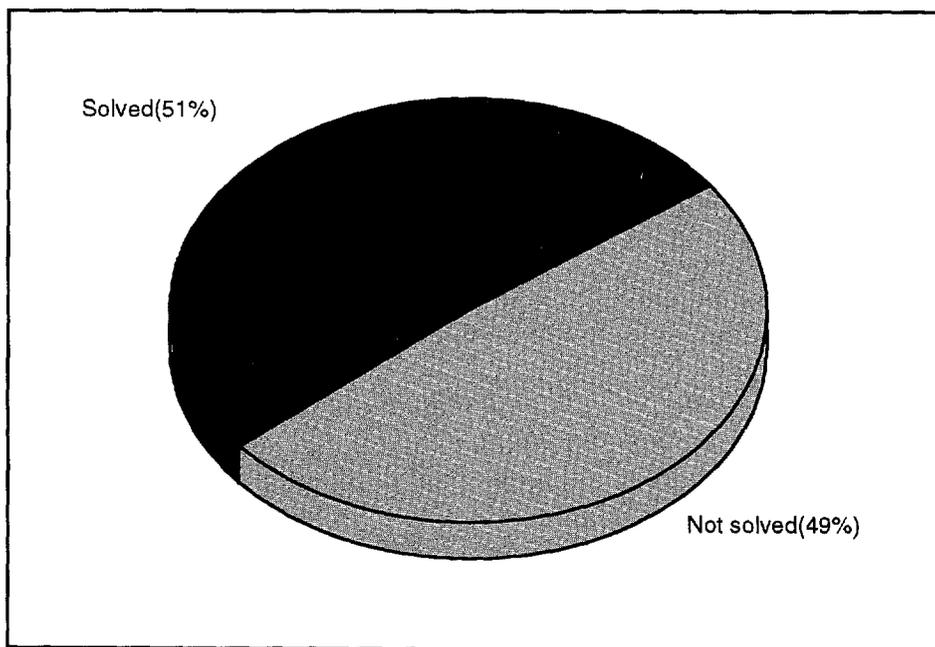


FIGURA 15. MOH, Guatemala
Quality Improvement Time
Percent of Problems Solved Within Three Months of Identification

TABLE 7
MEXFAM: Mexico
Selected changes produced by CQI teams

<i>Team</i>	<i>Improvements</i>
Caternaco Clinic	Reduced time for processing lab tests. All results now given on same day. Patients given appointments to pick up results so they do not have to wait at clinic for entire day.
Cuajimalpa Community Physicians Program	Use of clinical history forms introduced. Appearance of examining and waiting rooms improved with pictures, reading materials, signs, and posters.
La Villa Clinic	Surveyed clients. Waiting time was greatest complaint. Team studying ways to reduce waiting time. Services started earlier in the day to make them more convenient to patients. Other quality improvements: examining-table sheets changed after every client, use of disposable gloves, pediatrics service added. Waiting room improved by providing water carafes and TV.
MEXFAM Warehouse	Reduced average time to fill supply orders from 20 to 12 days.
Nezahualcoyotl Clinic	Remodeled clinic; waiting room furnished with magazines, TV, plants, and pictures. Decreased underreporting of clients by changing data-gathering procedures.

Use of an interactive counseling tool can improve health worker performance during the client provider interaction.

The MEXFAM experience demonstrates that the CQI methodology can improve access, technical quality, and amenities. CQI also produced improvements in program efficiency. The system permitted MEXFAM's accounting department to reduce the time needed to produce reports, increased the income of some clinics, and increased CBD program recruitment and efficiency by substituting group talks in day-care centers for individual home visiting of potential clients (MEXFAM).

INOPAL developed the ABC as a response to high training costs and low levels of rural CBD provider knowledge. The ABC is a decision tree that guides a worker through the client provider interaction with both new and returning clients. It covers pills, Depo-Provera, and barrier methods. Training in the ABC takes less than a day, compared to three days for the traditional course. In three experiments, distributors who used the ABC provided as high or higher quality services (as measured by scores derived from checklists filled out by simulated clients) than distributors trained in more costly and time-consuming traditional courses.

Impact of quality of care on method use

A frequently encountered hypothesis is that quality-of-care improvements result in increased method use. INOPAL has examined the impact of quality of care on factors such as continuation, acceptance, and CYP. Results to date mostly do not support the hypothesis of improved user outcomes.

INOPAL I conducted a single quality-of-care project. An experiment attempted to determine if improving providers' technical competence resulted in greater program continuation among pill users in a CBD program. Improvements in the technical competence of CBD providers did not result in longer program continuation among pill acceptors (INPPARES II). A possible explana-

TABLE 8
Results from three studies of the ABC

<i>Institution/ location</i>	<i>Program setting</i>	<i>Providers</i>	<i>Results</i>
CEPEP; 12 districts in Para- guay, 1992- 1993	Rural and village	Volunteer community-based distributors	Providers who received a brief refresher training with the ABC provided higher quality of care than those receiving a longer, traditional refresher course. ABC training costs were only 20% of the traditional course.
APROSAMI and CENPROF; Callao and Trujillo, Peru, 1991 1992	Urban slum	Volunteer community-based distributors	Providers who received training in the use of the ABC in addition to normal supervision provided higher quality of care than providers who received only normal supervision.
Ministry of Health and CARE; Puno, Piura, and Tumbes, Peru, 1993	Rural and village	Para-professional health workers and community health volunteers	Quality of care provided by workers who received ABC training was higher than quality of care provided by those who received training in the use of a traditional health-workers' manual. Most workers preferred the ABC, saying it was easier to use than the manual.

tion for the result is that improved provider knowledge by itself is not sufficient to improve outcomes, because providers may not pass on their knowledge to clients. The project led INOPAL to develop a simulated-client methodology to measure the quality of the client-provider interaction.

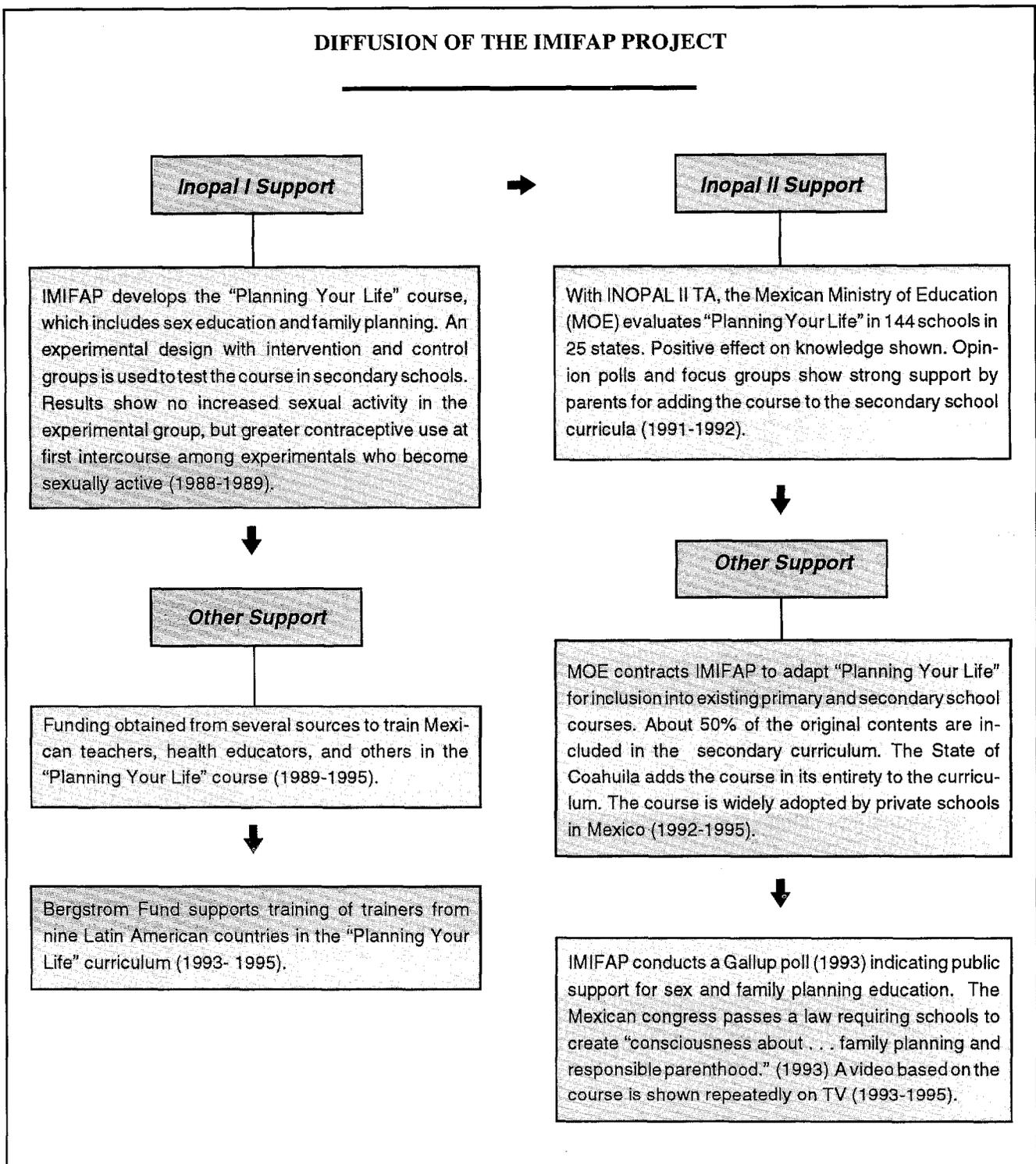
In a secondary analysis of a study of Depo-Provera (DMPA) use in Perú, providers in two provinces were assigner quality-of-care scores based on simulated client interactions. The scores were correlated with client DMPA continuation. In one province, Piura, there was a very modest but statistically significant r of .19 ($p < .01$) between level of provider quality of care and length of continuation. In the second province, Puno, the correlation was not significant (INANDEP). Quality-of-care scores, continuation, and acceptance were all higher in Piura than in Puno. Thus it is possible that there is a quality threshold that must be crossed before quality affects use. Alternatively, both quality and continuation may be functions of demand for contraception. Greater demand results in more provider practice and familiarity with the service being provided. At the same time, higher demand may also signal a higher motivation by users to continue contraceptive use.

In the Guatemala Ministry of Health supervisory experiment, the staff of one experimental group of clinics used a self-assessment strategy based on the AVSC COPE initiative where, with the aid of checklists, program staff identified service-delivery areas that needed improvement. A second intervention group received indirect supervision. Once a year they attended a 4-6 hour group meeting where supervisors discussed problems and lectured on topics such as reproductive risk, contraceptive technology, and quality of care. A control group received traditional individual supervisory visits. No statistically significant differences in CYP were observed among the three groups (Guatemala, MOH).

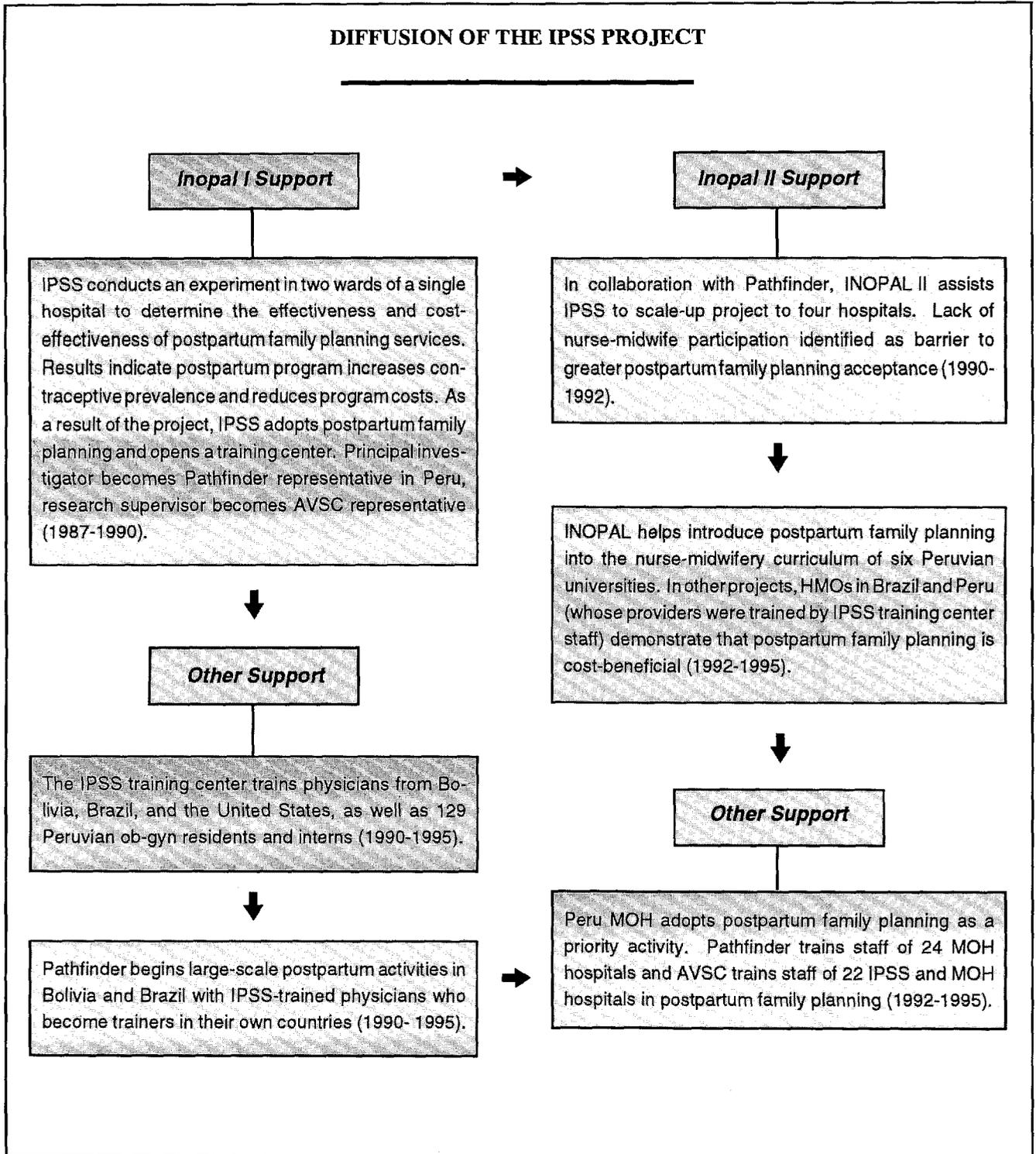
CQI quality improvements produced mixed results on indicators of method acceptance and use. For example, some MEXFAM clinics using CQI reported increased numbers of new acceptors while others did not. Also, different outcome indicators in the same clinics sometimes produced contrary results. For instance, in one clinic, the number of new acceptors increased after CQI improvements but the number of continuing users declined (MEXFAM).

INOPAL findings about the effect of quality of care on family planning use have been based mostly on correlational analysis or data obtained in demonstration projects (the INPPARES and Guatemala Ministry of Health studies being exceptions). Additional research on the relationship between quality and use needs to be conducted in the LAC region. For this research to have program relevance, specific interventions manipulable by managers must be tested, and access and other confounding factors (number of methods available, cost, frequency of staff turnover, level of demand, etc.) controlled. It is also important that the interventions used in the experiments be cost-effective and easily incorporable by large-scale family planning organizations.

DIFFUSION OF THE IMIFAP PROJECT



DIFFUSION OF THE IPSS PROJECT



INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF OPERATIONS RESEARCH CAPABILITY IN LATIN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

Institutionalization is a long, complicated process. It requires stimulating the interest of the potential host in conducting OR and obtaining the human and material resources needed. INOPAL I indirectly pursued the goal of institutionalization of the ability to conduct OR. Local researchers were hired to be principal investigators on OR projects. Agencies were equipped with computers and research software; seminars, conferences, and newsletters disseminated OR results. INOPAL II directly encouraged organizations to adopt OR as a management tool by funding projects whose objective was institutionalization itself, and by holding several OR training workshops. The four agencies conducting institutionalization projects were:

The School of Public Health (ESPM) of the National Institute of Public Health (Mexico): The long-term sustainability of OR requires incorporation into academic programs. ESPM is seeking a leadership role in Latin America in the areas of health management and Operations Research. As part of this effort, ESPM received INOPAL assistance to strengthen OR activities. ESPM created a library of materials on Operations Research, and offers courses on OR as part of the regular graduate and continuing education curricula. Students are also provided with the opportunity to work on actual OR projects.

Since most Mexican public health officials are trained at ESPM, institutionalization should result in increased use of OR as a routine management tool. ESPM also plans to provide short courses on Operations Research to students from other Latin American countries. ESPM is located in Cuernavaca, Mexico, and about 85 students complete graduate studies at the school every year.

The Family Planning Directorate (DGPF) of the Ministry of Health of Mexico: The Mexican national family planning program has for many years included OR among the duties of its research and evaluation units. With INOPAL II help, the DGPF succeeded in having state-level family planning authorities institutionalize OR.

The MOH invited state managers to attend an OR workshop to develop OR proposals for their local programs. The call for participants drew a response far

exceeding the 20 spaces available at the seminar. Participants learned OR basics and were organized into teams to write proposals. The three best proposals were awarded grants of approximately \$6,500. The successful implementation of research projects by participants demonstrated that local programs can diagnose and solve operational problems. Moreover, local involvement in selecting priorities and designing solutions to be tested resulted in high levels of interest and participation in the projects.

The DGPF now conducts regular evaluation and OR workshops where each state presents information on local family planning program progress. An early achievement of these workshops was the establishment of common quality and quantity indicators. Workshops now focus on specific problems such as service quality, training, and institutional development.

Most family planning organizations do not have the resources to support a full-time research staff. However, they can develop a capacity to conduct limited types of OR. CEMOPLAF of Quito, Ecuador, is developing the ability to conduct research on cost and sustainability issues. MEXFAM, the Mexican IPPF affiliate, institutionalized an OR technique called Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) to improve program operations.

CEMOPLAF, with assistance from INOPAL and Family Health International, trained 6-8 key staff members in topics including family planning indicators, cost analysis, sampling, and questionnaire design. The training built on the existing skills of agency administrators, accountants, and computer programmers. In the last year, the OR team has conducted studies of clinic and laboratory costs, client ability to pay, and the market for ultrasound services.

MEXFAM institutionalized CQI. On a continuous basis, groups of workers go through the steps of OR: (1) problem identification; (2) selection and testing of the solution; (3) evaluation of solution impact; and (4) dissemination of results and wider application of successful strategies. Quality-improvement teams were established in all clinics and program departments. After training, these teams were told to solve problems in their areas. At MEXFAM, CQI has produced changes in everything from the comfort of clinic waiting rooms to accounting procedures. The Population Council and MSH used the MEXFAM materials to develop a CQI seminar and teaching materials. With funding from several different donors, the seminar has been held in Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Bolivia.

COLLABORATION

Collaboration with other donor and technical assistance agencies is an essential ingredient for successful Operations Research. It builds a constituency for OR and provides reliable feedback on the success of different strategies for program improvement.

Participation by USAID Cooperating Agencies (CAs) and others also improves the quality of OR. CAs are sources of information about potential host agencies, their problems, and possible solutions. CAs also offer high-quality expertise in training, logistics, communications, etc., which results in higher quality service-delivery interventions. Finally, because they have a stake in the research, CAs are more likely to scale-up projects in which they participated.

During INOPAL II, the Population Council worked with 23 CAs and other international agencies. Collaboration included joint funding and technical assistance to OR/TA projects, workshops, and seminars; and production and reprinting of dissemination materials. With deep appreciation, the Population Council acknowledges the work of our collaborators:

INOPAL II
Donor and technical assistance agency collaborators

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Joint Activity Countries</i>
Association For Voluntary Surgical Contraception	Mexico, Peru
Care	Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru
Columbia University	Regional
DAI	Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru
Demographic Health Survey	Peru, Regional
Family Care International	Bolivia
Family Health International	Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico
The Futures Group	Brazil, Ecuador, Peru
Georgetown University	Brazil, Honduras
International Planned Parenthood Federation/WHR	Colombia, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Regional
Jhpiego	Peru
John Snow, Inc.	Bolivia
Management Sciences for Health	Bolivia, Mexico, Regional
Pathfinder	Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru
Project Concern	Guatemala
Plan	Honduras
Save the Children	Honduras
TVT/MORE	Regional
United Nations Population Fund	Peru
University Of Michigan	Regional
Wellstart	Peru
World Neighbors	Bolivia, Ecuador
World Vision	Honduras

INOPAL II FINAL REPORTS

COUNTRY	AGENCY NAME	REPORT NAME
Bolivia	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)	Overcoming barriers to rural family planning service delivery in the Public Sector
	Community and Child Health (CCH)	Increasing access to family planning services in rural Campesino communities: A pilot project
	Centro de Investigación, Educación y Servicios (CIES)	A comparative study of three strategies to improve the sustainability of a Bolivian family planning provider
	Population Council (PC)	Reasons for unwanted fertility and barriers to use of family planning services in La Paz and El Alto
Brazil	Protecao Medica as Empresas Ltda. (PROMEDICA)	Acceptability and cost-effectiveness of postpartum and post-abortion family planning in a health maintenance organization in Bahia
	Centro de pesquisas e Controle das Doencas Materno infantis de Campinas/ Instituto Materno Infantil de Pernambuco (CEMICAMP/IMIP)	Evaluation of a new counseling strategy on the use of lactation-amenorrhea as a method to prolong natural postpartum infertility
	Sociedade Cearense de Pediatria (SOCEP)	Situation analysis study on reproductive health in the state of Ceara, Brazil
Colombia	Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Colombiana (PROFAMILIA)	Testing pricing/payment systems to improve access and cost-recovery from NORPLANT®

INOPAL II FINAL REPORTS (Continuation)

COUNTRY	AGENCY NAME	REPORT NAME
Ecuador	Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Ecuatoriana (APROFE)	Pricing, quality of care, rumors, and other possible causes of the loss of family planning clients: A diagnostic study in 14 Ecuadorean cities
	Centro Médico de Planificación Familiar (CEMOPLAF)	Operations research to introduce Depo-Provera to Ecuadorean family planning programs
	Centro Médico de Planificación Familiar (CEMOPLAF)	Operations research to improve the sustainability of an Ecuadorean family planning program
	Centro Médico de Planificación Familiar (CEMOPLAF)	Workshop on the evaluation of family planning programs
	Centro Médico de Planificación Familiar (CEMOPLAF)	One day seminar on injectable contraceptives
	Centro Médico de Planificación Familiar (CEMOPLAF)	Institutionalization of operations research and program evaluation capabilities in an Ecuadorean family planning organization
	Centro de Estudios de Población y Paternidad Responsable (CEPAR)	A five-month follow-up survey of potential clients of APROFE and other Ecuadorean providers
Guatemala	Patronato para el mejoramiento de la salud de los trabajadores agrícolas (AGROSALUD)	Self-financed incorporation of family planning in rural fincas in Guatemala
	Asociación Pro-bienestar de la Familia de Guatemala (APROFAM)	Baseline study of reproductive health beliefs and attitudes of males in four health districts in the department of El Quiché
	Project Concern International (PCI)	Increasing knowledge and skills of reproductive health service providers in two conservative indigenous communities on Lake Atitlán, Guatemala
	Project Concern International (PCI)	Testing reproductive health service delivery strategies in two indigenous communities on Lake Atitlán, Guatemala
	Unidad de Planificación Familiar, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (MOH)	The use of self-evaluation forms to improve the family planning program of the Ministry of Health of Guatemala
	Population Council (PC) Population Council (PC)	Inventory of NGOs working in reproductive health Strengthening knowledge and management skills of Ministry of Health family planning national supervisors
Haiti	Comité de Bienfaisance de Pignon (CBP)	A model postpartum program for rural populations in Haiti: Pignon
	L' Institute Haitien de Sante Communautaire (INHSAC)	Improving promoters' performance through supervision
	Population Council (PC)	Study tour of factory-based family planning programs in the Eastern Caribbean

INOPAL II FINAL REPORTS (Continuation)

COUNTRY	AGENCY NAME	REPORT NAME
Honduras	La Leche League (LLL)	Breast feeding for natural birth spacing in Honduras
	Asociación Hondureña de Lactancia Materna (AHLACMA)	The promotion of breast feeding and birth spacing in rural areas
	Asociación Hondureña de Lactancia Materna (AHLACMA)	Increasing the promotion of reproductive health through social development NGOs
	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)	Incorporation of reproductive health services into CARE's programs in Western Honduras
	Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social (IHSS)	Reproductive health and prenatal care
Mexico	Academia Mexicana de Investigación en Demografía Médica (AMIDEM)	A strategy to increase the acceptance of no-scalpel vasectomy in out-patient clinics of the Mexican Social Security Institute
	Centro de Orientación para Adolescentes (CORA)	Postpartum education for adolescents: Evaluation and refining of a model for institutionalization
	Desarrollo e Investigación de la Planificación Familiar (DIPLAF)	Strengthening the coverage extension strategy of the Ministry of Health
	Federación Mexicana de Asociaciones Privadas de Salud y Desarrollo Comunitario (FEMAP)	Cost analysis of family planning services in private family planning programs
	Instituto Mexicano de Investigación de Familia y Población (IMIFAP)	An operational test to institutionalize family life education in secondary schools in Mexico
	Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública (INSP)	Strengthening the operations research capabilities at the Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública
	Fundación Mexicana para la Planeación Familiar (MEXFAM)	The use of quality management systems to institutionalize operations research in family planning organizations
	Prosuperación Familiar Neolonesa (PSFN)	Institutionalization of youth programs: A follow-up survey
Nicaragua	Population Council (PC)	Development of a training manual on quality of care improvement in family planning organizations
	Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Nicaraguense (PROFAMILIA)	The use of management information systems for operations research
Paraguay	Centro Paraguayo de Estudios de Población (CEPEP)	Developing tools of low-cost use to improve the quality of care of rural CBD in Paraguay

INOPAL II FINAL REPORTS (Continuation)

COUNTRY	AGENCY NAME	REPORT NAME
Peru	Apoyo a Programas de Población (APROPO)	A study to increase the availability and price of oral contraceptives in three program settings
	Asociación de Profesionales en Salud Materno-Infantil y Centro Nor-Peruano de Capacitación y Promoción Familiar (APROSAMI/CENPROF)	Redesigning compensation and other administrative and technical systems to improve quality of care in Peruvian family planning programs
	Instituto de Estudios de Población (IEPO)	Reassessing injectable contraceptives: A seminar for Peruvian health professionals
	Instituto Andino de Estudios en Población y Desarrollo (INANDEP)	An experiment on organizational models and range of methods for family planning service delivery to rural and semirural populations in two regions in Peru
	Instituto Andino de Estudios en Población y Desarrollo (INANDEP)	A diagnosis of post model and territorial distribution of family planning service delivery points in metropolitan Lima
	Instituto Andino de Estudios en Población y Desarrollo (INANDEP)	Comparison between two payment models to physicians in two private family planning agencies in Peru
	Instituto Andino de Estudios en Población y Desarrollo (INANDEP)	A sustainable model to disseminate The ABC of Primary Care in Family Planning in the Libertadores-Wari region, Peru
	Centro Médico Ruiz Gonzalez S.A. (MEDICSA)	Preparing for privatization of the Peruvian Social Security system: A feasibility test of introducing family planning into private health providers
	Asociación Benéfica PRISMA (Proyectos en Informática, Salud, Medicina y Agricultura)	Institutional strengthening in the private sector
	Asociación Benéfica PRISMA (Proyectos en Informática, Salud, Medicina y Agricultura)	Operations research for strategic planning
	Asociación Benéfica PRISMA (Proyectos en Informática, Salud, Medicina y Agricultura)	Workshop on gender training for family planning and reproductive health
	Promoción de Labores Educativas y Asistenciales en Favor de la Salud (IPSS)	The institutionalization of postpartum family planning in the Social Security Health System of Peru
	Promoción de Labores Educativas y Asistenciales en Favor de la Salud (IPSS)	Technical assistance for postpartum family planning training
	Vecinos Peru	Operations research to improve Ministry of Health family planning services in Iquitos, Peru
Population Council (PC)	Technical assistance for creating a database of domestic violence in Peru	
Population Council (PC)	A sustainable model to disseminate the health post provider's ABC of family planning	

INOPAL II PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS

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