



Incorporating Domestic Financing in Commitments



The vision framework for FP2030 sets out five key focus areas, one of which centers on financing for family planning: “Increase, Diversify, and Efficiently Use Financing.” Success by 2030 is articulated as: “Family planning financing is sufficient and resilient, with countries increasingly able to sustainably finance their family planning work.”

As part of its overall commitment, each country’s domestic financing commitments should reflect a vision for ensuring adequate financing for family planning commodities and services through 2030. Domestic financing commitments will differ in their focus and emphasis depending on the country’s fiscal and health financing context. All financing commitments should be realistic, meaningful, and geared toward increasing family planning access and coverage, reducing commodity gaps, and improving service quality.

It is important to set realistic goals and to keep rights, access, and quality at the forefront. Commitment makers should take time to assess the country’s financial capacities to meet its FP goals and to put in place a multi-year planning process to achieve them. New financial commitments should draw on evidence regarding past spending in the specific country context. Achieving financial commitments for family planning program areas should not come at the expense of other program areas, and the overall approach should be geared toward obtaining and maintaining sufficient resources and allocative and technical efficiency for the entire package of health services and interventions. Particular attention should be paid to the potentially changed fiscal context resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

We recommend that countries draw from the following menu of options and articulate how family planning financing will be increased, efficiently used, and sustained through the period of commitment and beyond.

KEY RESOURCES

[Aligning Strategic Documents to Foster a Common Vision for Family Planning](#)

[Family Planning in the Context of Latin America’s Universal Healthcare Agenda](#)

[FP Financing Roadmap](#)

[Guide for Examining the Legal, Regulatory, and Policy Environment for Family Planning Inclusion in Universal Health Coverage Schemes](#)

[Guide for Identifying Catalytic Investments to Raise Domestic Resources for Family Planning](#)

[High Impact Practice on Domestic Public Financing](#)

[Is Health Insurance Coverage Associated with Improved Family Planning Access?](#)

[PAI Common Framework](#)

[WHO Global Action Plan Accelerator](#)

INCREASED ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC REVENUES TO FAMILY PLANNING

- Establish and increase a budget line item for family planning commodities by a certain amount or percentage. Goals should include clear baselines and targets.
- Establish and increase budget lines or allocations for family planning service delivery, social and behavior change activities, and other core elements of the family planning program. Goals should include clear baselines and targets.
- Establish targets for budgetary allocations to primary and community levels in the health system where the majority of family planning services are delivered.
- Increase the domestic financing available for family planning by increasing the overall allocations to the health sector drawn from tax revenues.

IMPROVED EFFICIENCY IN THE USE OF FUNDS

- Monitor expenditure to ensure it aligns with evidence-based and cost-effective priorities outlined in the costed implementation plan and other strategic documents.
- Design and implement policies that encourage health providers to provide high-quality family planning services equitably and efficiently.
- Optimize the health workforce by introducing or reinforcing task shifting, task sharing, and the integration of FP with other health services.
- Advocate for sufficient staffing at primary health care level, particularly for nurses, midwives, and other cadres actively engaged in the delivery of family planning services.
- Consider reforms that improve the efficiency and quality of procurement and distribution of contraceptives. Improve commodity purchasing—such as through bulk procurement, improved procurement practices, or coordinated buying with other countries—to reduce costs.
- Improve spending (budget execution) to ensure all available funds for family planning are spent and used for their intended purpose.
- Increase share of total country FP spending from domestic sources, such as percentage of costs from domestic sources within the costed implementation plan.

SUSTAINABILITY OF FINANCING FOR FAMILY PLANNING

- Ensure meaningful engagement of a wide, diverse, and inclusive group of civil society organizations in FP budget and essential service package monitoring, including collaborative assessments of national family planning activities. Confidence that government FP funds are spent efficiently and effectively is the key to sustainability.
- Develop policies that require the inclusion of family planning services and supplies in health insurance schemes (including government-led and/or private health insurance schemes).
- Increase family planning costs covered by out-of-pocket expenditures relative to costs covered by universal health coverage-oriented schemes (e.g., health insurance, vouchers).
- Work with the private health sector to expand access to family planning services in private health facilities, for example by training/accrediting training/accrediting providers to offer family planning services or equipping them with access to family planning commodities increasing the availability of FP in drug shops or pharmacies; and establishing or strengthening contracting mechanisms for private providers.
- Advocate for the inclusion of family planning in key strategic documents at the national and subnational levels—particularly those related to financing reforms such as insurance.
- Monitor and evaluate family planning-related financing policies to ensure they align with quality standards and meet the voluntary, rights-based service needs of girls and women
- Develop an evidence base for advocacy by tracking family planning budget allocations, spending, needs, and gaps, as well as by estimating the health, economic, and social benefits of greater government investment in FP in coordination with a wide, diverse, and inclusive group of civil society during key entry points in the annual budget cycle.



QUESTIONS?

If you have questions about this guidance, or any other element of the commitment process, contact FP2030 staff at commitments@fp2030.org.