



Contraceptive supply disruptions

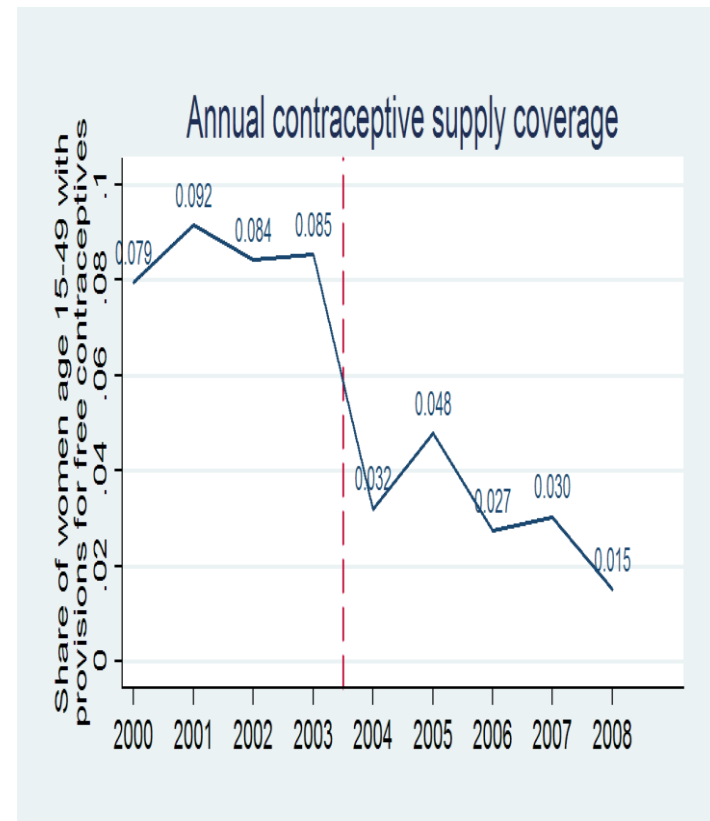
Evidence on impacts in the Philippines

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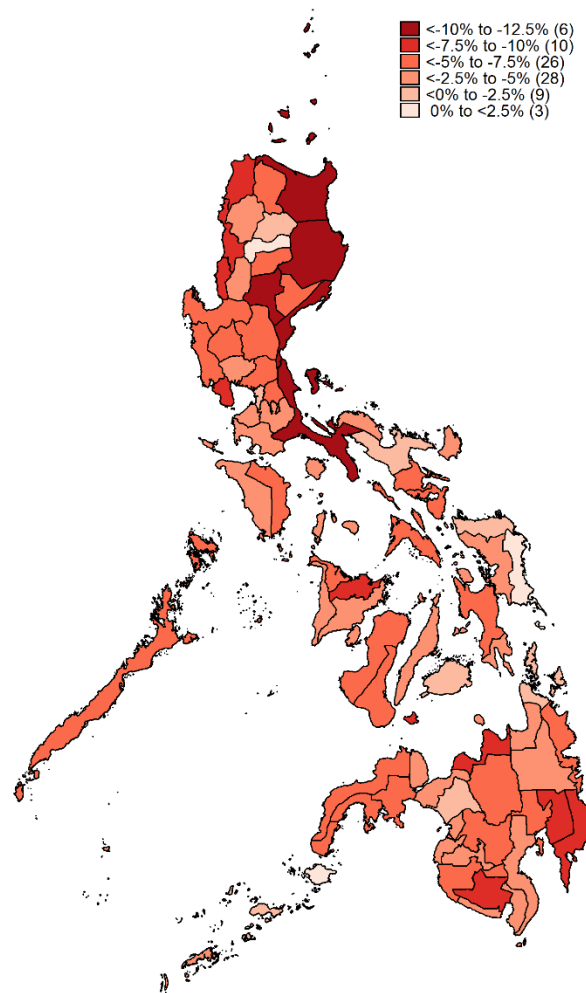
5 OCT 2015

Major public supply disruption starting in 2004

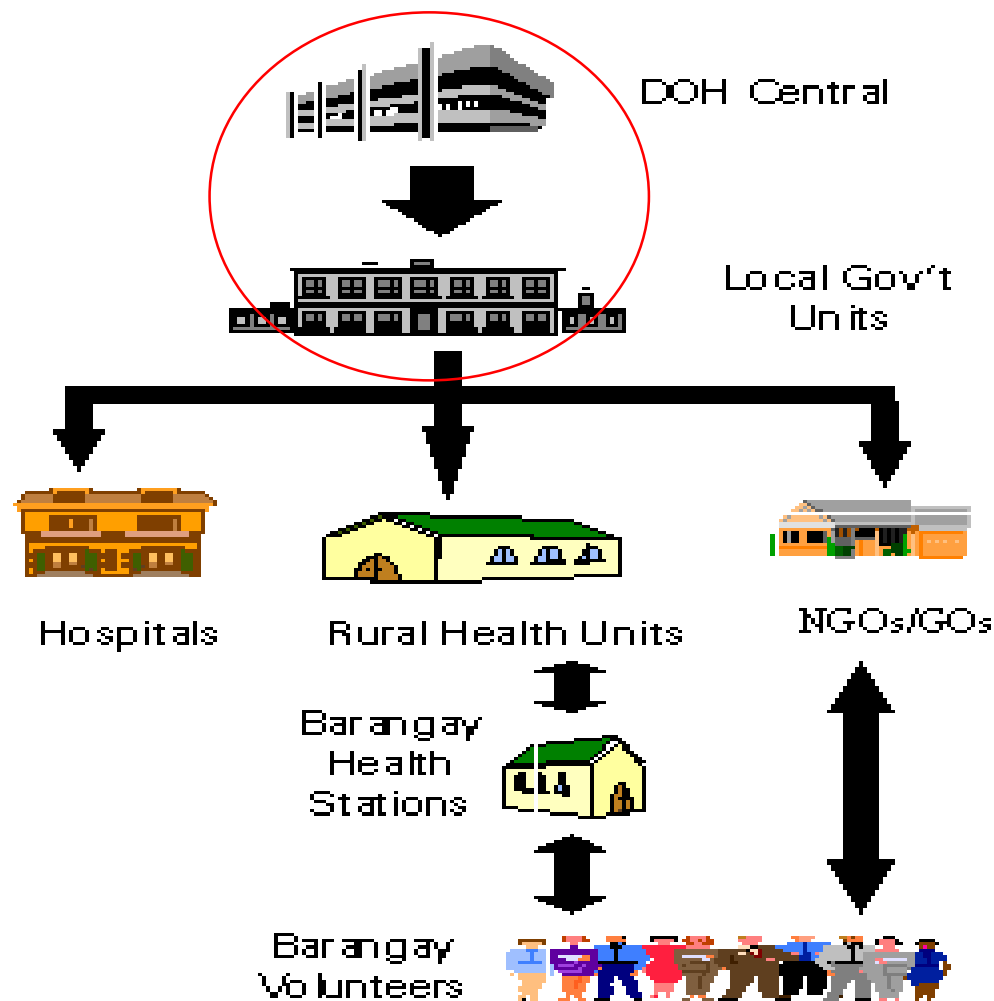
- Philippines relied heavily on USAID donations
- USAID phased out commodity donations in 2004-2008
- National govt. planned to assume funding responsibility
- President was replaced in an uprising
 - Earlier plan was shelved
 - Funding responsibility turned over to local govts.



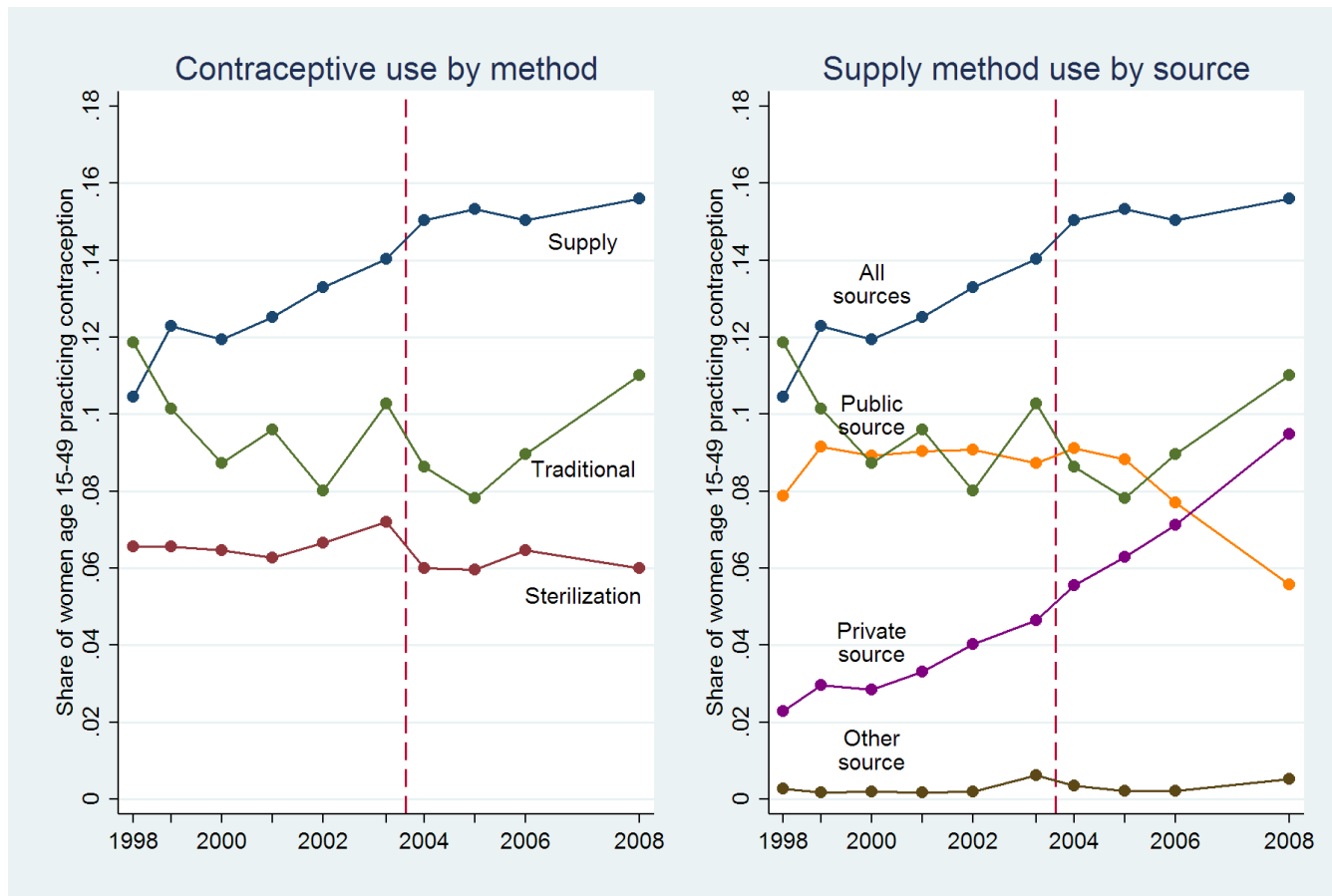
Supply reduction varied across provinces



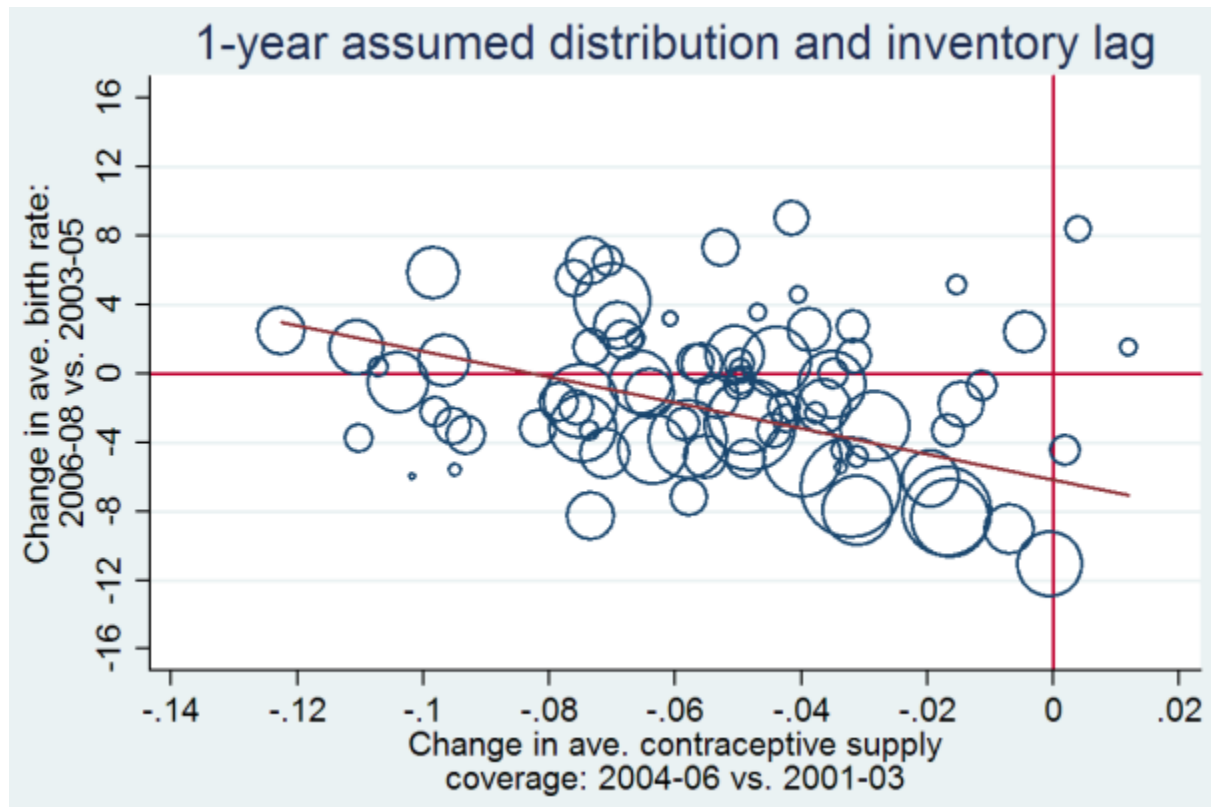
Impact not immediate due to long distribution pipeline



Women shifted to private sources or using traditional methods



Birth rates higher in areas with larger drops in public supply



Disadvantaged women hit hardest

Broad increase in pregnancy risk, but some groups of women were more affected

- Rural: 20% higher
- Poor: 55% higher
- Less educated: 43% higher



Maternal and child health likely worsened

- Shorter birth intervals
- Higher incidence of unintended births
- Suggestive evidence of:
 - Lower birth weight
 - Smaller birth size
 - More infant deaths (driven by neonatal deaths)