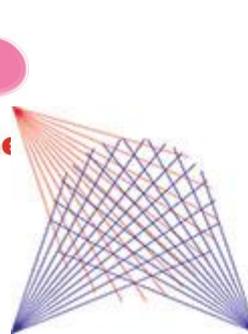
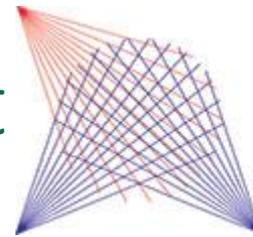


Getting the hearts and minds of Bangladesh stakeholders ready for the reintroduction of female condoms (based on the experience of global UAFC and local HLL/HLFPPT condom knowledge and infrastructure)



- Introduction to UAFC
- UAFC: Results and lessons learned
- Share-Net small grant
- Future steps



Share-Net
The Netherlands

Introduction to UAFC : Objectives

- (i) increased availability of a variety of affordable and quality FC at global and local level
- ii) increased demand for and correct, consistent and sustained use of FC at local level
- (iii) increased support from global and local policy makers and donors.

UAFC Results (M&R)

- 3 new FC have obtained UNFPA/WHO prequalification: Cupid (2012), O'Lavie and Velvet (2016)
- 8.9 million FC procured and supplied (2008-2015): 8 m. FC2/ 900,000 Cupid (3,428,000 USD)
- Procurement of demonstration models and support to manufacturers of innovative models.
- Strengthened local SCM capacities
- Enhanced market intelligence of FC <http://fcmi.org>
- Parallel programming of FC in South Africa

SCM Interventions in Mozambique

2014

- Request from Oxfam Novib to address FC stock-out situation in Mozambique
- Assessment of FC supply chain
- Identification of intervention areas
- Quantification exercise to forecast FC requirements

2015

- Revision of the logistics forms to capture data on FC distribution & use through NGOs & Associations
- National condom meeting (NAC)

2016

- Technical assistance to develop National Condom Operational Plan
- Training on FC supply chain management (quantification & logistics forms)
- Introduction of the forms

UAFC Lessons Learned

- Variety alone does not lead to price reduction
- Variety alone does not lead to increased demand: lack of mechanism to assess new designs
- Demand creation and sustained use are key for sustainability
- Donor-driven market
- In-country regulatory barriers
- More engagement from MoH needed

Share-Net small grant

Getting the hearts and minds of Bangladesh stakeholders ready for the reintroduction of female condoms

- Stakeholder meeting on FC programming in Dhaka (5-6 May 2015)
- Organizers: Oxfam Bangladesh, ShareNet International Bangladesh, UBR Alliance Bangladesh, UAFC, HLL Life Care Ltd. and HLFPPPT India, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Bangladesh.

Share-Net small grant: Workshop objectives

- Consolidate the landscaping analysis on FC
- Obtain buy-in from key technical stakeholders and line-ministries endorsing FCs as a viable method
- Identify steps forward for funding and planning female condom introduction in Bangladesh

Share-Net small grant: Presentations

- **Landscaping analysis** report of FC initiatives, learning and present situation in Bangladesh, including the brothel based initiatives of Care Bangladesh in 1997 and Hotel based initiatives of FHI during 2003—2005/6, and showing some reasons for failure of those initiatives
- The Directorate General of Family Planning showed very positive attitudes towards FC programming in Bangladesh, but raised concerns that Bangladesh may not be ready for FC (re)introduction yet (FC is not familiar in Bangladesh among the general population, male participation in contraceptive use still a challenge, need to start with tackling the registration issue before implementing large scale programming).

Share-Net small grant: Opportunities and strengths

Opportunities

Build on existing FC knowledge and experience.

Reproductive health momentum amongst international partners.

Ministry of education is ready to incorporate sexuality education in the curriculum

Social marketing can play the marketing role and UNFPA can support with commodities.

Strengths of Bangladesh

Most of the condoms are locally produced

If FC can be produced locally it will be cost effective (note: this is not a short term option, and requires a lot of investment).

Marketing and supply uninterrupted

USAID is providing \$ 40 million to the Government for the upcoming fiscal year

Share-Net small grant: Priority areas & concerns

Target groups: young, adolescent, male & female of reproductive age

Concern: cultural & religious barriers, women's vulnerability, male domination, lack of male involvement

Priority Areas: SMC for pilot marketing, FPAB has community based service delivery programs through 15 groups of female community based workers, BRAC as research organization, much more marketing on FC needed

Concern: funding, making Government promote FC, acceptability particularly from conservative point of view

Share-Net small grant: Lessons learned

- Government positive towards reintroduction
- Introduction of the female condom in Bangladesh asks for significant investments from manufacturers
 - obtain market authorization
 - conduct acceptability study
 - develop introduction strategy including validation of stakeholder commitment and definition of their roles in successful introduction of female condoms and development of their use
- Commitment of manufacturers is a requisite to make FC's available to women of Bangladesh
- Public/private partnering would be required to successfully launch FC's in Bangladesh

Share-Net small grant: Next steps

- Share outcomes of the stakeholder workshop with the Private Sector Condom Group to evaluate willingness of manufacturers to invest in (pre) introduction of their female condoms
- If successful, work on an introduction plan jointly with relevant stakeholders, whereby roles of various stakeholders have been defined and agreed



Thank you

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