

THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME TO ENHANCE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2010



THE MISSION OF UNFPA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABR	Adolescent birth rate
APRO	Asia and Pacific Region
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BKKBN	Indonesia's National Population and Family Planning Board
CARh	Coordinated Assistance for RH Supplies
CBDs	Community-based family planning distributors
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCM	Country Commodity Manager
CCP	Comprehensive condom programming
CIES	Centro de Investigación y Estudios de la Salud
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPR	Contraceptive prevalence rate
CSB	Commodity Security Branch
CSO	Civil society organizations
CYP	Couple year protection
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EML	Essential Medicines List
EmOC	Emergency obstetric care
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
GPRHCS	UNFPA Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security
HEW	Health Extension Workers
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HMIS	Health management information system
HRB	Humanitarian Response Branch
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUD	Intra-uterine device
LAC	Latin American countries
LMIS	Logistics Management and Information System
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHTF	Maternal Health Thematic Fund
MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

MNH	Maternal and Neonatal Health
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSI	Marie Stopes International
NA	Not Available
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OC	Oral contraceptive
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PDR	Peoples' Democratic Republic
PMNCH	Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
PPMR	Procurement Planning and Monitoring Report
PRISMA	Asociación Benéfica PRISMA
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
PSB	Procurement Services Branch
PSM	Procurement and supply management
QA	Quality Assurance
RBM	Results-based management
REC's	Regional Economic Communities
RH	Reproductive health
RHCS	Reproductive health commodity security
RO	Regional Office
SDP	Service delivery point
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
SWAps	Sector-wide approaches
TD	Technical Division
TOR	Terms of Reference
UBW	Unified Budget and Workplan
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAHO	West African Health Organisation
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

by Werner Haug - Director, Technical Division, UNFPA

More than 100 countries worldwide have eliminated or nearly eliminated maternal mortality as a public health problem. In spite of this, there are still approximately 350,000 maternal deaths and over 1 million newborn deaths yearly in the world. For every woman who dies in childbirth, at least 20 more suffer injuries, infections or disabilities.

This reality could be averted with highly cost-effective and feasible interventions to prevent maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity. These interventions include general access to reproductive health (including family planning), a skilled birth attendant present at every delivery, access to emergency obstetric and newborn care when needed and HIV prevention. When adopted and scaled up with a rights-based and equity-driven approach, these have led to tremendous gains, proving that rapid progress is indeed possible.

UNFPA supports developing countries that are most in need of assistance — and furthest from achieving MDG 5 and universal access to reproductive health by 2015 — through two important initiatives: the Global Programme to Enhance Reproductive Health Commodity Security (GPRHCS) and the Maternal Health Thematic Fund (MHTF). Both initiatives, working together, are well-positioned to support the UN Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, an unprecedented global-level commitment to advance the well-being of women and children. The many achievements, outlined in this report, provide ample evidence that strong political commitment, adequate investments and partnerships are critical to achieving MDG 5 and universal access to reproductive health.

UNFPA launched the GPRHCS in 2007 to address the urgent and ongoing need for a reliable supply of contraceptives, condoms, medicines and equipment in developing countries. Reproductive health commodity security is achieved when all individuals can obtain and use affordable, quality reproductive health commodities of their choice whenever they need them. Commodity security underpins UNFPA programming and is critical to accelerating progress towards internationally agreed development goals. The Global Programme is already yielding measurable results through a framework for assisting countries in planning for their own needs, with a focus on commodities as well as capacity development to strengthen health systems.

Momentum is building around achieving MDG 5 and we face an unprecedented opportunity to tackle maternal mortality and morbidities head on. While much progress has been made, in many countries there is still a far way to go. I would like to take this opportunity to thank countries, donors, other partner organizations and all colleagues for the continued collaboration to reaching our shared goal.

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