



Costed Implementation Plan Resource Kit



Deciding to Develop a Costed Implementation Plan

Seven Considerations to Inform Country Decision Making

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Disclaimer

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About this Tool

This document is a part of FP2030's [Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan \(CIP\) Resource Kit](#). It is intended to help country stakeholders in decision making as they consider developing a CIP. The tool outlines seven considerations—framed as questions—that stakeholders can use to self-assess and reflect on a country's readiness for a CIP. Stakeholders may consider other issues depending on the country context.

The seven questions are:

1. ***Is there a clear purpose for a CIP?*** Engaging in the CIP process is an investment. Country stakeholders should first determine the purpose of the CIP, the value that the CIP would add to current program functioning, and how they will use the CIP to achieve the country's desired goals.
2. ***Does the CIP fill a gap or complement other plans or policies?*** Before developing a CIP, country stakeholders should assess the presence of other plans and whether they include priorities, costs, and other components sufficient to fulfill country needs, or if the CIP could fulfill a specific gap to achieve effective stewardship. A country may have other strategies or policies that render developing a CIP redundant. However, CIPs can be complementary to existing strategies or policies, such as to elaborate on an existing country reproductive health strategy and ensure that the investment needed is clear. CIPs can be useful to help operationalize and execute FP2030 commitments or to lay the groundwork for future commitments. More guidance on how to align CIPs with FP2030 commitments can be found in the [10-Step Process for CIP Planning, Development, and Execution](#).
3. ***Is there broad country ownership for developing a CIP?*** Stakeholders will need to share responsibility and accountability for the success of both the CIP and the family planning program. Broad country ownership is important during the development of the CIP and throughout its execution, requiring a common vision in support of the CIP as the primary vehicle to guide action toward achieving the country's family planning goals.
4. ***Is there strong stakeholder coordination?*** Developing and executing a CIP requires the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders who make various contributions to the plan, including providing services, making policy decisions, championing agendas, and providing technical assistance and financial resources. Country stakeholders will need to assess the extent to which they can facilitate joint planning and coordinate to pool resources, make decisions, and share information and responsibilities.
5. ***Is this an opportune time to embark on the CIP process?*** Country stakeholders will need to assess whether the time needed to develop the CIP and the political environment are conducive to support the inclusive and engaging CIP development process across key stakeholders. Time will need to be set aside by stakeholders to ensure engagement in the CIP process.
6. ***Are there mechanisms for the family planning program to effectively inform the health sector's annual operational planning and budgeting exercises?*** The CIP may be best used and most effective when there is a conducive environment within government structures and mechanisms that enable inclusive planning and budgeting for family planning. Conversely, countries with limited engagement of family planning units in planning and budgeting, weak collaboration among the family planning teams, and low

internal capacity or opportunity for advocacy may find it challenging to use the CIP to inform government planning and budgetary processes.

7. ***Does the government have the capacity and resources to execute the CIP?***

Developing a CIP does not guarantee effective implementation. Country stakeholders will need to assess and plan for the resources (financial and human) that are needed for effective CIP execution. A planned and deliberate approach will further the chances of attaining the desired results.

Intended Users of the Tool

The intended users of this tool include **people involved in deciding to develop and execute a CIP**. This is primarily the government in consultation with development and implementing partners and civil society organizations.

How to Use the Tool

This tool should be used in a small group setting where participants can provide diverse perspectives useful for making decisions. The tool can be administered by a member of a team of existing stakeholders including, but not limited to, Ministry of Health staff responsible for leading CIP execution, implementing partners, members of a country's FP2030 focal point group, or a family planning technical working group. The tool outlines three scenarios in each consideration and recommendations for decision making and action. A country should assess which scenario best fits its present profile and use the relevant recommendations to improve its readiness and likelihood of success with its CIP process.

While there is not fixed scoring for this tool, if stakeholders are consistently identifying with Scenario 1 or Scenario 1, the country should be in a good situation to undertake developing a CIP. However, if stakeholders are frequently identifying with Scenario 3 for each consideration, the country may not be prepared to undertake a CIP and should consider the recommendations accompanying Scenario 3.

1. Is there a clear purpose for a CIP?

Government ownership is fundamental to the success of CIP execution. Key stakeholders within the government—especially those with decision-making authority—need to understand, endorse, and support the CIP and its processes. From the outset, the family planning program needs to be a government priority. The added value of having a CIP for the family planning program—and for the health sector overall—needs to be clearly established with stakeholders, including the need for a coherent roadmap to guide achieving national goals and effective family planning program coordination. Obtaining buy-in from these decisionmakers may ensure that government budgeting and financing for family planning at all levels are informed by the CIP priorities established. With this commitment, decisionmakers can facilitate government efforts to ensure that the required human and financial resources are available to execute the plan.

Countries should establish a clear purpose for the CIP. The CIP can serve multiple purposes and, depending on its intended use, CIP design may vary. For example, the CIP can serve as a unified country strategy without a detailed roadmap or cost estimates, or it can be a detailed roadmap for all family planning stakeholders. Also, it can serve as an advocacy tool for resource mobilization.

What is the situation in your country?

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 1: Yes, there is a clear purpose for a CIP | <p>Situation: Senior government officials in the health sector, including beyond the FP/RH units, have established a clear need for the CIP and officially endorsed efforts to develop and execute the CIP. The government clearly understands how the CIP will address existing gaps in leading and managing the family planning program and acknowledges the added value of having a CIP in place.</p> <p>Recommendations: Country government officials should establish and implement a mechanism to ensure continued engagement of senior government officials throughout the CIP development and execution process.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 2: There is partial agreement about the purpose for a CIP | <p>Situation: Country government officials within the FP/RH units have established a clear rationale for developing a CIP and how they would use the plan. However, senior government officials above the FP/RH unit have not been made aware or have not officially endorsed the effort to develop and execute the plan.</p> <p>Recommendations: Country government officials should inform and seek endorsement from their senior management officials for the CIP. The request for endorsement should be substantiated with country-specific information on the need or gap that will be addressed and/or the added value of the CIP.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 3: No, there is not a clear purpose for a CIP | <p>Situation: Country government officials within the family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) units have not established a clear and specific rationale for developing a CIP or how they would use the plan.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the need for a CIP should make a case for developing a CIP to country government officials within the FP/RH units and at senior management levels. The case should be substantiated with country-specific information on the need or gap that will be addressed and/or the added value of the CIP.</p> |

Useful Resources

- [*Making the Case for a CIP: PowerPoint Template*](#) (Health Policy Project, 2015 and updated in 2022): This is a resource that can be used by countries as a starting point (countries will tailor the presentation to their context and needs) to develop a presentation making a case for the CIP as part of stakeholder engagement activities. For example, this presentation can be used by the family planning unit to present to senior leadership of the Ministry of Health, development partners, or other relevant parties.
- [*Communicating with Multisectoral Stakeholders about Costed Implementation Plans*](#) (Health Policy Plus, 2017): This resource is useful for illustrative messages during advocacy efforts to help key influencers and decisionmakers (such as the Ministry of Health Planning Department, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning, parliamentarians, the executive branch, and development partners) understand the social and economic value that successful execution of a CIP can provide. It can facilitate the breaking down of policy barriers, maintain political support and programmatic coordination, and help increase sustainable domestic funding for the CIP.
- [*Stakeholder Engagement for Family Planning Costed Implementation Plans*](#) (K4Health): This tool helps countries understand the breadth of stakeholders that should be involved in the CIP process and suggests ways to meaningfully engage them. The tool describes the various commitment stages of a stakeholder: awareness, understanding, buy-in, and commitment. Countries can gauge where their stakeholders are with regard to the CIP process and what they need to do to align them with the process.

2. Does the CIP fill a gap or complement other plans or policies?

The CIP provides a country with a one-stop budgeted roadmap for the family planning program. Before developing a CIP, country stakeholders should assess the presence of other plans and whether they include priorities, costs, and other components sufficient to fulfill country needs, or if the CIP could fulfill a specific gap to achieve effective stewardship. A country may have other strategies or policies that render developing a CIP redundant. However, CIPs can be complementary to existing strategies or policies, such as to elaborate on an existing country reproductive health strategy, lay out an action plan and timeline, or to ensure that the investment needed is clear. CIPs can be useful to help operationalize and execute FP2030 commitments or to lay the groundwork for future commitments.

What is the situation in your country?

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| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 1: Yes, the CIP fills a gap.</p> | <p>Situation: After reviewing existing strategies and policies, stakeholders have established that there is no other active government strategic plan or policy that provides the essential information included in a CIP. In other words, stakeholders agree that there is no other active plan to serve as a joint actionable roadmap, with associated costs, to help the country achieve its family planning goals.</p> <p>Recommendations: Proceed with the CIP development process. Stakeholders championing the CIP may engage with a planning or policy section of the relevant government entity to inquire about whether government has established guidelines for strategic documents (to ensure uniformity across such documents within government) and should refer to these guidelines during CIP development. If a country has already made FP2030 commitments, these should be aligned during the development of the CIP.</p> |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 2: There is another strategic plan/policy, but it does not fulfill the needs of the family planning program</p> | <p>Situation: Another active government strategic plan or policy exists that fulfills the purposes articulated by country stakeholders. However, it is missing some information typically included in CIPs. For instance, a country has a family planning policy or strategic plan but it lacks costing data.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the CIP should assess whether it is possible to: (1) amend the currently active plan or policy to include the missing essential information typically included in a CIP or (2) use the existing document to inform the development of the CIP. For instance, a country could add a costed action or implementation plan to an existing strategy or policy.</p> |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 3: Don't know or not certain if there is another strategic plan/policy</p> | <p>Situation: Stakeholders have not assessed whether another active government strategic plan or policy exists that may fulfill the purpose of the CIP.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the CIP should assess whether there is another strategic plan or policy that fulfills the purpose of a CIP. If one is not available, consider developing a CIP. If one is available, assess if it may have gaps or weaknesses that could be strengthened through a CIP or by implementing parts of the CIP planning process.</p> |

Useful Resources

- [Policy Checklist: Essential Elements for Successful Family Planning Policies](#) (Health Policy Project, 2014): This tool is useful for country stakeholders to assess whether existing policies are well constructed and reflect different aspects of a successful family planning program.

3. Is there broad country ownership for developing a CIP?

To foster a country-owned, government-led plan, the CIP technical strategy should be developed through an inclusive, locally driven approach. For the CIP to be successfully executed, the interests, influence, and contributions of stakeholders must be recognized and leveraged. Key stakeholders are the government and prominent or influential organizations (such as development partners, implementing partners, and civil society organizations). Meaningful stakeholder engagement involves recognizing different perspectives and managing them effectively over time. Early, targeted, and continuous stakeholder engagement will result in better-planned and more-informed policies,

programs, and services because diverse engagement will streamline the CIP development, facilitate decision making based on realities, and ensure cooperation and alignment of interests among vested parties.

What is the situation in your country?

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 1: Yes, there is broad buy-in among key stakeholders to develop the CIP | <p>Situation: Key stakeholders are aware of the intent to develop a CIP, agree with its purpose, and are willing to be engaged, such as through defining the development process and timeline, championing the CIP, and dedicating resources and time to the process.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the CIP should conduct stakeholder mapping as needed and work with the government to request stakeholders to appoint representative members to the CIP process.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 2: No, stakeholders are aware of the intent to develop the CIP but have not been inclusively engaged in the process | <p>Situation: Key stakeholders are aware of the intent to develop a CIP but are not engaged to define the development process and/or a significant number of key stakeholders have not bought into the need for a CIP.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the CIP should engage a broad set of stakeholders to explain the purpose of a CIP, the ways it can support different aspects of the family planning program, and determine if there is sufficient interest to move forward. This step should also include subnational stakeholders, as they have a role in achieving the CIP goals.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 3: No, stakeholders are unaware of the intent to develop the CIP | <p>Situation: Key stakeholders are unaware of the intent to develop a CIP.</p> <p>Recommendations: Government should inform stakeholders prior to beginning the CIP and obtain their agreement to participate in CIP development and execution.</p> |

Useful Resources

- [Making the Case for a CIP: PowerPoint Template](#) (Health Policy Project, 2015 and updated in 2022): This is a resource that can be used by countries as a starting point (countries will tailor the presentation to their context and needs) to develop a presentation making the case for the CIP as part of stakeholder engagement activities. For example, this presentation can be used by the family planning unit to present to senior leadership of the Ministry of Health, development partners, or other relevant parties.
- [Stakeholder Engagement for Family Planning Costed Implementation Plans](#) (K4Health): This tool helps countries understand the breadth of stakeholders that should be involved in the CIP process and approaches to meaningfully engage them. The tool describes the various commitment stages of a stakeholder: awareness, understanding, buy-in, and commitment. Countries can gauge where their stakeholders are with regard to the CIP process and what they need to do to align them to the process.
- [Team Roles and Responsibilities for CIP Development and Execution](#) (Health Policy Plus, 2018 and updated in 2022): This tool provides information on how different stakeholder groups have actively engaged by being given assigned roles in the CIP process. This engagement chiefly occurs in strategic advisory groups.

4. Is there strong stakeholder coordination?

Execution is a joint effort among a variety of stakeholders. Poor communication and coordination among stakeholders are among the reasons why plans are not well executed and countries fall short of achieving their goals. Family planning stakeholders need to effectively coordinate efforts to facilitate joint planning and implementation, pooling of resources, decision making, and sharing of information and responsibilities.

What is the situation in your country?

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 1: Yes, there is an active and well-functioning platform for stakeholder coordination and accountability | <p>Situation: There is a functioning coordination and accountability platform for family planning stakeholders that meets regularly and includes a broad range of stakeholders. The government is an eager participant and can mobilize, engage, coordinate, and monitor stakeholders to effectively contribute to the CIP process.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the CIP should conduct stakeholder mapping and work with the government to organize a kick-off for the CIP development process.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 2: Yes, a mechanism for stakeholder coordination exists but needs to be made more inclusive and strengthened | <p>Situation: There is a functioning coordination and accountability platform for family planning stakeholders, but one or more of the following situations may exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The platform does not consistently meet • It does not engage a broad range of stakeholders (e.g., youth are missing) • Government does not play a leadership role <p>Recommendations: Government should commit to holding regular meetings during CIP development. Stakeholders championing the CIP should conduct stakeholder mapping to identify any missing but important stakeholders before beginning the process.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 3: No, stakeholders are currently not well coordinated | <p>Situation: There is not a well-functioning platform for stakeholder coordination nor accountability for family planning stakeholders. Implementing partners work independently from government and from each other, and they do not share information or conduct any joint planning. Civil society is not actively engaged.</p> <p>Recommendations: Assess the extent to which stakeholders can be reached and coordinated for specific CIP tasks and assess the openness of the government to create and lead a coordination platform.</p> |

Useful Resources

- [Four Key Elements for Execution of Family Planning Costed Implementation Plans](#) (K4Health): This resource will help country teams understand actions, mechanisms, and structures a country can put in place to facilitate execution. Appreciating these key elements

will help countries to assess their capacity and commitment to execution prior to developing a CIP and will reduce the risk of failure to implement the plan.

- [CIP Execution Country Assessment Checklist](#) (K4Health): This resource is a good tool for countries to self-assess their strengths and weaknesses in CIP execution within their country’s context and develop recommendations to be considered during CIP execution. This tool is useful even when countries have not had a CIP because it brings awareness and measurement to fundamental elements needed for execution. A country can apply the scores from this assessment as a baseline and work to improve different areas over time.
- [Stakeholder Engagement for Family Planning Costed Implementation Plans](#) (K4Health): This tool helps countries understand the breadth of stakeholders that should be involved in the CIP process and approaches to engage them. Coordinated family planning efforts across a broad group of stakeholders is vital to the CIP process.

5. Is this an opportune time to embark on the CIP process?

A successful CIP process requires considerable involvement of government staff and other stakeholders. For instance, it is recommended that during the CIP development process, the Ministry of Health focal point allocates a minimum of 25–50 percent of their working time to CIP development, and that members of strategy advisory groups should expect to spend 5 to 10 percent of their time on the CIP. Hence, countries need to assess whether this is the optimal time to initiate CIP development.

What is the situation in your country?

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 1: Yes, this is an appropriate time to develop the plan | <p>Situation: This is an appropriate time to initiate the development of the CIP. The government focal representative assigned to the CIP is able to dedicate at least 4 hours per week to the development process and other staff are available. The government has a manageable schedule over the next 6 months, and the political context is supportive for family planning.</p> <p>Recommendations: Proceed with the CIP process. Countries should also assess potential risks to the CIP development process and put in place mitigation strategies.</p> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 2: Yes, the time is appropriate to develop the plan, but a few adjustments need to be made | <p>Situation: This is an appropriate time to initiate the development of the plan, but there are other factors at play that may divert attention from the CIP process—for example availability of government staff, forthcoming major activities, or the political environment.</p> <p>Recommendations: Government should commit to hold regular meetings during the period of CIP development and conduct stakeholder mapping to identify any missing but important stakeholders before beginning the process.</p> |

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| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 3: No, the time is not appropriate to develop the plan</p> | <p>Situation: The government focal representative assigned to the CIP is unable to dedicate at least 4 hours per week to the CIP development process, and there is no other designated staff member available to support the effort. Similarly, the time may not be appropriate if the government has major time-consuming activities (such as launching a campaign) planned for the next 3 months or if the political context is not supportive for family planning (such as senior leaders frequently making negative public statements about family planning).</p> <p>Recommendations: If staff availability is an issue, the government should allocate at least one hour per week for CIP briefings and decisions. It should also ensure its country consultant has a good understanding of the family planning program and is well networked among stakeholders to steer the process forward. If there are considerable competing priorities, consider postponing CIP development until the government has completed activities. If the political context is not conducive, engage an advocacy partner to reposition family planning efforts parallel to the CIP development process.</p> |
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Useful Resources

- [10-Step Process for CIP Planning, Development, and Execution](#) (Health Policy Plus and K4Health, 2018 and updated in 2022): This tool details all the steps of the CIP process across the three phases of planning, development, and execution. It is a useful resource for countries to ascertain what activities and tasks are involved in the CIP process, assess whether they have the time and personnel to undertake them, and whether they need to find alternative solutions to support the process in an inclusive, efficient, and effective manner.
- [Team Roles and Responsibilities for CIP Development and Execution](#) (Health Policy Plus, 2018 and updated in 2022): This tool provides information on different team compositions, their representation, roles, and level of effort. It can be useful for a country to gauge whether their existing resources of time and personnel can support the CIP process.

6. Are there mechanisms for the family planning program to effectively inform the health sector's annual planning and budgeting exercises?

Generally, departments responsible for planning within ministries of health are responsible for developing and monitoring short-, medium- and long-term plans for the health sector, including coordinating formulation and implementation of annual budgets and plans within the government and across development partners. A CIP is meant to complement and facilitate these routine planning and budgeting processes. If family planning is disconnected from these processes, or follows a parallel planning approach, it may reduce the visibility of family planning priorities and resource needs among the senior managers of the health ministry and other development partners. Likewise, it may reduce the ability of the government to effectively steward the family planning program, weaken synergies with other health efforts and agendas, and result in missed opportunities for funding.

What is the situation in your country?

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| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 1: Yes, mechanisms to facilitate annual planning and budgeting processes for family planning exist and the family planning unit actively influences budget prioritization and allocations</p> | <p>Situation: Senior government officials, within and beyond the FP/RH units, have clear routine annual planning processes and a clear path to ensuring that the annual budget incorporates family planning priorities. Country government officials within the FP/RH units are linked with the department(s) responsible for routine planning and budgeting processes and the two departments work together to inform decisions to prioritize family planning funding allocations. The FP/RH unit actively participates in annual planning and budgeting and has opportunities to advocate for family planning resources and influence budget allocations. There is advocacy capacity and representation in country budget decision making within the government and sometimes across development partners.</p> <p>Recommendations: As part of a decision to embark on the CIP process, the planning and family planning departments should consider whether a CIP will provide greater strategic direction for their annual planning and budgeting compared to the current system. For instance, a country that requires additional funding to achieve its family planning goals beyond what is secured through the annual planning and budgeting exercise, may want to consider the CIP to guide understanding of the resource needs and efforts to mobilize resources from both domestic and foreign sources. Should the departments decide to pursue a CIP, the CIP development effort should be a joint effort. For example, the two departments should co-lead the CIP process following government planning guidelines and procedures. The government should clearly understand how the CIP would inform annual plans and budgets at subnational levels and may need to facilitate subnational planning and budgeting.</p> |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 2: Yes, mechanisms and engagement of the FP/RH unit in annual planning and budgeting processes for the health sector exist but the unit has limited influence over budget prioritization and allocations</p> | <p>Situation: Country government officials within the FP/RH units are linked with the department(s) responsible for routine planning and budgeting processes. The FP/RH unit may actively participate in the annual planning and budgeting processes and have opportunities to advocate for family planning resources; however, it may have limited advocacy capacity or lack representation in important budget decision-making processes within the government and across development partners. Similarly, members of the planning departments are aware of the family planning program but may not be well equipped to make informed decisions on prioritizing family planning funding allocations.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders that champion the need for a CIP should familiarize the planning department with the importance of family planning to the health sector, to development goals, and should make a case for funding allocations and the need for close collaborations between the two departments. The government FP/RH unit should lead this effort. In addition to explaining the purpose of a CIP and the development process, CIP champions should explore the possibility of the two departments co-leading the CIP development process and embed the CIP process within the country's established procedures for strategic planning, as appropriate. For instance, considerations such as ensuring the CIP annual period aligns with the government fiscal year period can help facilitate annual planning.</p> |

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| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 3: No, mechanisms and engagement of the family planning/reproductive health unit in annual planning and budgeting for the health sector are absent or weak</p> | <p>Situation: Country government officials within the FP/RH units may rarely engage with the department(s) responsible for routine planning and budgeting within the Ministry of Health and across development partners. They also may have limited opportunity or capacity to internally advocate for family planning funding. Similarly, members of the planning departments may not be conversant with the family planning program. The family planning program budget allocations may be generally limited to covering staff salaries and minor recurrent costs.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the need for a CIP should deliberately work to bridge the departments (i.e., family planning and planning) and sensitize them on their interdependence to effectively perform their functions. In addition to explaining the purpose of a CIP and its development process, CIP champions should explore the possibility that the two departments co-lead the CIP development process and thus embed the CIP process within established procedures for strategic planning, as appropriate. For instance, considerations such as ensuring the CIP annual period aligns with the government fiscal year period can help facilitate annual planning.</p> |
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Useful Resources

- [Making the Case for a CIP: PowerPoint Template](#) (Health Policy Project, 2015 and updated in 2022): This resource can be used by countries as a starting point (countries will tailor the presentation to their context and needs) to develop a presentation making a case for the CIP as part of stakeholder engagement activities. For example, this presentation can be used by the family planning unit to present to senior leadership of the Ministry of Health, development partners, and other relevant parties.
- [Team Roles and Responsibilities for CIP Development and Execution](#) (Health Policy Plus, 2018 and updated in 2022): This tool provides information on different team compositions, their representation, roles, and level of effort. It can be useful for a country to gauge whether their existing resources have the time and personnel to support the CIP process.
- [Stakeholder Engagement for Family Planning Costed Implementation Plans](#) (K4Health): This tool helps countries understand the breadth of stakeholders that should be involved in the CIP process and approaches to meaningfully engage them. It describes the various commitment stages of a stakeholder: awareness, understanding, buy-in, and commitment. Countries can gauge where their stakeholders are with regard to the CIP process and what they need to do to align them with the process.

7. Does the government have the capacity and resources to execute the CIP?

Stewardship for CIP execution is critical for ensuring that stakeholders know their roles and work in a coordinated way to achieve the CIP goals. Stewardship for CIP execution refers to efforts needed to lead family planning programs, achieve goals, and engage stakeholders in carrying out their responsibilities. Implementing these efforts (including mobilizing external and internal resources; planning, monitoring and evaluating plan implementation; and organizing multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination) requires technical, human, and financial resources.

What is the situation in your country?

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| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 1: Yes, the government has the technical capacity and resources to effectively lead and manage the execution of the CIP</p> | <p>Situation: The government and respective stakeholders understand and are willing and prepared to make changes to support the CIP process. For instance, changes may include aligning development partners to resource allocations for CIP activities and implementing partners' reporting on workplans and performance.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the CIP should engage the government and stakeholders in developing the institutional arrangements for CIP execution, administer the CIP Execution Country Assessment Checklist, and work with government on feasible restructuring upon launch of the CIP.</p> |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 2: The government has the technical capacity but lacks the human and financial resources to effectively lead and manage the execution of the CIP</p> | <p>Situation: The government has some resources to effectively support the process but needs to strengthen existing gaps. Also, the government understands that the execution process may require some level of change in its governance and accountability framework.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the CIP should engage the government and stakeholders in developing the institutional arrangements for CIP execution, administer the CIP Execution Country Assessment Checklist, and work with government on feasible restructuring upon launch of the CIP.</p> |
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Scenario 3: No, the government does not have the requisite technical capacity or resources to effectively lead and manage the execution of the CIP</p> | <p>Situation: The government lacks sufficient resources to effectively support the CIP process and is unaware that the execution process may require some change in its governance and accountability framework.</p> <p>Recommendations: Stakeholders championing the CIP should engage the government and stakeholders in developing the institutional arrangements for CIP execution, introduce the government to the four key elements of CIP execution, administer the CIP Execution Country Assessment Checklist, and work with government on feasible restructuring upon launch of the CIP.</p> |

Useful Resources

- [Team Roles and Responsibilities for CIP Development and Execution](#) (Health Policy Plus, 2018 and updated in 2022): This tool provides information on different team compositions, their representation, roles, and level of effort. It can be useful for a country to gauge whether their existing resources have the time and personnel to support the CIP process.
- [CIP Execution Country Assessment Checklist](#) (K4Health): This resource is a good tool for countries to assess their strengths and weaknesses in CIP execution within their country context and develop recommendations to be considered during CIP execution. This tool is useful even when countries have not had a CIP because it brings awareness and measurement to fundamental elements needed for execution. A country can apply the scores from this assessment as a baseline and work to improve different areas over time.
- [Four Key Elements for Execution of Family Planning Costed Implementation Plans](#) (K4Health): This resource will help country teams understand actions, mechanisms, and structures a country can put in place to facilitate execution. Appreciating these key elements

helps countries assess their capacity and commitment to execution prior to developing a CIP and reduces the risk of failure to implement the plan.

- [Stewardship for the Execution of Costed Implementation Plans: Considerations for Stakeholders](#) (Health Policy Plus, 2022): This tool will help country teams to assess the ability of ministries of health and other health system actors to effectively carry out six key functions of stewardship, which are essential to advancing the execution of CIPs and achieve the CIP goals. Country teams can use the reflection questions included in this tool to ensure that CIP execution reflects best practices in stewardship. It can complement and enhance the use of the CIP Execution Country Assessment Checklist.