# Leveraging and Measuring: <br> A Small Foundation Works With Big Players to Measure a Common Goal 

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## The Summit Foundation

We seek to promote the health and wellbeing of the planet - its people and its natural environment - by:

- Achieving a sustainable global population; and
- Protecting the earth's biodiversity.


## The Summit Foundation

## Program areas:

- Conservation of the Mesoamerican Reef
$\square$ Global Population/Youth Leadership

\$4 million in annual grants

## The Mesoamerican Reef



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## Conservation Program

## GOAL

To ensure that the Mesoamerican Reef thrives as a healthy, productive ecosystem capable of supporting vibrant economies, nurturing healthy communities and providing abundant marine resources for generations to come.

## WWW.HEALTHYREEFS.ORG



Smithsonian Institution

## Healthy Reefs



World Bank


## The Nature onservancy.

SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTI


THE SUMMIT FOUNDATION

## ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE

 finding the ways that work
## Population/Youth Program

## GOAL

To achieve universal access by young people in the developing world to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services

## The Problem

## "Universal Access"

## How to define and measure it???

## Meeting Participants

- UNFPA
- Unicef
- World Bank
- World Health Organization (CAH and RHR)
- International Center for Research on Women
- Youth Coalition
- Population Council
- Population

Reference Bureau

- Moriah Fund
- Ford Foundation
$\square$ Summit Foundation
$\square$ Reasonable proxies for "access"
- Data gaps:
- Information for >15 years of age
- Disaggregation of younger/older, urban/rural, married/unmarried, etc.)
- Contextual/societal factors
$\square$ access to education and broader health care services;
$\square$ gender equity;
- early marriage;
$\square$ safe spaces
$\square$ connections to friends, family, community institutions, public sphere


## Definition of Universal Access

"Universal access" will met when all young people in need of sexual and reproductive health services and information have access to them.

## Indicators of Universal Access

1. Condom Use: \# of respondents aged 15-24 years who had sex with a non-cohabiting, non-marital partner in the preceding 12 months and used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.
2. HIV Testing: \# of respondents aged 15-24 years who had an HIV test in the preceding 12 months and who know the results.
3. Adolescent Fertility Rate: \# of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19.
4. Adolescent Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Female: \% of women 15-19 using a method of contraception.
5. Contraceptive Knowledge: \% of currently married women under 24 who know at least one contraceptive method and at least one modern contraceptive method.
6. HIV Prevention Knowledge: \% of respondents under 24 who, in response to a prompted question, say that people can protect themselves from contracting HIV by using condoms or having sex only with one faithful, uninfected partner.

## Indicators Continued

7. Skilled Birth Attendance: Proportion of births to women aged under 20 attended by a skilled health care provider.
8. Antenatal Care: \% of women under 20 with one or more births during the five years preceding the survey who had received at least one antenatal care consultation from a medically trained person.
9. Median Age at Marriage (Female): Median age in years when women aged 20-49 first lived with husband or consensual partner.
10. Age at Marriage (Difference): Difference in the age at which women aged 20-49 and men aged 25-55 first lived with husband/wife or consensual partner.
11. Median Age at First Intercourse (Female): Median age in years of first sexual intercourse.
12. Percent Enrolled in Secondary School (Male \& Female): The ratio of the number of students enrolled in secondary school to the population in the applicable age group, also known as the gross enrollment ratio.

## Country Rankings

| COUNTRI ES BY RANK |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. Moldova | 16. Kenya | 30. Senegal |
| 2. J ordan | 17. Bolivia | 31. Madagascar |
| 3. Dominican Rep. | 18. Congo | 32. Benin |
| 4. Namibia | 19. Morocco | 33. Burkina Faso |
| 5. Colombia | 20. Haiti | 34. Guinea |
| 6. Vietnam | 21. Nicaragua | 35. Bangladesh |
| 7. Honduras | 22. Malawi | 36. Eritrea |
| 8. I ndonesia | 23. Tanzania | 37. Ethiopia |
| 9. Ghana | 24. Cameroon | 38. Nigeria |
| 10. Lesotho | 25. Cambodia | 39. Mauritania |
| 11. Philippines | 26. Zambia | 40. Chad |
| 12. Peru \& Rwanda | 27. Nepal | 41. Mali |
| 14. Egypt | 28. Uganda | 42. Niger |
| 15. Gabon | 29. Mozambique |  |

## MDGs and WHO

- Universal Access to Reproductive Health in the context of the MDGs
$\square$ WHO's "Access to Health Services for Young People for Preventing HIV and Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health"


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## What Does Success Look Like?



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