
Final Report

Survey Study on Discrepancies of Contraceptive Methods Prices in Egypt

Prepared By

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A. Acknowledgement

The author *Dr. Osama Refaat* expresses his gratitude and appreciation towards the successful collaboration with Gillespie Foundation / Population Communication in California, USA particularly, *Dr. Robert Gillespie* for the great commitment and support that enabled the development of the international reports of population stabilizations policies and programs in Egypt, surgical and nonsurgical contraceptive practices in hospitals of Egypt, the financial expenditures to achieve population stabilization, the statement of population stabilization of Egypt, the national population program entitled “small family club” and discrepancies of contraceptive methods prices in Egypt. We look forward to achieving the population development and stabilization of Egypt in 2030.

B. Background

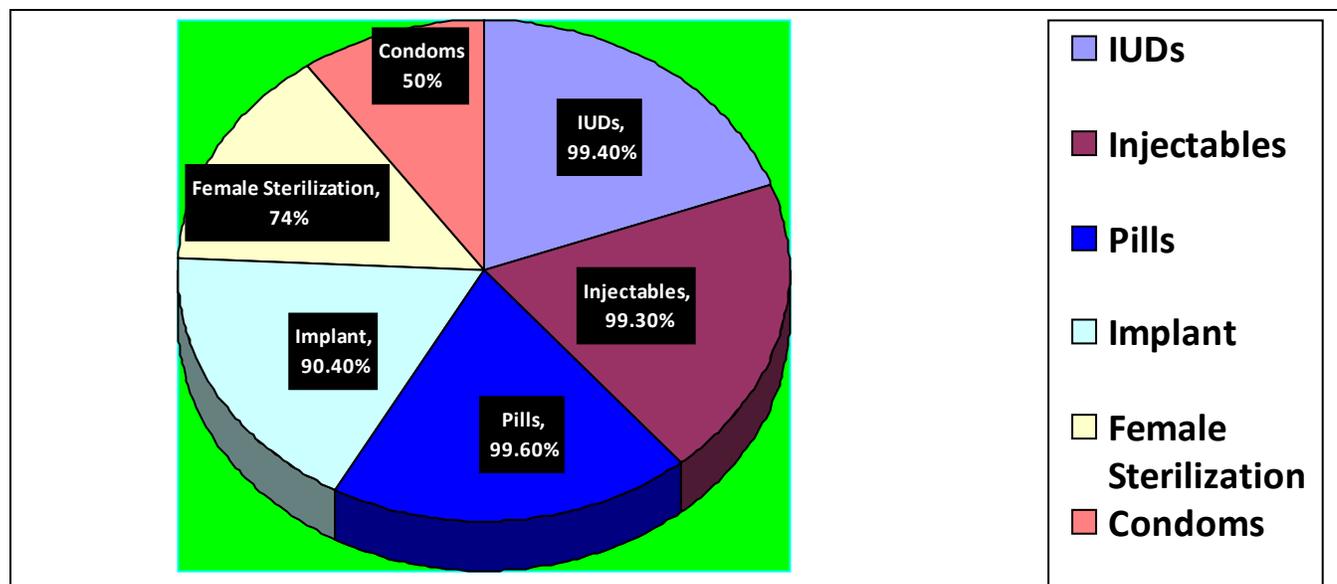
Egypt has a consciousness of the overpopulation risks with its dimensions and the demographic problem since the 1960s. From this respect, Egypt has faced major challenges to stabilize its population policies and programs particularly after its last revolutions in January and June 2014.

Certain population figures changed during the last three years (2011-2014) due to the instability of the political circumstances in Egypt. However, the Government of Egypt exerted a lot of efforts and achieved successes in improving the population figures over the past decades.

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, CAPMAS, in Egypt registered the increase of the population growth rate to 2.6% in 2012 and 2.5% in 2013 which means that the population daily increase reached 5604 persons in 2013 & 2014. Nowadays, Egypt population growth rate reached 91,366,286 (CAPMAS. August 8, 2016). While, the total fertility rate which showed the decreasing from 5.3 in 1980 to 3 in 2008 (EDHS, 2008), now it reached 3.5 in 2014/2015.

Based on the information in EDHS 2014, the knowledge of family planning contraceptive methods represents (99.9%). With regard to specific methods, almost all currently married women have heard about the pill (99.6%), IUD (99.4%), and injectables (99.3%), the implant (90.4%). More than seven in ten women know about female sterilization (74 percent), and half have heard about condoms (50%).

Chart.1 Knowledge Percentage of Contraceptive Methods in Egypt



Prolonged breastfeeding is the most widely known traditional method.

While current contraceptive use is still 59% of currently married women in Egypt.

The most widely used method is the IUD (30%), followed by the pill (16%) and injectables (9%). As expected, there are differences in the level of current use of family planning methods by residence. Urban women are somewhat more likely to be using than rural women (61% and 57%, respectively). Usage rates are higher in Lower Egypt (64%) and the Urban Governorates (63%) than in Upper Egypt (50%) and the three Frontier Governorates (55%).

Chart.2 Contraceptive Methods Knowledge and Usage of Egyptian Women (2015)

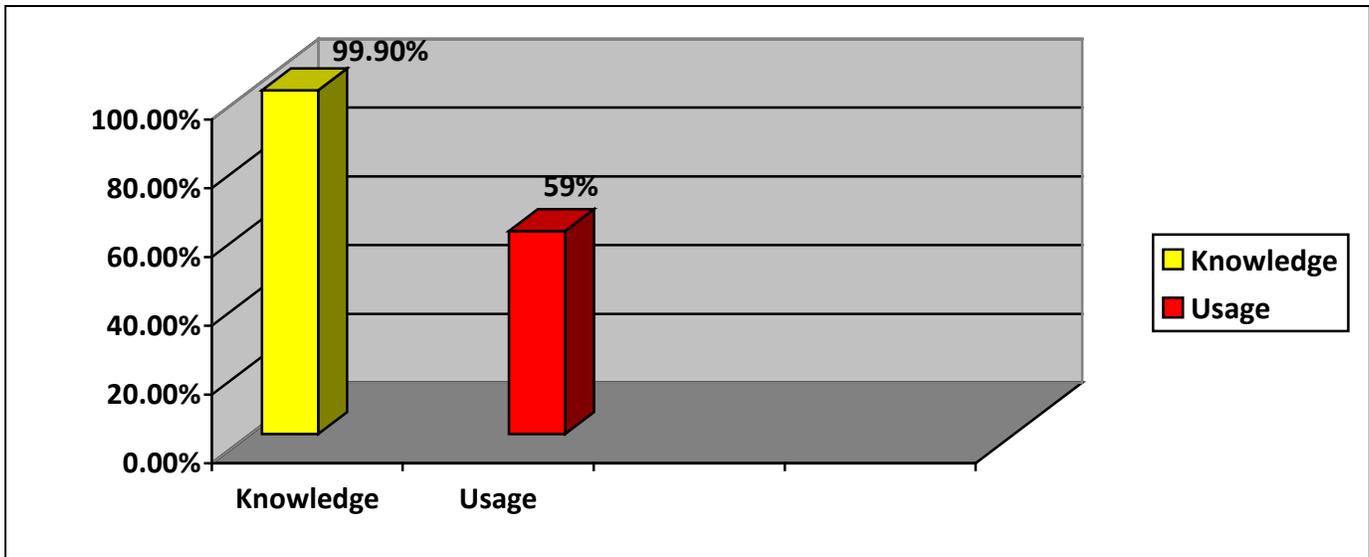
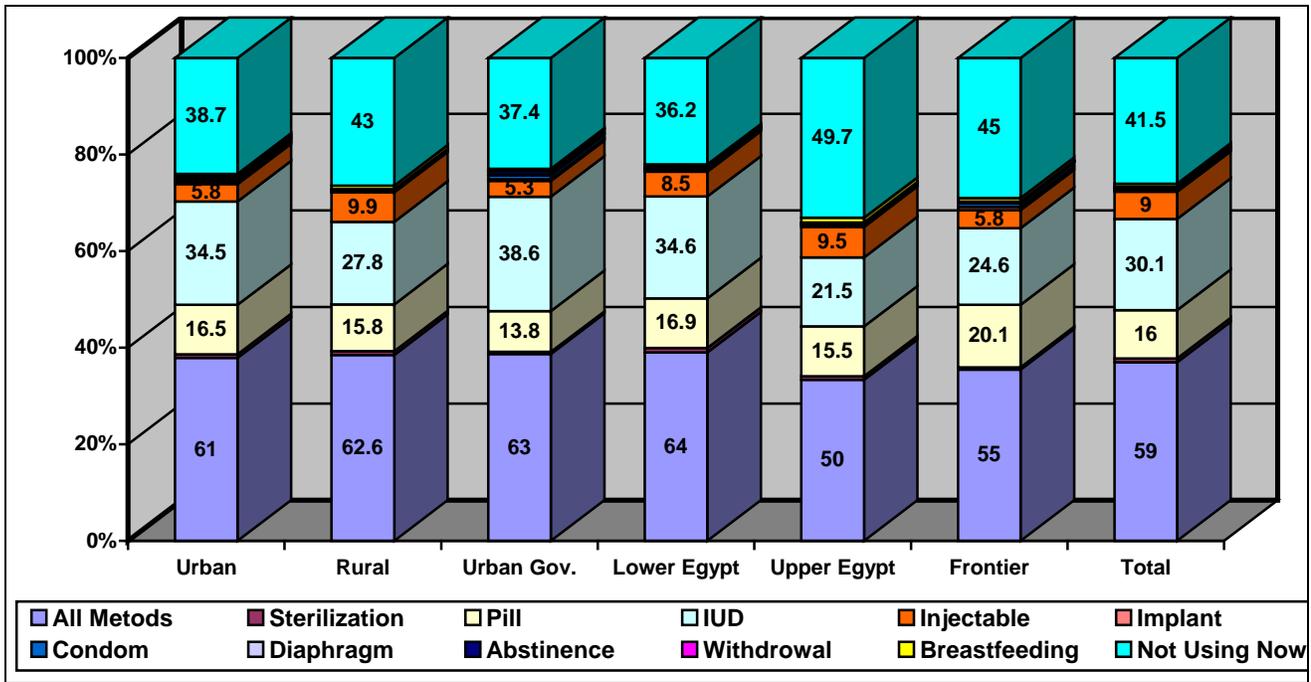


Chart.3 Contraceptive Methods Use in Urban and Rural Areas of Egypt's Governorates -2014



C. Rationale and Purpose

Egypt was facing turmoil in family planning program activities during years 2011-2013 due to political instability, economic factors and the government of Muslims brotherhood. In

spite that Mr. President Al SISI and the new government have put a new vision and map road but Egypt government is still facing multiple challenges to achieve population and economic development regarding the instability of global currency particularly dollars rate towards the Egyptian pounds. Therefore, the high rapid increase of dollar rate to the Egyptian pound has led to family planning budget problem in contraceptive methods purchasing and government support. In the light of increasing the dollars rate with consequent increasing contraceptives global prices, ministry of health and population should increase family planning budget this year to confront and compensate the financial gap between previous year budget and current year. However, ministry of health and population does not have any influence on contraceptive prices in pharmacies, market and the fees of service delivery in private clinics, hospitals, NGOs and university teaching hospitals as well.

Moreover, during the period (1980-2008) the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was providing all the IUDs, oral contraceptives and condoms to Family of the Future (NGO) which was established in 1980 free of charge to market contraceptives and to let them be affordable to everyone in Egypt. An IUD that would cost \$140 in the United States at that time costs less than \$1 in Egypt. The IUD was the most popular birth control method in Egypt, promoted because it was not subject to misuse like oral contraceptives.

Then, in 1985, USAID has provided all contraceptives to government of Egypt free of charge to be distributed throughout the Egyptian pharmaceutical trading company to the ministry of health and population, university hospitals, teaching hospitals and NGOs. All the revenue of selling the free contraceptive methods was redistributed on family planning health workers based on their performance and achievements to encourage them providing high quality family planning service delivery.

However, when the USAID free contraceptive donation was stopped by the end of Camp David agreement with United States of America in 2008, the government of Egypt has to financially support all different types of contraceptives which are being provided throughout government hospitals and family planning clinics in primary health care unites. Regarding other service delivery outlets they are depending on their own resources in purchasing and providing contraceptives.

Therefore, the aim of conducting this survey is to help government of Egypt, ministry of health and population and family planning sector in reviewing and modifying the contraceptive methods annual plan regarding prices, types, budget and government support. It will also reflect the real picture of the discrepancies in the prices of the cafeteria of different contraceptive methods and their service delivery outlets in the Governorates of Upper and Lower Egypt concerning (government hospitals and family planning centers, non – government (NGOs), MOHP teaching hospitals, University teaching hospitals, private

clinics, private hospital and pharmacies). The analysis of this survey will give a near picture about the gap between last year's budgets and next year requested budget.

D. Conceptual Framework of Implementation

The international consultant managed the conduction of the survey on Discrepancies in Contraceptive Methods prices in Egypt as the followings:

- Develop a questionnaire asking about the prices and service fees of available non-surgical and surgical contraceptive methods in Egypt's outlets. (Draft is attached).
- Conduct formal meeting with head of family planning sector of ministry of health and population.
- Conduct formal meeting with the general director of monitoring, supervising and evaluating family planning activities and methods in the governorates of Upper and Lower Egypt.
- Conduct multiple communications with different targeted organizations in Upper and Lower Egypt (Government hospitals & PHC/ FP centers, MOHP teaching hospitals, university hospitals, NGOs, private clinics & hospitals and Pharmacies).
- Select random samples from targeted outlets which have an access to family planning contraceptive methods service delivery.
- Circulate the developed questionnaire on selected organizations.
- Collect the data about the types, prices and service fees of providing contraceptive services.
- Review the collected Data, then itemize, analyze and tabulate them in the final form of questionnaire. (The fulfilled draft is attached)

E. Organizations Contributing to the survey

Governmental Organizations

- ✚ Family Planning Sector, Ministry of Health and Population, MOHP
- ✚ Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistic, CAPMAS.
- ✚ Curative Care Sector, MOHP
- ✚ Women Health Hospital, Assiut University.
- ✚ Women Health Center, Alex University.
- ✚ El Galaa Teaching and Maternity Hospital.
- ✚ Primary Health Care Sector, MOHP.
- ✚ OB/GYN Department, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University.
- ✚ OB/GYN Department, Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University.

Non-Governmental Organizations, NGO

- Egyptian Family Planning Association, EFPA.
- Family Planning Association Assiut Governorate.

- Family Planning Association Sohag Governorate.
- Family Planning Association Gharbia Governorate.
- Egyptian Red Crescent.
- El-Shehab Institution for Comprehensive Development

Private Clinics & Hospitals

- **20 General practitioners and OB/GYN physicians (Private Clinic).**
- *NB: Most of the participated physicians who have private clinics requested not to mention their names or clinic address at the survey.*
- El Sherouk Private Hospital.
- El Nada Private Hospital.
- El Nozha Private Hospital.
- Kleopatra Private hospital.
- Queens Private Hospital.
- Abdel Kader Private Hospital.
- Mazhar Ashour Private Hospital.

Pharmacies

- ❖ Abdel Maksoud Pharmacies (6 big branches).
- ❖ El Ezaby Pharmacy (90 Branches in governorates of Lower & Upper Egypt).
- ❖ Seif Pharmacy (45 Branches in governorates of Lower & Upper Egypt).
- ❖ Dr. Emad Pharmacy.

F

The Fulfilled Questionnaire

Non Surgical Contraceptive Methods

&

Surgical Contraceptive Methods

Questionnaire on the Discrepancies of Different Contraceptive Methods Prices

*Final Feedback on the Prices of the Available Contraceptive Methods
Which are Being Provided by Different Organizations and Market of Egypt*

Non Surgical

A.	Local Methods									
	Types	Prices								
		Teaching Hospitals		GOV		NGOs	Pharmacies			Private
		University	THO/MOHP	Buying	Selling					
A.1	IUDs							Service Fees		
A.1.1	Levonorgestril IUD (Mirena)						Up to 700LE	100LE- 500LE		
A.1.2	Cup.T380	7LE	7LE	5.80LE	2LE To MCH & Gov. Hospitals ===== 3.47LE To MOHP Teaching Hospitals	(5LE-10LE Clinical Examination service fees + its purchased price	15LE – 28LE	NB: Total Cost = Fees + Its purchased Prices in Pharmacies		
A.1.3	Silverlin.200	N/A	N/A			As Pharmacies’ prices +	23LE- 38LE			
A.1.4	Bocar	N/A	N/A			(5LE-10LE)	15LE			
A.1.5	Pregna	N/A	N/A			Clinical	6.50LE			
A.1.6	Safe Load	N/A	N/A			Examination service fees	10LE			
A.1.7	U-Kare 375CU	N/A	N/A				30LE			
A.1.8	Sleek 375CU	N/A	N/A				30LE			
A.1.9	Multiload	N/A	N/A				32LE			

B.	Hormonal Methods							
	Types	Prices						Private
		Teaching Hospitals		GOV		NGOs	Pharmacies	
University	MOH P	Buying	Selling			Service Fees		
B.1	Oral Contraceptives							
B.1.1	Microlot levonor	7LE/Fees	7LE/Fees	3.75LE	1.0LE	1.0LE	10LE– 12LE/ One Stripe	100LE-500LE -----
B.1.2	Sicroprogenova	N/A	N/A		18LE / One Stripe	All Oral Contraceptive Pills are being described throughout Written Prescriptions by Physicians to be bought from Pharmacies. NB: Except THO they were purchasing Pills from original companies.
B.1.3	Genera	.....	.....	N/A	N/A		30LE / One Stripe
B.1.4	Microsept	.....	.....	3.10LE	0.65LE	0.65LE	(2.65LE - 3LE One Stripe
B.1.5	Exluton	.....	.....	N/A	N/A	Prescribed OC pills prices are as pharmacies prices + (4.00-10.00) LE service fees for clinical Examination	12LE/ One Stripe
B.1.6	Trioset	.....	.....	N/A	N/A		4.25LE/One Stripe
B.1.7	Yaz	.....	.....	N/A	N/A		62LE
B.1.8	Cera Zette	.....	.....	N/A	N/A		29LE
B.1.9	Cilest	.....	.....	N/A	N/A		22.50LE
B.1.10	Yassmine			N/A	N/A		39LE	
B.2	Emergency Contraception							
B.2.1	Contraplan (Post Coital)	N/A	N/A				4.50LE /2 tablets	Prescribed by Physicians to be purchased from Pharmacies
B.2.2								
B.3	Injectables							Service Fees
B.3.1	Depoprovera	5LE		6.85LE	1.0LE	4LE-7LE	9LE – 40LE	50LE-200LE +

B.3.2	Mesocept	N/A		3.75LE	2LE	4LE-7LE	5LE-7LE	Purchasing price
B.4	Subdermal Implant	University	THO/MOHP					
B.4.1	Trans-dermal Contraceptive Patch	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.4.1.1	Evra Patch	N/A					175LE (3 pieces)	100LE-300LE
B.4.2	Implanon	25LE (clinical examination + insertion) Added to its purchasing price.	NA	85LE	5LE	15LE-20LE (clinical examination + insertion) Added to its purchasing price.	NA	150LE-500LE (clinical examination + insertion) Added to its purchasing price.
B.5	Vaginal Ring	University	THO/MOHP					Service fees
B.5.1	NuvaRing	N/A	50LE				55LE	150LE-500LE
C	Barrier Methods							
	Types	Prices						
		Teaching Hospitals		GOV		NGOs	Pharmacies	Private
		University	THO/MOHP	Buying	Selling			
C.1	Male Condom			0.28LE	0.10LE	0.65LE + 3LE Fees		Service Fees
C.1.1	Durex	N/A				Some of NGOs in Upper & Lower Egypt are allocating budget for buying Condoms & Distributing them free.	18LE – 24.75LE 3 Pieces	As Pharmacies' prices + 100-300 L.E Clinical Examination service fees for Men
C.1.2	Fiesta	N/A			10LE / 3 Pieces			
C.1.3	Semplex	N/A			9LE/ 3 Pieces			
C.1.4	One Touch	N/A			8 LE/ 3 Pieces			
C.1.5	Blue Light	N/A			7 LE/ 3 Pieces			
C.1.6	Female Condom	N/A	N/A			N/A	N/A	N/A
C.2	Diaphragm							

		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Non Surgical								
D.	Chemical Methods							
	Types	Prices						
		Teaching Hospitals		GOV		NGOs	Pharmacies	Private
		University	THO/MOHP	Buying	Selling			
D.1	Spermicidal	N/A	N/A				Service Fees	
D.1.1	Cream	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
D.1.2	Nogravida (Pre Coital)	N/A	N/A	7.50LE	1.50LE	Pharmacies' prices + (4LE-10LE) Clinical Examination service fees	12LE	Pharmacies' prices + (100LE-300LE) Clinical Examination service fees

Surgical Contraception

E.

Female Sterilization

Types

Prices

Teaching Hospitals

GOV

NGOs

Phar maci es

Private

University

THO/MOHP

Service Fees

E.1	Suprapubic Minilaparotomy (Tubal Ligation)	120LE in (Public Sector) & 3500LE in (Private Sector) if requested by patient.	NA	50LE (Public) 1000LE (Economy) NB: if requested by patient or medically indicated	NA	NA	3000LE-5000LE if requested by patient or medically indicated.
E.2	Subumbilical Minilaparotomy (Tubal Ligation)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E.3	Post-abortion Sterilization (Tubal Ligation)	120LE in (Public Sector) & 3500LE in (Private Sector) It is carried out if (requested by patient)	150LE–3000LE It was carried out as a post abortion care if requested by patient or medically indicated.	50LE (Public) 1000LE (Economy) NB: if requested by patient or medically indicated.	NA	NA	3000LE–10000LE if requested by patient or medically indicated.

G. Conclusion and Results of the Survey

This report covers the availability and differences in selling prices, services, and service fees in the service delivery outlets of contraceptive methods in Egypt.

The analysis of the previous mentioned data in the fulfilled questionnaire showed the followings:

- Manual vacuum aspiration still legally prohibited by MOHP because they consider it an apparatus to be used in abortion. From the respect that abortion is not considered as a method for contraception in Egypt, MVA cannot be found in government hospitals.
- Misoprostol is being found in pharmacists under trade name (misotec). It was instructed by MOHP to be used in post partum hemorrhage & not as contraception.
- The same for mifepristone they consider it as abortive drug and not contraceptive drug.

Regarding Non Surgical

Local Methods/ IUDs

- Family Planning Sector / MOHP purchases the IUD. Cupper T. 380 for 5.80LE and sells it for only 2.00LE throughout FP/MCH centers with consequent free service, it means that the government gives 3.80LE support for each IUD insertion. While it sells the IUD for 3.47LE to teaching hospitals / MOHP, it means that the government supports teaching hospitals by 2.33LE. Teaching hospitals / MOHP provide the IUD + service fees (3.47LE +7.00LE= 10.47LE final cost).
- The university hospitals are providing the IUD insertion services for 7.00LE (clinical examination) + its purchased price from the pharmacy which varies between 15LE to 28LE (Cupper T. 380).
- Physicians and OB/GYN specialists whether in private clinics or hospitals are providing the IUDs insertions services by 100LE to 500LE (clinical examination) + its purchased price from the pharmacies which varies between 6.50LE to 700.00LE based on the type.

- NGOs clinics are providing service of IUD insertion between 5.00LE to 10LE (clinical examination) + its purchased price from the pharmacy based on the type.

Hormonal Methods / Oral Contraceptives

- Family Planning Sector / MOHP purchases the Microlot pills for 3.75LE and sells it for only 1.00LE throughout FP/MCH centers, it means that the government gives 2.75LE support for each one strip. While it purchases the Microsept pills for 3.10LE and sells it for only 0.65LE throughout FP/MCH centers, it means that the government gives 2.45LE support for each one strip.
- The teaching hospitals of MOHP and university teaching hospitals are providing oral pills services for 7LE (clinical examination) + the purchased price from the pharmacy which varies between 2.65LE to 62.00LE based on the prescribed type by the physician.
- Oral contraceptives whether in private clinics or private hospitals are being provided for 100LE-500LE (clinical examination) + the purchased price from the pharmacy which varies between 2.65LE to 62.00LE based on the prescribed type by the physician.
- Emergency contraception (post coital) is available in tablets under the trade name “Contraplan”. It is available in pharmacies for 4.50LE for two tablets and it is commonly prescribed by private physicians.

Hormonal Methods / Injectable

- Family Planning Sector / MOHP purchases the Depo-Provera for 6.85LE and sells it for only 1.00LE throughout FP/MCH centers, it means that the government gives 5.85LE support for each one ampoule. While it purchases the Mesocept ampoule for 3.75LE and sells it for only 2.00LE throughout FP/MCH centers, it means that the government gives 1.75LE support for each one ampoule.
- All other family planning outlets are costing the injection services between 5LE to 200LE (clinical examination) + purchased price from the pharmacy which varies between 5LE to 40LE based on the prescribed type by the physician.

Regarding Non Surgical / Trans- Dermal Contraceptive Patch

- Evra Patch is not commonly used in university or MOHP teaching hospitals, government hospitals or NGOs, but sometimes it is being described by private physicians where they get service fees 100LE to 300LE (clinical examination) added to its the purchased price from the pharmacy which is 175LE based on the prescription by the physician.

Hormonal Methods / Implanon

- Family Planning Sector / MOHP purchases the one set of implanon for 85LE and sells it for only 5LE throughout family planning clinics of government hospitals, it means that the government gives 80LE support for each one set.

Hormonal Methods / Vaginal Ring

- Teaching hospitals of MOHP are providing Nuva Ring for a total cost 50LE because they purchase it from the supplier company. While the pharmacies sell Nova Ring for 55LE based on the prescription by the physician. Private physicians are providing Nuva Ring for 150LE to 500LE as service fees added to its purchased price from the pharmacy which is 55LE based on the prescription by the physician.

Barrier Methods / Male Condoms

- Family planning sector of MOHP purchases just one type of three condoms for 0.28LE and sells them for 0.10LE. While in pharmacies, there are multiple types of condoms varies in prices between 7LE to 24.75LE for a set of three condoms which are being described by private physicians. Some of NGOs in Upper and Lower Egypt are allocating budget for purchasing condoms where they distribute them free during family planning orientation seminars.
- Female condoms are not available in Egypt's market and diaphragm as well.

Chemical Methods

- Spermicidal cream is not available in markets as it is not being described or used.
- Pre coital Nogravida is purchased by the government for 7.50LE and is sold for just 1.50LE throughout family planning centers of PHC unites and government hospitals. It means that the government gives support by 6LE for each client. Some of NGOs are

providing the Nogravida for 4.00LE to 10.00LE as service fees added to its purchased price from the pharmacy which is 12.00LE based on the prescription by the physician.

Regarding Surgical Contraception

Female Sterilization

Suprapubic Minilaparotomy/ Tubal Ligation

- This surgical procedure of tubal ligation is carried out after getting the approval or the request of the client (Consent on tubal ligation). It is commonly carried out in university hospitals for 120LE as an operation fees in public department and 3500LE in private department of the university. However, in government hospitals it costs 50LE in public department and 1000LE in economy department.
- The costs of suprapubic minilaparotomy/ tubal ligation by private physicians varies between 3000LE to 5000LE.

Subumbilical Minilaparotomy/ Tubal Ligation

- This surgical procedure is not commonly carried out in Egypt.

Post-abortion Sterilization/ Tubal ligation

- This surgical procedure of tubal ligation is carried out after getting the approval or the request of the client (Consent on tubal ligation). It is commonly carried out in university hospitals for 120LE as an operation fees in public department and 3500LE in private department of the university (like suprapubic minilaparotomy).
 - In government hospitals the cost of such operation is 50LE in public department and 1000LE in economy department.
 - Post-abortion sterilization/ tubal ligation are carried out as post abortion care for 150LE to 3000LE in teaching hospitals of MOHP.
 - In private hospitals it costs 3000LE to 10000LE.
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Chart.4 Financial Support of Egypt's Government to Different Contraceptive Methods

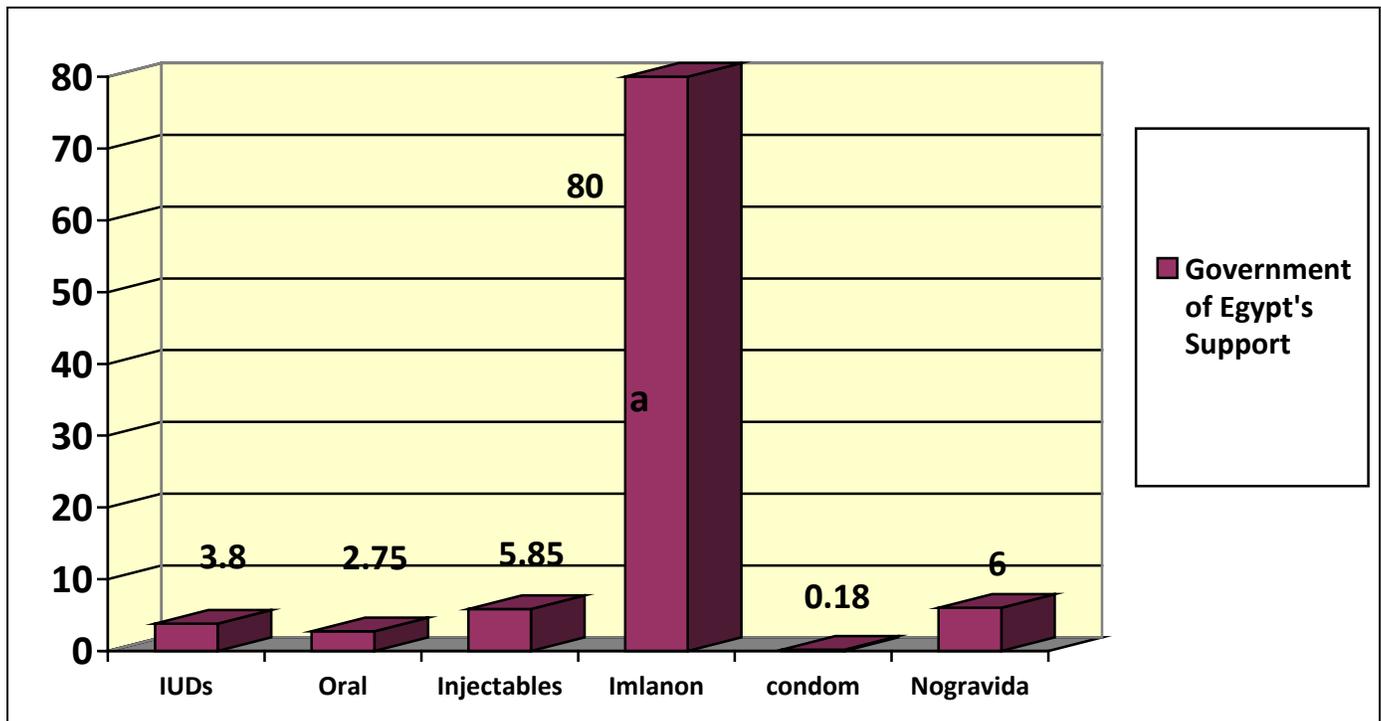


Chart.5 Discrepancies in the Service fees of IUDs by Egyptian Pounds

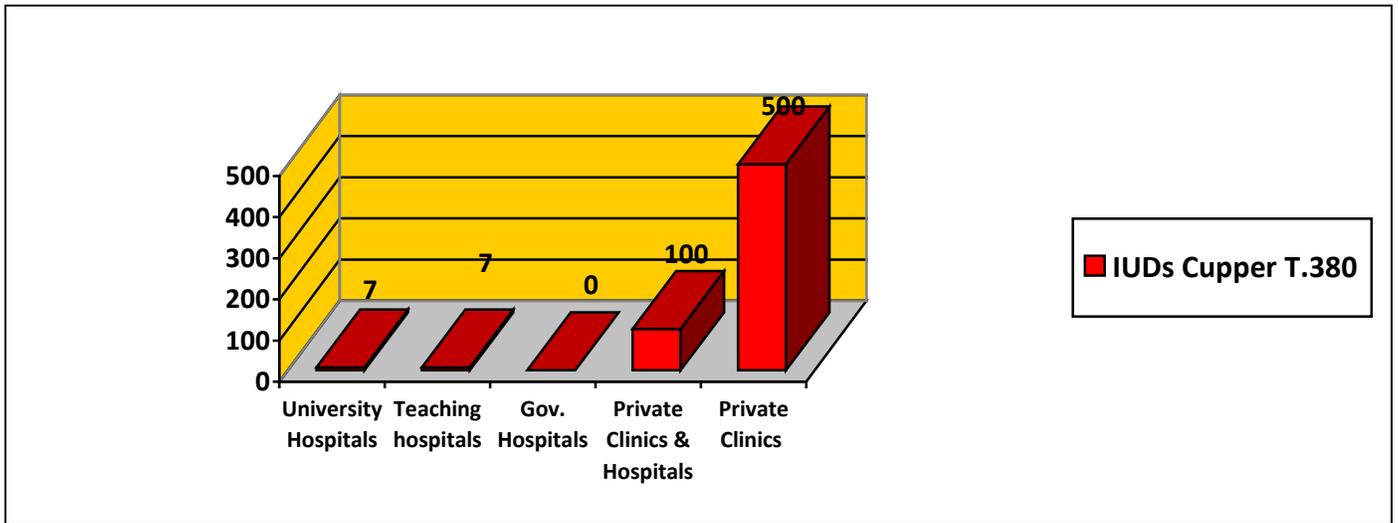


Chart.6 Discrepancies in the Prices of IUD Copper T.380 by Egyptian Pounds

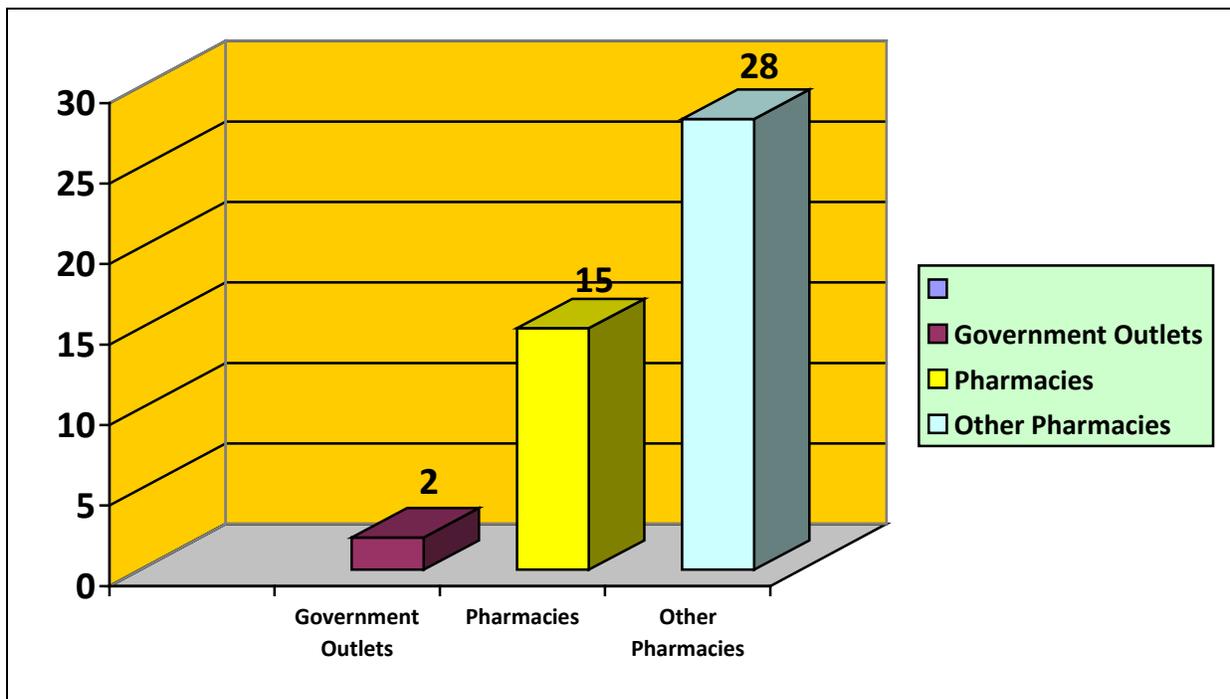


Chart.7 Discrepancies in Selling Prices of Microlot/Levonor Oral Contraceptives

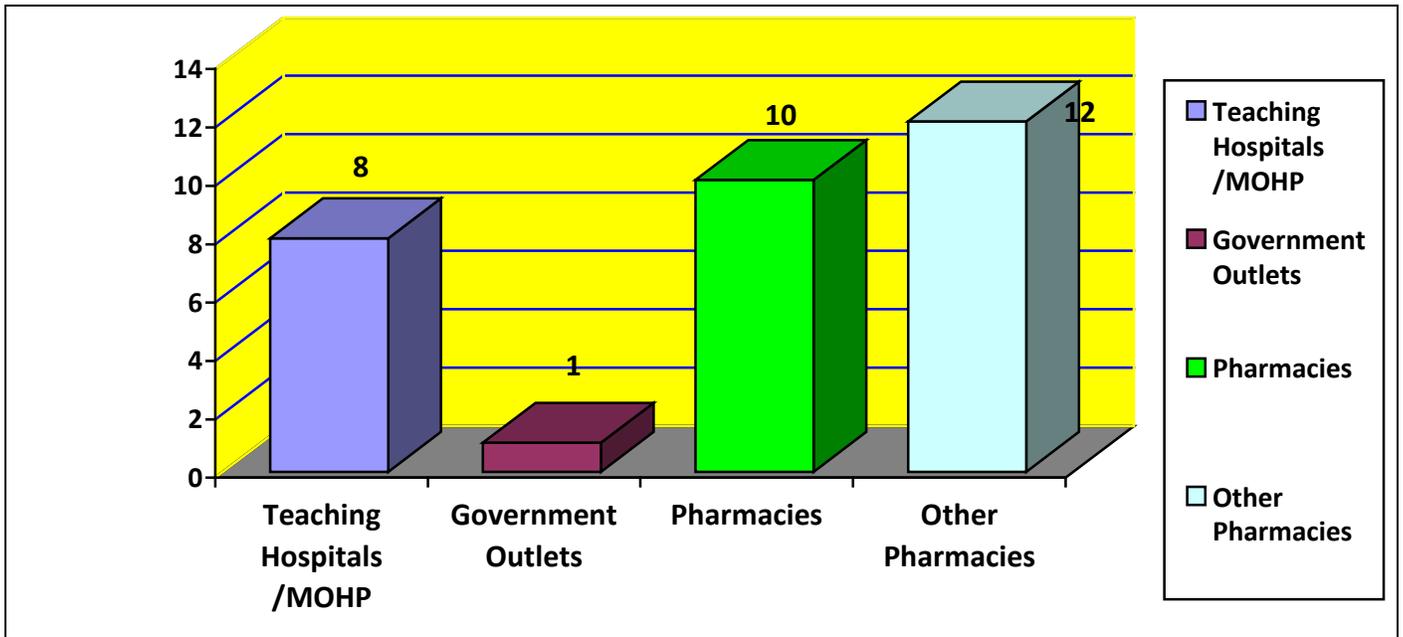


Chart.8 Discrepancies in Injectable Contraceptive Prices

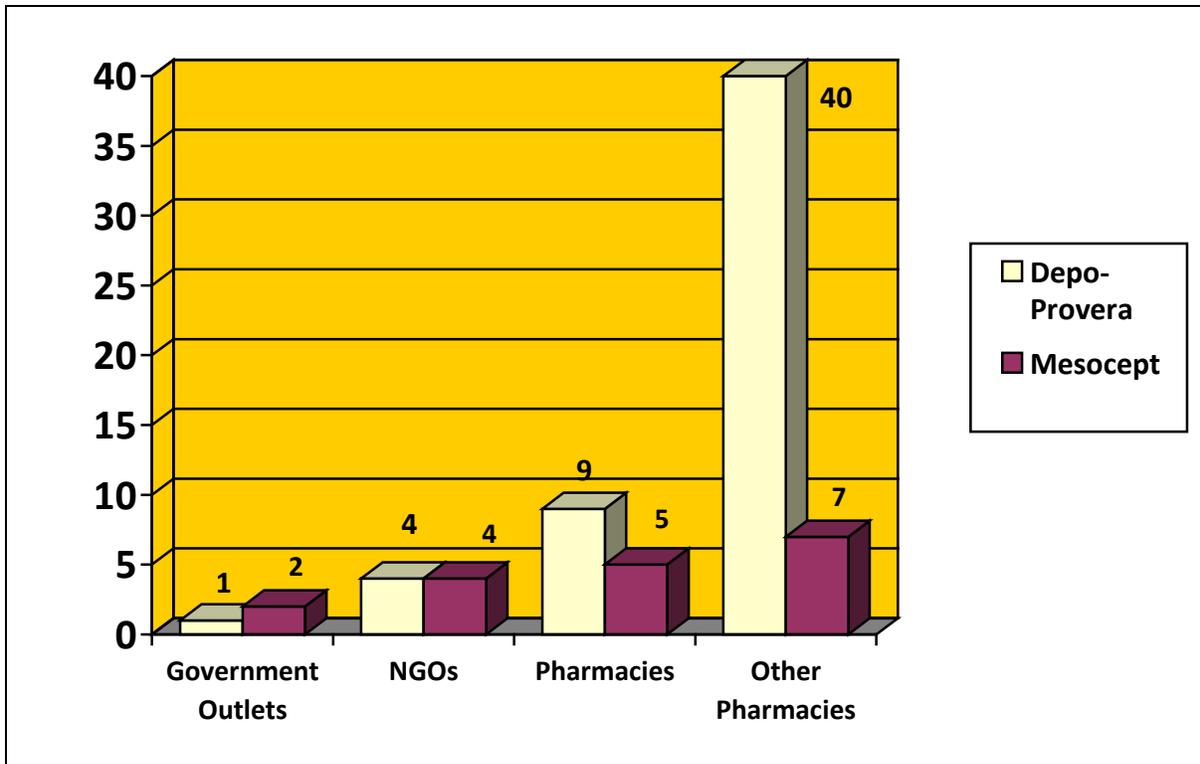


Chart.9 Comparison between the Purchasing Prices of Different Contraceptive Methods and Private Service Fees

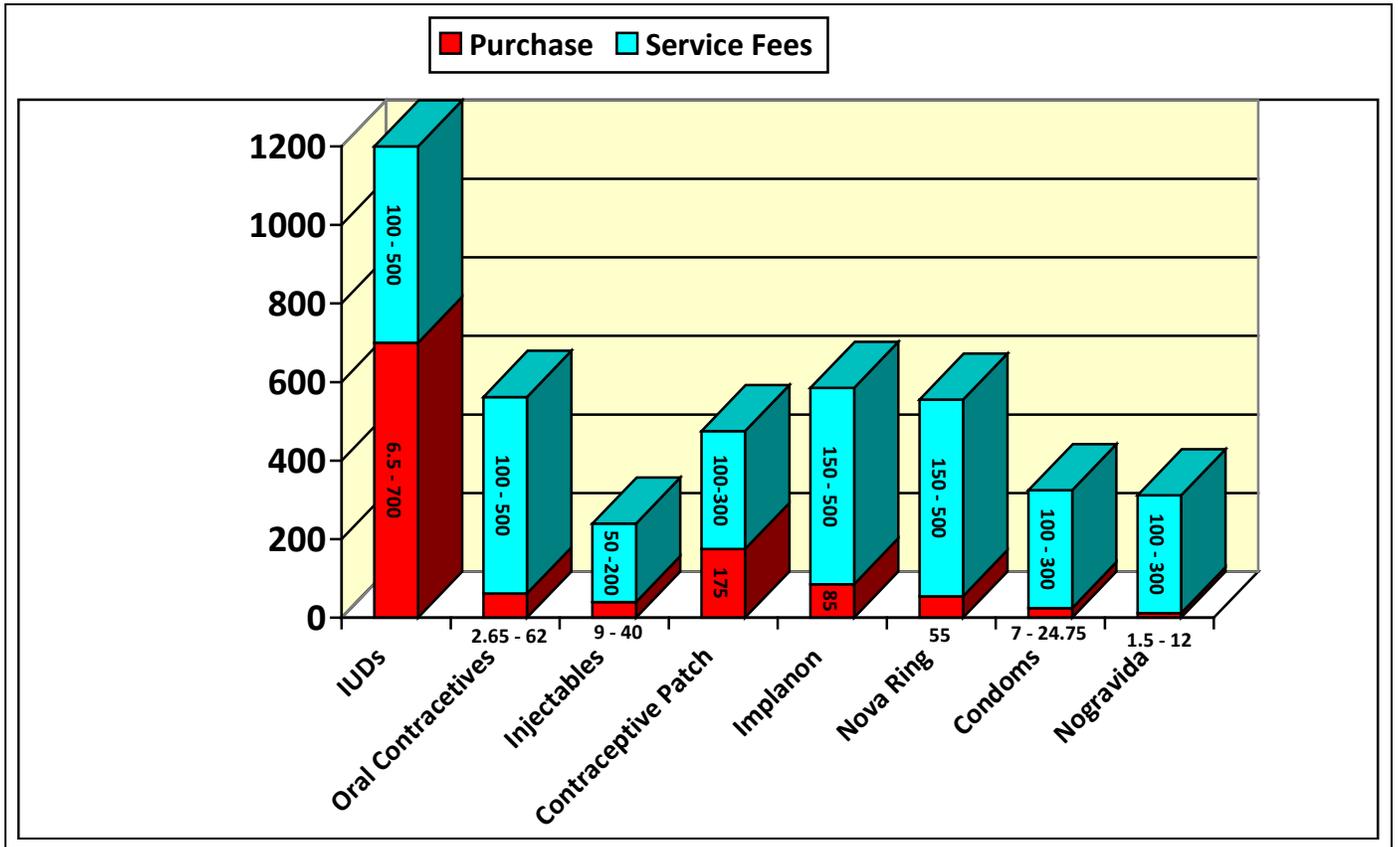


Chart.10 Comparison between Surgical Contraceptive Service Fees

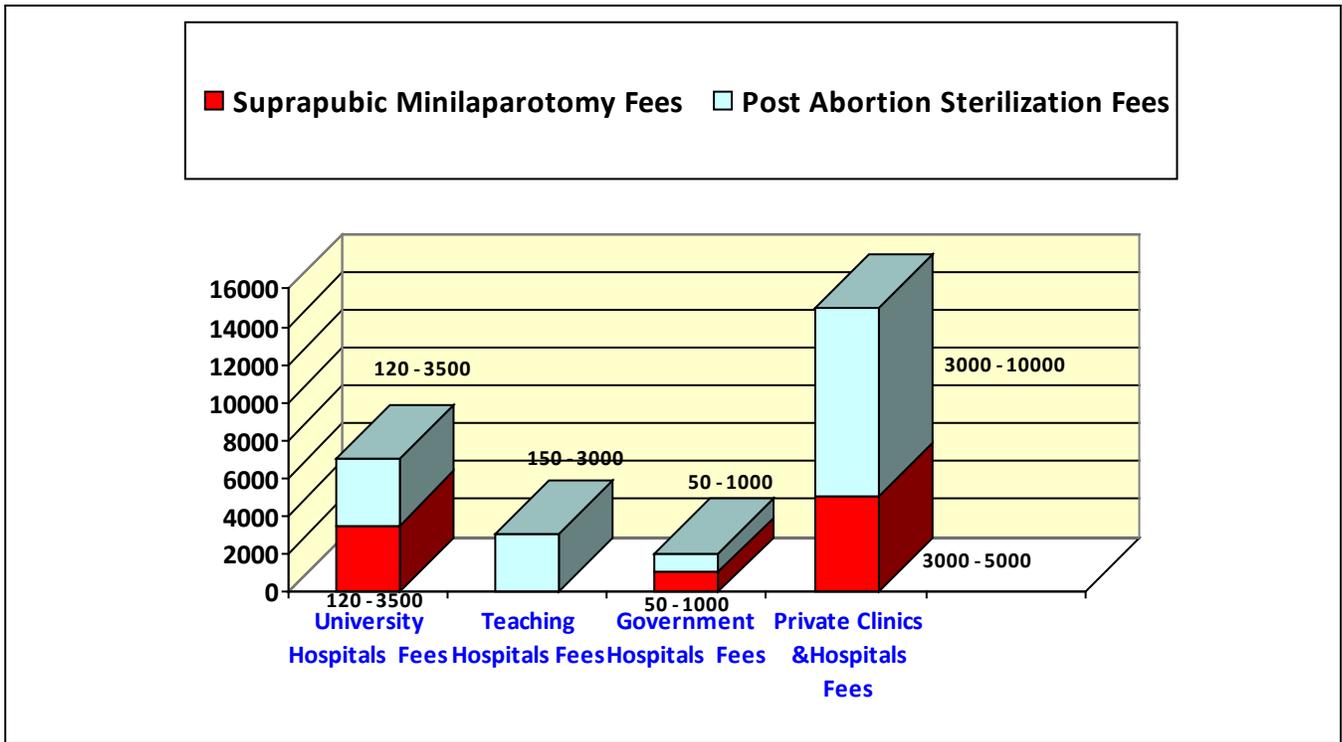
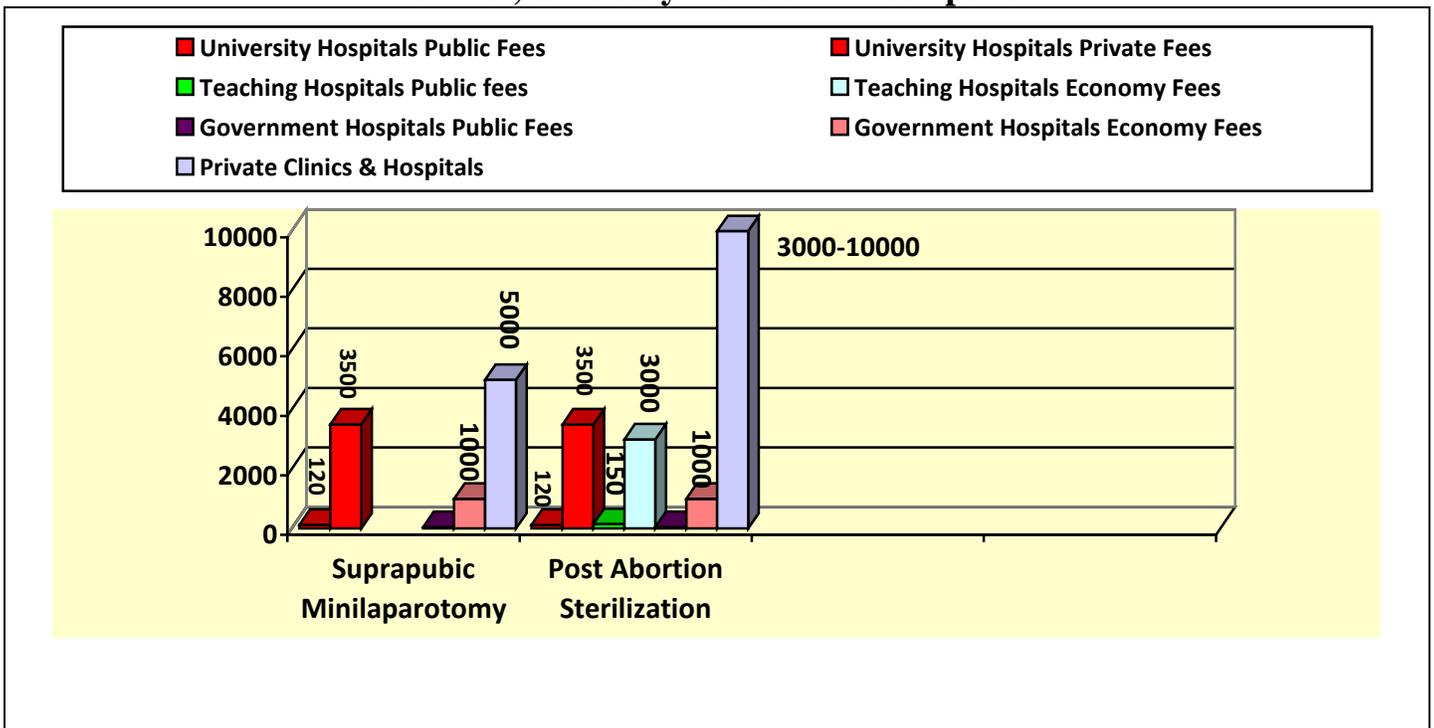


Chart.11 Comparison between Surgical Contraceptive Service Fees in Public, Economy and Private Hospitals

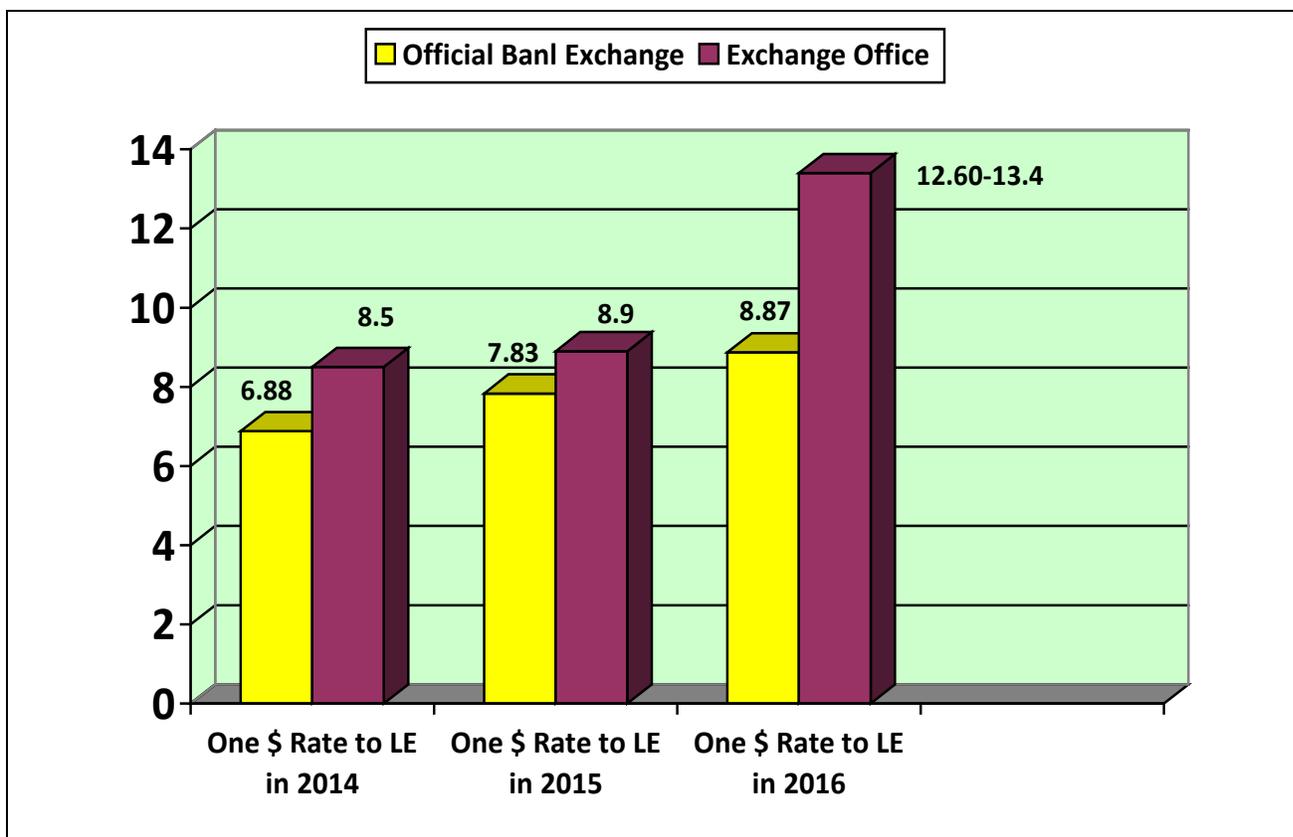


H. Obstacles in saving and supporting contraceptive Methods

One of the major obstacles right now is to provide contraceptives in Egypt's outlets due to the sudden increase in rate of exchange of \$ to Egyptian pound. The following figures reflect the real picture of the financial problem:

- ✚ In a year 2014/2015: **One \$ = (6.88 - 7.83LE** in the official bank exchange), while **(8.50-8.90LE** in the exchange office)
- ✚ In a year 2016: **One \$ = (8.87LE** in the official bank exchange), while **(12.60-13.40LE** in the exchange office)
- ✚ **The annual budget to family planning sector /MOHP** for purchasing and providing contraceptive methods in a year 2104/2015 was **(165,034,000LE)**

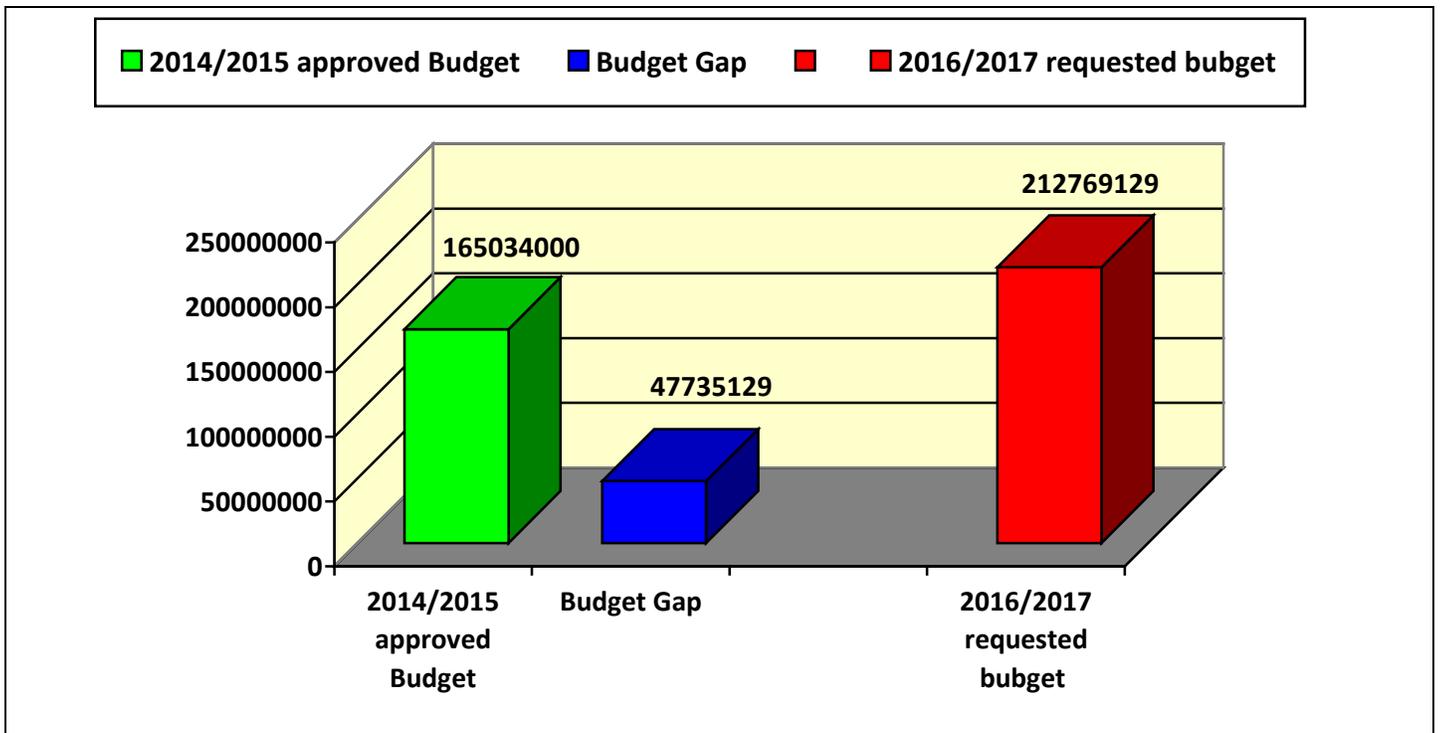
**Chart.12 The Rapid Increase in Dollar's Rate towards the Egyptian Pounds
In Official Banks and Exchange Offices during 2014 - 2016**



The average proposed budget for a year 2015/2016 is as the following:

- Last year 2015 average budget in \$= $165,034,000 \div 6.88LE = 23,987,500\$$.
 - Last year budget in \$ rate of today in 2016= $165,034,000 \div 8.87LE= 18,605,862\$$.
 - The financial gap between year 2015 & year 2016 in \$= $23,987,500-18,605,862= 5,381,638\$$
 - The financial gap in LE. during 2016= $5,381,638\$ \times 8.87LE= 47,735,129LE$.
 - The average proposed budget of family planning contraceptive methods /MOHP for a year 2016 / 2017 = $165,034,000 + 47,735,129= 212,769,129LE$
-

Chart.13 The Requested Family Planning Contraceptives' Budget For Financial Year 2016/2017



I. Expected Average Budget for Next Year

In accordance with the results' data of this report, ministry of health and population with family planning sector should review, modify and develop new contraceptive methods strategic plan for next year. The analytic results showed that there will be an increase in contraceptives' budget around **47,735,129** Egyptian pounds for financial year 2016/2107 due to the economic circumstances of high exchange of dollars rate towards Egyptian pounds.

From the respect that the last year approved budget was **165,034,000** Egyptian pounds, the expected financial budget requested for year 2016/2017 is **212,769,129** Egyptian pounds to cover the next year activities of family planning contraceptives' service delivery in rural and urban areas of Upper and Lower Governorates of Egypt.

J. Recommendations

- ✚ The government of Egypt and ministry of health and population should find nontraditional solutions for permanent population increase.
- ✚ It would be very valuable in understanding a comprehensive approach to creating opportunities for Egypt's couples to have children when wanted under the umbrella of human rights without any obligation or coercion.
(After Dr. Robert Gillespie)
- ✚ It is very important for any couples to recognize that having the opportunity to space or limit their births is essential.
- ✚ Government of Egypt, all ministries and the parliament can play an important role in emphasizing and activating the program of small family club.
- ✚ Ministry of health and population and the national population council may re-develop a new religious message which encourages the couples towards the culture of having two educated children.
- ✚ Family planning sector of MOHP should introduce new contraceptive methods to the cafeteria of family planning outlets.
- ✚ Ministry of health and population with the national population council should review and modify the contraceptives procurement plan based on the results of this report.

- ✚ Ministry of health and population in collaboration with pharmaceutical companies and pharmacies which provide contraceptives should revise and adjust the big discrepancies of purchasing prices of contraceptives.
- ✚ The government of Egypt should develop a plan to facilitate the access for varieties of contraceptives with consequent high quality service delivery.
- ✚ Ministry of health and population should provide different types of contraceptives with reasonable prices to university teaching hospitals, NGOs and private clinics and private hospitals as well.
- ✚ Post partum / post abortion IUDs contraceptive program should be enhanced and activated in hospitals and delivery rooms.
- ✚ The state information service (SIS) of Egypt should emphasize different messages of orientation to youth and newly married about the benefits of having two educated children under the umbrella of human rights throughout Egypt's mass media youth friendly ship clinics in teaching hospitals of MOHP.