



THE **m**OTION TRACKER

PROGRESS REVIEW OF TANZANIA FP2020

COMMITMENTS.

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Presentation Outline

- ❖ Background information on FP2020 commitments.
- ❖ An overview of the Tanzania FP2020 commitments.
- ❖ Progress review of Tanzania FP2020 commitments.
- ❖ Identified bottlenecks towards achieving Tanzania FP2020 commitments.
- ❖ Discussion

FP2020 COMMITMENTS

- ❖ Aligned with the UN secretary General “*Every Woman, Every Child*”
A global strategy for Women’s, Children’s, and Adolescent Health.
- ❖ A global initiative to address the most challenging barriers to expanding access to contraceptives.
- ❖ More than 90 countries, have signed FP2020 commitments to identify and address gaps that hinder access to family planning methods at country level.

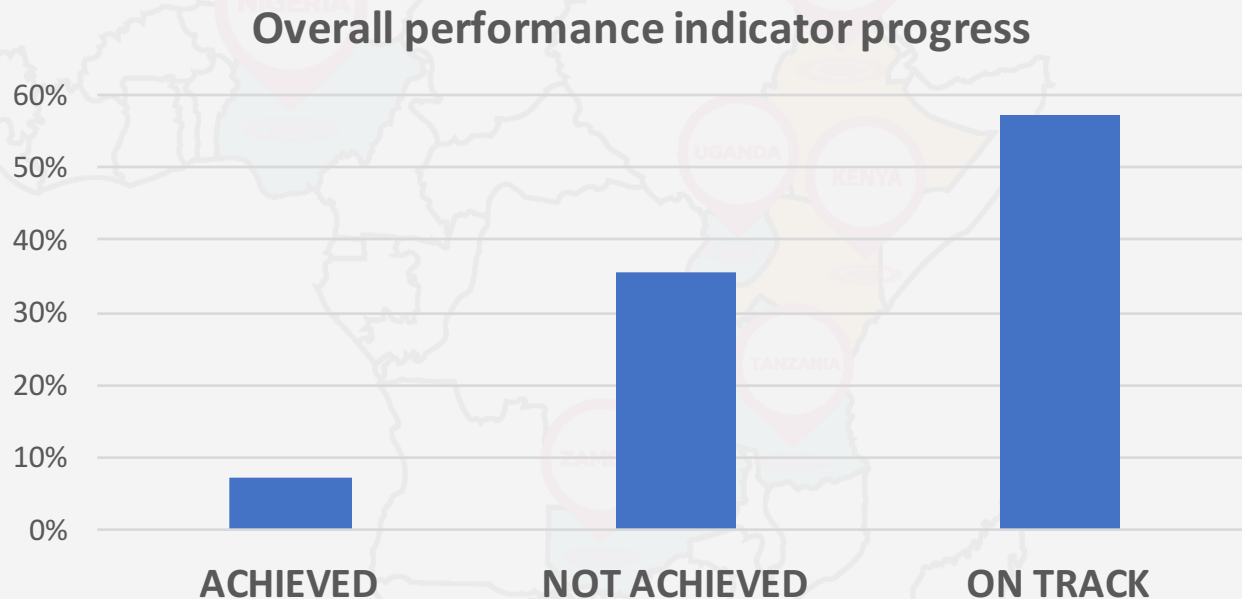
TANZANIA FP2020 COMMITMENTS.

Increase the availability of modern contraceptive methods at all levels of the health system; specifically, it will ensure availability of at least three modern contraceptive methods at primary level and at least five modern contraceptive methods at secondary and tertiary levels from 40% to 70% in the last three months.

Scale-up the number of health facilities providing youth-friendly reproductive health services from 30% to 80%.

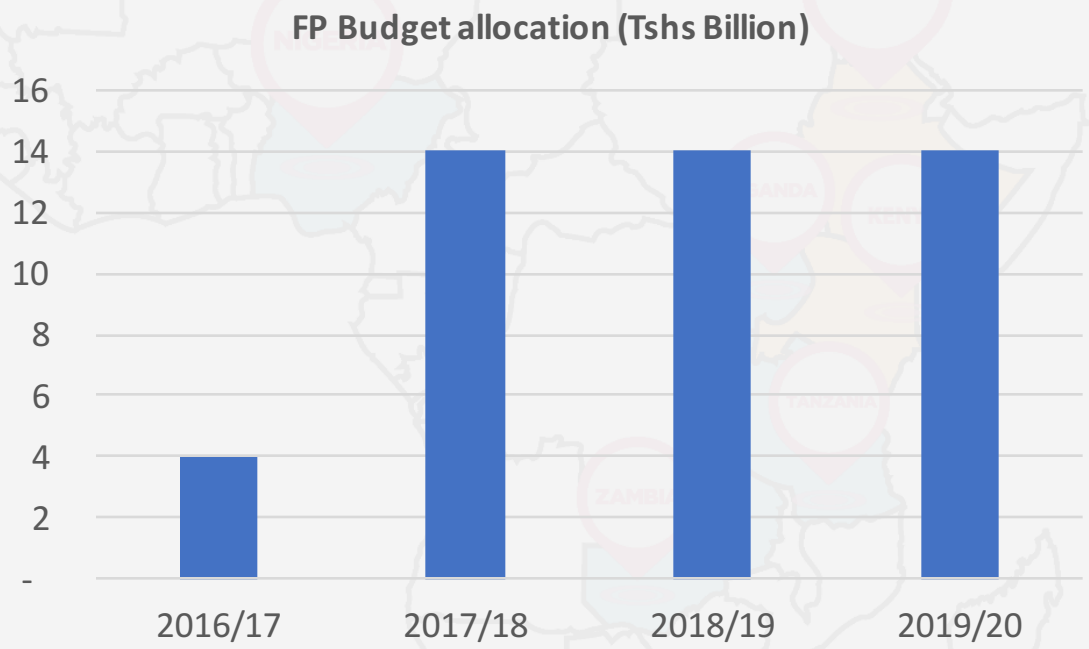
Increase the government allocation for FP services from the current Tsh.14 Billion to Tshs. 17 Billion by 2020.

FP2020 progress by process indicators



Out of 14 process indicators and based on the data collected; 8 indicators (57%) are on track, 1 (7%) is achieved and 5 (36%) are not achieved.

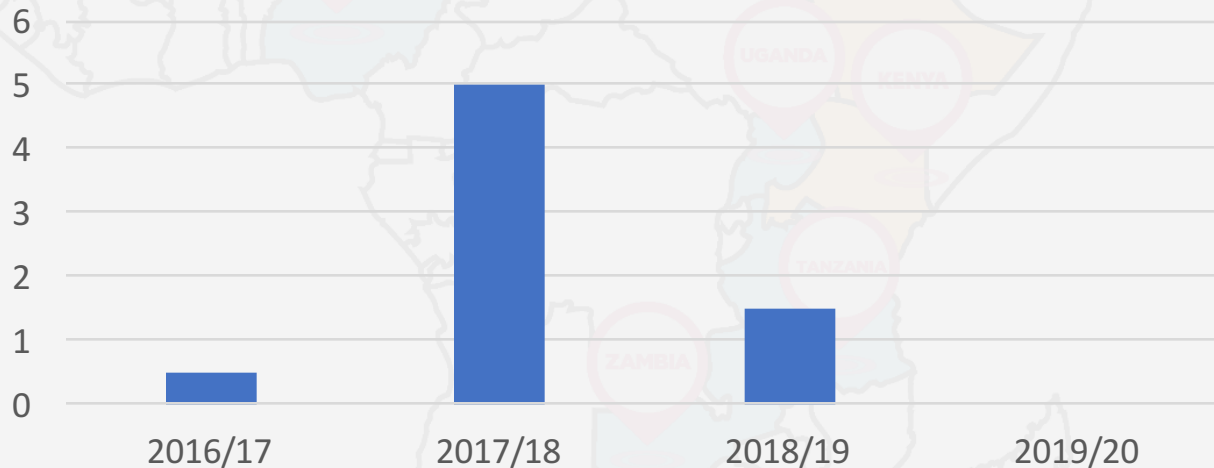
1. GoT allocates 14 billion for FP commodities annually.



The Government has made remarkable efforts to increase allocation of FP budget from 4 billion in 2016/17 to 14 billion in 2017/18 – 2019/20 which is an increase of 250%

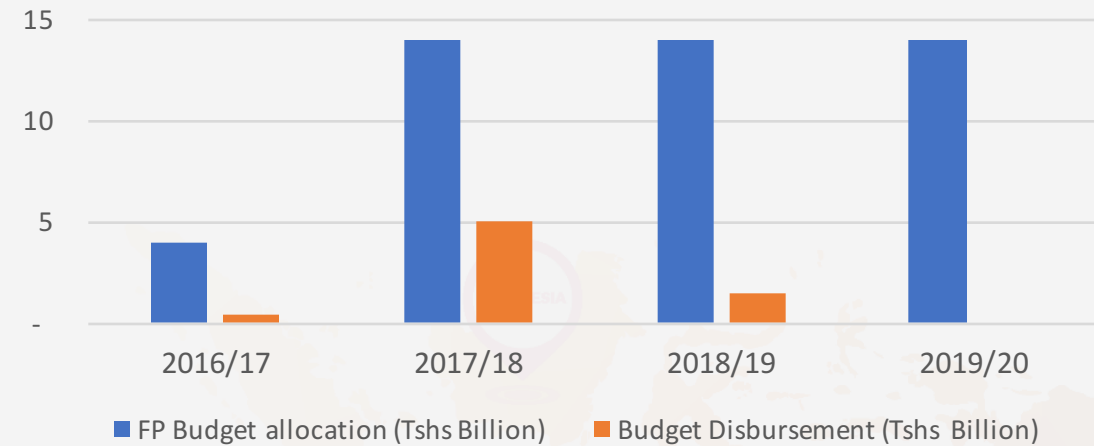
2. GoT disbursements 14 billion for FP commodities annually.

Budget Disbursement (Tshs Billion)



With the Government efforts to increase budget allocations; disbursements are still low as compared to allocation. Despite minimal disbursement for procurement of family planning commodities; there are also challenges in timely disbursements of funds.

FP budget allocations Vs Disbursements.



Despite budget allocations scaling up from 4 to 14 billion; disbursements have been low; e.g. in 2017/18 disbursement were 36% and later dropped to 11% in 2018/19.

3. Application of a Total Market Approach (TMA) for increased access to FP services across public and private sectors.

GoT with support of partners like USAID, TACAIDS, SHOPS are implementing the TMA of condoms. Current challenges are; National Comprehensive Condom Policy (2016-2018) that is outdated and needs review and failure to agree on market segmentations and limited variety brands.

4. Marriage Act of 1971 revised.

There are ongoing efforts to ensure that the Marriage Act of 1971 is revised and updated raising the minimum age to eighteen (18) years and above for girls. Msichana Initiative in collaboration with Equality Now filled a petition in the High Court of Tanzania that appealed the validity of the Marriage Act that allows girls of 15 years old to get married.

5. Advocate for the inclusion of new contraceptive technologies like DMPA-SC into the Tanzania National Clinical Guidelines.

Sayana press is only available for use in a few private health facilities. There are ongoing advocacy efforts to influence the GoT to endorse Sayana Press and bring on board CHWs to administer the drug at community level. The GoT is yet to endorse Sayana Press due to provision of Depo Provera which is provided for free at public health facilities and the costs that embed with endorsing Sayana Press.

6. Use of FP/RMNCH commodity monitoring tool, including one developed by Advance Family Planning (AFP) project.

The FP/RMNCAH Commodity Monitoring Tool on commodity stocks was developed and introduced to MPs who were intended to use the tool. However, there has been no sustained use of this tool since its piloting in 2017.

7. Health facilities providing youth friendly services.

There is an increase in facilities providing adolescent and youth friendly services from 30% to 63% - SARA 2017. There are no current updates on the status for FY2018/19.

8. Out-reach services targeting youth in hard-to-reach areas, including densely-populated urban areas.

There are ongoing efforts targeting the youth in hard-to-reach areas including densely populated urban areas. Organizations like Marie Stopes to reach underserved women and men who are predominantly young. As of end of FY2018/19, Marie Stopes had reached 2,175,698 people with MSI contraception.

9. FP budget advocacy to increase financing and accountability.

Ongoing advocacy efforts to increase FP allocations, disbursements and expenditures. There is need for continued advocacy efforts to track FP budgets at both national and subnational levels.

10. CSOs and community groups supported to participate in social accountability efforts.

CSOs have been capacitated on budget tracking, advocacy and accountability to be able to meaningfully engage in joint advocacy and to hold the Government to account through community scorecards which brings together Government, healthcare providers, community and CSOs.

DISCUSSIONS





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