# "Supply Chain Data 4 Advocacy: Data Is a Dialogue

## Country Focus: Tanzania

Jay Gribble-  Senior Fellow, Palladium Group- Population and Reproductive Health
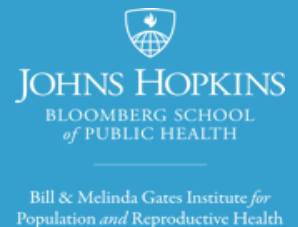
Michelle Weinberger - Senior Associate, Avenir Health

James Mlali - Advocacy Technical Manager, Advance Family Planning

4 October 2018

# ADVANCE FAMILY PLANNING: AN EVIDENCE-BASED INITIATIVE

## Data use for Advocacy: The case of AFP Tanzania

**Data  Webinar**
**October 4th, 2018**

# Evidence-based, Locally-led, Collaborative

## GOAL

- Increased financial investment and political commitment to **achieve the goals of the Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) initiative** and ensure access to voluntary, high-quality family planning

## OBJECTIVES

- **Mobilize and sustain** effective family planning advocacy
- **Amplify** voices from the global south
- **Diffuse** advocacy best practices

## A SMART Approach

- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**chievable
- **R**elevant
- **T**ime-bound

# Sources of Data for Advocacy

- **National Bureau of Statistics reports:**

  - **TDHS-MIS** reports for national and sub-national data.

  - Population projections; gender monography; child poverty; employment status; etc.

- **Rapid Assessments at sub-national level**

- **Policy Analysis (national level)**

# Sources of Data for Advocacy

- **Data Analysis Reports by:**
  - Population Reference Bureau (PRB) on DHS
  - Palladium (ImpactNow); (FP/SDG Model)
  - Pathfinder Int; AFIDEP on Demographic Dividend Model
  - Avenir Health (Track20) on family planning progress

# How we do this as advocates

- Conduct landscape assessment to inform our SMART objectives to address family planning policy, funding and visibility issues

- AFP uses analyzed data to **strengthen advocacy asks in targeting decision makers**

- Package issue specific policy briefs for decision makers eg parliamentarians; ministers, district councilors;

# Data is being used for:

- Engaging national and sub-national leaders to take action on FP;

- Mobilizing CSOs to amplify the FP voice;

- Developing Advocacy materials – policy briefs, infographs, videos focusing on adolescent and youth as a growing population *(our partnership with PRB)*

- Orienting journalists to facilitate fair and balanced reporting on FP

# Track20 Data:
# How we obtained & used it

- Participate in consensus building workshops

- Captured data on WRA reached with FP; maternal deaths averted, unintended pregnancies prevented, and unsafe abortions averted;

- Data on high impact interventions – across different sectors & geographies – eg PPFP, investing in adolescent & youth; strengthening commodity supply in public facilities.

# OUTCOMES OF DATA USE…

- PPTs & Policy Briefs shared with decision makers resulted in:
    - MPs sustaining advocacy for increased FP budget allocations: TZS. 5 Bn (2015/16); TZS. 14 Bn (2016/17); TZS. 22.5 Bn (2018/19).
    - More CSOs empowered with data to enhance FP/RH advocacy e.g. TAYARH, NFPTWG;
    - National Teen Pregnancy Campaign declared October 11, 2017

# OUTCOMES OF DATA USE

- Inclusion of PPFP and  Adolescent RH indicators in MMR Reduction Campaign Scorecard and Updated One Plan II;

- LGAs increased efforts in FP interventions, and FP allocations eg;
  - Katavi: Teenage Pregnancy Action Plan
  - Geita: Directive on PPFP interventions in CCHPs
  - Manyara: Strategic Plan on PPFP interventions

# CHALLENGES

- **Low Transparency:** Data availability in current environment limits conducting analysis and using the evidence for advocacy….eg  *Access to budget books & spending reports has become difficult*;

- **Data use for decision making** to improve FP programming is still low; and locally generated data is inadequate, hence challenge to sub-national level advocacy.
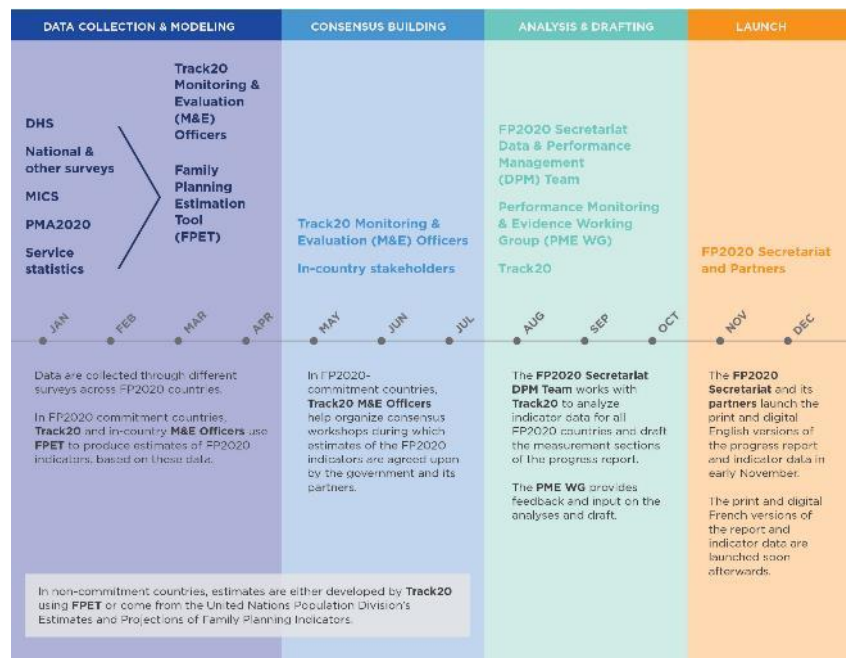
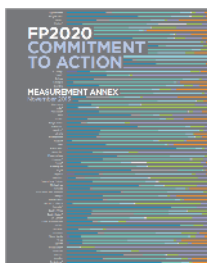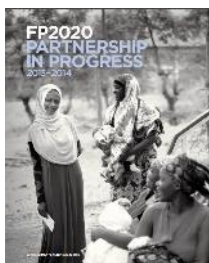# THANK YOU

# Track20 in Tanzania

*Using data to inform advocacy*

*Data 4 Advocacy Webinar 3*

# FP2020: Tracking Annual Progress



- 18 Core Indicators reported:
  - Additional users, mCPR and unmet need
  - Impacts averted by contraceptive use
  - Method mix
  - Stock outs and method availability
  - Domestic expenditures and CYPs
  - Survey-based indicators on quality, decision making, adolescent fertility, discontinuation

- In *most* commitment making countries values are generated by in-country M&E officers and vetted in country Consensus Workshops

- Annual published October/November
- Data available at: http://track20.org/

# The role of Track20

- A project implemented by Avenir Health
- The objective is to support national efforts to collect, analyze and use data to track annual progress in family planning



Country Support

Monitoring Annual Progress

Service Statistics

Innovative Tools

Global Analysis

StatTRACK

# Track20: Supporting M&E Officers

Track20 supports dedicated FP M&E Officers in nearly 40 countries through ongoing capacity building in the form of annual trainings, country visits and direct responses to specific technical requests.



Annual Data Consensus Workshops are a key for partners to engage in country.

# Track20 in Tanzania

- Dulle Nkungu – M&E Officer started January 2016

- Four annual Consensus Meeting Workshops held:

  - Review of FP2020 Core Indicators

  - Exploration of other key areas:

    - HMIS data– what to trends show?
    - DHS secondary analysis: regional changes, focus on youth
    - Reviewing results from facility based surveys
    - Discussion on expenditure data
    - Agreeing the national goal (all women vs married)

# Who attends a Consensus Workshop?

Attendance includes:

Ministry officials (national and Zonal), donors, implementing partners, advocates

4th Annual FP Data Consensus Meeting
19th July 2018

# FP2020 Core Indicators
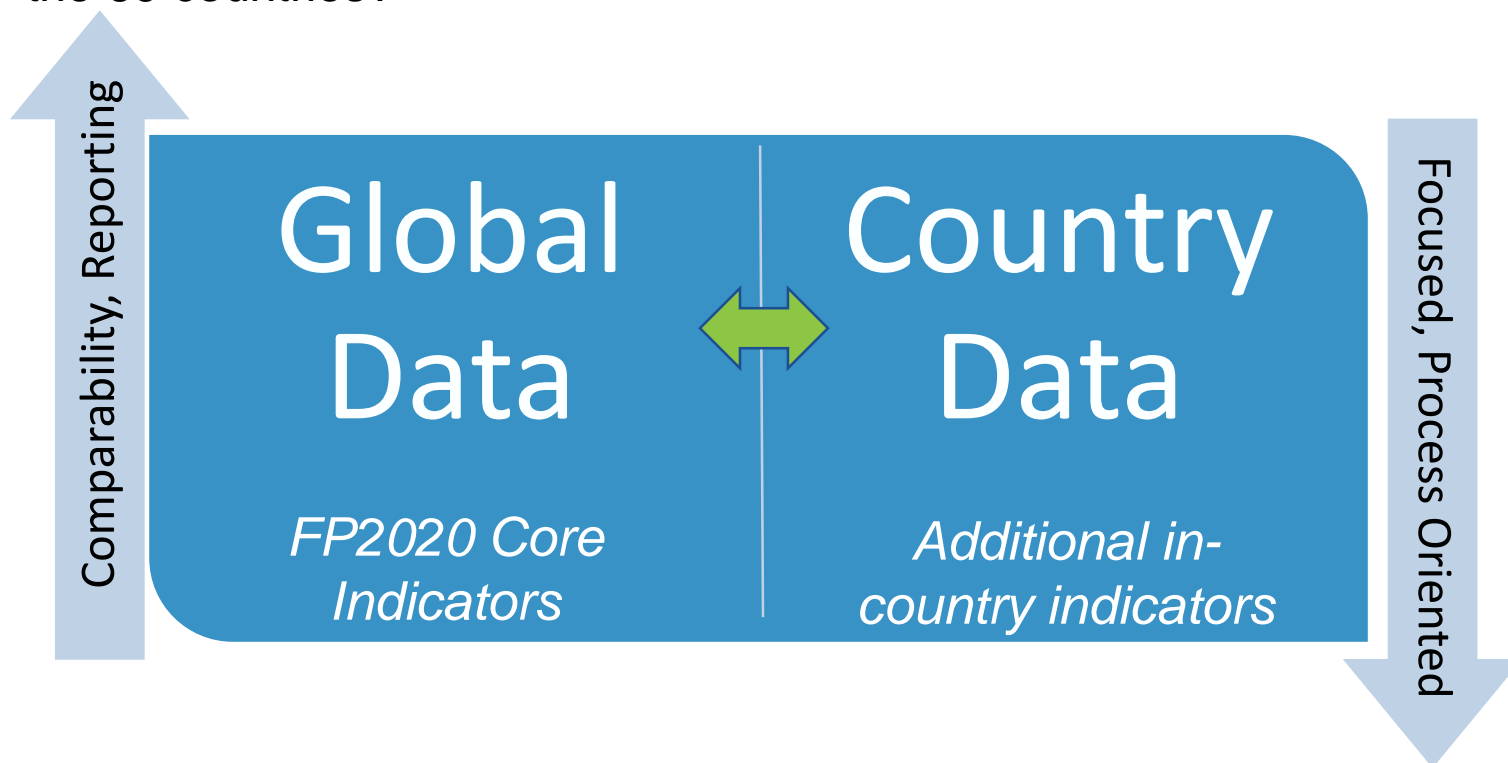
**Big picture: our progress and its impact**

1. Additional modern method users

2. mCPR (all women)

3. Unmet need for a modern method

4. % demand satisfied by modern method

5. Unintended pregnancies

6. Unintended pregnancies averted

7. Unsafe abortions averted

8. Maternal deaths averted

**Progress from a program perspective**

9. Method mix

10. % facilities stocked out

11. % SDP with method choice

12. Annual expenditures

13. Couple-years of protection (CYP)

14. Method information index

15. Information provided

16. Decision making

17. Adolescent birth rate

18. Discontinuation
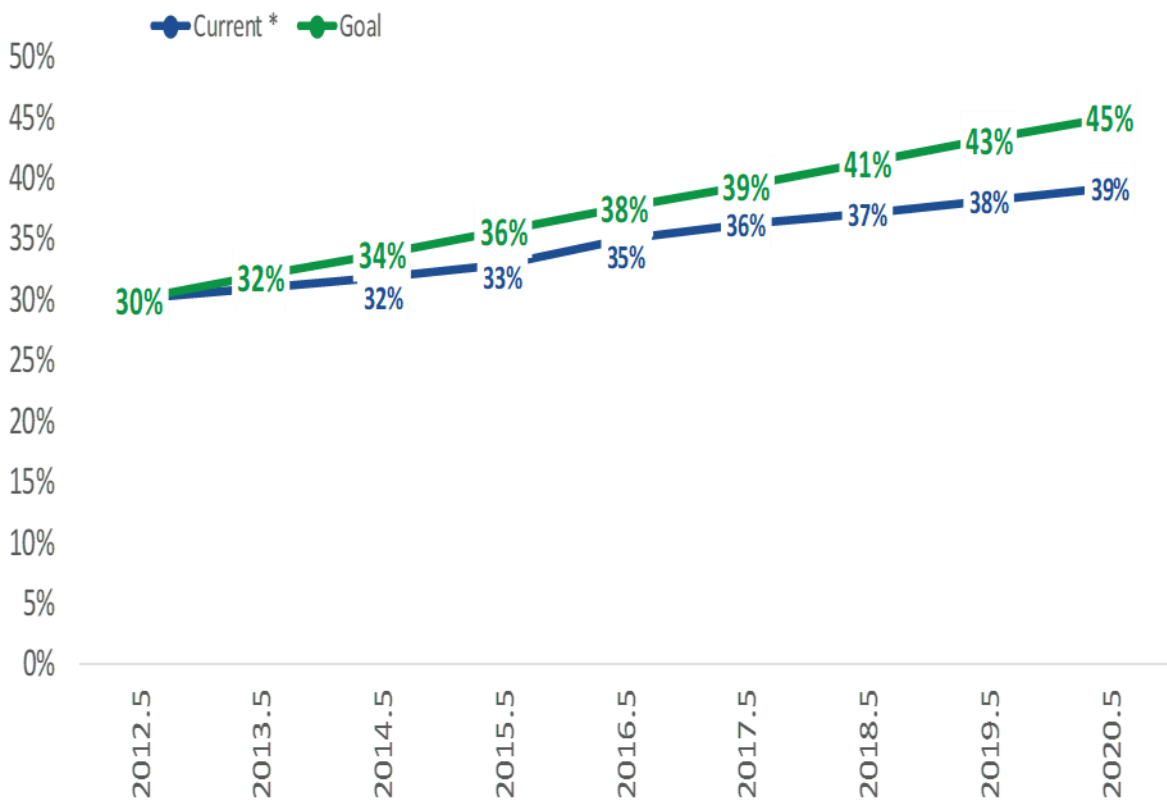
# Putting the Core Indicators in context

How contraceptive use is progressing in the 69 countries?

Comparability, Reporting

Global Data

Country Data

FP2020 Core Indicators

Additional in-country indicators
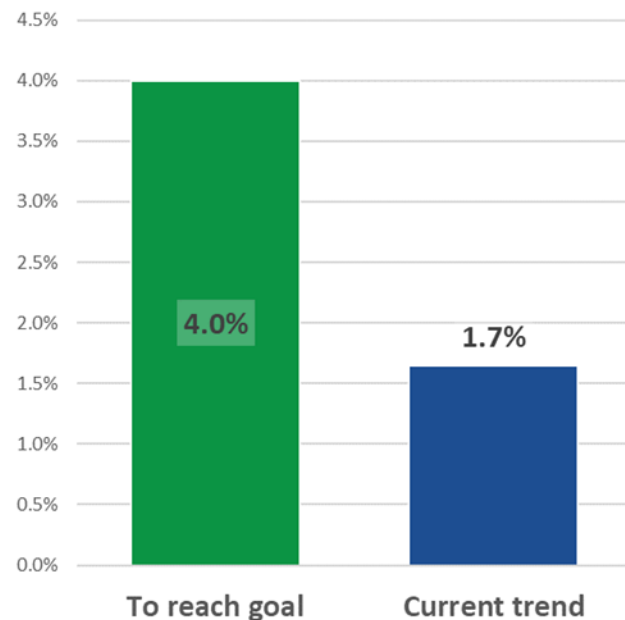
Focused, Process Oriented

Advocating for resources, monitoring progress, improved program focus/efficiency

# Are we on track to reach our goal?



Current Progress towards National Goal: mCPR (Married Women)

Current *   Goal

| Year | Current | Goal |
|------|---------|------|
| 2012.5 | 30% | 30% |
| 2013.5 | 32% | 32% |
| 2014.5 | 32% | 34% |
| 2015.5 | 33% | 36% |
| 2016.5 | 35% | 38% |
| 2017.5 | 36% | 39% |
| 2018.5 | 37% | 41% |
| 2019.5 | 38% | 43% |
| 2020.5 | 39% | 45% |

Average Annual Growth in mCPR (Married Women)

To reach goal: 4.0%
Current trend: 1.7%

# A note on Tanzania's goal

- CIP (2010-2015): 60% goal (*all methods, married*)

- FP2020 Pledge (at original summit):

  *"Doubling the number of family planning users to 4.2 million by 2020 to reach a national contraceptive prevalence rate of 60 percent"*

- One Plan II: 45% goal (*modern, married*)

- **Agreed goal**: 45% mCPR among <u>married women</u>; can also monitor an equivalent goal of 39% for all women

**From 2016 Consensus Meeting:**
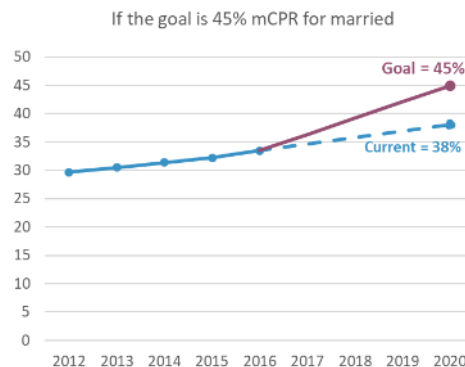


If the goal is for all women:

14.5 million women in 2020     x 45% =     6.5 million users in 2020

59% of women will be married

If the goal is for married women:

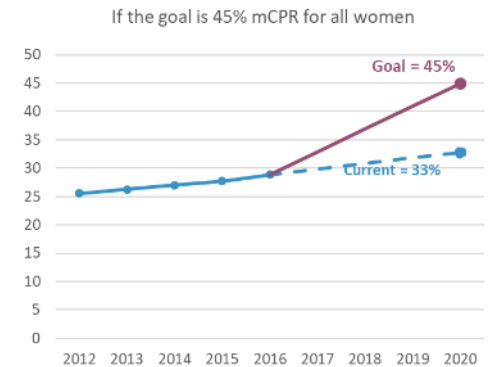8.5 million married women in 2020     x 45% =     3.8 million users in 2020

Makes a differences of nearly **2.7 million users** – large implications for program scale, capacity needs, planning, budgets, etc.
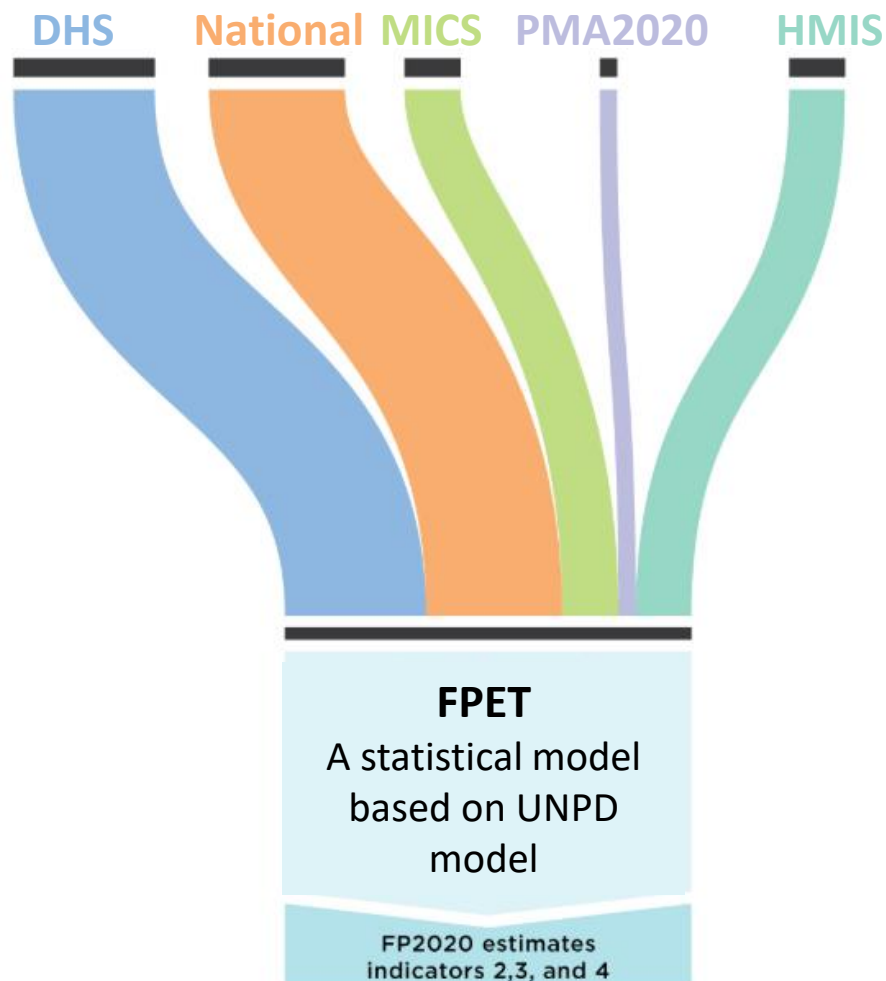
Progress to 45% mCPR (married women)

If the goal is 45% mCPR for married

Goal = 45%
Current = 38%

Progress to 45% mCPR (all women)

If the goal is 45% mCPR for all women

Goal = 45%
Current = 33%

Either way, current progress falls short of the goal. But, even more so if the goal is to reach 45% mCPR among all women.

# How we measure our progress: FPET

- Statistical model – similar to what is being done in HIV, for MMR, and child survival

- All available data sources used

  - encourages use of service statistics in the model, not in direct calculations of prevalence, since there are often quality and fluctuations in this type of data

- Produces estimates backwards and forwards. Allows us to see where we will be in 2020 if our current trend continues.
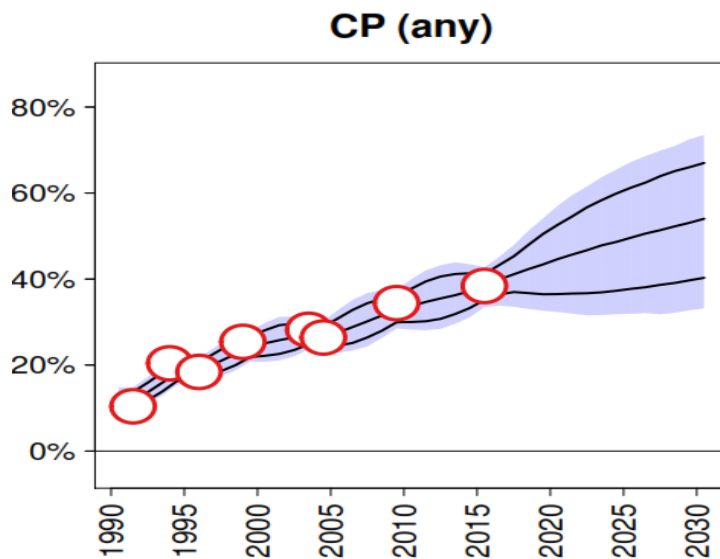


DHS  National  MICS  PMA2020  HMIS

**FPET**
A statistical model based on UNPD model

FP2020 estimates
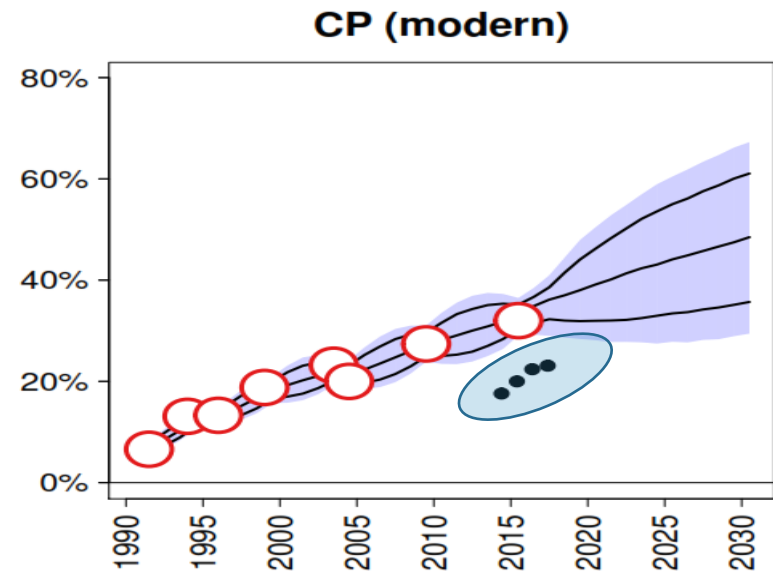indicators 2,3, and 4

# What informs our estimates?

- Service statistics from DHIS2

- Surveys
  - DHS survey and 1990, 1996, 1999, 2005, 2010 and 2016

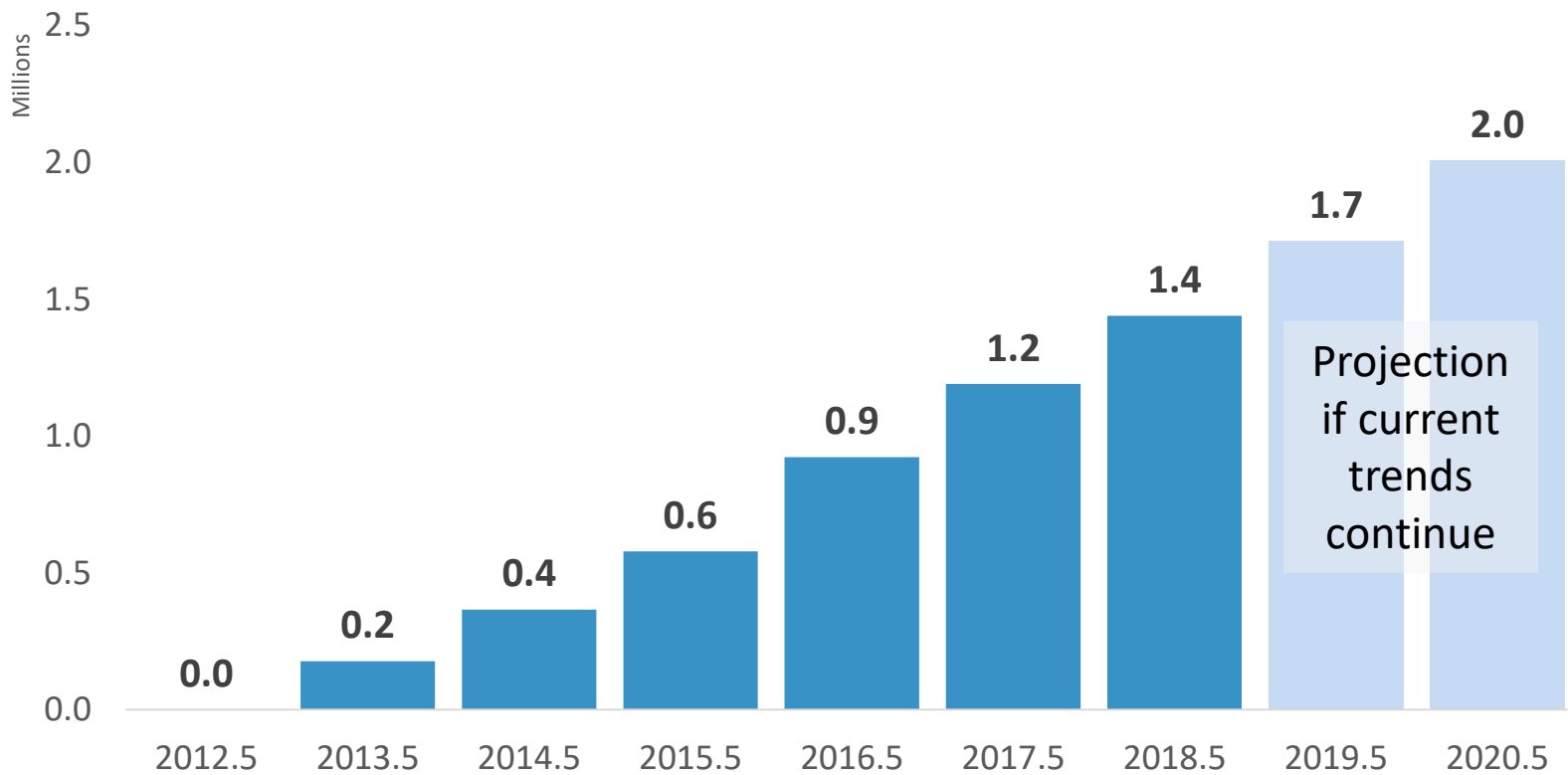# Using service statistics in FPET

*Results without service statistics*

*Results with service statistics*

# Our progress: additional users

Number of additional users of modern methods of contraceptive

# Impacts of our growing mCPR

*What is the impact of our FP programme in 2018?*

**4,324,000**

women are using a modern method of contraception in Tanzania

**As a result of contraceptive use:**

**354,000**

unsafe abortions will be averted

**1,604,000**

unintended pregnancies will be prevented

**4,800**

maternal deaths will be averted

Discussion:  can we use these numbers to advocate for FP?

# FP2020 Core Indicators for 2018

**Core Indicators 1 – 8 have been calculated– will be reported into FP2020 Progress Report (to be published November 2018)**

| Indicator | 2018 Value | Source |
|---|---|---|
| Additional modern method users | 1,440,000 | FPET, surveys, WRA projections |
| mCPR (AW) | 31.2% | FPET, surveys |
| Unmet need (MW) | 26.9% | FPET |
| % demand satisfied (MW) | 57.7% | FPET |
| Unintended pregnancies | 1,181,000 | Core Indicator Calculator |
| Unintended pregnancies averted | 1,604,000 | Core Indicator Calculator (based on mCPR AW, method mix, and regional and global data sources) |
| Unsafe abortions averted | 354,000 | |
| Maternal deaths averted | 4,800 | |

# What else was discussed?

- Discussion on what is driving progress and what more can be done to further acceleration

- Lessons from DHSI2 → what do we see in the data? How can we promote better data use at all levels?

- CIP 2.0 monitoring update

Discussion