





# Nigeria's FP Accomplishments

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# Some key accomplishments



14.276 total health workers trained



52.1% (14,831 of 28,449) of facilities provide FP as of January 2020



29 states have costed implementation plans or are in the process of implementing CIPs



22 states have operationalized/ implemented TSPs



87.5% of hospitals in Lagos have DMPA-SC in stock, September 2019

# Nigeria's commitments towards FP2020



2012: Past FP2020 commitments

2017: Additional FP2020 commitments

Expand implementation of Task-Shifting Policy to include

individuals to improve access to FP services in difficult to

patent medicine vendors and community resource

2018-2020: Progress

Nigeria commits to train community health extension workers (CHEWs) and support task shifting so CHEWs in rural areas can provide multiple methods

reach areas among disadvantaged populations

socio-cultural barriers to use of FP services

Nigeria will allocate \$8.35 million annually for the procurement of reproductive health commodities

Nigeria will use social marketing to mitigate socio-cultural barriers to

family planning use

→ Increase annual allocation for contraceptives to \$4 million

Partner with all stakeholders and gatekeepers to reduce

Invest in a robust accountability system that tracks and reports domestic resource FP expenditures at national and state levels

Remove regulatory barriers and take to scale access to new contraceptive methods such as DMPA-SC injections

Ensure the provision of age-appropriate sexual & reproductive health information to youth through the Family Life Health Education Curriculum and youth-friendly services in health facilities and other outlets

UNFPA and FMoH signed a MOU for \$4 million from 2018 to 2020.

Christian and Islamic Perspective on Reproductive Health and FP launched and disseminated.

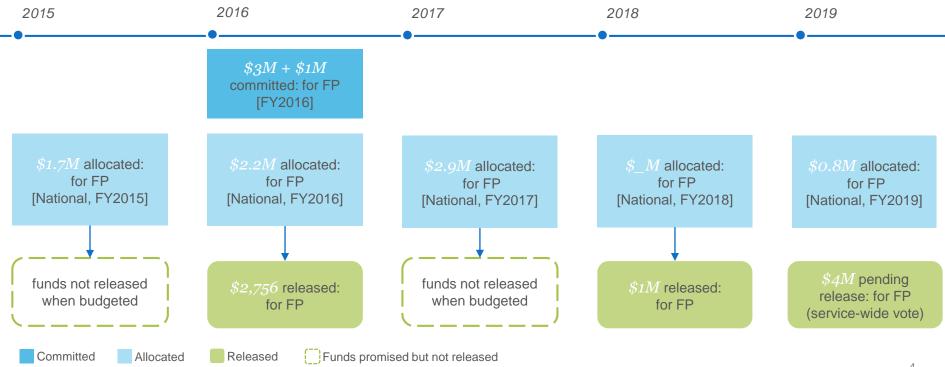
FMoH National Health Accounts included FP as subset of RH expenditures to be implemented and tracked in 2018

DMPA-SC now included in EML. Guidelines on DMPA-SC Introduction and Scale up is finalized and will be disseminated in Abuja.

Planning to address this through the creation of a multisectoral platform with the Ministry of Budget & National Planning and Governor's forum.

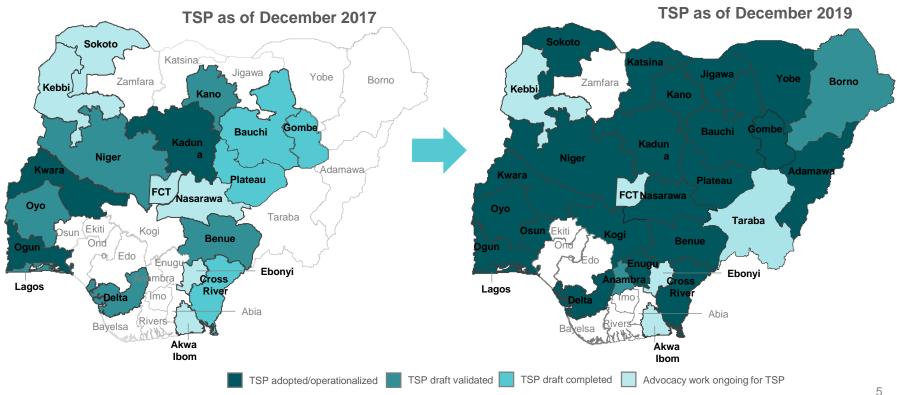
# Nigeria government FP funding status (national)

In 2019, the government FP allocation was cut by 90% compared to the 2018 allocation, but \$4M of funds are pending release for FP from FMOH.



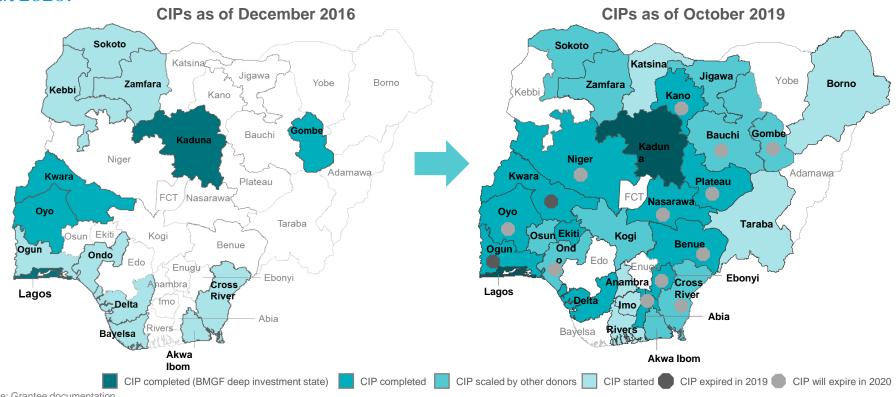
## Most states are engaged in the TSP process

Twenty-two states have adopted or operationalized the policies.



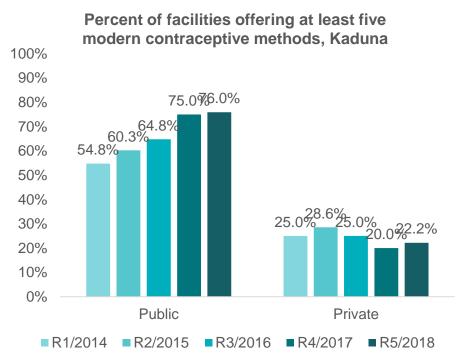
# CIPs have significantly scaled up from 2016-19

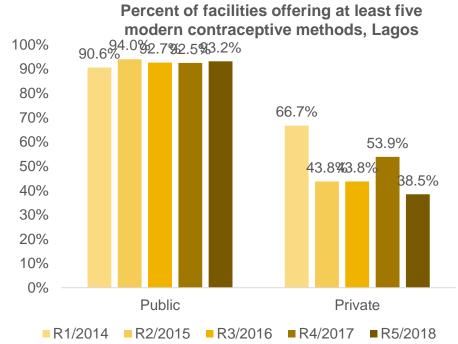
While most states in Nigeria have a CIP, 14 states have CIPs that have already expired or will expire in 2020.



# Strong access to a variety of methods in public facilities

We see an increase in public facilities offering FP in Kaduna, while access in Lagos has remained stable. Kaduna still has lower levels of access compared to Lagos.





# PPMVs increasingly offer modern methods

We see generally high levels of access to modern contraceptive methods through PPMVs/drug shops in both Lagos and Kaduna.

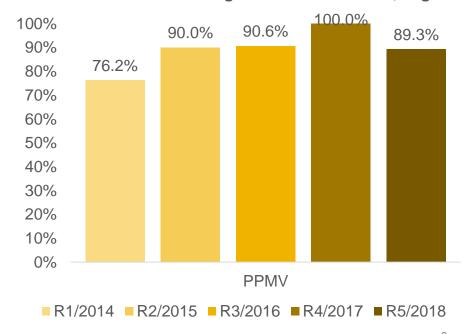
Percent of PPMVs offering modern FP methods, Kaduna

#### 100% 90% 79.2% 75.7% 80% 69.5% 64.4% 70% 63.8% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0%

**PPMV** 

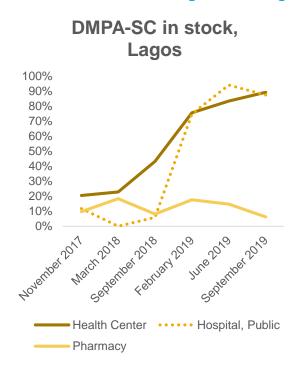
R1/2014 R2/2015 R3/2016 R4/2017 R5/2018

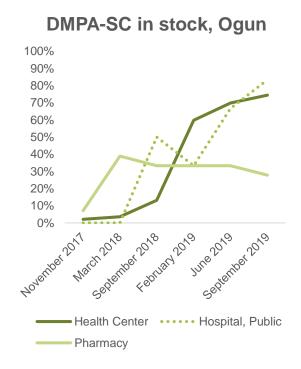
#### Percent of PPMVs offering modern FP methods, Lagos

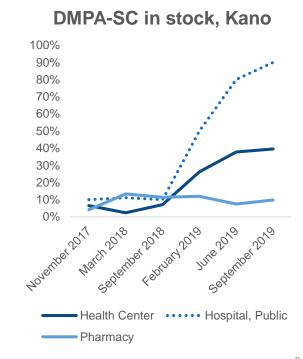


# **Expanding method choice: Availability of DMPA-SC**

The national roll-out of DMPA-SC is apparent in facility stock data, particularly among health centers and public hospitals.

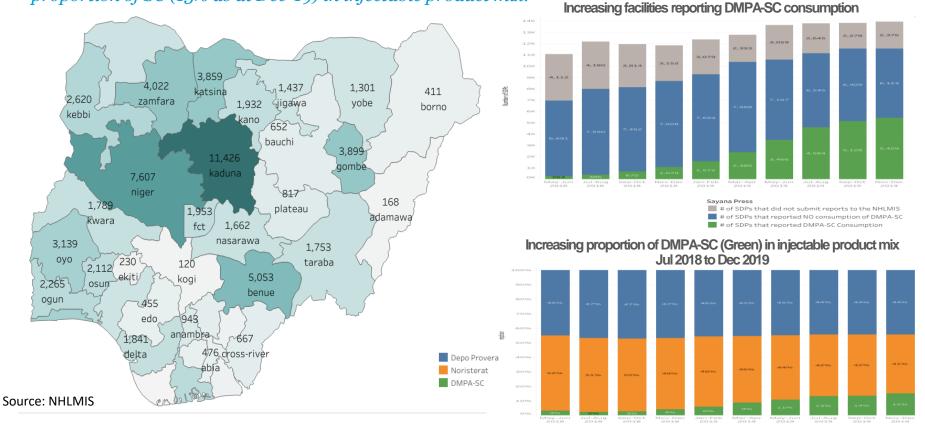






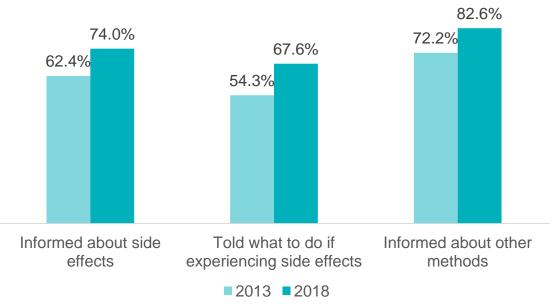
### **DMPA-SC** national roll-out

More facilities dispense DMPA-SC (5,429 out of 13,928 FP facilities as at Dec '19) and relative increasing proportion of SC (15% as at Dec '19) in injectable product mix.



# Women are more informed about their FP usage

# Indicators of Informed choice among married users: Nigeria



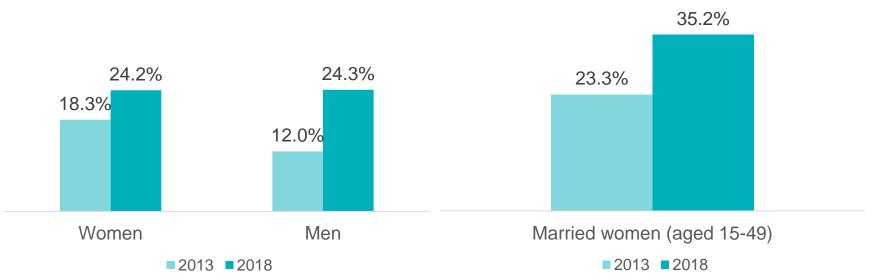
Source: DHS

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# Since 2013 there is shifting of social norms

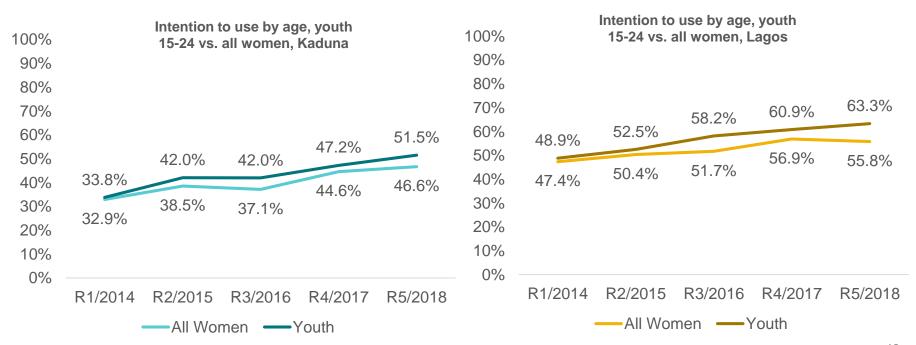
Nigerians who don't want more children, national level

Women not using a method and say they intend to use in the future



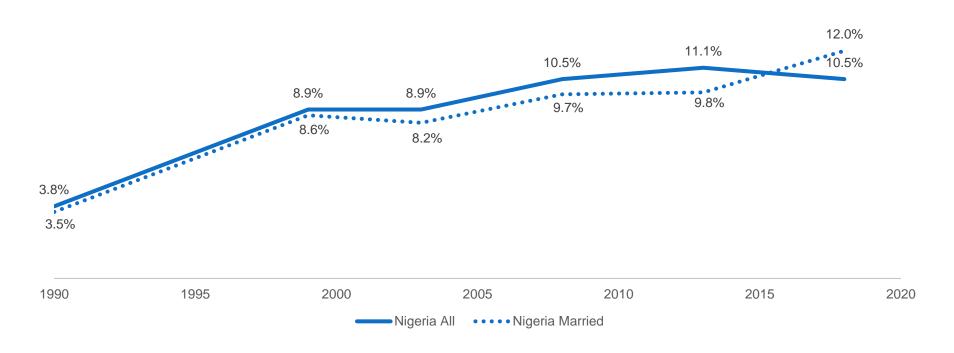
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# Increasing intention to use FP among all women and youth



# Nigerian mCPR growth over the years

*Women's mCPR has increased steadily since 1990.* 



# Several states doubled (or more) their mCPR

State	2013	2018	
Kano	0.5% 5.6%		
Jigawa	0.6% 3.9%		
Adamawa	3.5%	18.2%	
Zamfara	1.3%	6.7%	
Gombe	4.0%	16.2%	
Yobe	0.5%	1.7%	
Sokoto	0.7%	2.1%	
Borno	1.8% 5.4%		
Katsina	1.1%	3.3%	
Kebbi	1.2%	3.2%	
Bauchi	2.1%	5.2%	

# While some states increased mCPR, several decreased

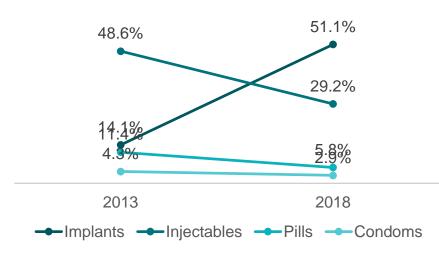
Top ten states with increased mCPR (by % difference)		Bottom ten states with decreased mCPR (by % difference)			
State	2013	2018	State	2013	2018
Kano	0.5%	5.6%	Nasarawa	16.3%	14.3%
Jigawa	0.6%	3.9%	Ondo	20.4%	17.7%
Adamawa	3.5%	18.2%	Osun	31.6%	27.0%
Zamfara	1.3%	6.7%	Edo	19.1%	15.0%
Gombe	4.0%	16.2%	Ogun	21.5%	16.6%
Yobe	0.5%	1.7%	Delta	16.8%	12.9%
Sokoto	0.7%	2.1%	Kaduna	18.5%	13.7%
Borno	1.8%	5.4%	Abia	15.6%	10.8%
Katsina	1.1%	3.3%	Kwara	27.7%	17.1%
Kebbi	1.2%	3.2%	Bayelsa	10.1%	3.3%

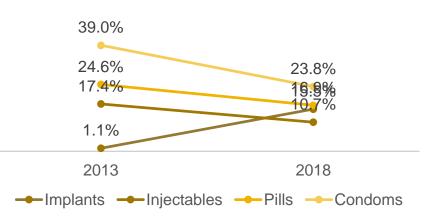
#### Method mix continues to shift

Implant use is steadily increasing in both states, while the share of injectables and pills is declining. In Kaduna implants are now the most popular method.

Percentage distribution of modern method users by method type, Kaduna

Percentage distribution of modern method users by method type, Lagos







# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION