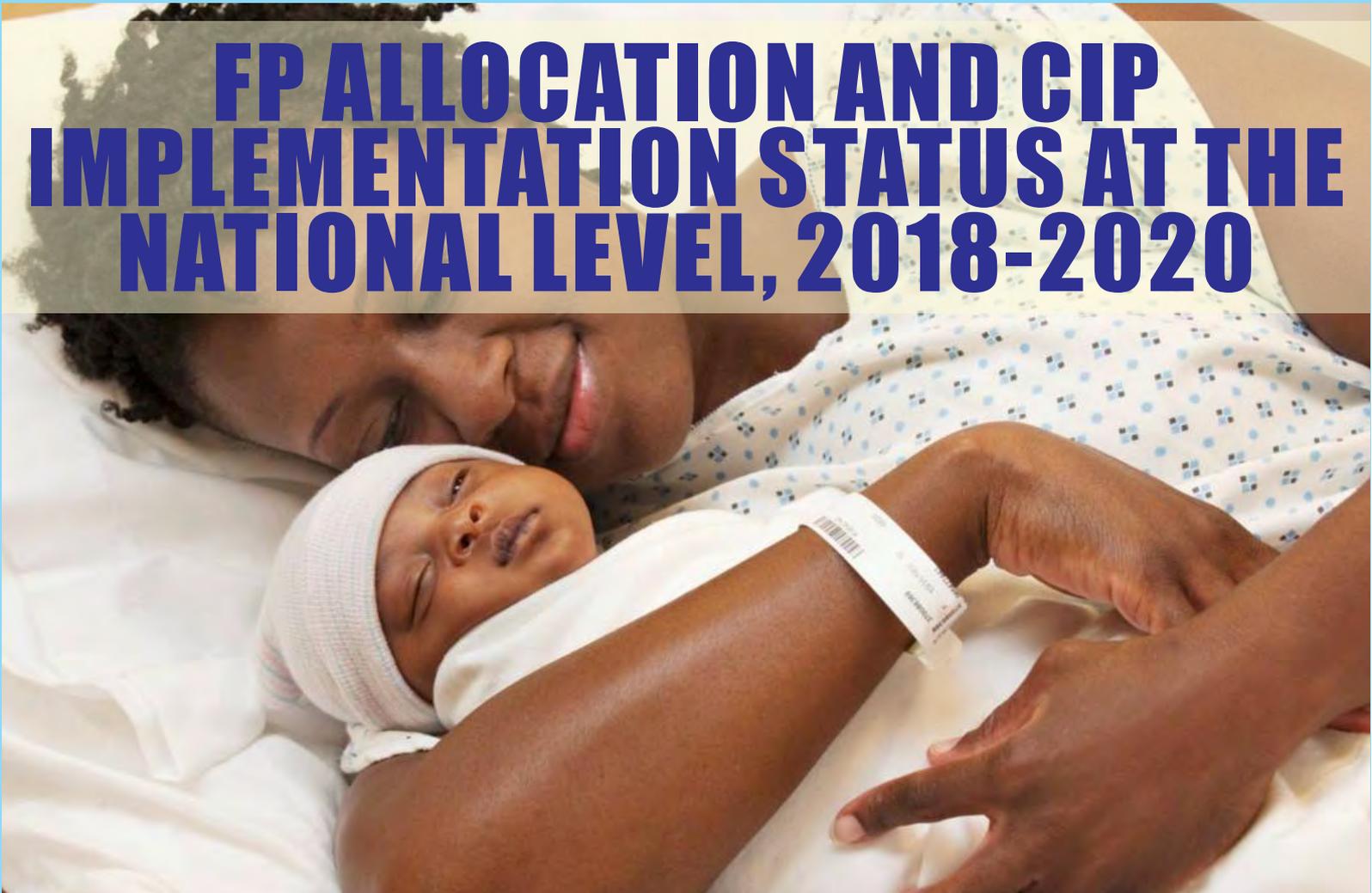


FP ALLOCATION AND CIP IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL, 2018-2020



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INTRODUCTION

It is estimated that about 33,000 mothers die in Nigeria, three-quarters of which could have been prevented with existing health interventions; 946,000 of children under five die; 41,000 new-borns die, 70% of which could have been prevented using existing health care packages. This means that a total of about 1 million women and children die in Nigeria each year, equaling about 3,000 deaths per day and 2 per minute. This occurrence could be prevented through Family Planning.



Over the decades, Family planning (FP) has been identified as one of the most cost-effective and beneficial investments in global health. Addressing unmet need by providing FP to women who do not wish to become pregnant dramatically reduces the number of unwanted pregnancies and abortions. This in turn decreases maternal and child deaths, reduces the spread of HIV and increases women's empowerment, all of which improves the overall health and well-being of women, children, and families. This issues brief examines CIP, budget lines and disbursements between 2015-2020.

NIGERIA FAMILY PLANNING COMMITMENTS

In July 2012 at the London Summit on Family Planning, Nigeria renewed its commitment to further improve child and maternal health through improving family planning (FP) services. It is believed that by 2020 contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) would be increased to 27 percent from its current rate. In July 2017, the country committed to ensure sustainable financing for the national family planning program by increasing its annual allocation for procurement of contraceptives for the public sector to \$4M starting in 2018 and to also disburse the sum of \$56M to the states through its Global Financing Facility and IDA loans from 2017 to 2020.

Other commitments made at this period include the need to improve availability of services and commodities by

taking measures that improve access and create the enabling environment for sexual and reproductive health services across Nigeria, and contribute to improved preparedness and response where humanitarian crises occur.

FAMILY PLANNING DISBURSEMENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The creation of budget lines and allocation of fund for family planning activities had been a major stride in family planning financing in Nigeria over the years. Although there has been challenges associated to translating this effort into a viable means through timely releases of allocated fund. The table below shows the FP allocation and releases for the family planning between 2016 and 2020.



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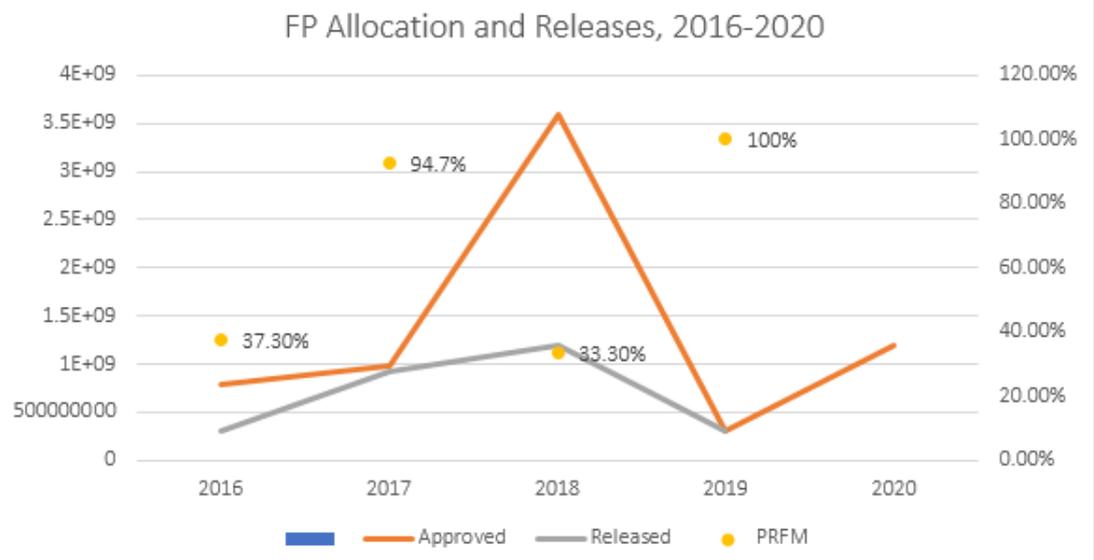


| Years | Budget lines | Amount Allocated | Actual Released | PFRM |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 2016 | Counterpart Fund for The Procurement and National Distribution of on contraceptive Commodities Based On 2016 Forecast | 791,000,000 | 298,000,000 | 37.6% |
| | Development of Costed Implementation Plan for Nigeria FP Blue Print | 1,217,662 | n.a | n.a |
| | Last Mile Distribution of Contraceptive Commodities | 1,534,799 | n.a | n.a |
| | Training of Family Planning (FP) Service Providers | 1,827,224 | n.a | n.a |
| | Training of Community Health Extension Workers (Chews) On Long Acting Eversible Contraceptives (LARC) | 1,827,224 | n.a | n.a |
| Subtotal | | 797,406,909 | 298,000,000 | 37.3% |
| 2017 | Support to States in The Development of a Costed Implementation Plan for The Nigeria Family Planning Blueprint. | 9,000,000 | n.a | n.a |
| | Reproductive Health- Training of Community Health Extension Workers on Family Planning Methods In 6 Zones | 30,000,000 | n.a | n.a |
| | 10 Day Training of Community Health Extension Workers on the Provision of Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCS) | 5,000,000 | n.a | n.a |
| | Training of Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWS) on Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCS) | 1,827,224 | n.a | n.a |
| | Last Mile Distribution of Contraceptive Commodities. | 5,296,827 | n.a | n.a |
| | Co-Funding for The Procurement & National Distribution of Contraceptive Commodities Based On 2016 Forecast | 915,000,000 | 915,000,000 | 100% |
| Subtotal | | 966,124,051 | 915,000,000 | 94.7% |
| 2018 | Improve Family Planning Services Through Contraceptives Use Interventions & Counterpart Funding | 1,200,000,000 | 1,200,000,000 | 100% |
| | Counterpart Funding to Match Grants From UNFPA, USAID, BMGF & UNICEF | 2,400,000,000 | n.a | n.a |
| Subtotal | | 3,600,000,000 | 1,200,000,000 | 33.3% |
| 2019 | Improve Family Planning Services Through Contraceptives Use Interventions & Counterpart Funding | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 | 100% |
| 2020 | Procurement and Distribution of Family Planning Commodities Through Counterpart Funding To UNFP | 1,200,000,000 | Nil | Nil |



Table 1: FP Budget Allocation and releases 2016-2020
Source: Budget Office of the Federation & FMoH

The figure on the right shows the percentage of the FP allocation and releases between 2016 and third quarter of 2020 fiscal years. While 37.3% of the budgeted FP funding was released in 2016, it was 97.4% in 2017, 33.3% in 2018, 100% in 2019 (even though there was a shortfall of N900 million 2019), no fund has been released for the FP activities for the 2020 fiscal year.



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FP COSTED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Both the national and subnational level governments have the Family planning in their respective multi-years FP costed implementation plans. Each CIP slated clearly projected funding family panning over a specific period of years, usually two to three years. At the national level for instance, about N56,644,000,000 was projected for the CIP family planning programmes and activities between 2018 and 2020. Out of this projected funding, only 5,100,000,000 was budgeted. This is 9% of the expected FP CIP funding for three years period. Notes that the budget is an instrument through which the government policies are translated into programmes and activities, when programmes/activities are not captured or poorly captured in the budget, it is an indication of lack of proper commitment to implement such policies. Even where there is low revenue, once government has the

However, of the sum of the N56bn projected for the FP CIP at the national level between 2018 and 2020 only 2.5% of the fund was released in the three years period. This shows a significant funding gap.

Table 2: FP CIP Implementation Level

| Years | FP CIP | Total FP Budget | % FP Budget to CIP | Actual released | % of Releases to CIP |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 2018 | 23,304,400,000 | 3,600,000,000 | 15.44% | 1,200,000,000 | 5.15% |
| 2019 | 14,702,400,000 | 300,000,000 | 2.04% | 300,000,000 | 2.04% |
| 2020 | 18,637,200,000 | 1,200,000,000 | 6.43% | Nil | 0% |
| Total | 56,644,000,000 | 5,100,000,000 | 9% | 1,500,000,000 | 2.65% |

will, the little resources are used to achieve a desire project intervention. It could be recall that the sum of N1.2 billion supposed to be allocated for the FP in the year 2019 but only N300 million was allocated. This created a shortfall of N900 million. This further created a setback to the full implementation of the 2017 FP commitment of allocating N1.2 billion to FP even though such amount is less than the expected allocation for the FP CIP at the national level which stood at N18.6 billion.

On the actual CIP implementation level, the N1.2mn releases for the FP in the 2018 constitutes only 5.115% of the total CIP in the year and was only 2.04% in 2019. No releases have been made in the year 2020; So, there is 0% implementation level.

IMPLICATIONS OF POOR CIP FUNDING

Nigeria has a rapidly growing population, with current population estimates of over 193 million, out of which about 46 million are Women of Reproductive Age (WRA). With a total fertility rate (TFR) of 5.3 in NDHS 2018, low level of FP utilisation is a major factor in the fertility pattern and population growth rate. The full implementation of the CIP would have contributed to the increase utilisation, if the various activities design to increase the uptake are put in place.

According to the 2018 NDHS, the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) and modern methods CPR among WRA in Nigeria were 17% and 12% respectively and the survey also indicated that 19% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning services. So, if all women who want to space or limit births were to use family planning methods, CPR will increase from 17% to 36%; this cannot be done without effective funding.

More so, while inadequate financing could contribute to the poor health seeking behavior among the population with unmet need for FP, it could also decrease access and utilization of quality FP services by all population segment.

Poor allocation and releases could result in the limited financial supports for scale up training and counseling for FP service providers.

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