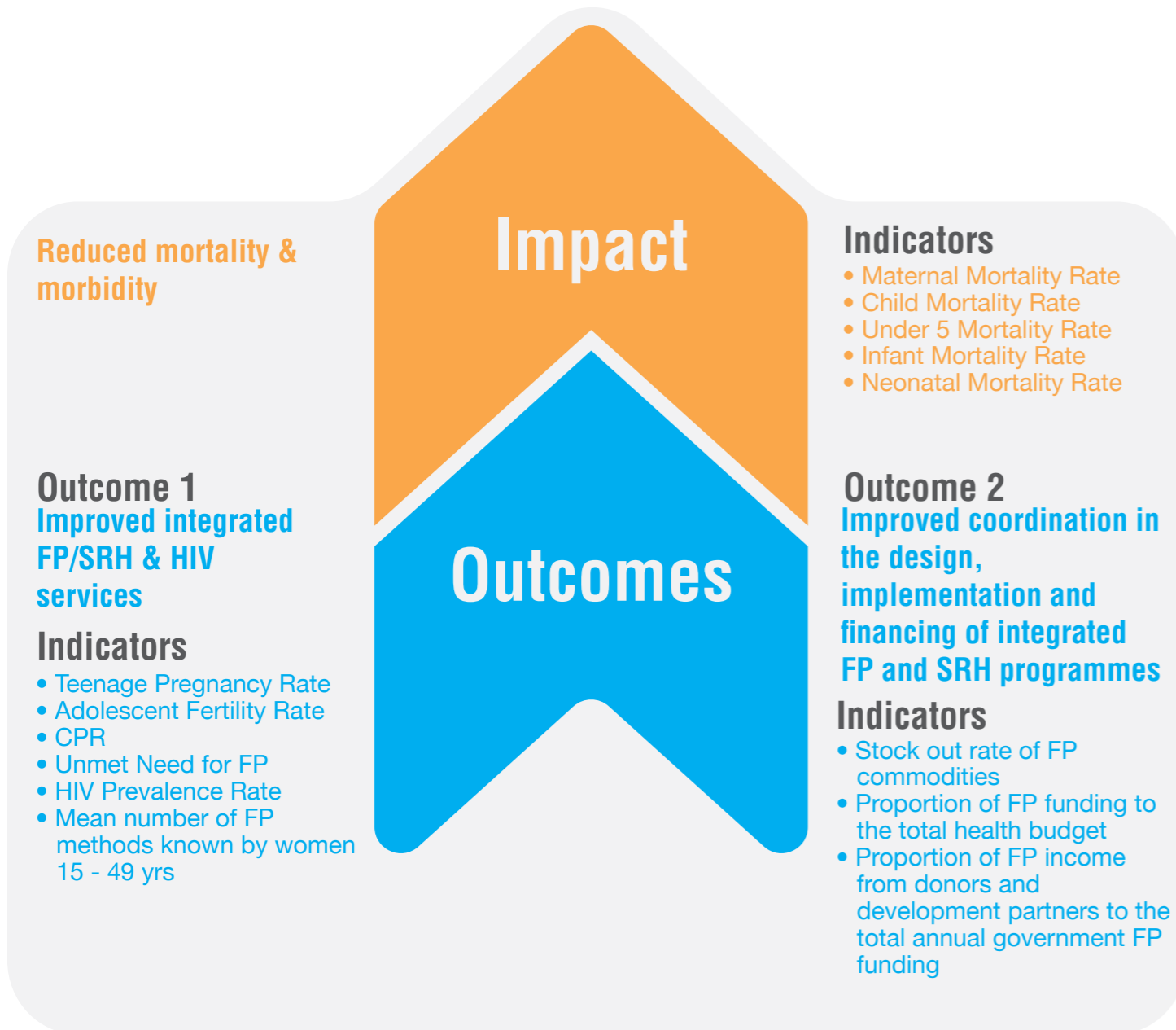


# Strategic Results Chain



# Zimbabwe National Family Planning Strategy 2016 - 2020

## Background

Family planning (FP) is a concept that allows individuals and couples to plan for, and attain their desired number of children, spacing and timing of births. It is attained through use of contraceptive methods and the treatment of involuntary infertility. The practice of family planning has a direct bearing on the outcome of each pregnancy a woman has, as well as her health and well-being. Optimal use of FP could avert 32% of maternal deaths. Thus by preventing unintended pregnancy, FP prevents deaths of mothers and children. Some FP methods such as male and female condoms prevent unintended pregnancies as well as STIs including HIV, thus playing a dual role. It is against this background that the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Strategy 2016 – 2020 has been developed.

## Rationale for the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Strategy

The FP Strategy 2016-2020 provides a framework by which the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) seeks to meet its FP 2020 commitments made at the 2012 London FP Global Summit, at which government affirmed its recognition of the right to quality reproductive health services for women and girls. Key among Zimbabwe's FP 2020 commitments are to: a) increase the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 59% to 68% b) reduce unmet need for FP from 13% to 6.5% and c) increase budget allocation for FP from 1.7% to 3% by 2020. This strategy replaces the old version which expired in 2013.

## Vision

Quality integrated family planning services for all by 2020.

## Mission

To provide rights based quality integrated FP services through innovation and co-ordination.

## Management and Implementation Arrangements

The GoZ through ZNFPC shall provide overall leadership in the implementation of this Strategy in accordance with the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council Act (Chapter 15:11) of 1985. Success in operationalising this strategy is dependent on multi-stakeholder participation in implementing specific interventions that fall within their respective mandates.

Appreciation goes to the following partners.



# Goals of the Strategy

65.6% to **68%**

Increase CPR from 65.6% to 68% by 2020.

22% to **12%**

Reduce teenage pregnancy rate from 22% to 12% by 2020.

# Objectives of the Strategy

- **Establish** a national FP coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanism by 2020
- **Increase** the proportion of the national health budget that is allocated to the FP programme from 1.7% to 3% by 2020
- **Reduce** unmet need for FP services from 10% to 6.5% by 2020
- **Increase** availability, access and utilisation of SRH and HIV services by young people
- **Increase** knowledge of LARCs among women and men from 46% to 51% by 2020
- **Maintain** stock out levels of FP commodities below 5%

# Guiding Principles

- Universal access
- Rights and choice-based
- Efficiency
- Accountability.

# Strategies

## Strategy 1

Creating an enabling environment.

### Interventions:

- Advocate with political leadership for prioritisation of FP programme
- Advocate with key donors and development partners for funding support
- Strengthen co-ordination and leadership role of the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC)



## Strategy 2

Strengthening the FP supply chain management and commodity security.

### Interventions:

- Strengthen FP supply chain management and commodity security
- Strengthen collaboration with stakeholders in the supply chain management system to ensure reliable supply of FP commodities
- Advocate for increased national budget allocation for FP commodities
- Integrate supply chain management systems

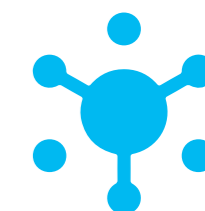


## Strategy 3

Improving availability and access to quality integrated FP, SRH and HIV services.

### Interventions:

- Improve the capacity of health workers through pre- and in-service training to offer full range of quality integrated FP services
- Widen FP method mix with emphasis on long acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs)
- Strengthen the promotion of male and female condoms for protection against unintended pregnancy and STIs including HIV
- Expand service delivery mechanisms through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) including accreditation of private providers
- Strengthen community based integrated FP/SRH services especially in hard to reach areas
- Enhance equity in FP service provision to increase utilization by vulnerable groups such as young people, people living with HIV, people living with disabilities and those in hard to reach areas
- Strengthen integration of FP services with maternal and child health (MCH) and selected SRH and HIV services



## Strategy 4

Improving availability of FP, SRH and HIV services.

### Interventions:

- Develop a strategy that provides a framework for FP communications
- Close the gap between knowledge and utilization; particularly among vulnerable groups
- Develop targeted, age appropriate and gender sensitive SRH and social behaviour change communication packages using various media



## Strategy 5

Improving monitoring, evaluation and research of FP services and interventions.

### Interventions:

- Strengthen monitoring of the FP programme
- Develop a harmonized integrated FP M&E Framework
- Conduct operations research
- Build research capacity of ZNFPC

