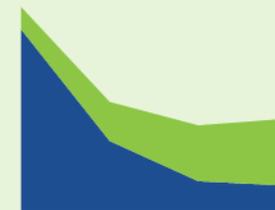


Year	Avg.	Total
2010	2.0	1.3 M
2015	2.2	1.5 M
2020	2.5	1.9 M



Data Tabulation of Service Statistics – Track 20

1. *Anglophone African Countries (n=11)*
2. *Francophone African Countries (n=14)*
3. *Asian Countries (n=9)*

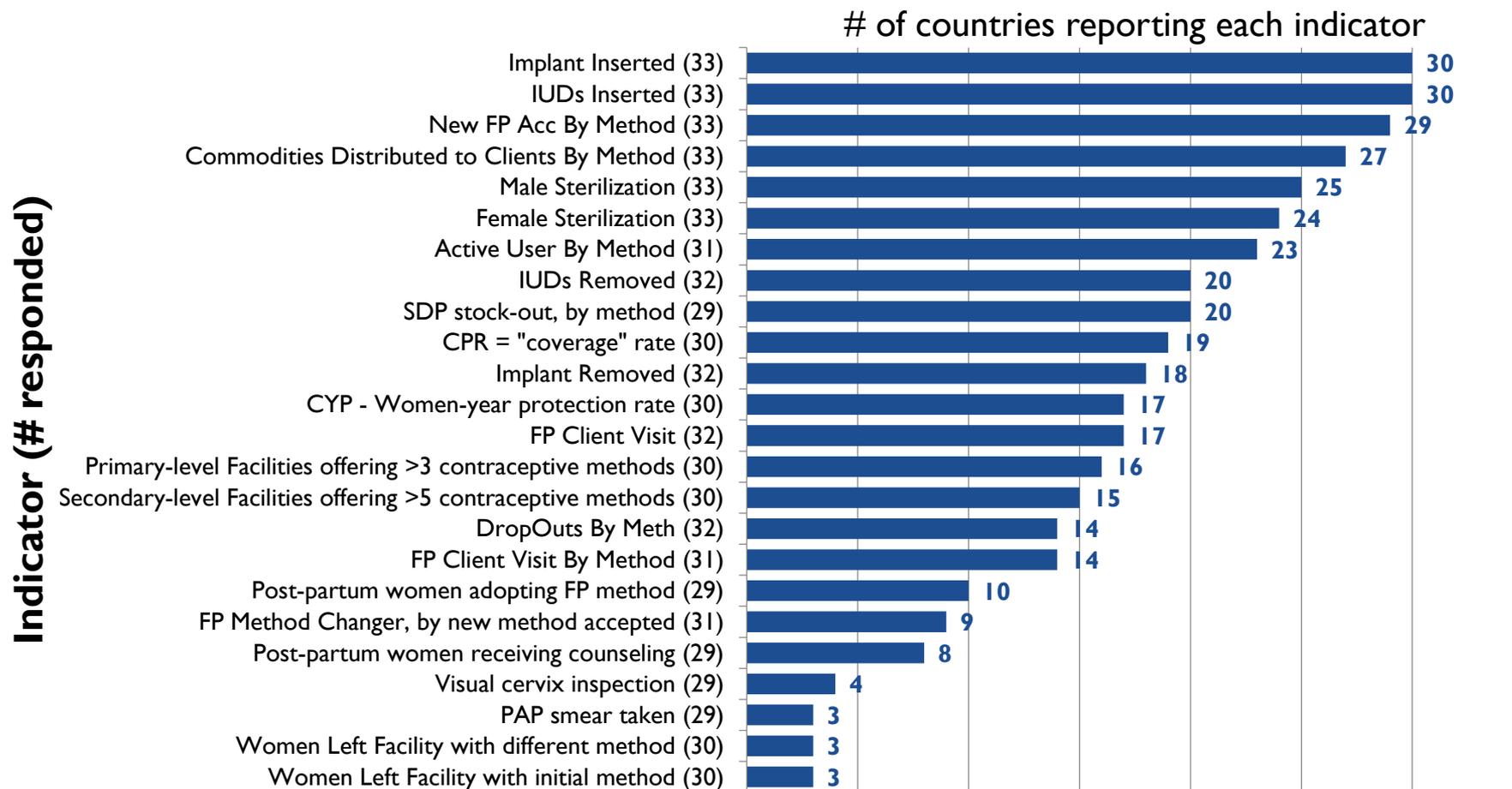


34 Countries

Anglophone Africa	Francophone Africa	Asia
Kenya	Benin	Nepal
Malawi	Burundi	Phillipines
Nigeria	Cameroon	Indonesia
Tanzania	Cote d'Ivoire	India
Uganda	DRC	Lao
Zambia	Guinee	Myanmar
Zimbabwe	Madagascar	Pakistan
Somalia	Mali	Vietnam
Ethiopia	Niger	Afghanistan
Liberia	Togo	
Rwanda	Sierra Leone	
	Mauritania	
	Senegal	
	Burkina Faso	
11 Countries	14 Countries	9 Countries

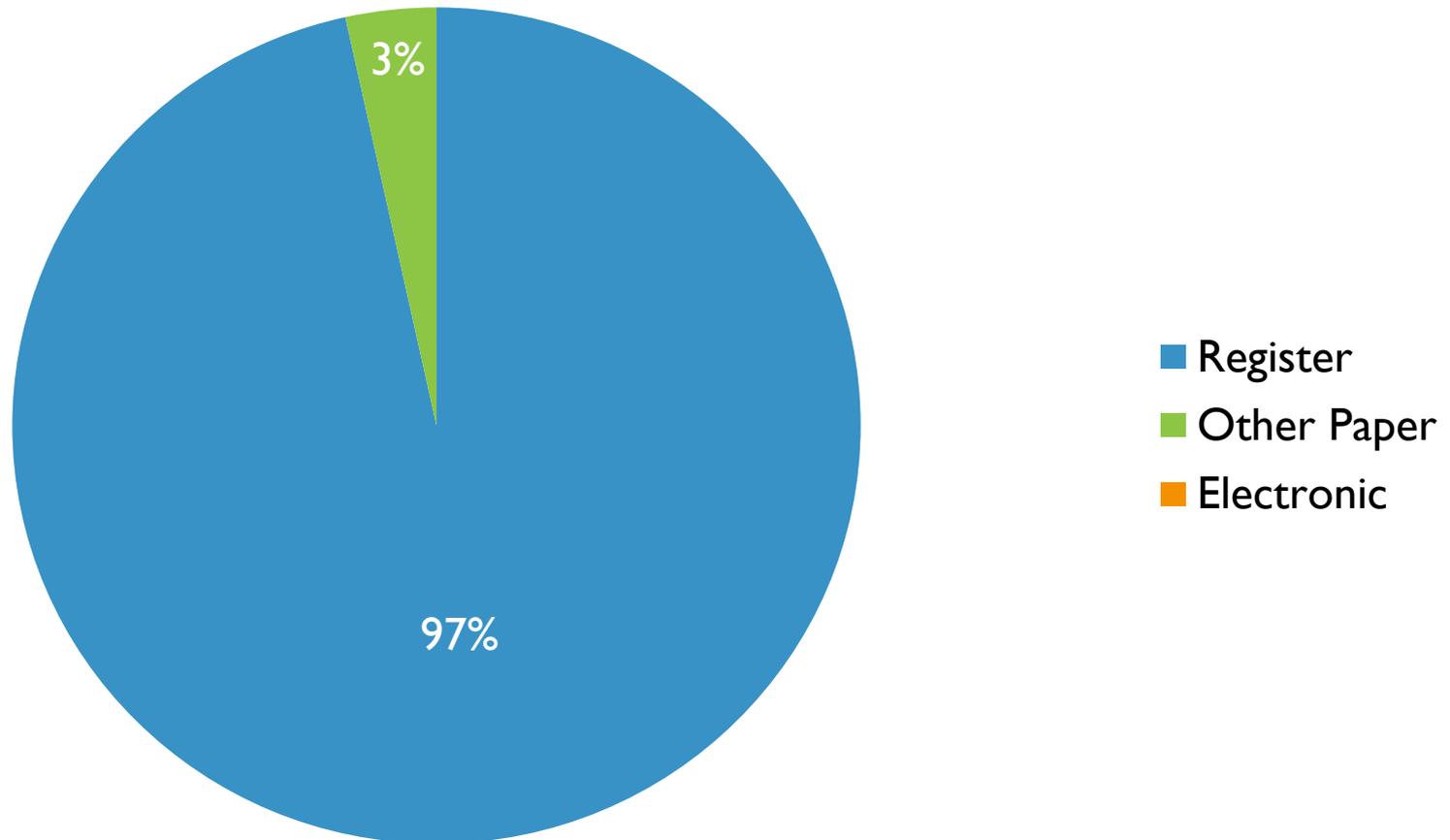
Data collected/reported:

Data regularly recorded and reported through the routine reporting system(s)



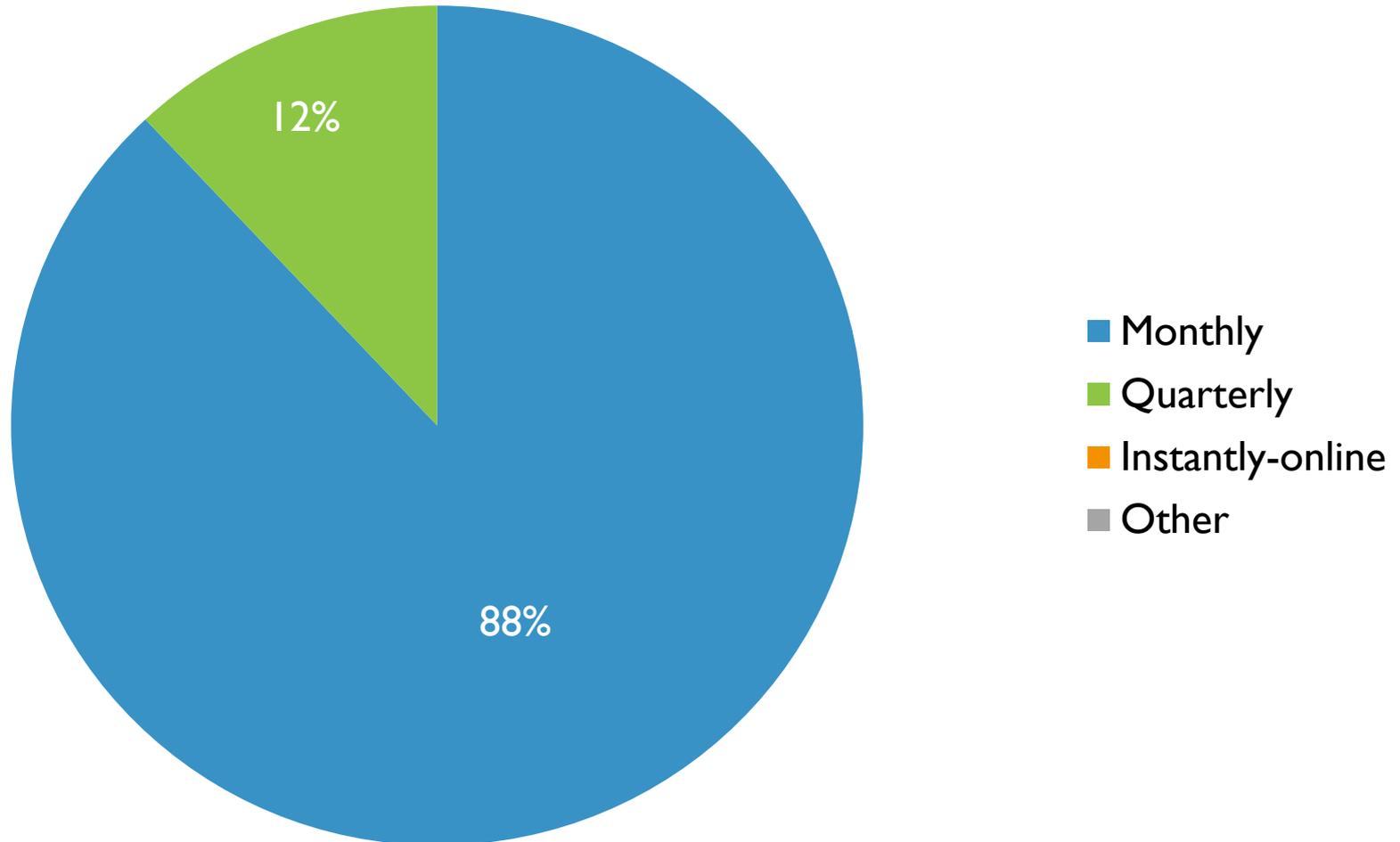
Recording and Reporting System

I. Service data recorded at service delivery points (SDPs) in the government system



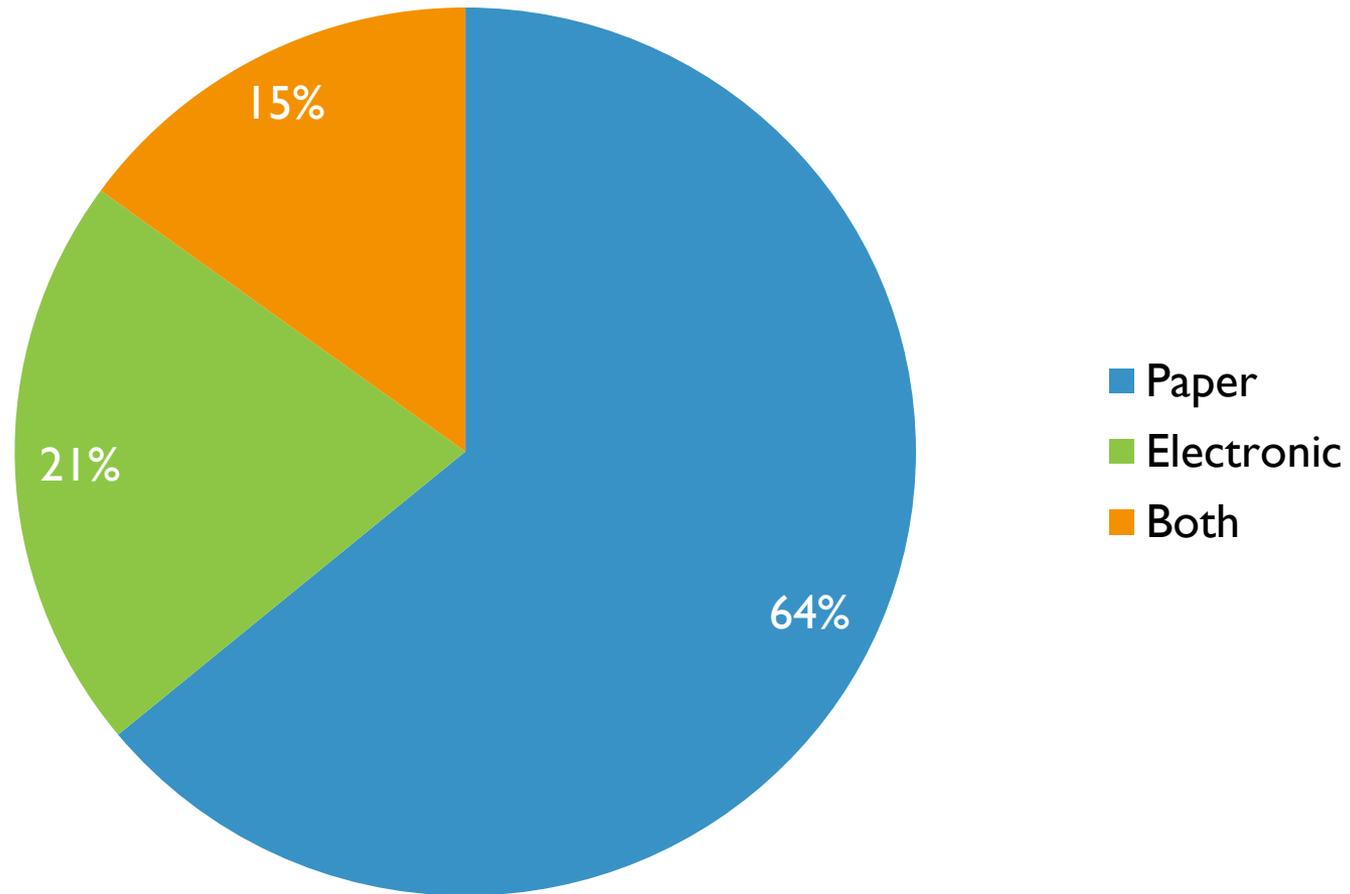
Recording and Reporting System

2. Frequency of reporting from SDPs



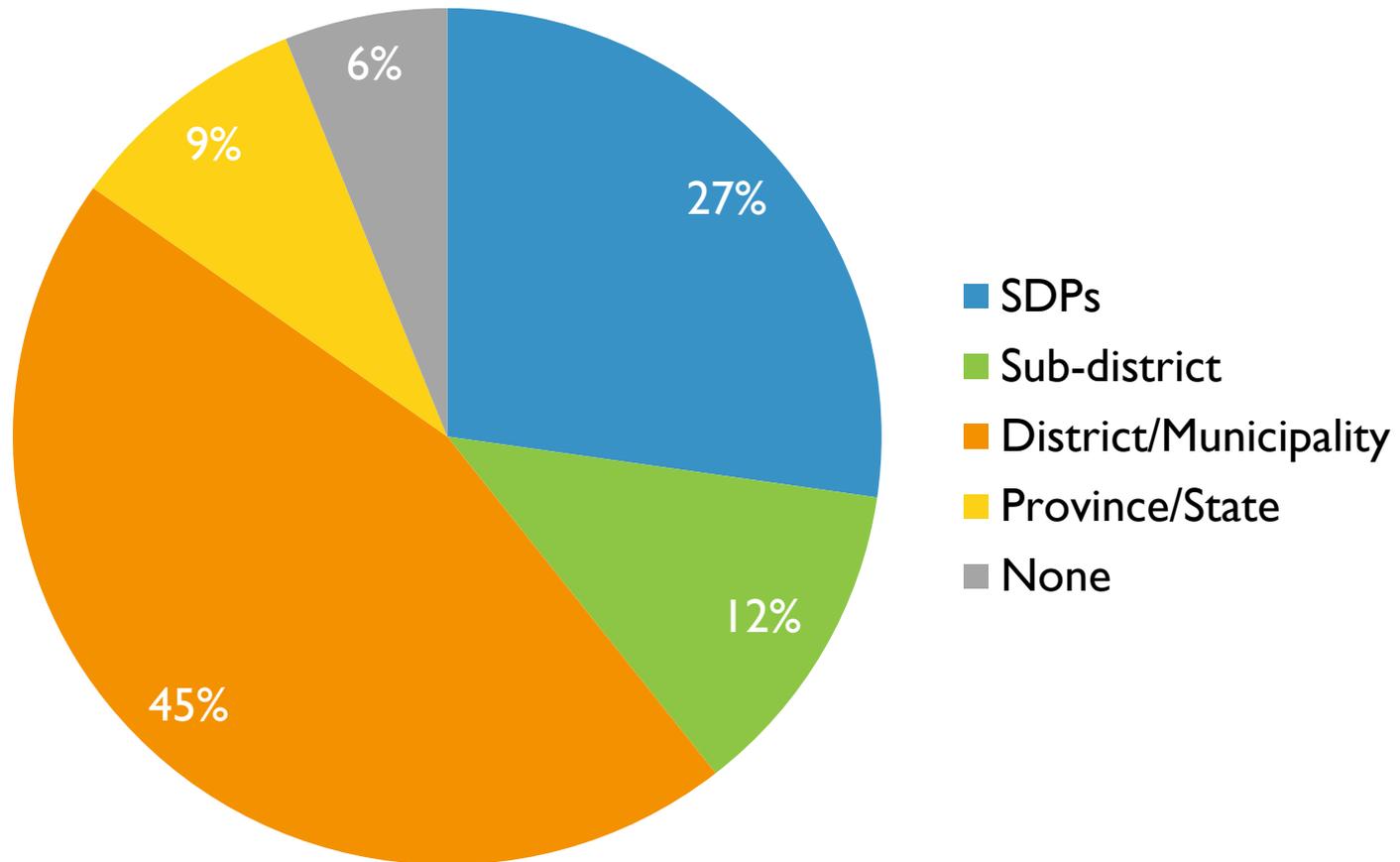
Recording and Reporting System

3. Media used for data reporting from SDPs to the next level up (e.g. District Health Office)



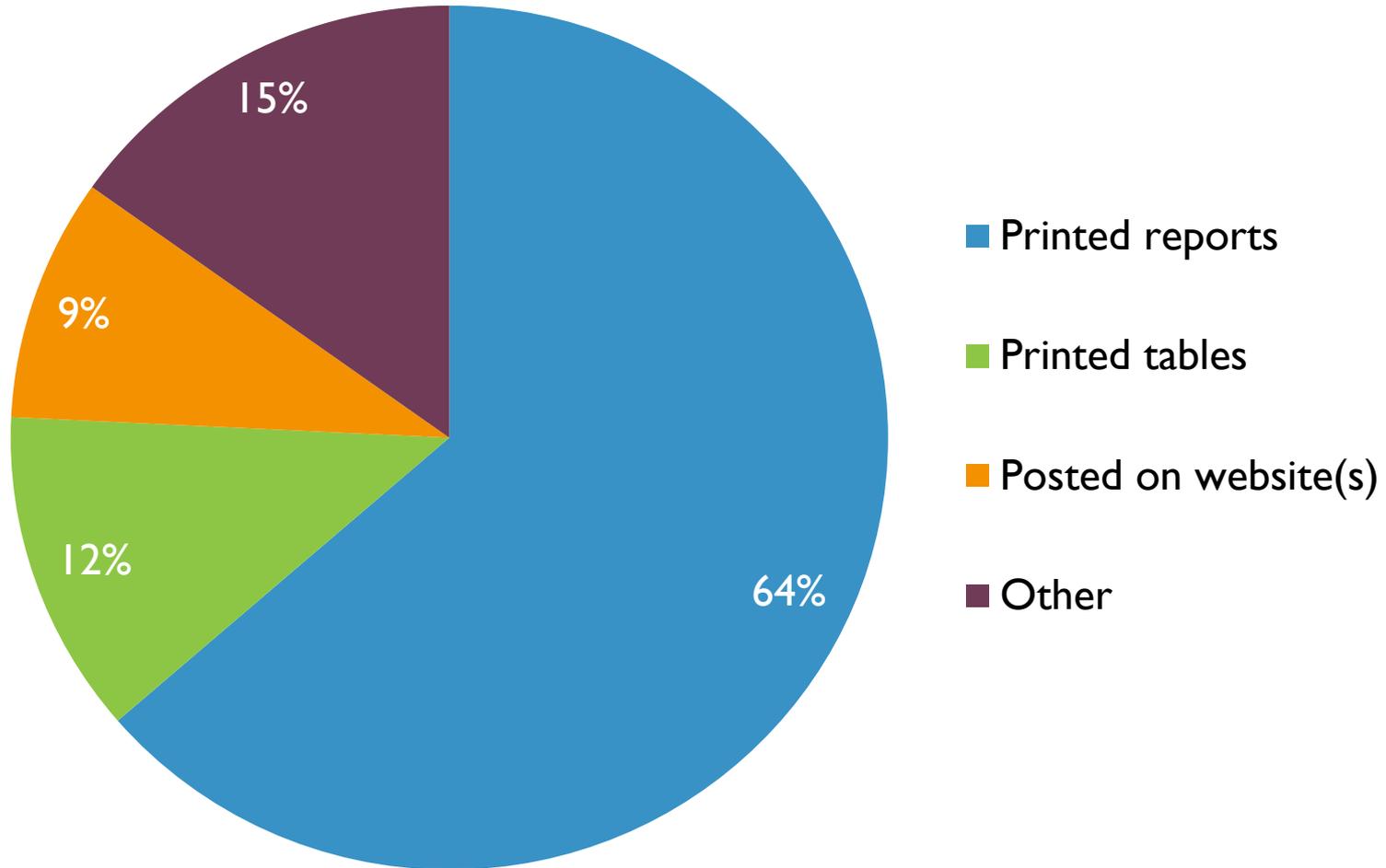
Recording and Reporting System

4. Lowest level where data are entered into a database and reported electronically



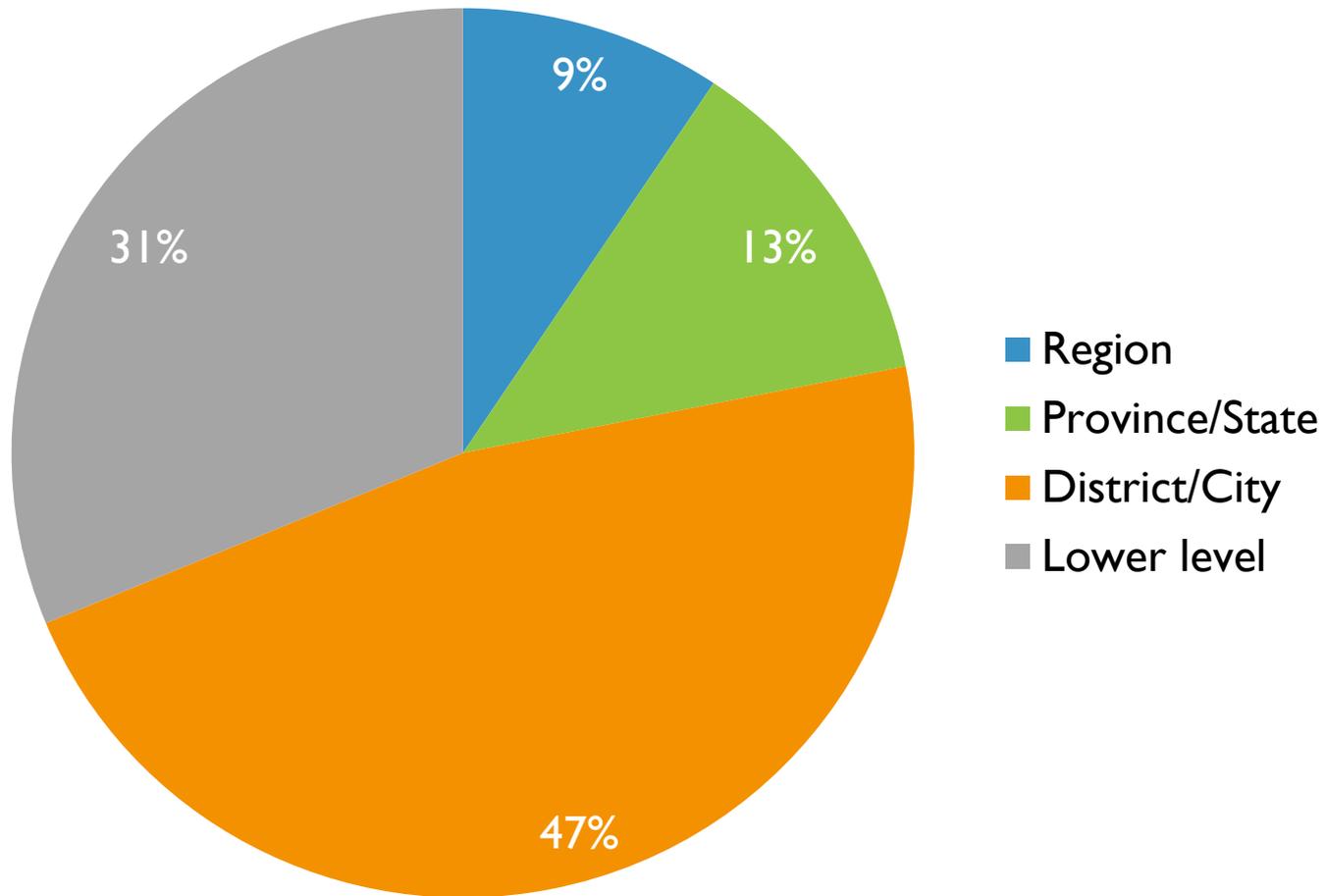
Data Dissemination

I. Service Statistics data disseminated



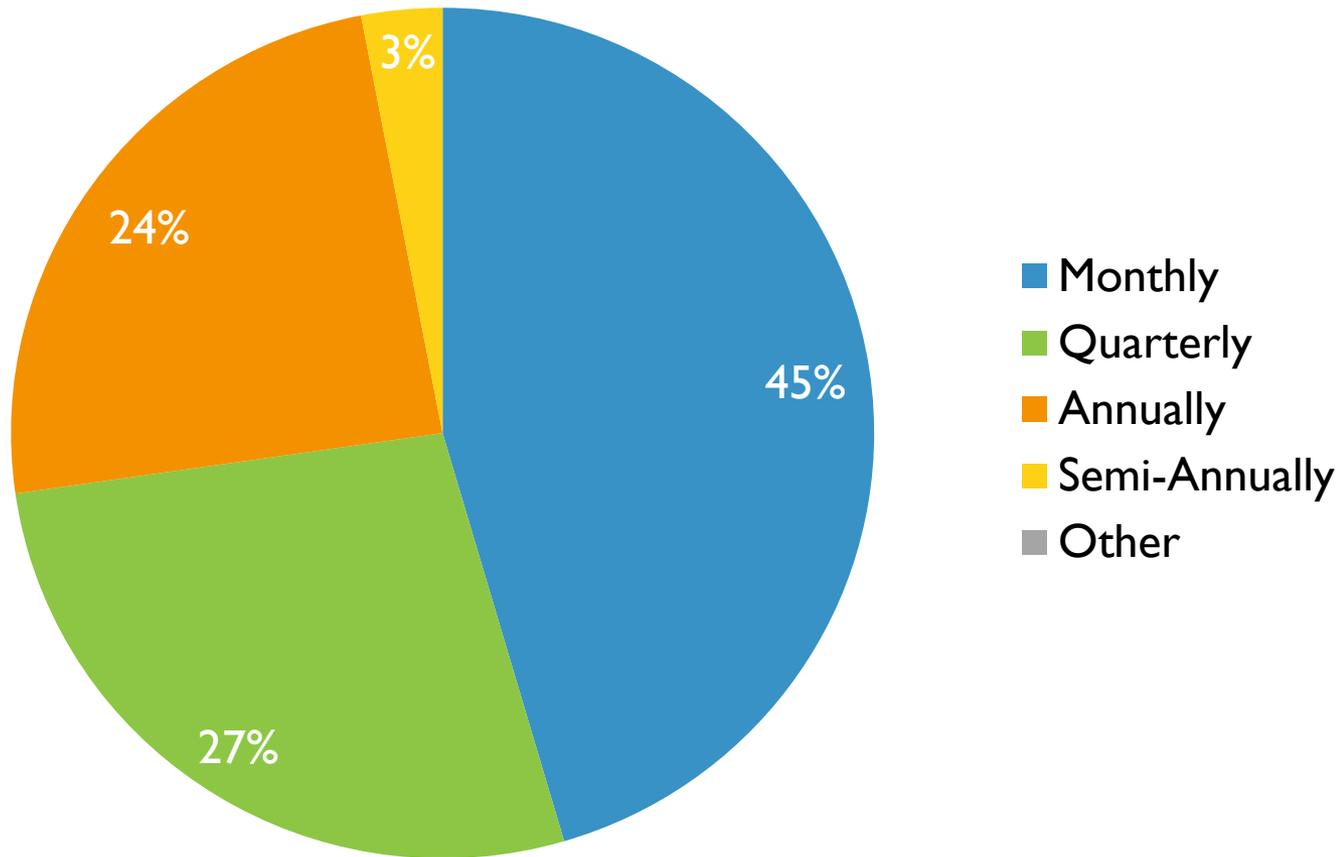
Data Dissemination

2. Level of geographic detail



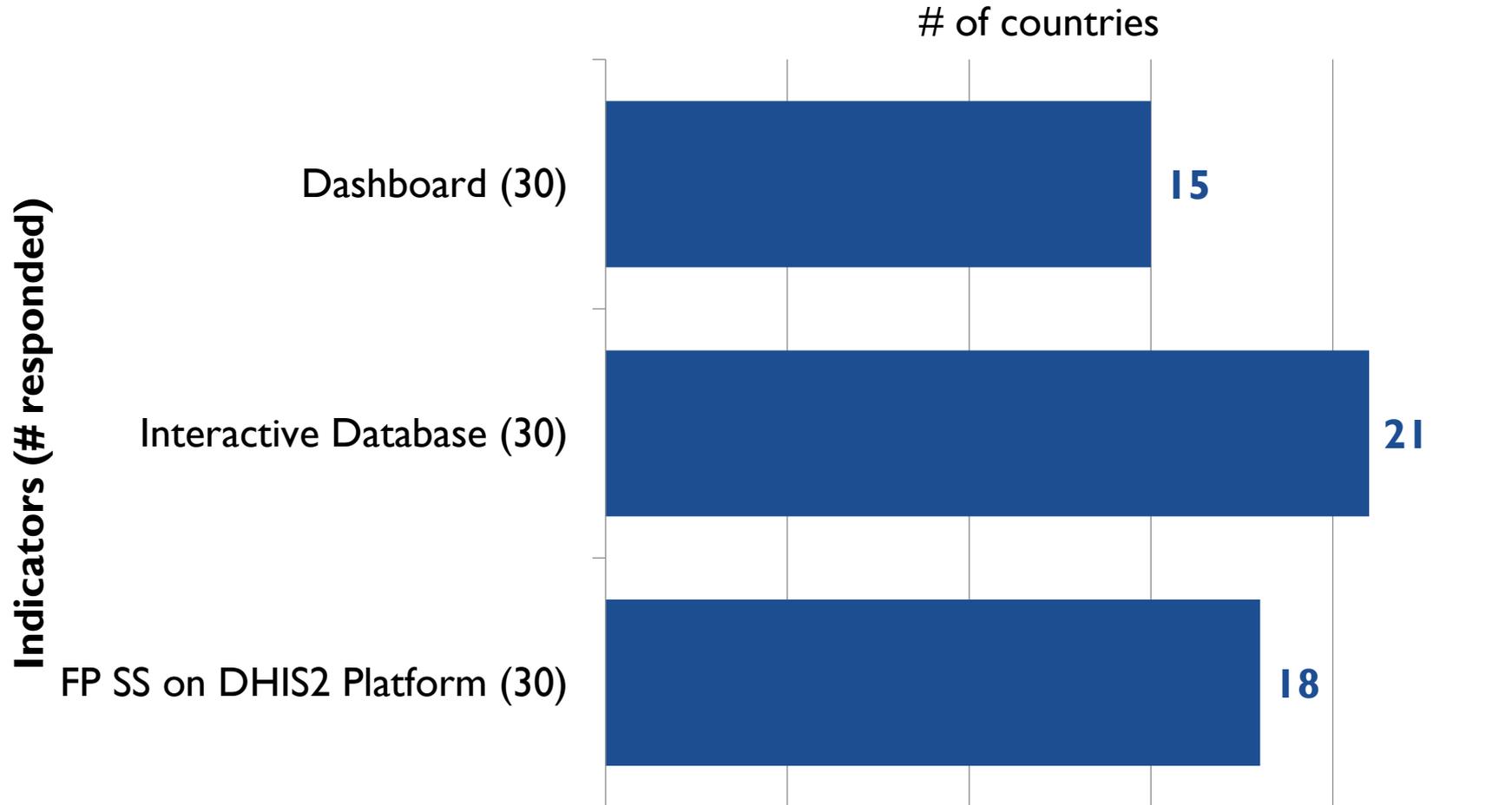
Data Dissemination

3. Frequency of Data Dissemination



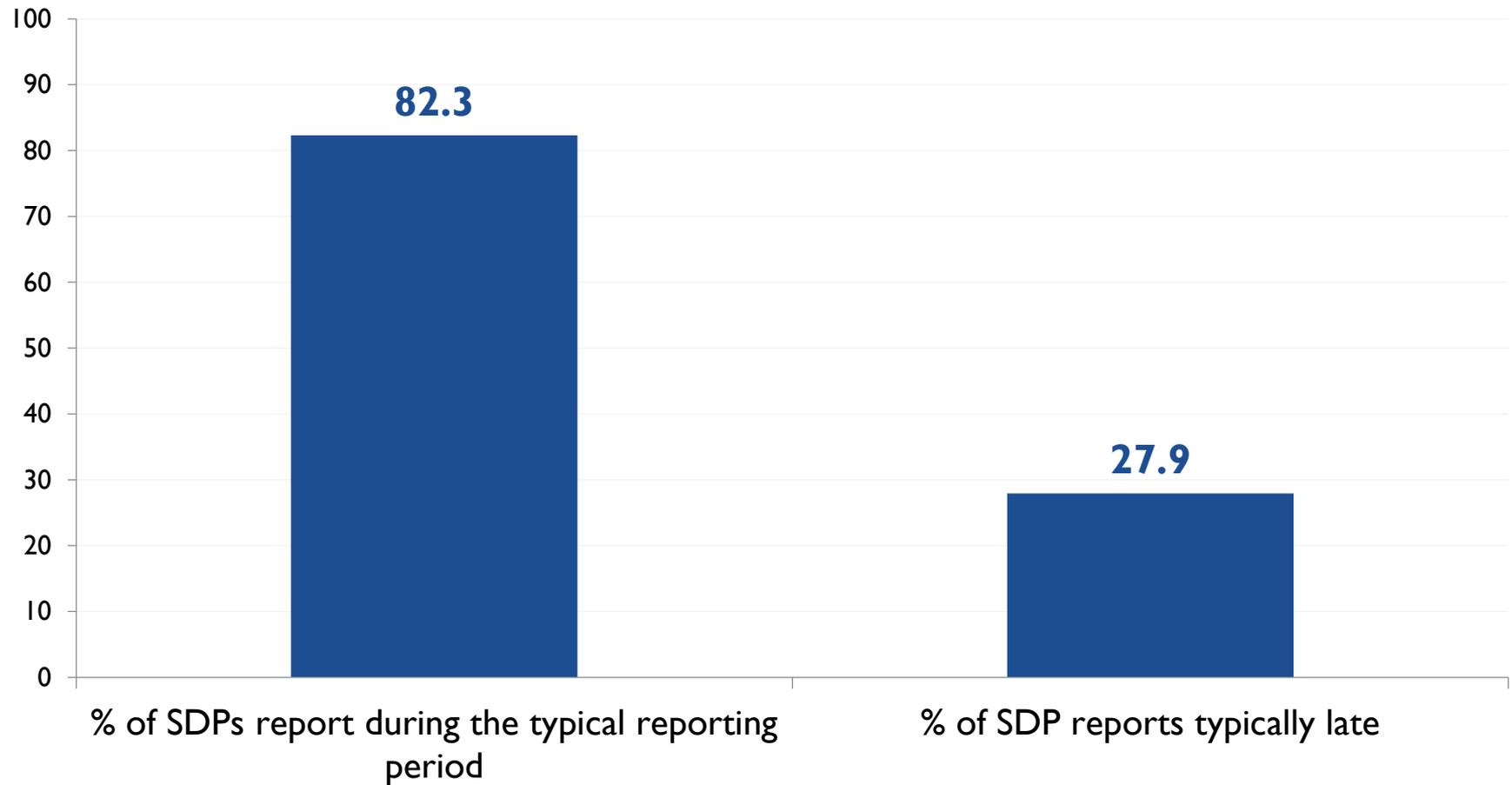
Data Dissemination

4. SS Platform



Data Quality

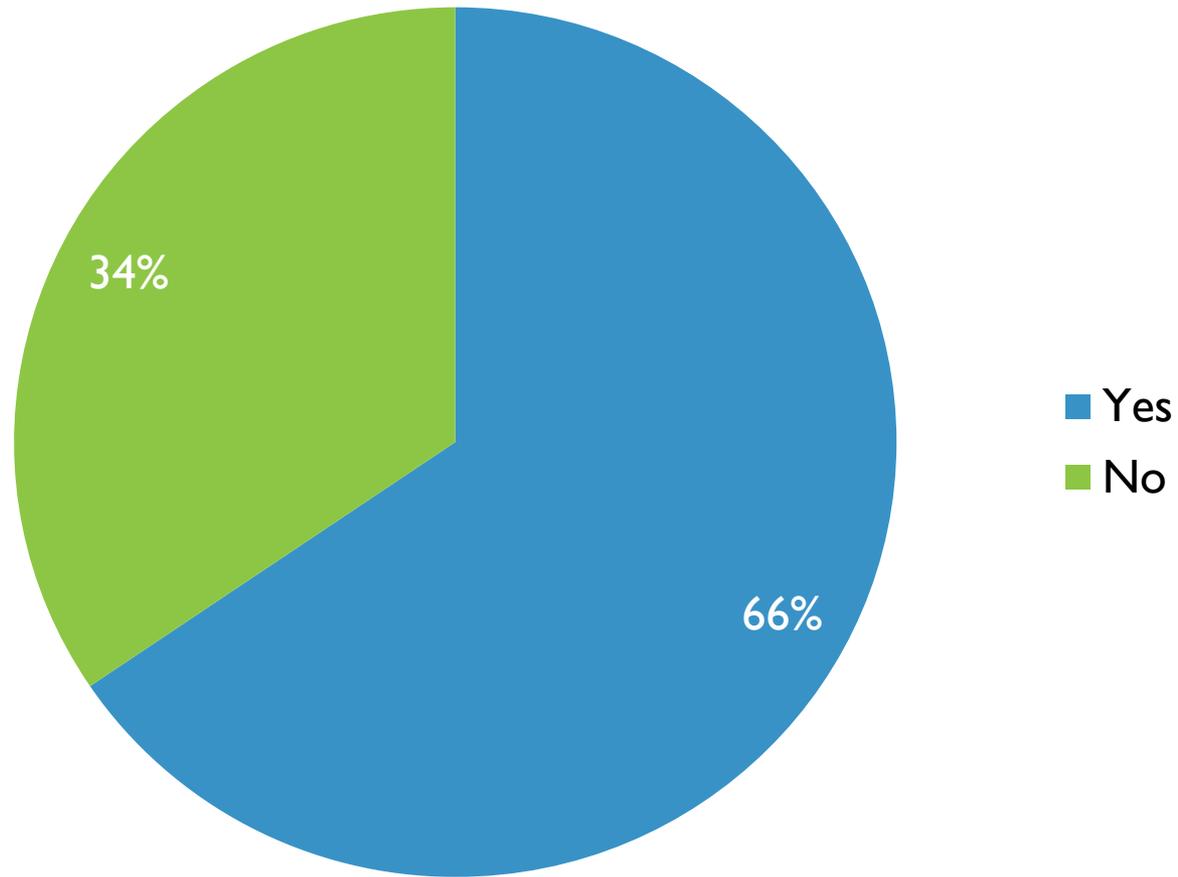
Reporting Coverage



Data Quality

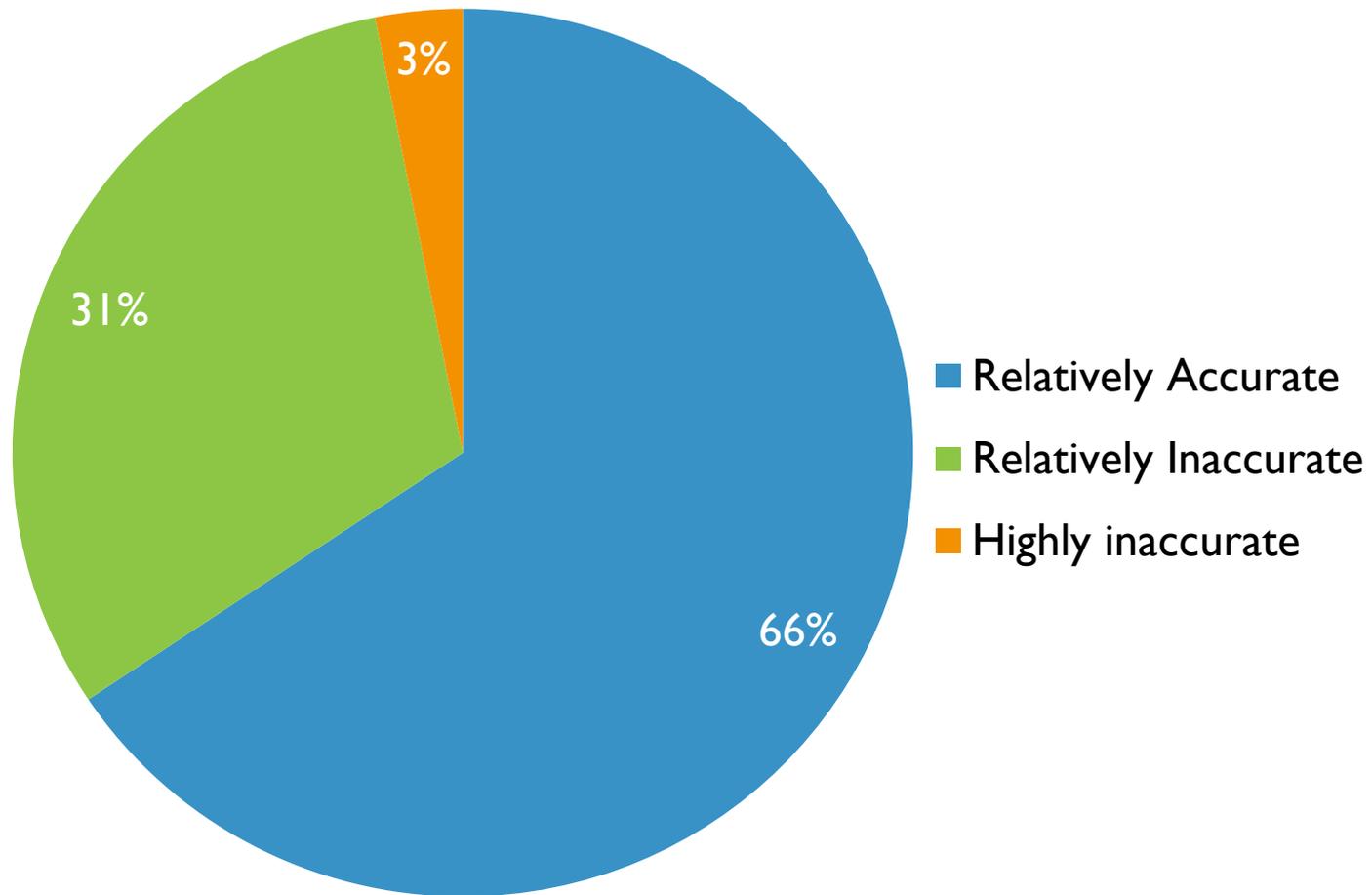
Data Accuracy

I. Formal assessments done of SS data accuracy



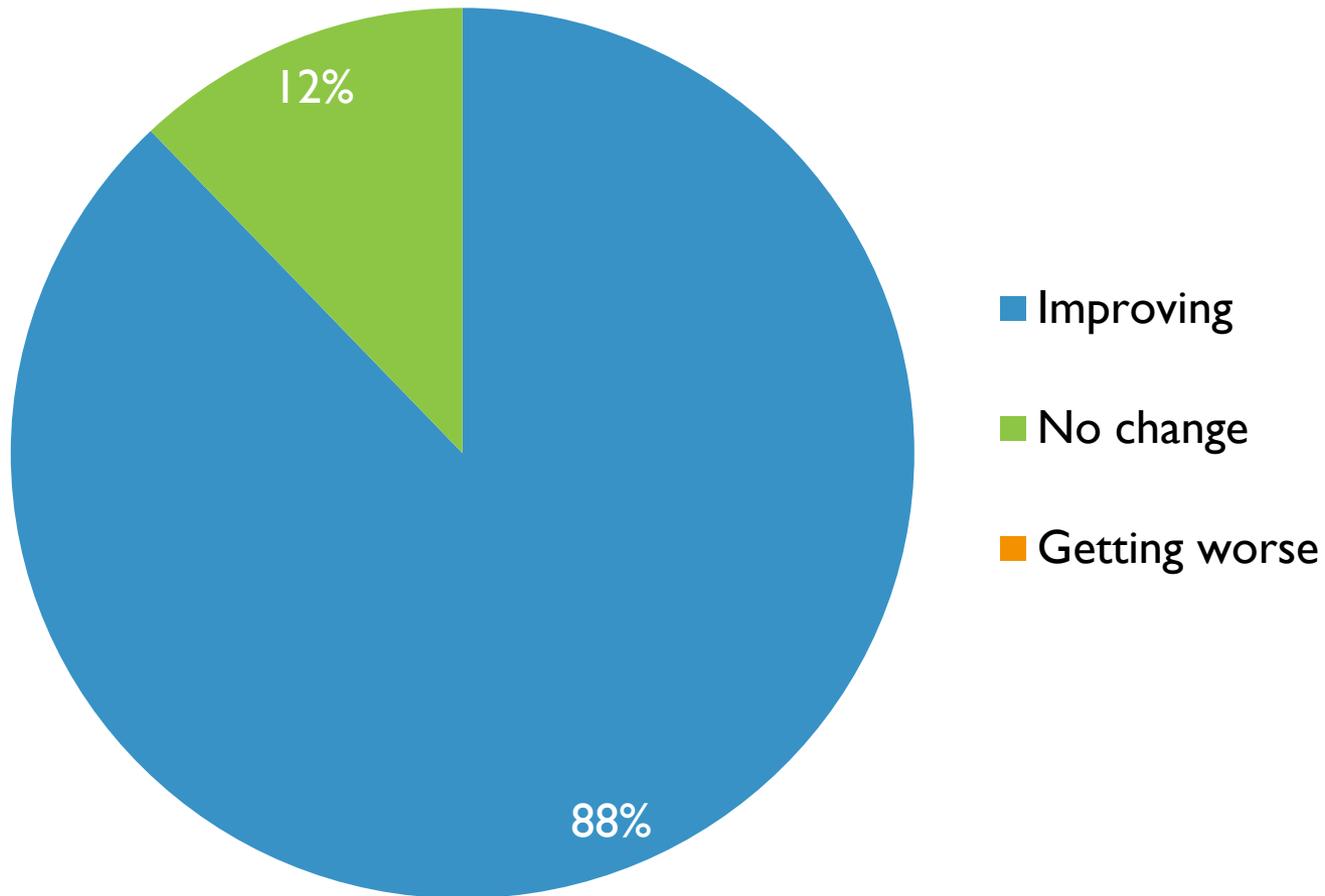
Data Quality

2. General perception of the quality of data coming from the service statistics/routine data system(s)



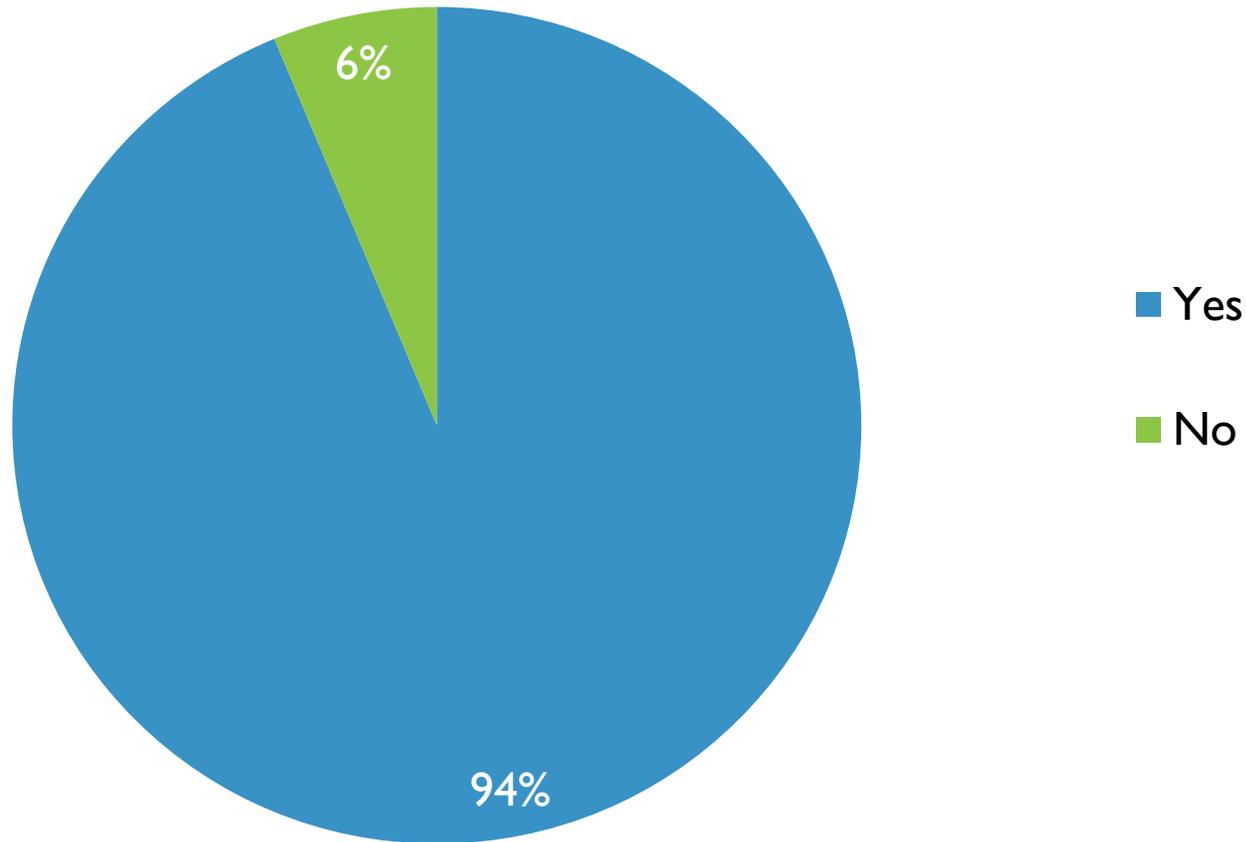
Data Quality

3. General perception as to the trend in SS system data quality among key stakeholders



Data Quality

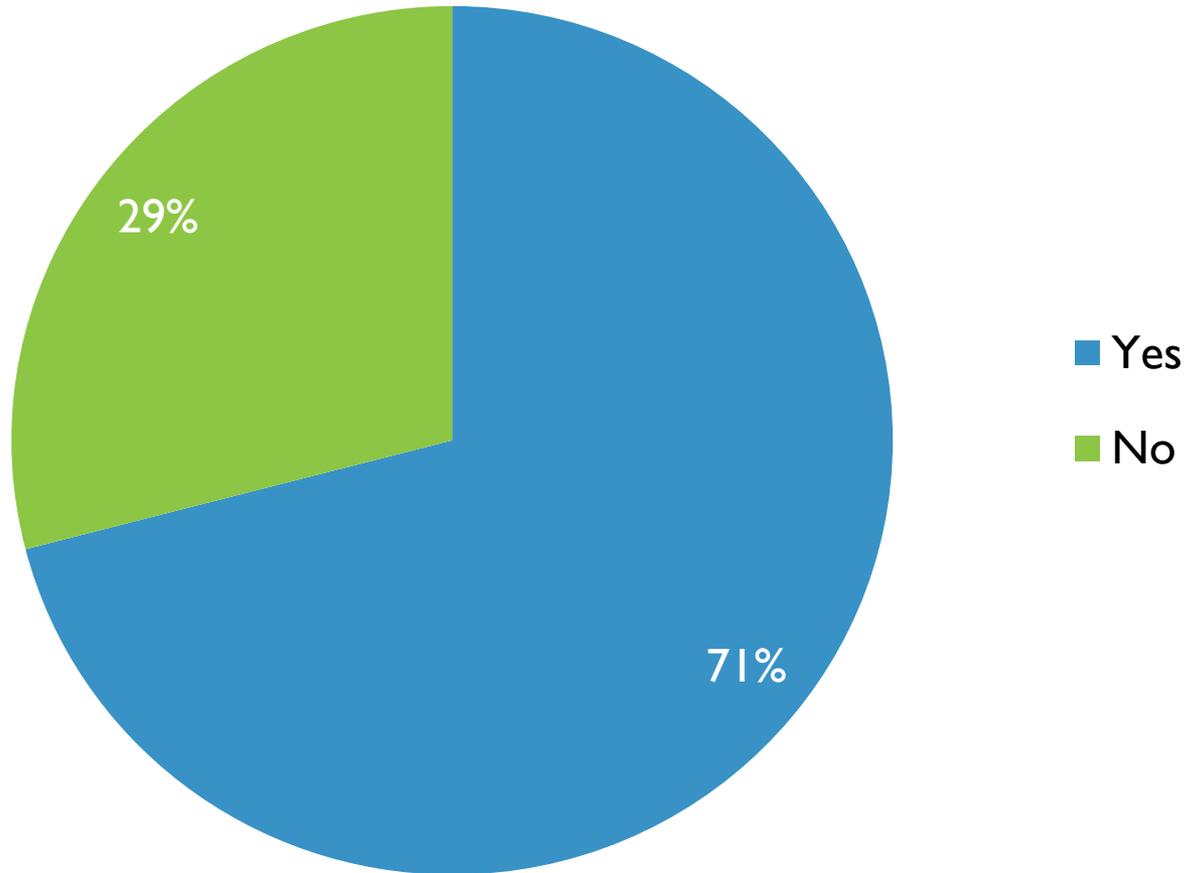
4. Countries that have the government made any meaningful efforts to improve data quality in the past five years



Data Quality

Actions taken to mitigate data quality limitations

Countries use survey data to adjust SS

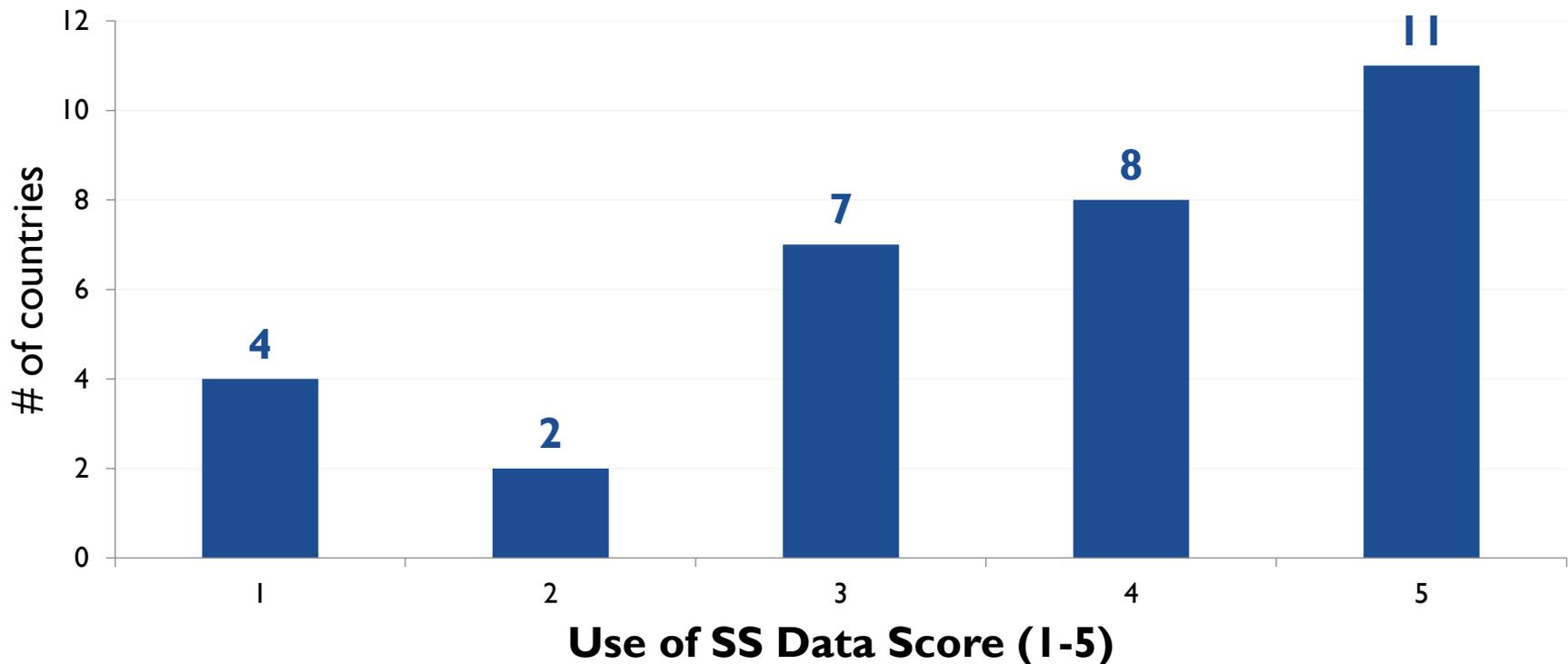


Data Use

Meaningful use of SS data

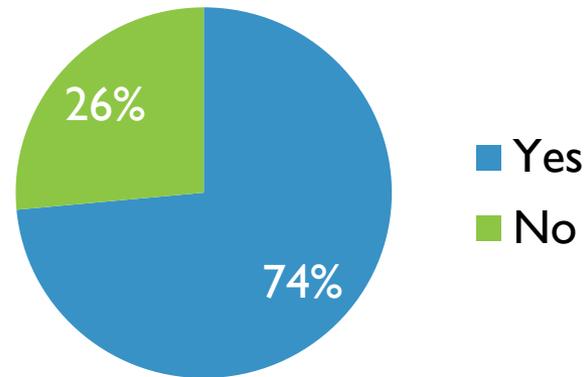
Use SS data: 1-5 scale: 1 = for simply compiling data in reports (monthly, quarterly, annual) that are not used, up to 5 = regularly used for program planning, monitoring and/or making program improvements

Mean score: 3.625; min-max 1-5; Median 4

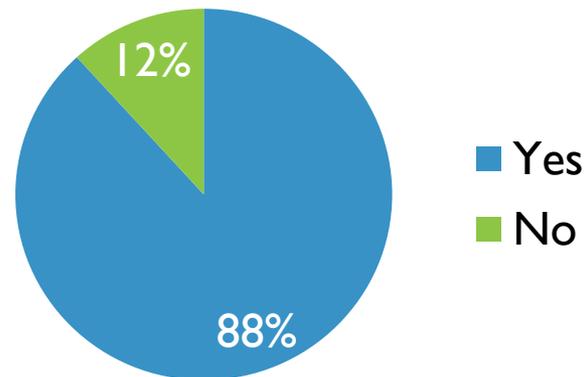


Private/NGO Sector

25 out of 34 countries that responded distribute contraceptive commodities to the private/NGO sector

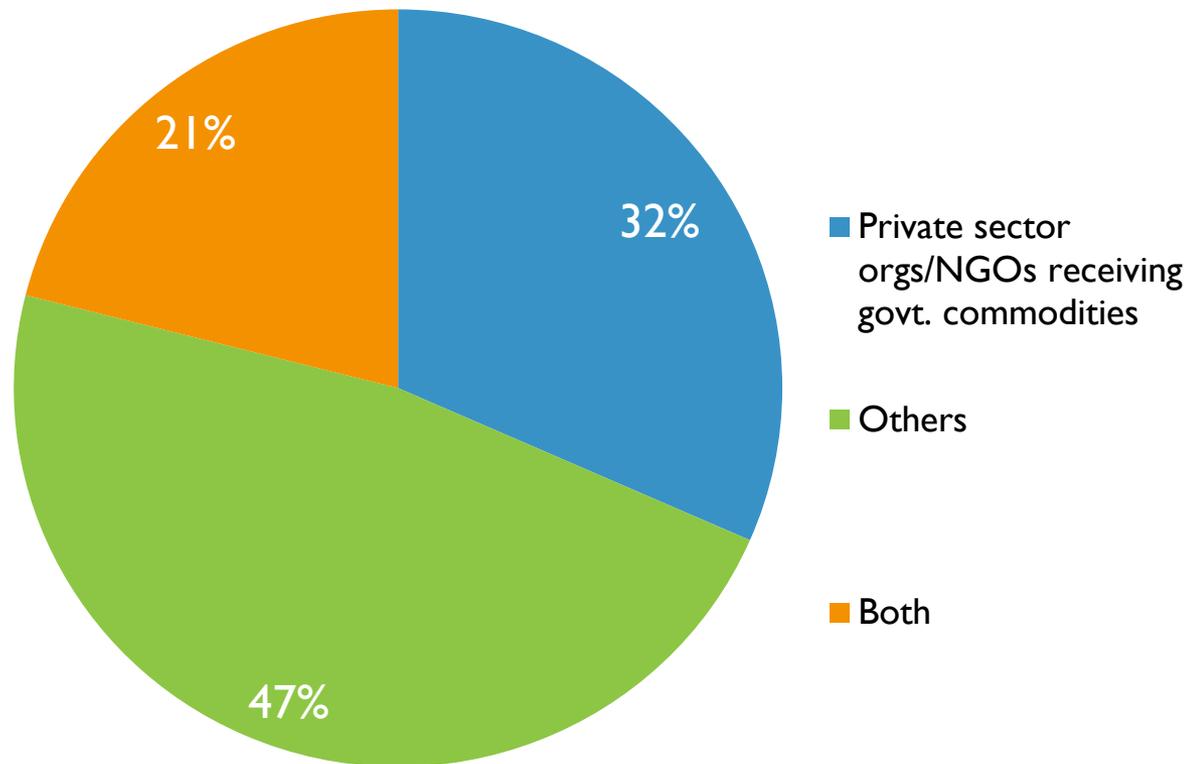


The private/NGO sector in 30 out of 34 countries that responded report to government



Private/NGO Sector

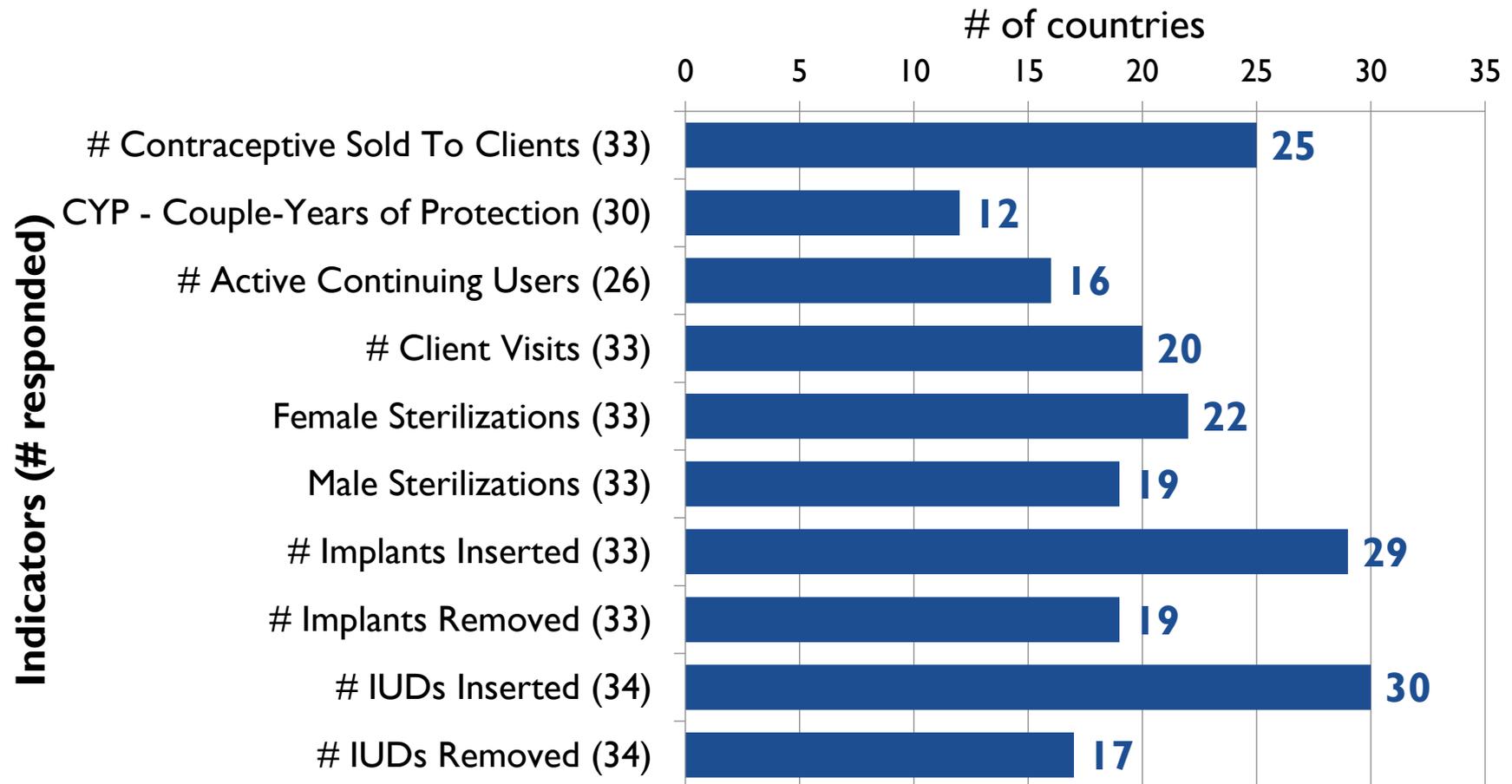
Countries report to government



All 34 countries responded to the level of private sector/NGO reporting coverage with an average percentage of 46.2%

Private/NGO Sector

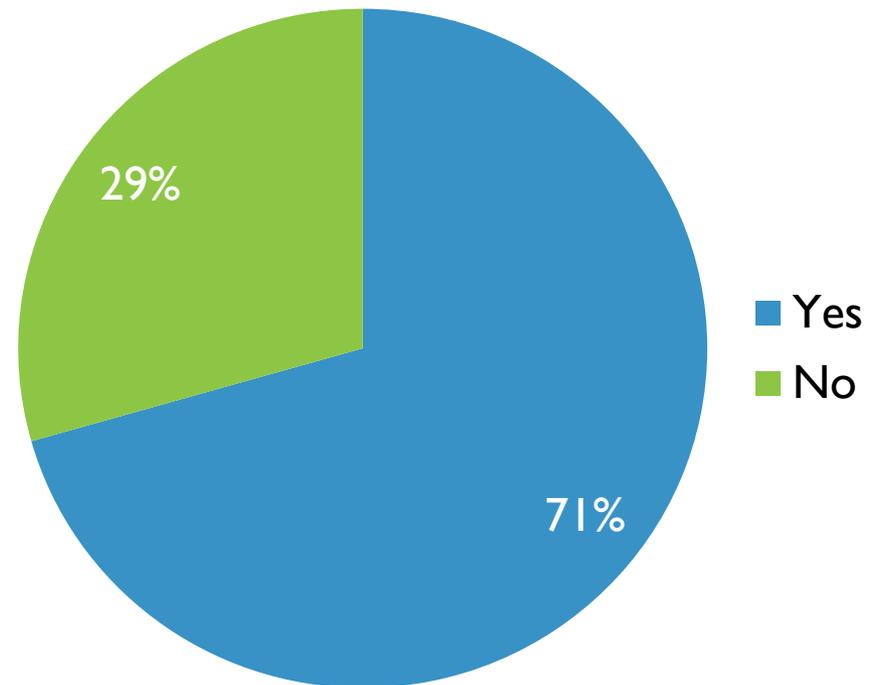
Indicators are reported by private sector/NGOs



Private/NGO Sector

24 countries (out of 34 countries that responded) confirm that either the private sector is integrated into the government HIV/HMIS, or the data are compiled separately and added to government estimates and reports.

Those 24 countries are: Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Togo, Mauritania, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and Vietnam



Measuring Stock-Outs

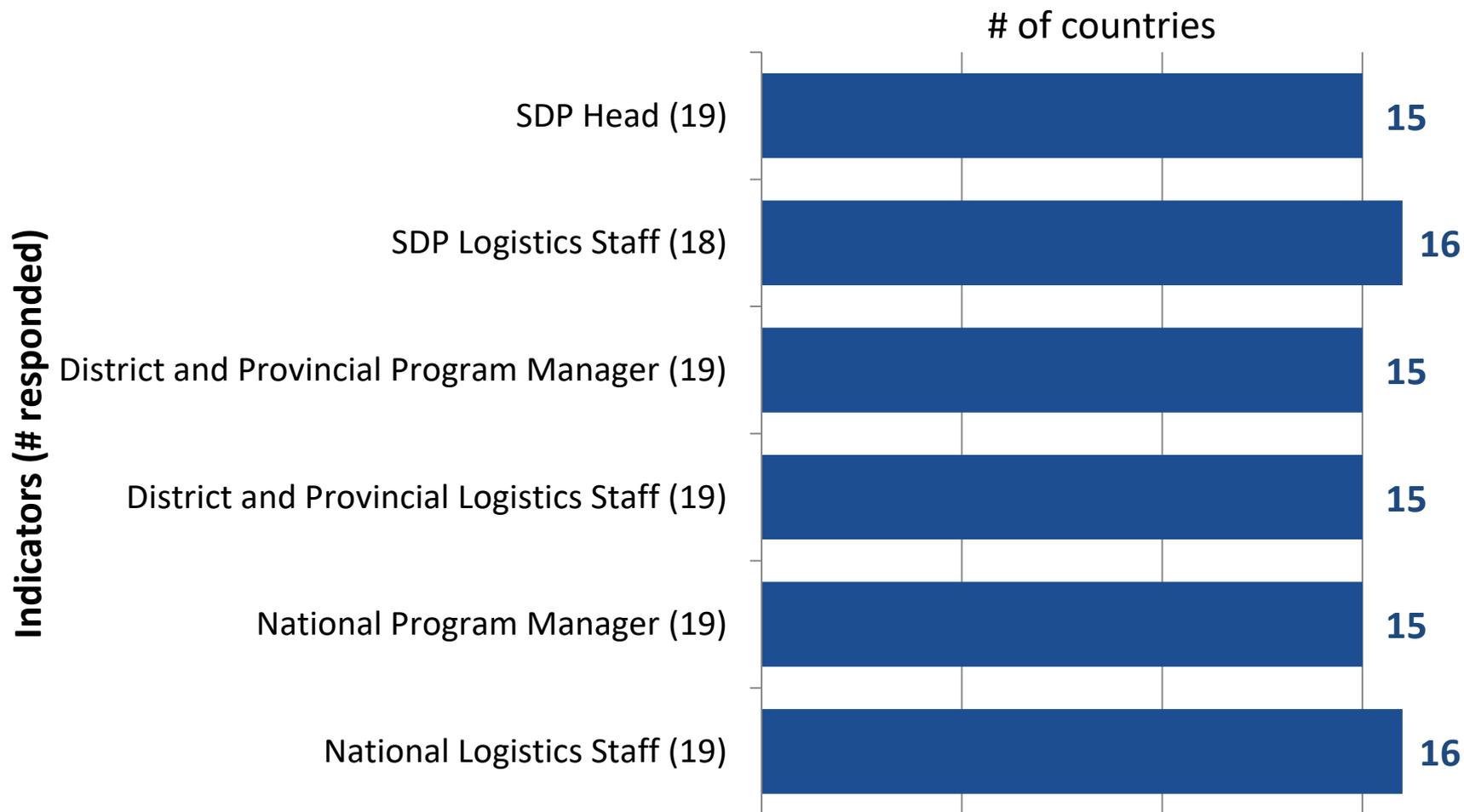
24 countries (out of 27 countries responding) measure contraceptive stock-out at SDP, by method:

- 13 countries using zero stock balances at end of reporting period, and
- 16 countries at any point/any day during a reporting period.

20 countries collect data on duration of stock-outs

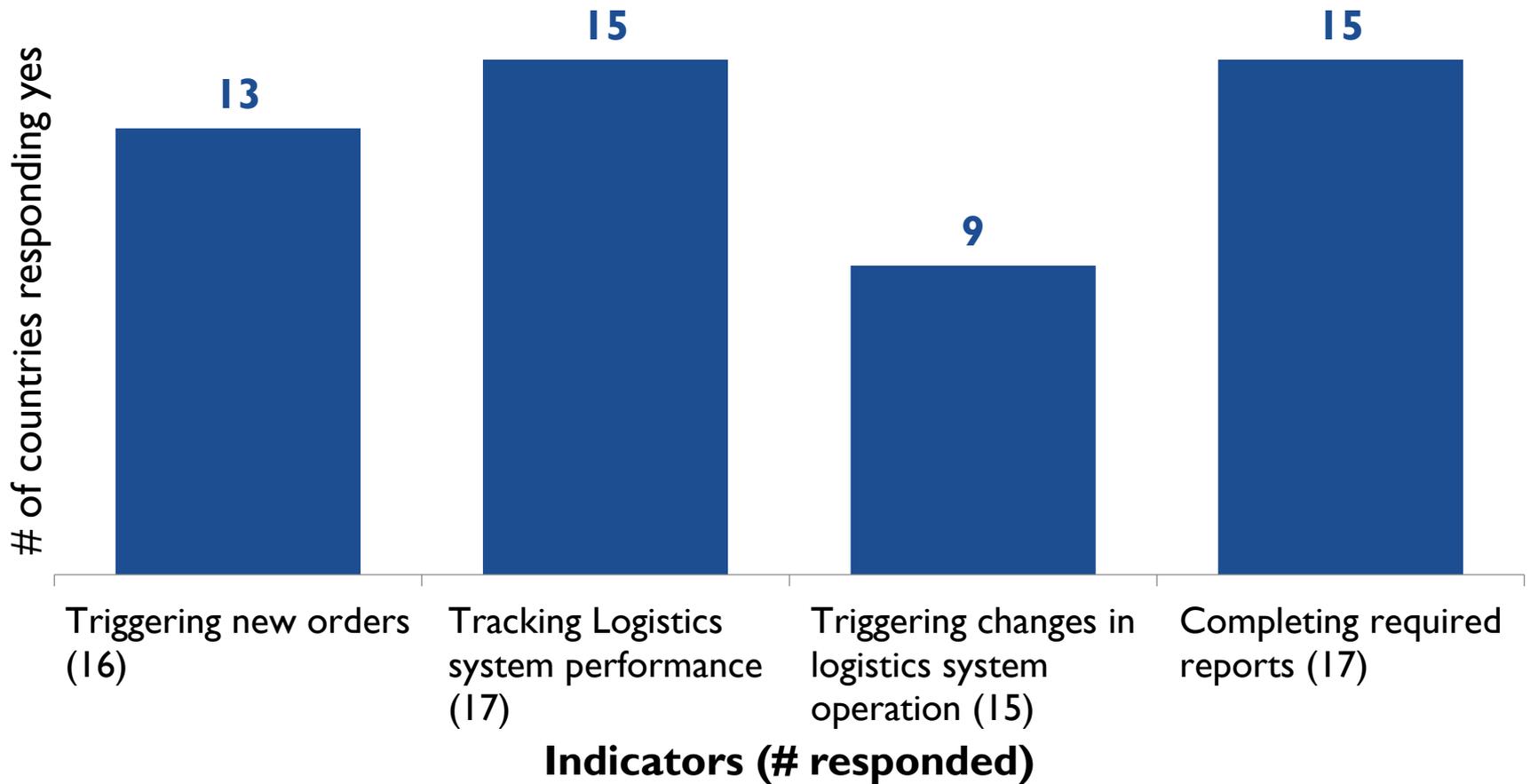
Measuring Stock-Outs

Who regularly reviews stock-out data?



Measuring Stock-Outs

What are the main uses of stock out data?





THANK YOU