

The National Composite Index for Family Planning (NCIFP)

Togo 2014 Results

What is the NCIFP?

The NCIFP is a new tool developed to support FP2020's efforts to improve the enabling and policy environment for family planning. The NCIFP measures both the existence of policies and program implementation, using 35 individual scores organized under five dimensions: **strategy**, **data**, **quality**, **equity**, and **accountability**.

Strategy – whether the 1) national FP strategy/plan includes objectives that are quantified and 2) targets to reach the poorest and most vulnerable; 3) resource requirements are projected; 4) means to broaden participation among diverse stakeholders are supported; 5) seniority of FP program director; and 6) policies that facilitate contraceptive importation or local manufacturing.

Data - whether the government 7) collects data to monitor special sub-groups (e.g. the poor) and 8) availability data on private sector commodities; 9) quality control of service statistic in place; and 10) data used to ensure access by vulnerable groups; 11) adequate client record keeping in place; and 12-13) uses various data sources for program operations, monitoring and evaluation.

Quality – whether the 14) government uses WHO-based FP procedures; 15) has FP task-sharing guidelines; 16-17) has and uses quality of care indicators in public and private facilities, 18) has adequate structures in place to address quality, 19) collects information on informed choice and provider bias, 20) has adequate training programs in place, 21) logistics and transport systems insure sufficient stock, 22) adequate supervision system in place, 23) informed choice on sterilization, 24-25) access to IUD and implant removal.

Equity - whether 26) policies are in place to prevent discrimination; 27) extent to which service providers discriminate against special groups; 28) underserved areas are served by CBDs; and 29-30) the entire population has access to modern methods.

Accountability – whether there are 31) national, sub-national and facility-level mechanisms in place to monitor voluntary, non-discriminatory FP provision; 32-33) mechanisms to report denial of services in place and reviewed; 34) client feedback solicited, and 35) system in place to encourage dialogue between clients and providers.

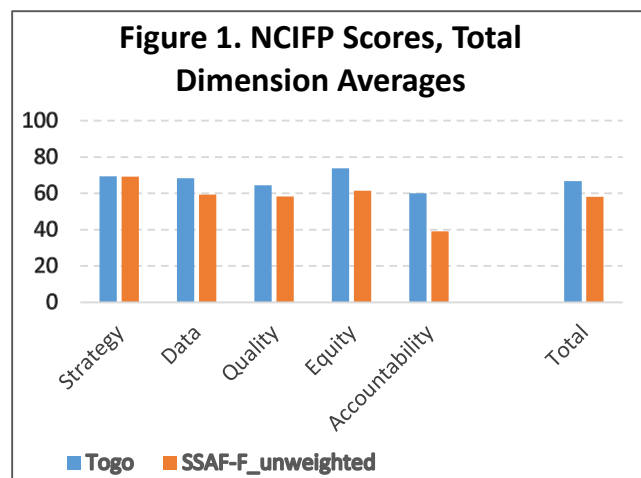
The NCIFP builds on the long-standing National Family Planning Effort Index (FPE). In 2014, FPE and NCIFP questionnaires were fielded jointly in 90 countries by the Health Policy Project (implemented by Palladium with USAID funding) and Track20 (implemented by Avenir Health with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation funding). NCIFP data allow assessments of FP programs and can help stimulate discussions among stakeholders about factors that help make FP programs effective, widely supported and sustainable.

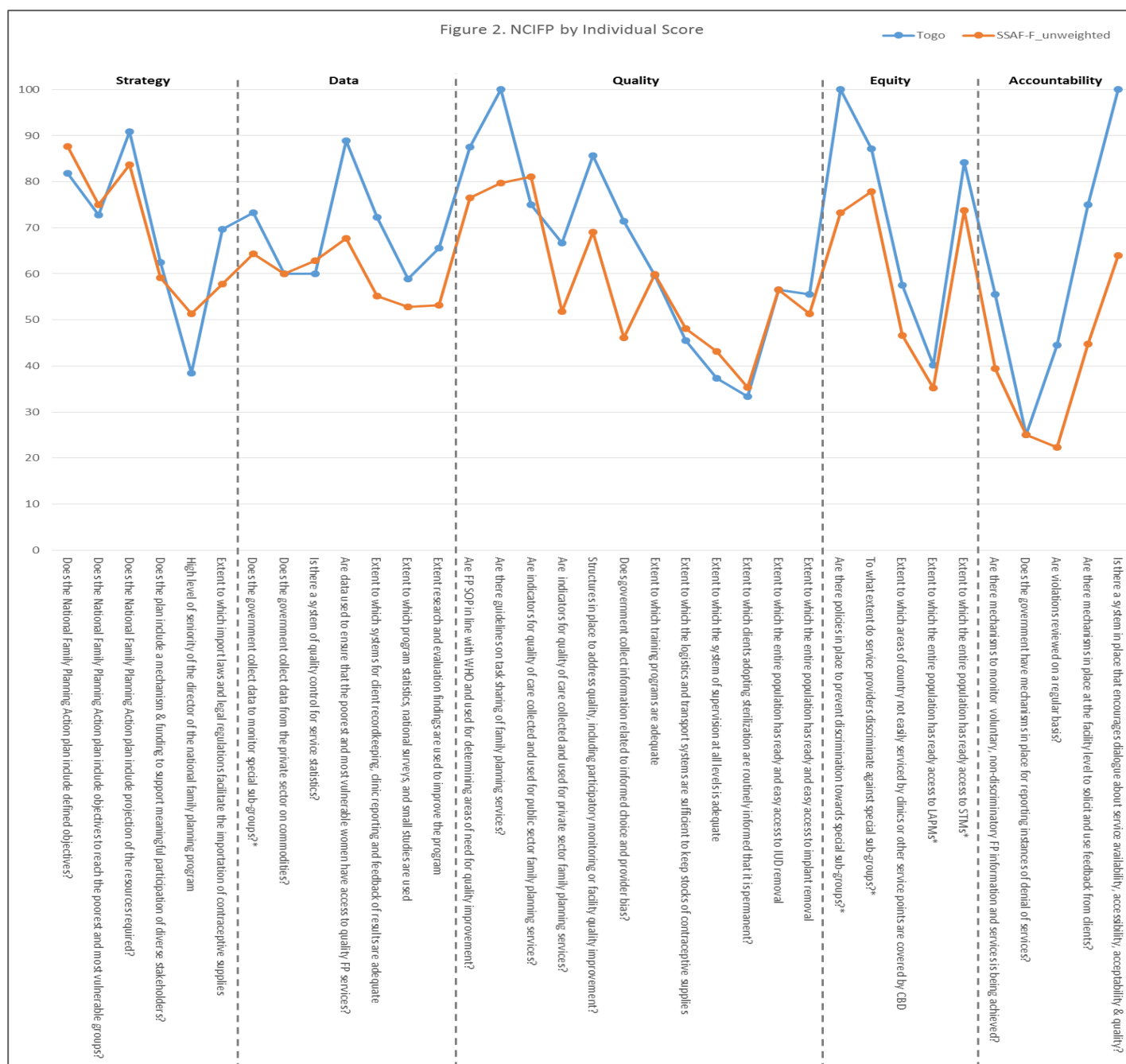
What do the Togo results look like?

Overall, Togo scored higher than the Francophone SSAF region (67 vs 58, as shown in Figure 1). Togo also outscored regional averages across all five NCIFP dimensions.

The general patterns of individual item scores are similar for Togo and Francophone SSAF (Figure 2), indicating similarities in what areas are achieving more strongly, and, less well, even as Togo tended to score higher than the region for several NCIFP items. Togo scored 100 (meaning all respondents answered yes) on three questions: having FP task sharing guidelines (Quality), policies in place to prevent discrimination towards special sub-groups (Equity), and a system in place that encourages dialogue about service accessibility, acceptability and quality (Accountability).

Togo's lowest scores, 50 or below, went to the following items: having a mechanism to report denial of services on non-medical grounds (Accountability); level of seniority of the national FP program director (Strategy); and Quality items referring to the extent clients are routinely informed about sterilization being permanent, and adequacy of the supervision and training systems.





Implications

In 2014, the Government of Togo committed to the Global FP2020 Partnership by pledging to increase the national contraceptive prevalence rate from 13% in 2010 to 24% in 2017 through efforts aimed at improving access: contraceptive security initiatives such as providing a grant for contraceptive purchase, improving forecasting, and optimizing the supply chain; FP communication strengthening; prioritization of y to isolated and marginalized groups; developing strategies and contractual arrangements with the private sector to improve access; disseminating the national repositioning FP plan and the RH law; developing and adopting the implementing texts of the RH law; integrating adolescent RH services into the minimum package of health services; improving personnel capabilities to provide high quality services; assessing community-based distribution of services, including injectables; reinforcing results-based mechanisms for coordination, monitoring, and evaluation; and advocating for FP. The NCIFP provides qualitative information that Togo can use to monitor and evaluate its efforts to improve access and strengthen the policy environment for its FP program.

Want to know more: Read the full NCIFP report and use the interactive data tool available at track20.org

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