



# National Composite Index on Family Planning 2017

# Outline

- Brief overview
- Updates to the NCIFP
- 2017 results compared to 2014 results
- 2017 special analyses
- Using results in-country

# What is the NCIFP?

- Builds on the National Family Planning Effort (FPE) Index, adding items related to rights, quality and accountability
- Initial questionnaire developed with inputs from FP2020 Working Groups (PME and R&E), analysis led by Track20
- Based on Family Planning Effort (FPE) methodology, using **key informant interviews**
- Conducted in 89 countries in 2014 and 84 countries in 2017
  - NCIFP was conducted in both rounds in 71 countries
- NCIFP includes 35 individual scores across 5 dimensions
  - Strategy (6 individual items)
  - Data (7 individual items)
  - Quality (12 individual items)
  - Equity (5 individual items)
  - Accountability (5 individual items)

# Why the NCIFP is important

- Covers areas that are acknowledged as important but have lacked data in the past
- Clear link between data + decision making– e.g. “how does our country score, and what does that tell us”
- Can be linked to National Strategies and FP2030 Pledges, looking beyond just mCPR

# What is new in 2017?

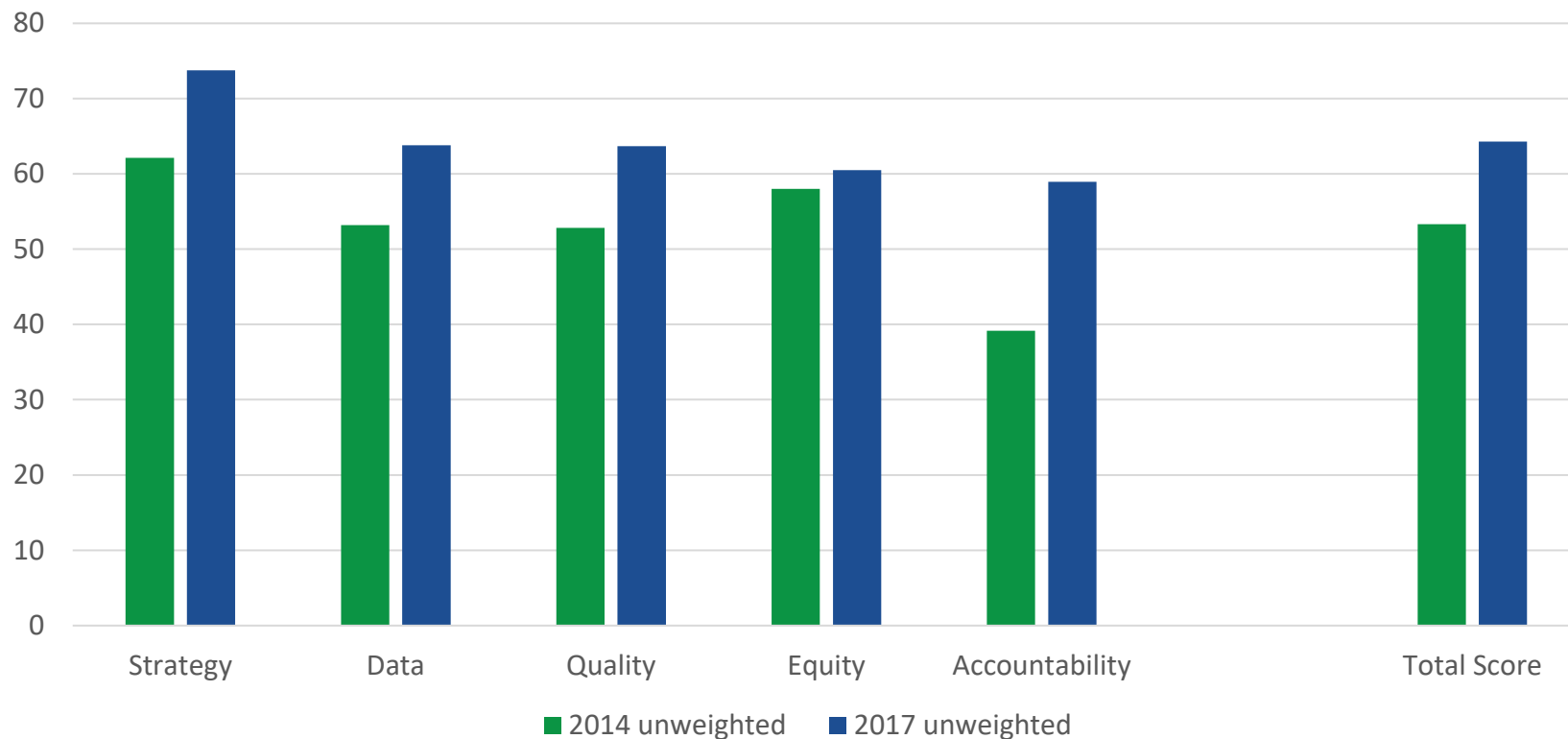
- 2014 round of NCIFP was comprised of mostly yes/no questions with some 1-10 scale questions
- Challenges related to yes/no questions:
  - Scores represented percent of respondents who said “yes”
  - Yes/No answer not always clear/feasible
- 1-10 scale responses were added after every yes/no question to allow finer nuances in responses while still allowing results to be comparable



# 2017 Results Compared to 2014 Results

# Global results: 2014 compared to 2017

NCIFP Global: 2014 and 2017 (unweighted)



-Improvement in every dimension

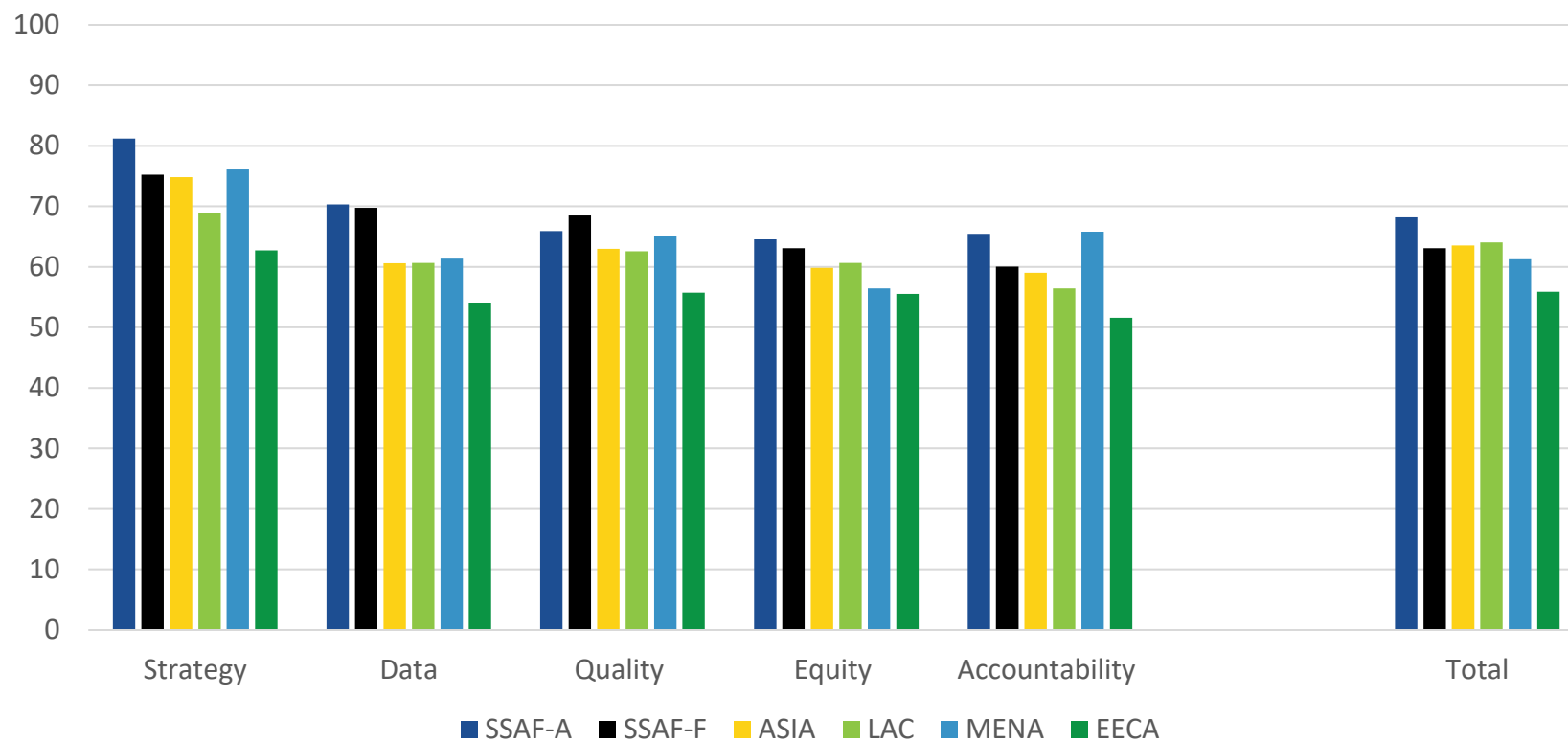
-Total score in 2014 was 53; Total score in 2017 was 64

-Largest increase in Accountability, smallest increase in Equity

*\*weighted by women of reproductive age (WRA)*

# Regional results: 2017

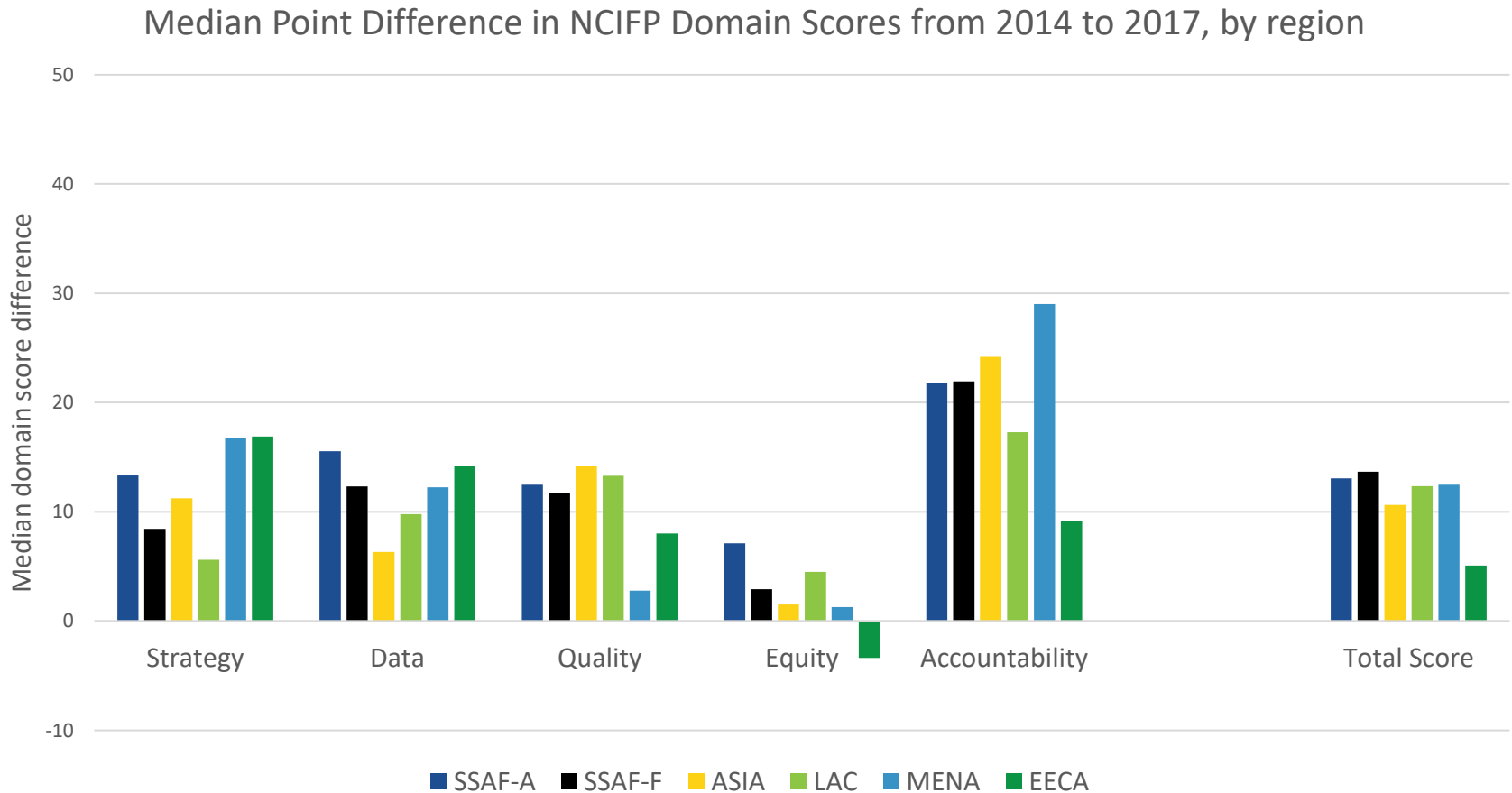
2017 NCIFP Score by Region and Dimension (unweighted)



- Strategy was the highest scoring dimension for all regions, but the lowest scoring dimension varied across regions.
  - SSAF-A scored highest in Total score, and EECA the lowest



# Regional results: 2014 compared to 2017



- Largest median point differences in Accountability, lowest in Equity
  - SSAF-F improved the most in Total score

# Regional results: what did we learn?

- Highest scores for “Strategy” in both 2014 and 2017
  - Reflects work in this area: Costed Implementation Plans, etc.
  
- Lowest scores for “Accountability” in both years
  - Less socialized concepts: ‘non-discriminatory’, reporting on coercion and denial of services, etc.
  - Some of low scores could reflect less familiarity with the concepts, rather than actual issues on the ground
  - **HOWEVER**, Accountability saw largest improvements
    - This is due to both improved response rates and improved scores from 2014 to 2017

# Variation by question: 2017

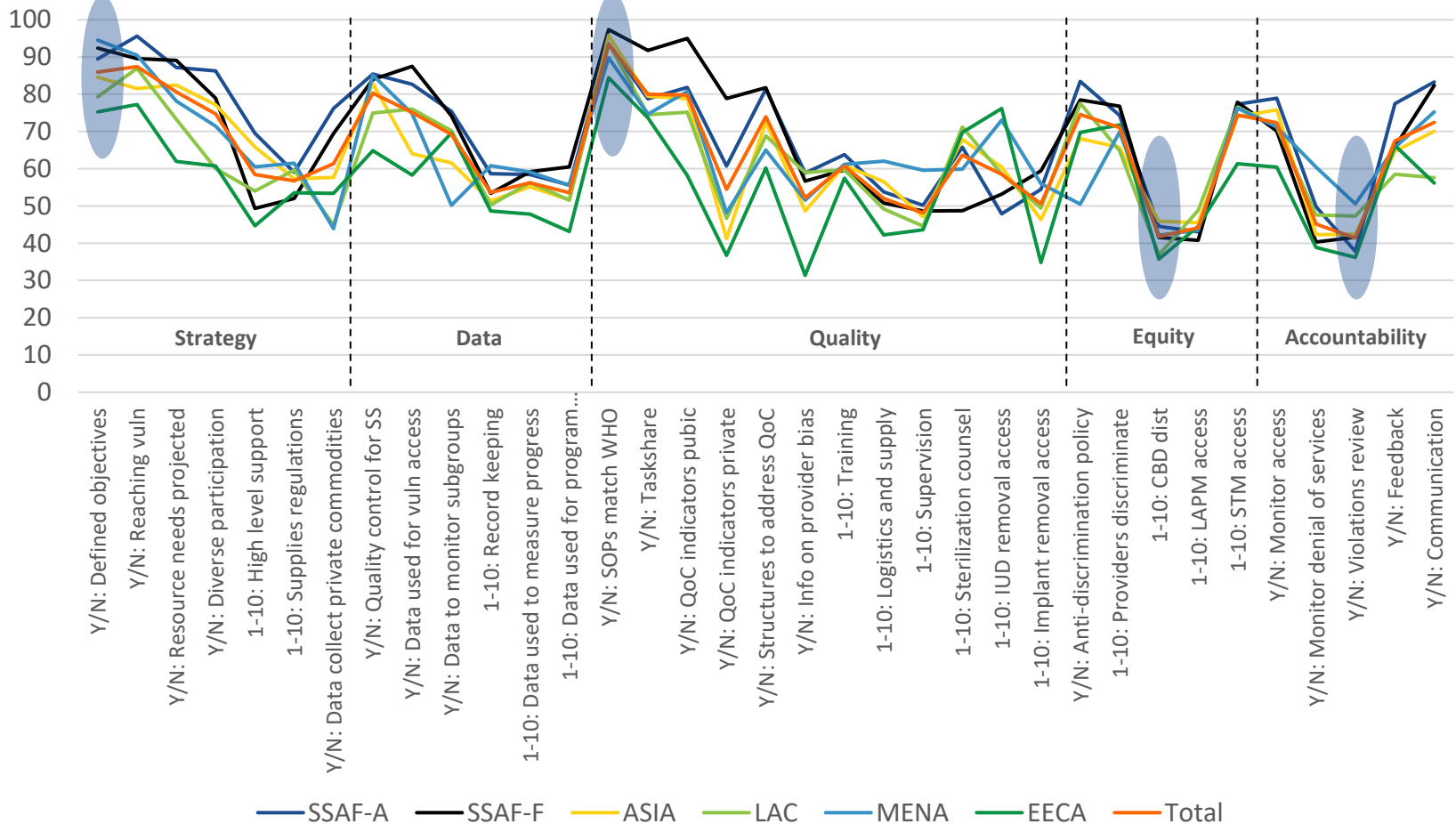
Does the national FP action plan include defined objectives over a 5 to 10-year period, including quantitative targets?

Are FP Standard Operating Procedures in line with WHO and used for determining areas of need for quality FP improvement?

Extent to which areas of the country not easily serviced by clinics or other service points are covered by CBD programs for distribution of contraceptives

Are violations reviewed on a regular basis?

Individual NCIFP Scores by region (unweighted)

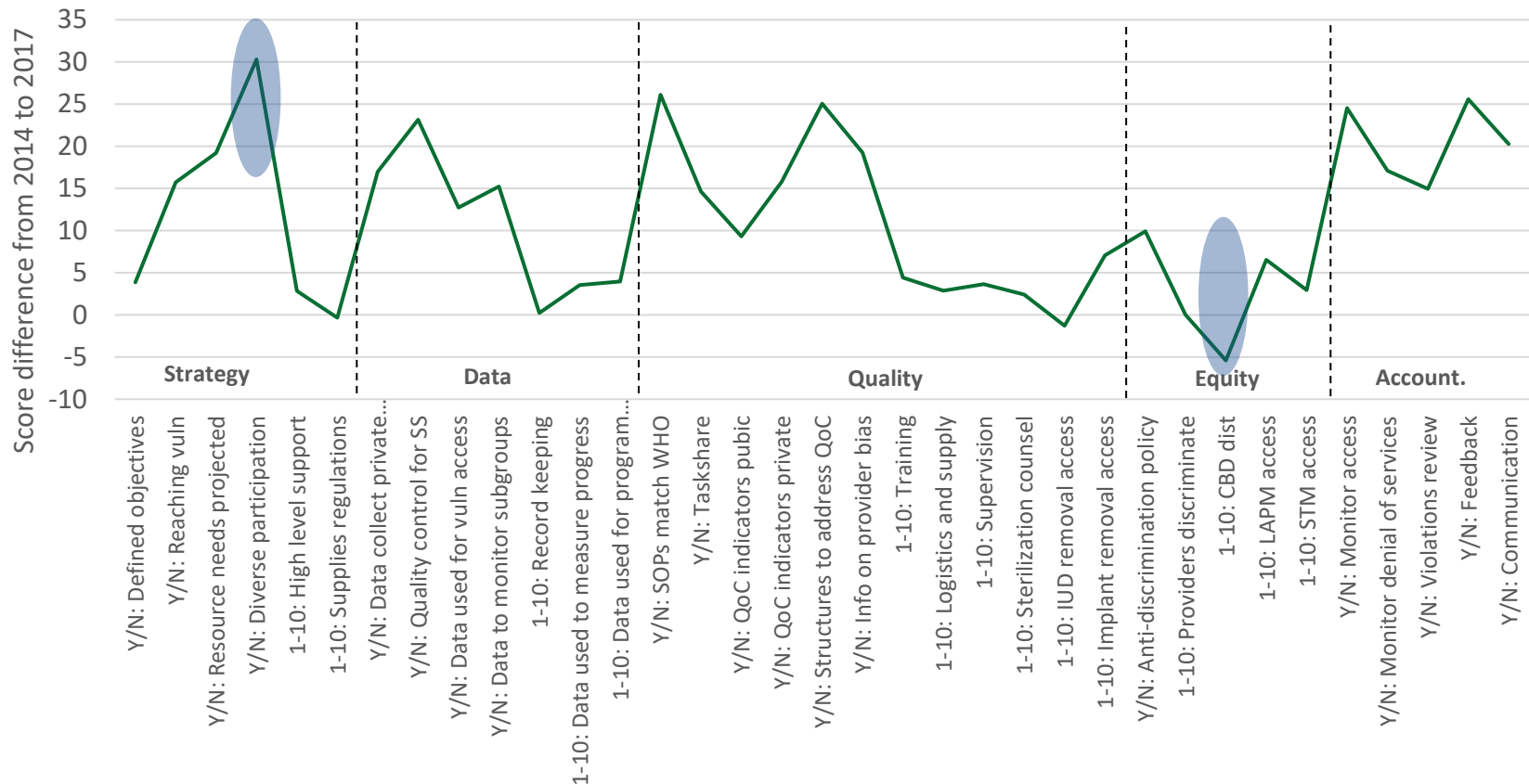


# Variation by question: 2017 compared to 2014

Does the National FP Action Plan include a mechanism and funding to support meaningful participation of diverse stakeholders?

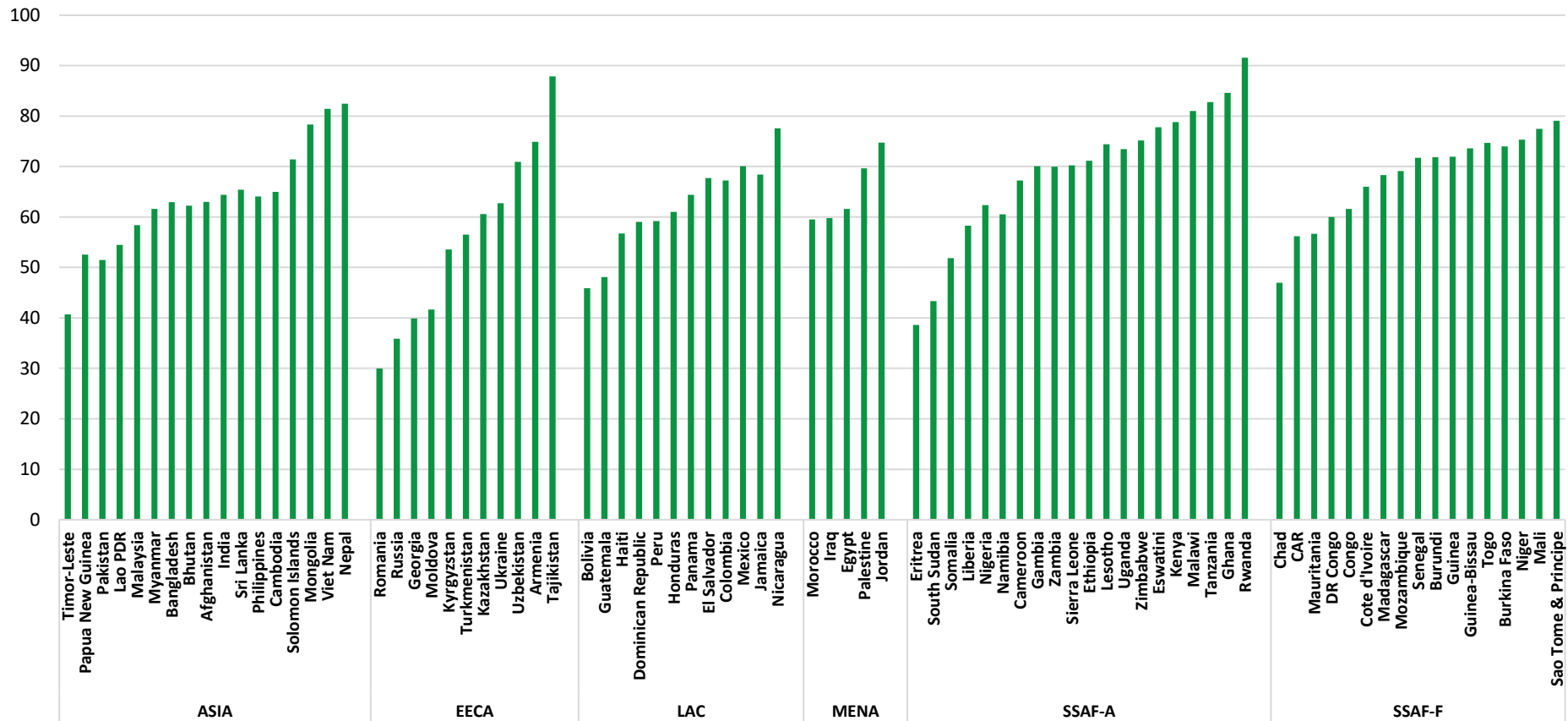
Extent to which areas of the country not easily serviced by clinics or other service points are covered by CBD programs for distribution of contraceptives.

Median difference in NCIFP item scores for countries with an NCIFP conducted in 2014 and 2017



# Variation by country

2017 NCIFP Total Scores by Country and Region

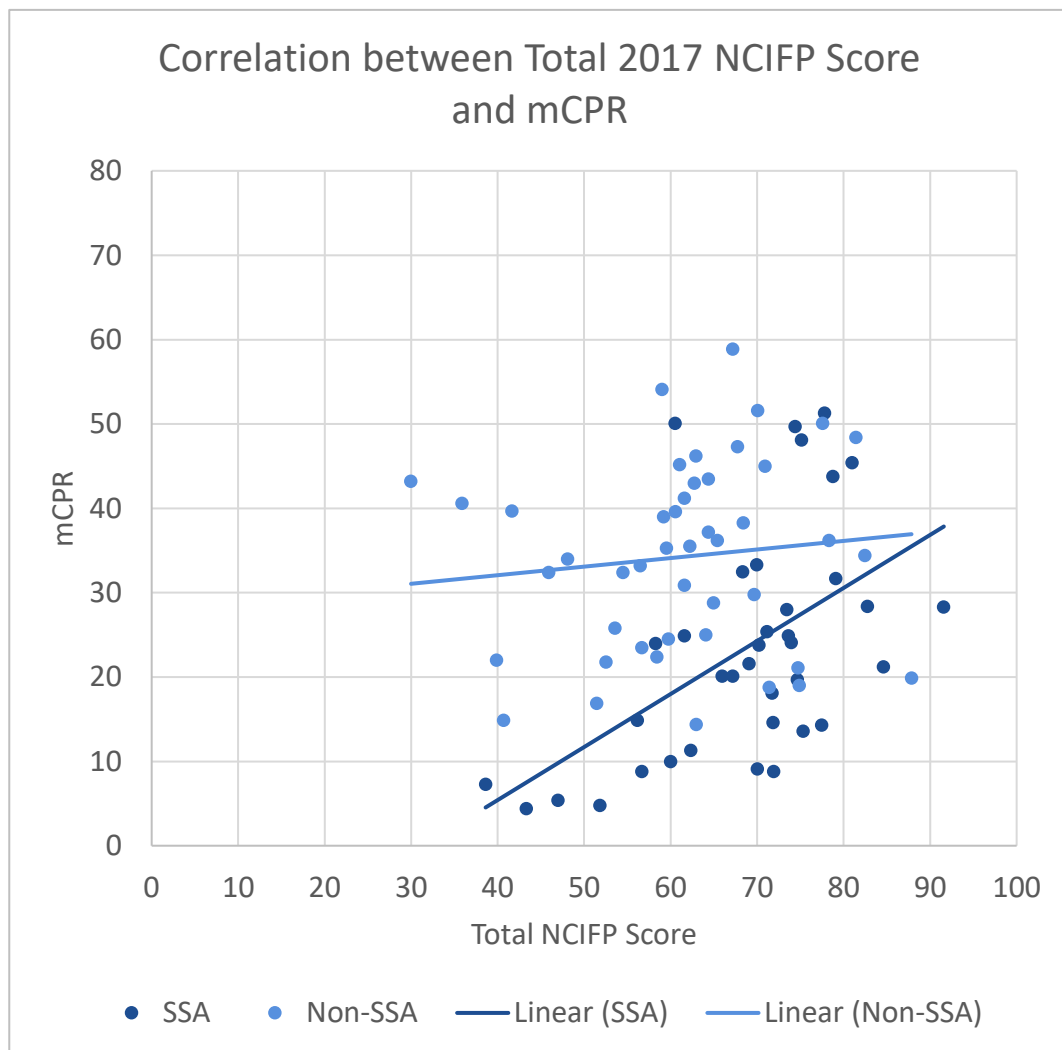


*Large variation across countries within each region*



# 2017 Special Analyses

# How does the NCIFP track with mCPR?



Positive (but weak) relationship **between** NCIFP and mCPR (UNDP 2020).

- Non-SSA:  $r = 0.11$
- SSA:  $r = 0.53$

SSA shows steeper slope, but with lower mCPR achievement.

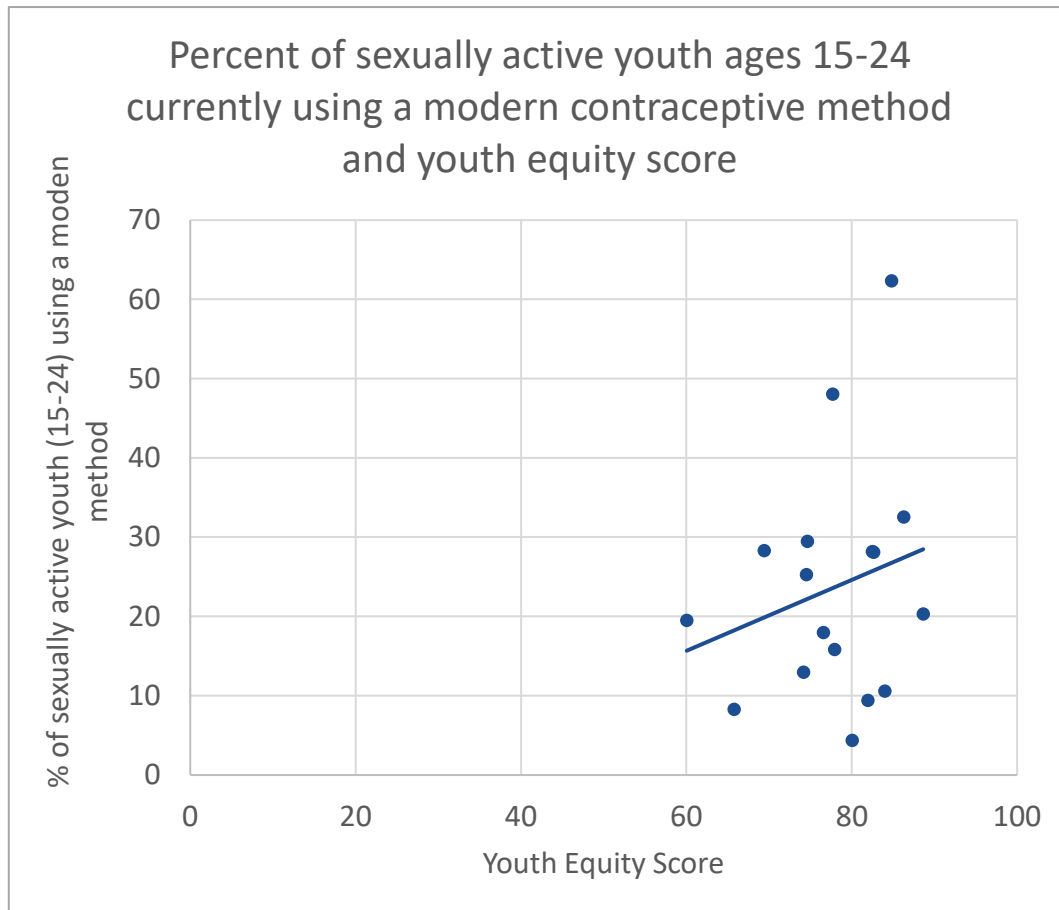
# Correlations between mCPR and Dimension scores

	mCPR: SSA Countries
Strategy	$r = 0.50$
Data	$r = 0.55$
Quality	$r = 0.41$
Equity	$r = 0.47$
Accountability	$r = 0.50$
	mCPR: Non-SSA Countries
Strategy	$r = 0.02$
Data	$r = 0.10$
Quality	$r = 0.09$
Equity	$r = 0.26$
Accountability	$r = 0.15$

mCPR estimates are from UN World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2020.



# How does the NCIFP track with youth equity?

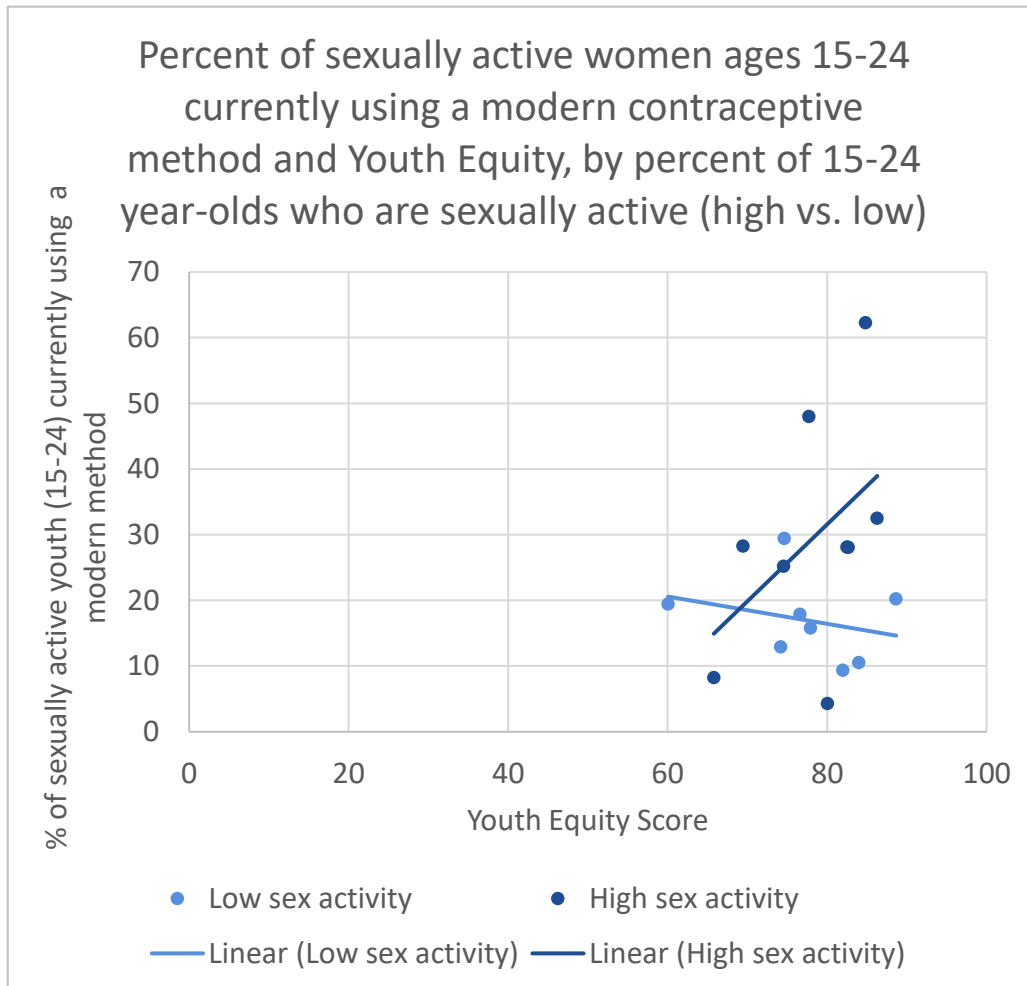


mCPR among sexually active youth were drawn from DHS Surveys from 2015-2018. Data were only available for 17 countries

Youth Equity Score:  
“Extent to which service providers do not discriminate against youth,” “Are there policies in place to prevent discrimination towards youth?”

A ten-point increase in Youth Equity Score is accompanied by a 4-point increase in youth mCPR ( $r = 0.23$ )

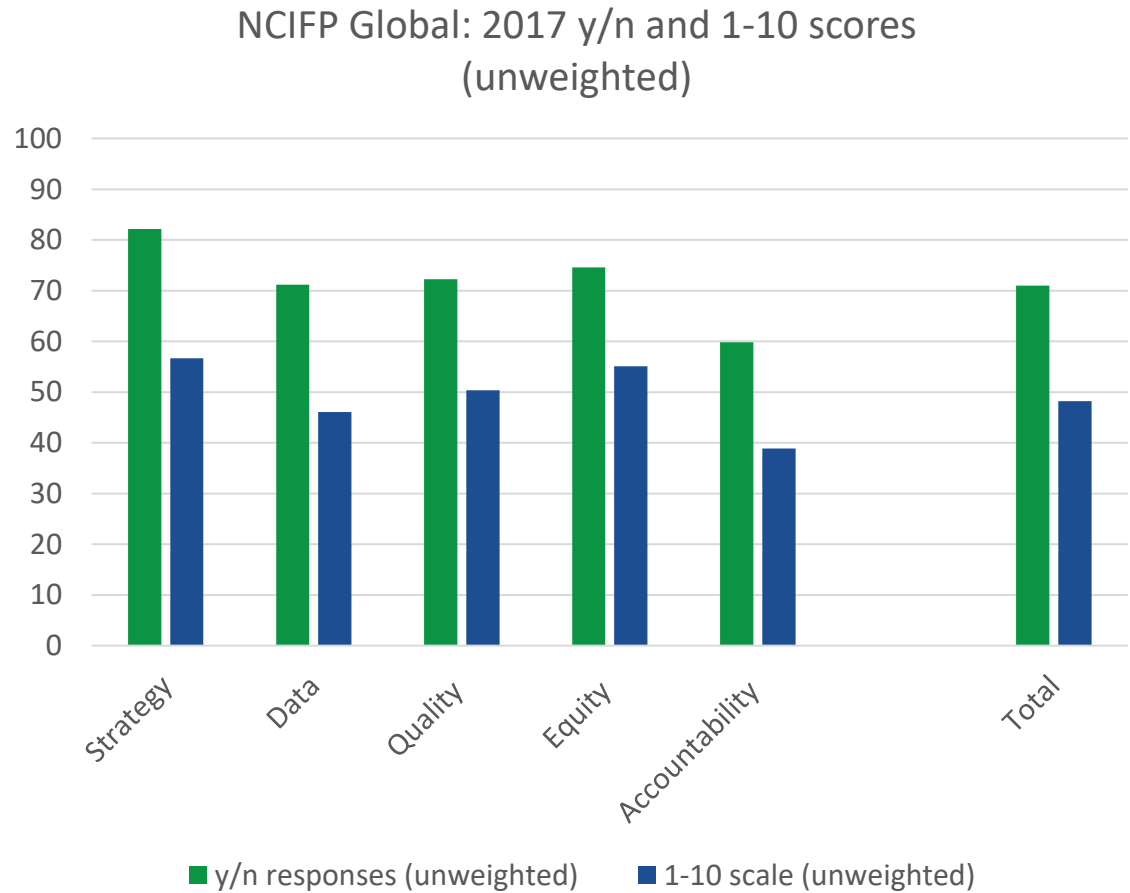
# How does the NCIFP track with youth equity?



A ten-point increase in Youth Equity Score is accompanied by a 12-point increase in mCPR among youth in high sexual activity countries ( $r = 0.46$ )

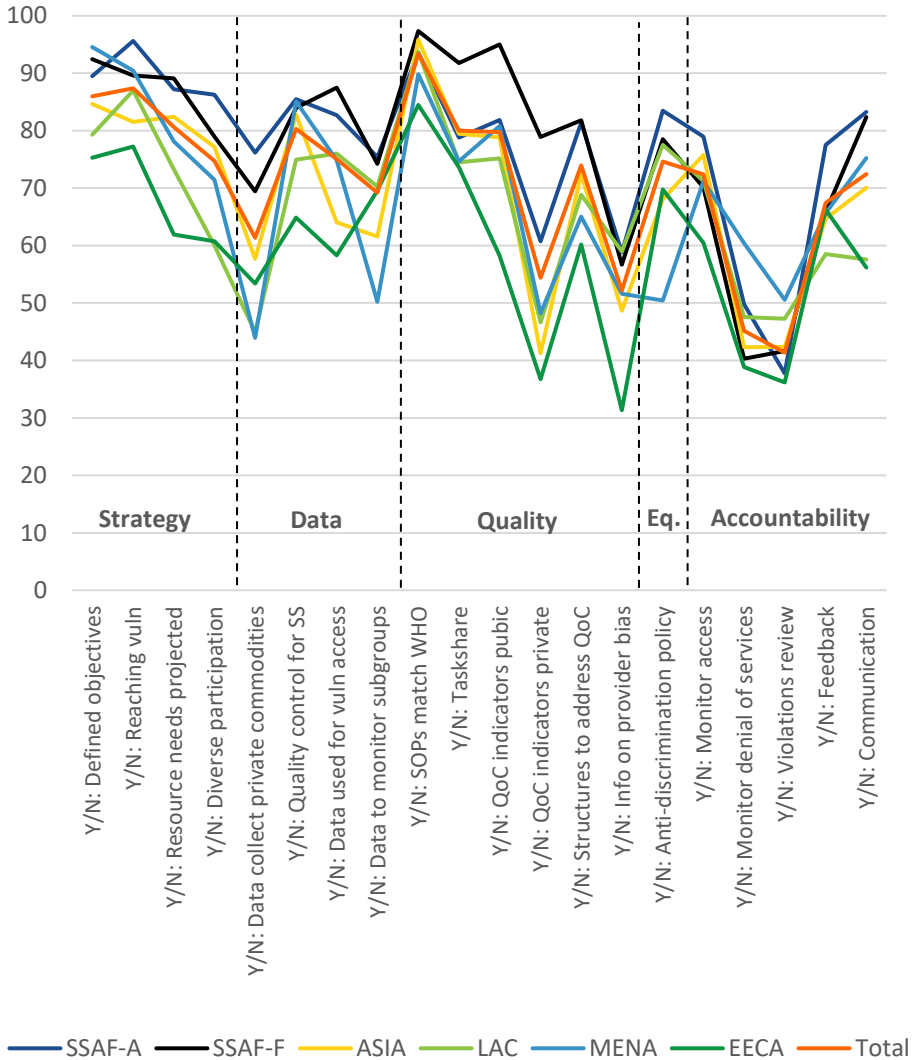
# Comparison of 1-10 score vs. yes/no responses

- 20 items had a 1-10 scale and yes/no response
- Scores are lower when based on the 1-10 scale responses – the total score was lower by about 23 points.
- Strategy was the highest scoring dimension and accountability was the lowest scoring dimension according to both response types.

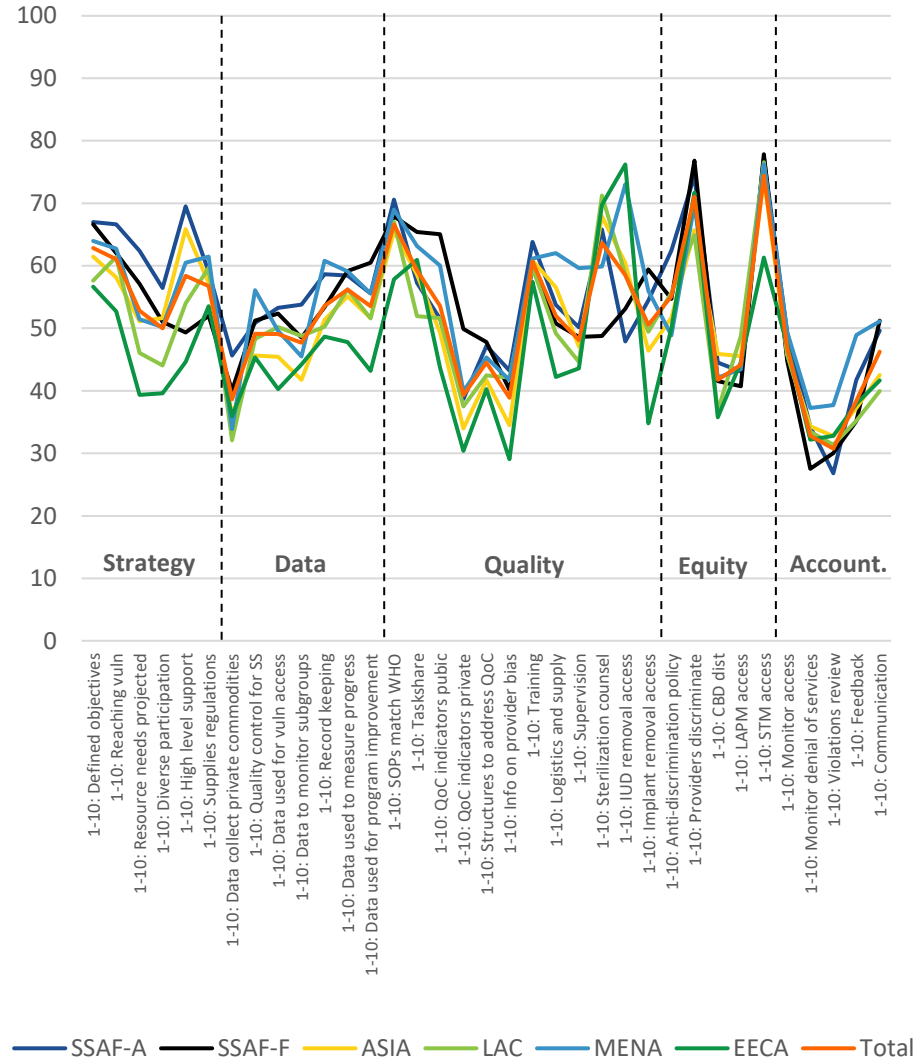


# Comparison of 1-10 score vs. yes/no responses

2017 NCIFP Individual Scores: Yes/No (unweighted)



2017 NCIFP Individual Scores: 1-10 Scale (unweighted)





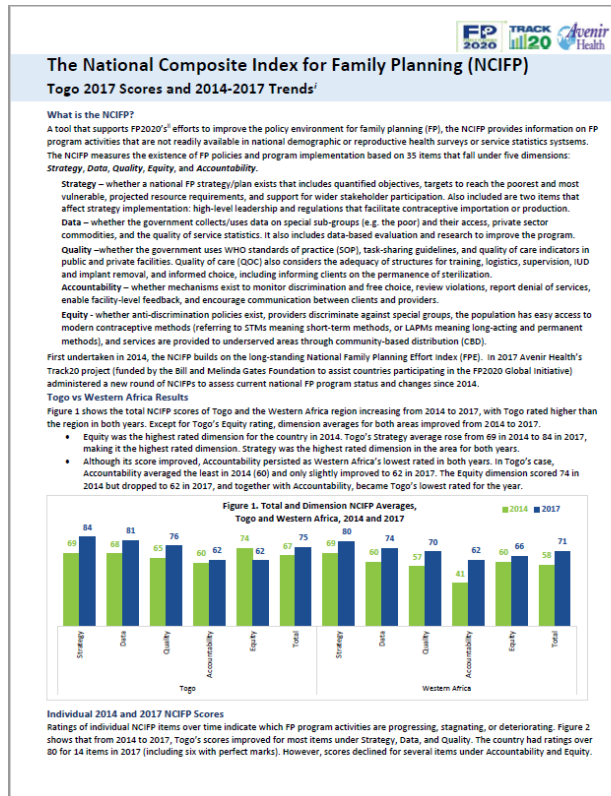
# Using results in country

# Using results in country

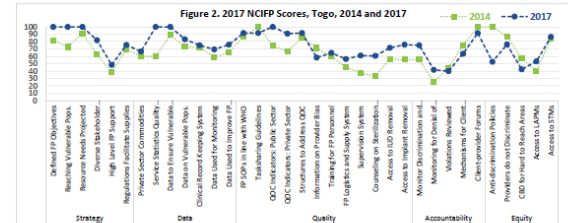
- Compare 2014 scores to 2017 scores
- Compare a country to the region, or other similar countries
- Benchmark performance, highlight areas for further investigation
- Starting point for discussions with policy makers and advocates

# Country Briefs

- Overview of NCIFP
- 2014 and 2017 dimension scores benchmarked to region
- 2014 and 2017 individual item scores
- Implications



- **Strategy** – All items scored higher in 2017: 100 for the strategy's defined objectives, target groups, and resource needs; 82 for diverse participation; 76 for regulations facilitating contraceptive imports; and 48 for high-level program leadership.
- **Data** – All items were rated higher in 2017, with perfect scores for the use of data to ensure the most vulnerable have access and the quality control system for service statistics; 83 for population subgroups data; 70 for clinic recordkeeping and use of research findings to improve the program; and upper 60s for data on private sector commodities and data-based monitoring.
- **Quality** – Higher scores prevailed for most items in 2017: 100 for QOC indicators in private facilities; 90s for using WHO SOPs, QOC indicators in private facilities, and community/clinic QOC structures; 70s for access to IUD and implant removal; 60s for the training and supervision systems, and sterilization counseling; and 56 for logistics. The ratings for two items declined: the use of task-sharing guidelines (from 100 in 2014 to 92 in 2017) and provider bias monitoring (from 71 to 53).
- **Accountability** – 2017 scores improved for discrimination and free choice monitoring (75) and denial of services (42) but declined for client-provider dialogue (92), facility-level client feedback (64) and violations review (40).
- **Equity** – The ratings for access to STMs stayed in the mid-80s while those for LAFM access rose from 40 to 53. The three remaining items had scores that largely declined from 2014 to 2017, including policies to prevent discrimination (from 100 to 53), providers not discriminating against certain population groups (from 87 to 76) and CBD coverage (from 58 to 42).



#### Implications

A member of the Ouagadougou Partnership, Togo committed to the Global FP2020 Partnership in 2012 and pledged to increase FP use by improving access in isolated areas and among marginalized groups and adolescents; funding for contraceptive procurement; integrating FP into health services; recruiting and training qualified personnel; strengthening the supply chain, evaluating CBO; reinforcing results-based mechanisms for coordination, monitoring, and evaluation; and firming-up FP communication.<sup>3</sup> In 2017, Togo updated its FP2020 commitment and aims to develop a new FP acceleration plan to increase modern contraceptive use among women in union from 23% in 2017 to 35.5% in 2022; gradually increase the annual state budget for contraceptive purchase; implement comprehensive sex education for youths/adolescents in all schools; and reduce contraceptive stock-outs by 50%. As FP2020 reports noted, Togo has progressed despite limitations in domestic financing. Togo is also scaling up innovative strategies, expanding method choice, developing a national scale-up plan for postpartum and post-abortion FP, and using a "Motion Tracker" to monitor progress.

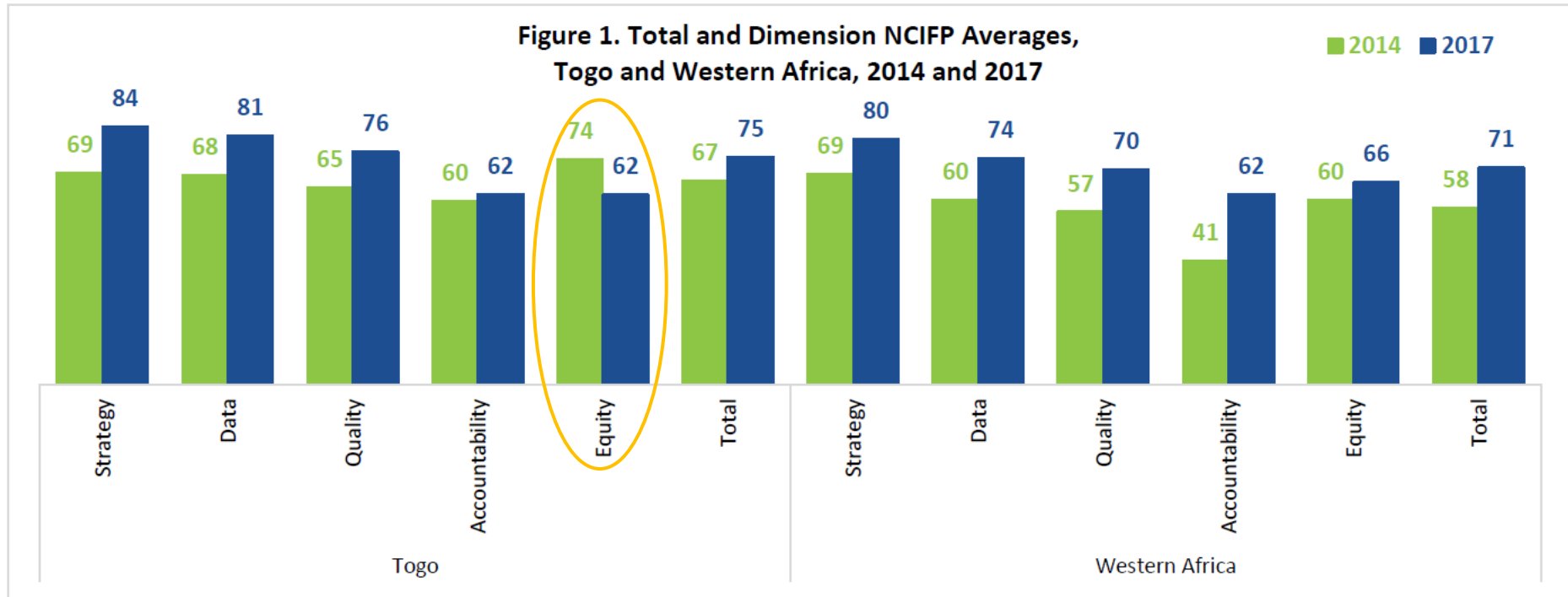
Togo's many high NCIFP scores attest to the country's efforts to strengthen the national FP program, particularly in firming up key elements of the national strategy, developing data systems, using QOC protocols and indicators in the public sector, encouraging private sector involvement, training, and improving access to IUD or implant removal. The NCIFP results also specify several items with significant decline in ratings or continuing very low scores: high-level FP program leadership, mechanisms to monitor violations and to report denial of services based on non-medical grounds, policies to prevent discrimination, CBD coverage of underserved areas and groups, and access to LAFMs. These challenges are for the country's stakeholders to discuss, identify underlying causes, and agree on appropriate action to build support for the national program and ensure achievement of the Togo's FP, health, and development goals.

<sup>1</sup> Suggested citation: Avenir Health Track20. "The National Composite Index for Family Planning (NCIFP): Togo 2017 Scores and 2014-2017 Trends." 2017 NCIFP Policy Brief Series (2019).

<sup>2</sup> FP2020 is a global initiative through which governments, civil society, multilateral organizations, donors, the private sector, and the research and development community work together to enable more women and girls to use contraceptives by 2020. For more info on FP2020, visit <http://www.familyplanning2020.org/>.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.familyplanning2020.org/bsop>

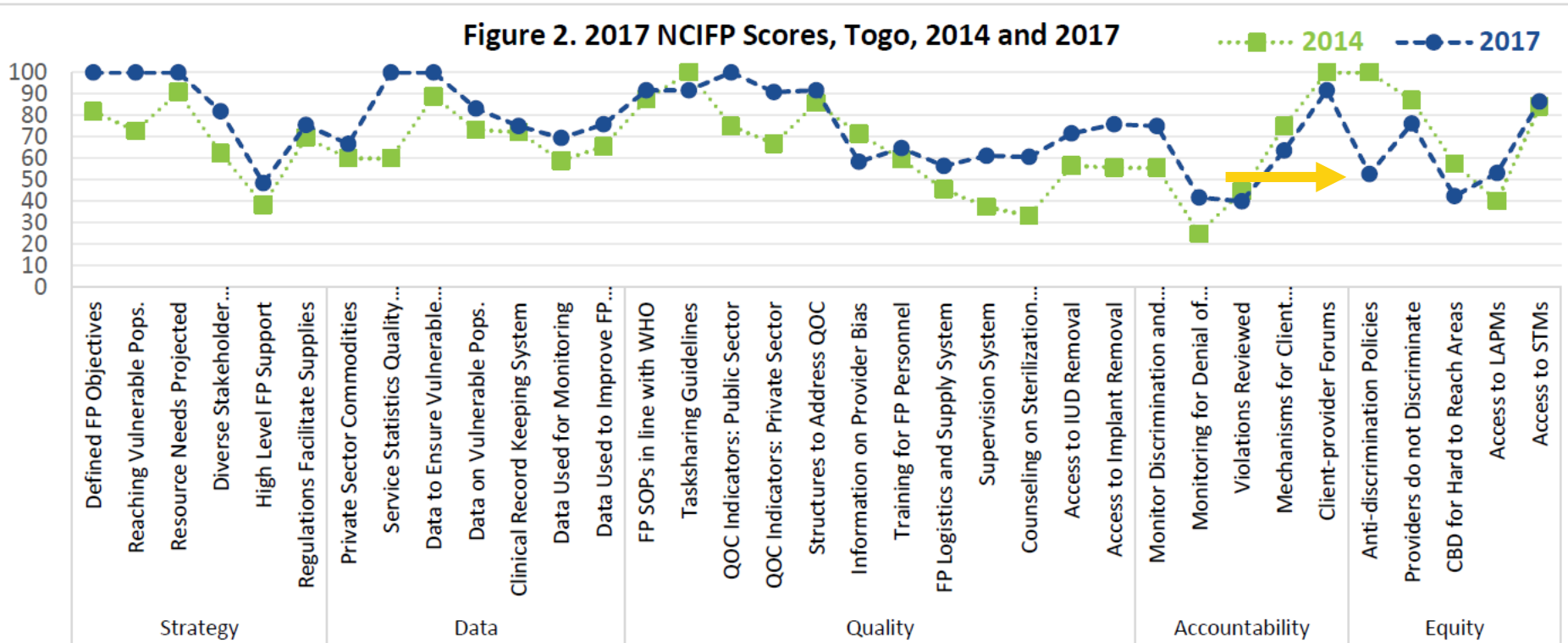
# Focusing discussion on key areas



For example: Togo has improved in all dimensions except Equity, where it has fallen behind the region



# Zooming in to highlight potential issues



For example: In Togo, most individual scores have improved since 2014. However, in the Equity dimension, scores have fallen for 3 items, especially “Are there policies in place to prevent discrimination towards special subgroups?”

# Conclusions

- Covers important under-measured concepts- such as quality, equity, accountability.
- Country briefs support in-country use of the data.
- Still a work in progress. Discussions on how to improve questionnaire underway.
- Overtime, we will develop a time series and be able to understand how changes in NCIFP relate to changes in family planning indicators.

## Access NCIFP data, reports, and country briefs on the Track20 website

The screenshot shows the Track20 website navigation menu. The 'Data & Analyses' menu item is highlighted, and its dropdown menu is open, showing three options: 'Monitoring Annual Progress', 'In-Depth Analysis', and 'Assessing the FP Environment'. The 'In-Depth Analysis' option is further expanded to show 'Family Planning' as a sub-menu. Under 'Family Planning', 'FPE' and 'NCIFP' are listed as sub-items. The 'NCIFP' item is highlighted in blue. Below the navigation menu, a green banner displays the text 'National Composite Index on Family Planning (NCIFP)'.

**TRACK 20**  
FP2020

Participating Countries | What We Do | Advancing FP Monitoring | **Data & Analyses** | Track20 Tools | Resources

Data & Analysis > NCIFP

Family Planning Effort Index (FPE)

Na

Monitoring Annual Progress ▾  
In-Depth Analysis ▾  
Assessing the FP Environment ▾

Family Planning

FPE  
NCIFP

**National Composite Index on Family Planning (NCIFP)**