

# The National Composite Index for Family Planning (NCIFP)

## Jordan 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 national FP strategy/plan includes objectives that are quantified and targets to reach the poorest/most vulnerable, resource requirements, means to broaden participation, FP program director seniority level, and policies that facilitate contraceptive importation or local manufacture.

**Data** - whether the government a) collects data to monitor special sub-groups (e.g. the poor) and the availability of private sector commodities; b) has adequate client record-keeping and quality control of service statistic; and c) uses various data sources (surveys, program statistics, etc.) for program operations, monitoring and evaluation.

**Quality** – whether the government uses WHO-based FP procedures; has FP task-sharing guidelines; has and uses quality of care indicators in public and private facilities, has adequate structures -e.g., training, logistics, supervision, short-term contraceptives (STM), and long-acting/permanent methods (LAPM)- to support quality of care at all levels.

**Equity** - whether service providers discriminate against special groups; policies exist to prevent discrimination towards special sub-groups; underserved areas are served by CBDs; and the entire population has access to modern methods.

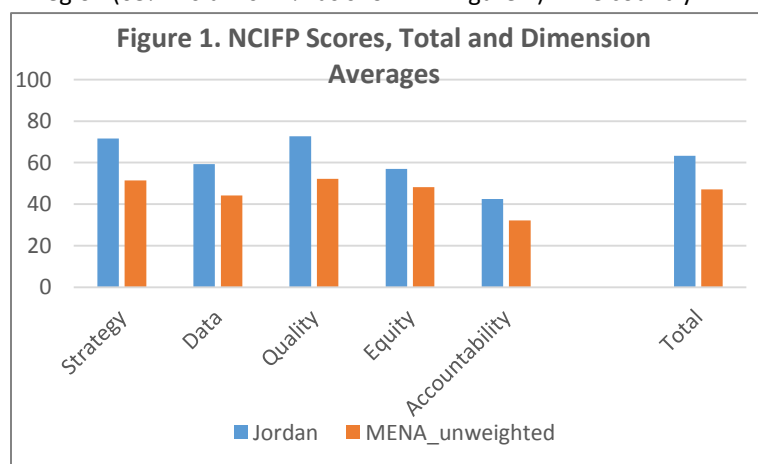
**Accountability** – whether there are national, sub-national and facility-level mechanisms/systems in place to monitor, report, review, and/or encourage dialogue on informed choice, voluntariness, coercion or denial of services, and quality of care, and/or encourage dialogue on informed choice, voluntariness, coercion or denial of services, and quality of care.

The NCIFP builds on the long-standing National Family Planning Effort Index (FPE). In 2014, questionnaires for the FPE and the NCIFP were fielded jointly in 90 countries by the Health Policy Project (implemented by Palladium with funding from USAID) and Track20 (implemented by Avenir Health with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation). 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 Jordan results look like?

Jordan's total NCIFP score was much higher than that of the MENA region (63% vis-a-vis 47% as shown in Figure 1). The country also averaged much higher than the region across all five NCIFP dimension. The gap between the country and regional averages were notably large for Strategy and Quality.

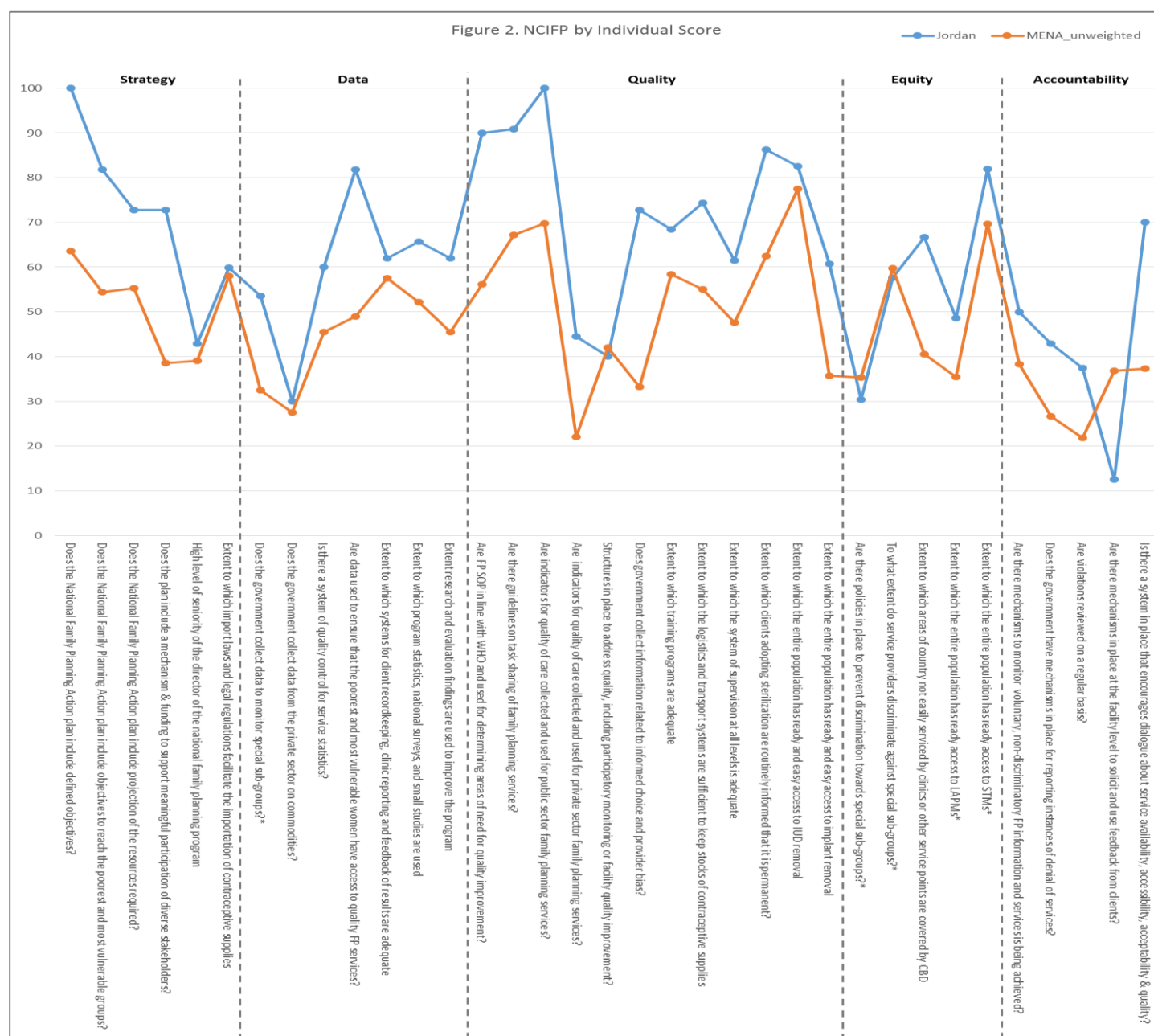
Jordan's scores for individual NCIFP items (Figure 2) follow the regional pattern, but with country ratings exceeding those of the region especially for items under Strategy, Data and Quality. Jordan even scored 100 percent for having a national FP Strategy with defined and quantifiable objectives over a 5 to 10-year period, and for the Quality question on collection and use of quality of care indicators for public sector FP services. However, Jordan scored below the mid-point (50%) for the following: high seniority level of the head of the national FP program (under Strategy), government collection of data on private sector commodities (under Data), and collection/use of private sector quality of care indicators and having structures in place such as participatory monitoring to address quality issues (under Quality).



Jordan's ratings for individual items under Equity and Accountability tend to be not much higher than those for the MENA. The country scored lower than the region on only two items: whether there are a) policies to prevent discrimination towards special sub-groups (under Equity), and b) mechanisms in place at the facility level to solicit feedback from clients (under Quality).

## Implications

The NCIFP provides qualitative information on how a country stands regarding factors that help make FP programs effective and widely supported: Strategy, Equity, Quality, Data and Accountability systems. The Kingdom of Jordan has already developed various population, FP, and reproductive health (RH) policies, plans and interventions. The National Reproductive Health/Family Planning Strategy for 2013–2017, that was developed by the Higher Population Council in consultation with key stakeholders, includes objectives and interventions that the NCIFP covers. The policy document also emphasizes that its main purpose is to ensure that services are provided equitably. Thus, Jordan's high NCIFP scores are not surprising, but they also point to specific FP program activities that need further strengthening. These challenges and appropriate responses should be the subject for more discussion in Jordan.



Want to know more: Read the full NCIFP report and use the interactive data tool available at [track20.org](http://track20.org)

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