

# The National Composite Index for Family Planning (NCIFP)

## Nigeria 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 the NCIFP questionnaires were fielded jointly in 90 countries by the Health Policy Project (implemented by Palladium with USAID funding) and Avenir Health's Track20 project (funded by 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 Nigeria results look like?

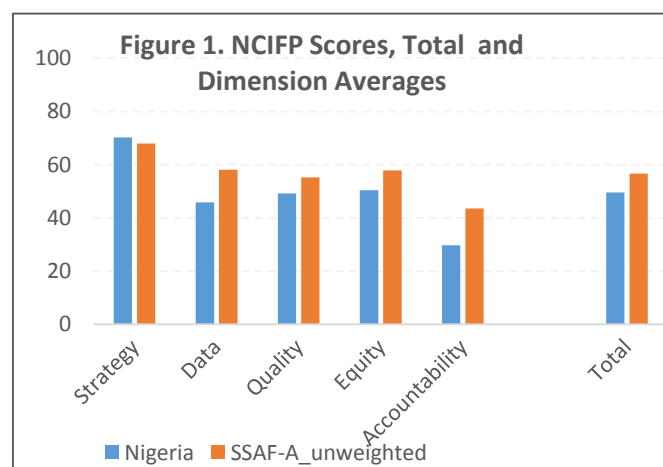
Nigeria's total NCIFP score was lower than the total average for the Anglophone SSAF region (50% vis-a-vis 57%, as shown in Figure 1). Nigeria also averaged lower than the region on all NCIFP dimensions except Strategy.

Nigeria's scores for individual items (Figure 2) follow to some extent the regional pattern, indicating similarities in which items the country and region are achieving more strongly, and, less well.

Nigeria scored 100 for having a national FP Action Plan with defined objectives, and around 60 percent for other Strategy items. But Nigeria's ratings across most items were lower than the region's, most particularly under Data and Accountability. Nigeria even

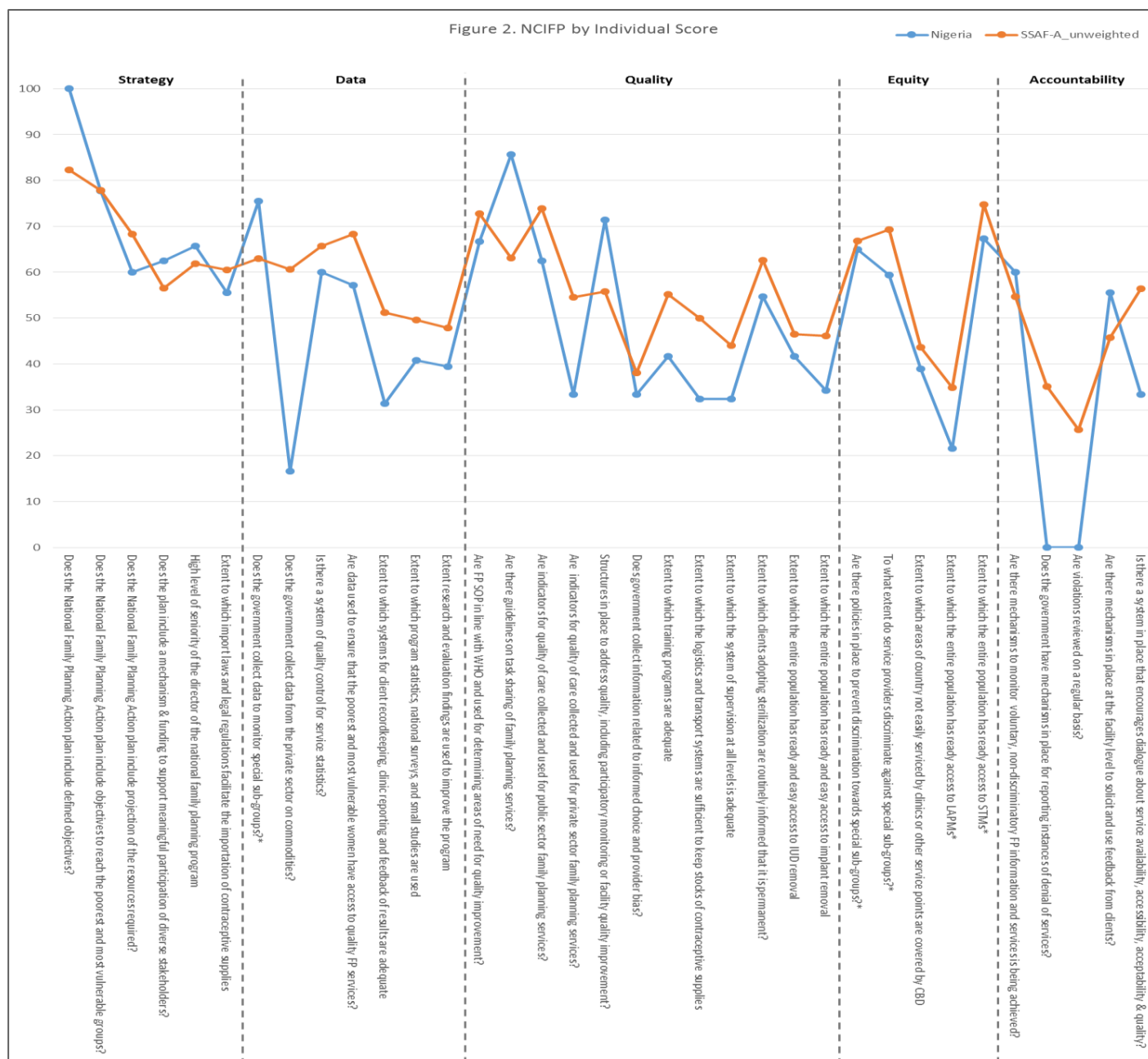
scored 0s on two Accountability items- existence of mechanisms to monitor denial of services, and to review violations regularly.

Under Data, it obtained a score of 15 on whether the government collects data on private sector commodities, and 30 percent for adequacy of systems for client record-keeping and results feedback. Nigeria received ratings in the 30s for various Quality items, including collection/use of private sector quality of care indicators, government collection of information on informed choice and provider bias, sufficiency of the contraceptive logistics system, adequacy of supervision at all levels, and implant removal services. It also scored only 40 for the extent to which underserved areas are covered by CBDs. Under Equity, Nigeria scored only 20 percent regarding the population's ready access to LAPM.



## 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. During the FP2020 Summit in 2012, Nigeria pledged to increase contraceptive use to promote maternal and child health through interventions that include CBD training and task-shifting to enable provision of long-acting and reversible methods to improve access of underserved populations; stimulating the private sector by removing import duties and other regulatory barriers; strengthening the logistics system; improving FP/RH financing by increasing the government budget for FP/RH commodities, securing complementary local government budgets for FP/RH services, improving primary health care financing; improving FP access among the poorest women; and government partnership with key stakeholders. Nigeria's NCIFP scores in 2014 point to the country's progress in Strategy but many Quality of care, Equity and Accountability challenges still exist, along with the need to put in place Data systems to help the country achieve FP objectives. These issues are areas for further discussion and appropriate action by key stakeholders of the country.



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

Suggested citation: Avenir Health. 2016. The National Composite Index for Family Planning (NCIFP): Nigeria 2014 Results. Track20 NCIFP Policy Brief Series

