



# FP CAPE

Family Planning  
Country Action Process Evaluation

## *Nigeria Findings and Insights (2020)*

### **Executive summary**

January 2021

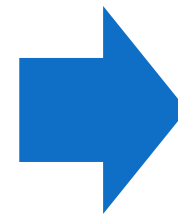
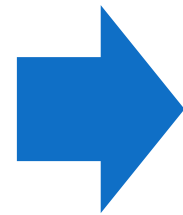
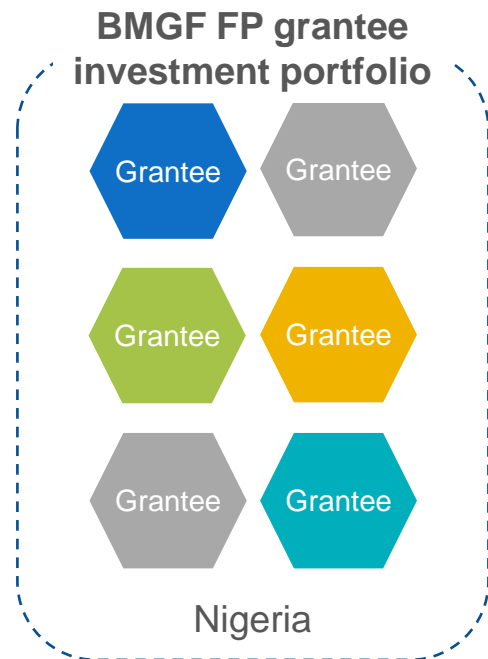
# FP CAPE takes a systems perspective to evaluating the complex, constantly changing portfolio of grantees

*Active for six years (2016–2021), FP CAPE analyzed multiple rounds of quantitative and qualitative data to understand how and why the BMGF Nigeria FP portfolio may be driving changes.*

BMGF's FP grantees support Nigeria in reaching the FP2020 goals towards increased mCPR.

Grantees form an interrelated and dynamic portfolio to evaluate, as they interact in an ever-changing system.

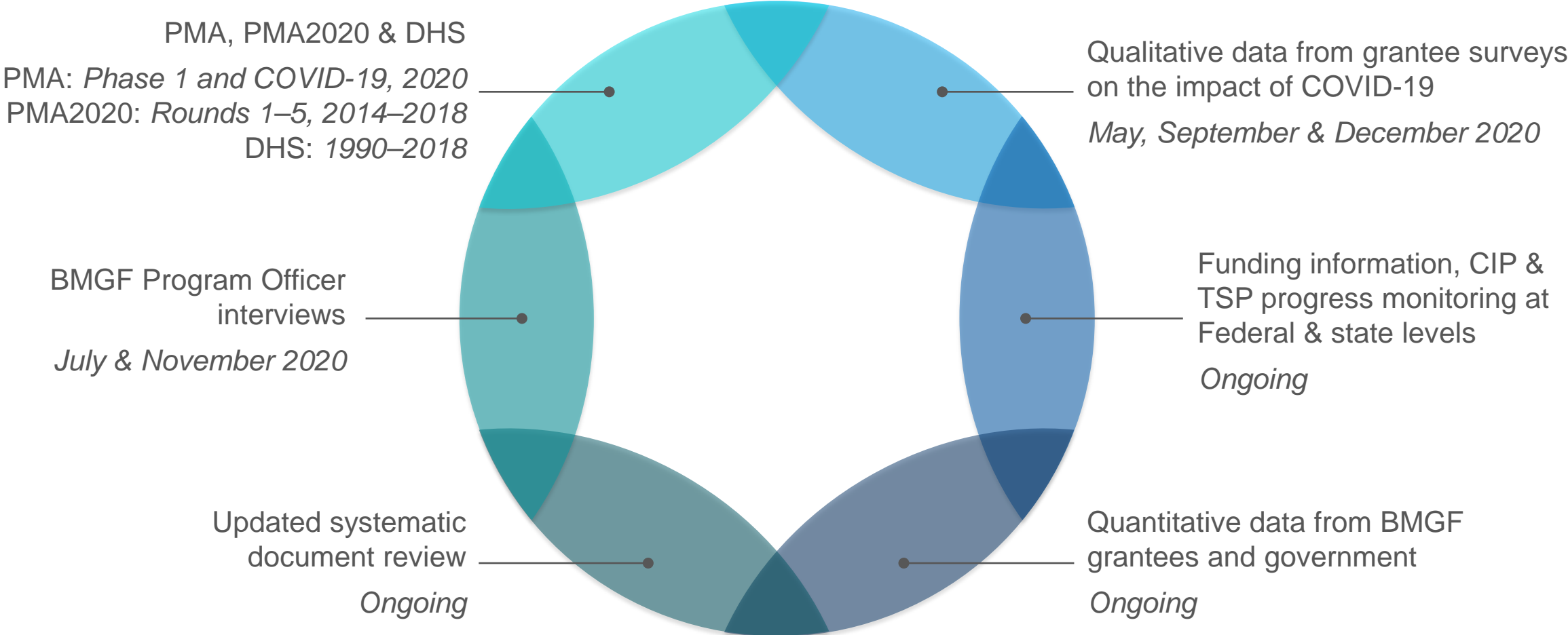
The Family Planning Country Action Process Evaluation is a systems-aware, realist, theory-based evaluation that synthesizes many kinds of real-time evidence on how and why the portfolio may be driving change, from 2016 to the present.



**FP CAPE**  
Family Planning  
Country Action Process Evaluation

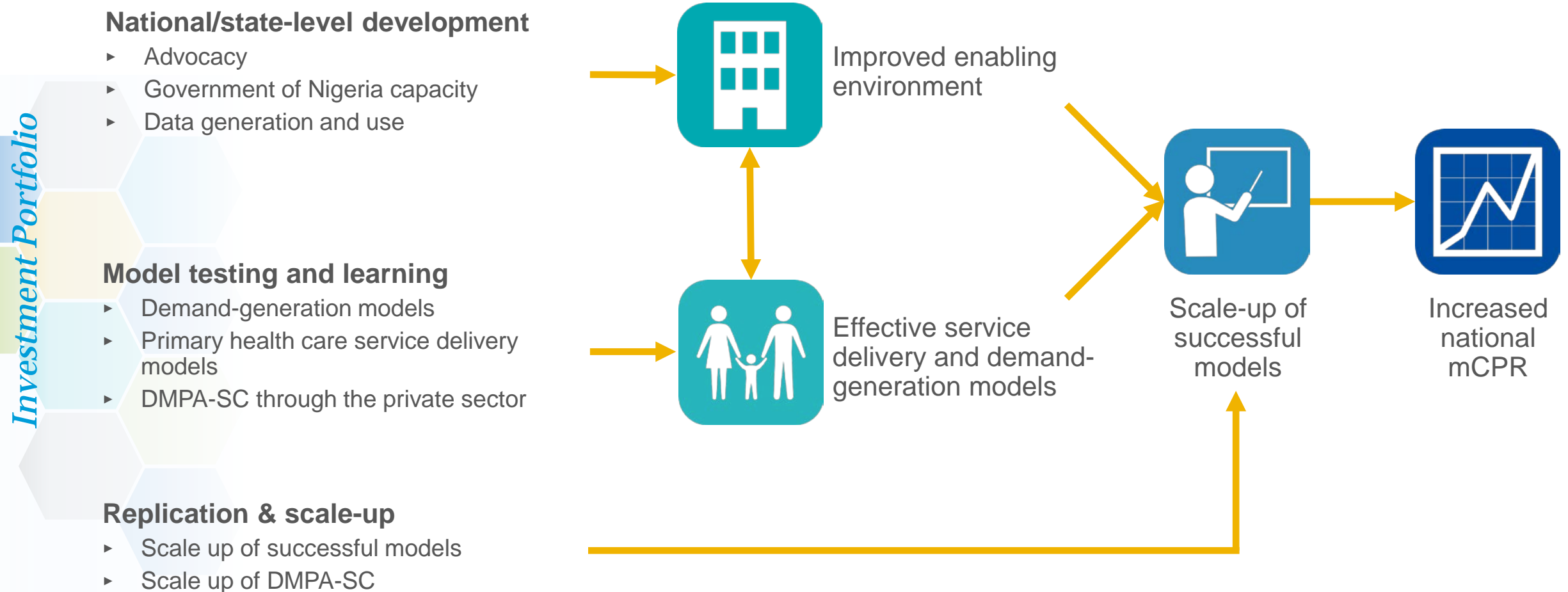
# FP CAPE synthesizes a variety of Nigerian data sources

*We utilize qualitative and quantitative information, including our own data-collection activities to add to the body of evidence on BMGF-funded family planning activity in Nigeria.*



# Theory of Change: BMGF Nigeria investment portfolio

*FP CAPE's research questions are based on a Theory of Change that defines and monitors causal linkages, starting with portfolio investments and moving to increased national mCPR.*



# BMGF Nigeria FP grantees, by Theory of Change area

## National/state-level development

### Advocacy



### Government of Nigeria capacity



### Data generation and use



## Model testing and learning

### Demand generation models



### Service delivery models



### DMPA-SC



## Replication and scale-up

### Scale-up of successful models



### Scale-up of DMPA-SC



# Nigeria investment portfolio: Critical assumptions

*FP CAPE's research agenda is driven by explicit critical assumptions underlying the portfolio Theory of Change (ToC).*

Project area	Critical assumptions
Enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Advocacy outcomes contribute to increases in domestic funding for FP as well as visibility of family planning (FP)</li> <li>▶ Advocacy efforts lead to the operationalization of Task-Shifting &amp; Task-Sharing Policy (TSP)</li> <li>▶ Targeted support to FMoH/SMoH strengthens donor coordination and CIPs</li> <li>▶ Strong measurement drives performance</li> </ul>
Effective service delivery and demand generation models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Demand generation models result in large scale social norm change</li> <li>▶ PHC service delivery models increase quality and access to services</li> <li>▶ Introduction of new methods generates new demand for services, especially among youth</li> <li>▶ The Task-Shifting &amp; Task-Sharing Policy increases access to FP</li> </ul>
Scale up of successful demonstration models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contributing to national conversation on FP enables successful adoption of models</li> <li>▶ Strong CIPs and donor coordination support model scale-up</li> <li>▶ High quality data influences scale-up decisions</li> <li>▶ Demonstration models seen as relevant and feasible models by other states</li> <li>▶ Matching funds and TA will incentivize scale-up of effective demonstration models</li> </ul>
Increased national mCPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Model programs remain effective when scaled up by others in new context</li> </ul>

*Investment Portfolio*



*Outcomes*

# Summary dashboard: Enabling environment

2020 brought progress in TSP roll-out across states and a robust response to COVID-19 in FP policies and guidelines. However, the pandemic has exacerbated the low national FP funding release and impeded the CIP progress.

## 2020 release of FP funds

**\$0**

Federal disbursement

**\$392,200**

State-level disbursements

## Data use

FMoH/SMoH staff increasingly use data to track performance, plan FP activities, inform strategies, and generate presentations and reports.

## CIP progress 2016–2020

FMoH completed the revised National FP Blueprint. However, the state CIP progress has been delayed due to COVID-19.

**2**

states completed revising CIPs for 2019–2023 (Kaduna & Lagos)

**30/36**

states have CIPs or are in the process of implementing CIPs

**16**

states have CIPs that have already expired in 2019 or 2020

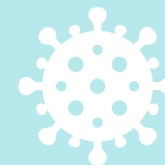
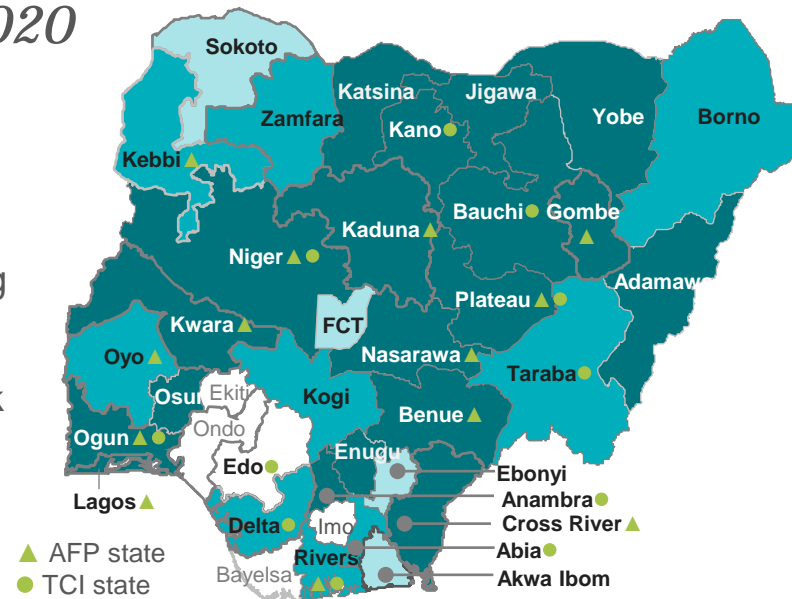
## TSP progress 2017–2020

As of December 2020,

**19** states adopted and operationalized TSP

**9** states adopted but pending operationalization of TSP

**4** states have advocacy work ongoing for TSP



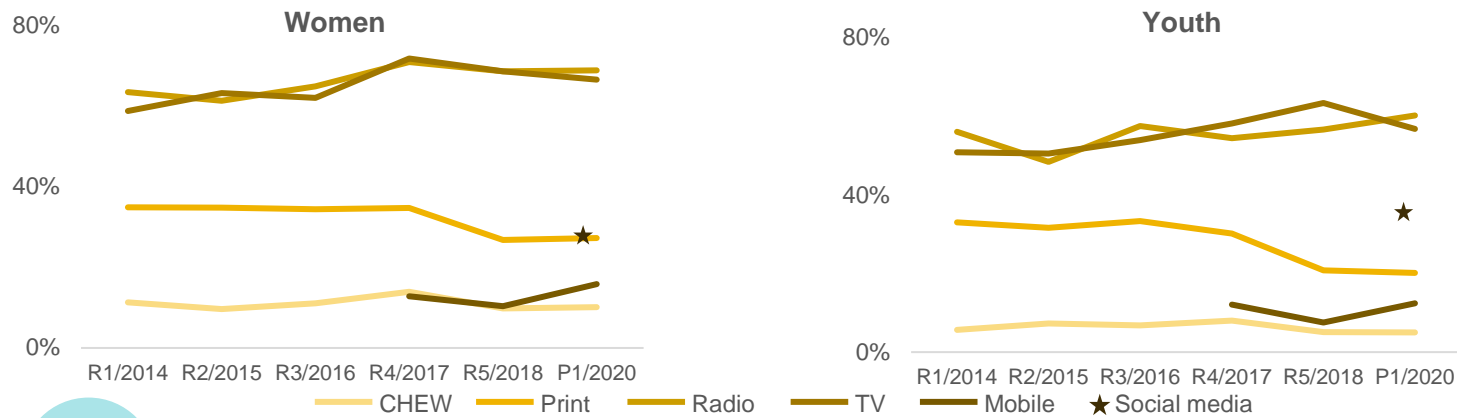
## COVID-19 Impacts

Grantees faced multiple challenges to advocate for FP in a COVID-19 environment as attention focused on the pandemic. However, FMoH/SMoHs responded quickly to address COVID-19 in FP policies and guidelines.

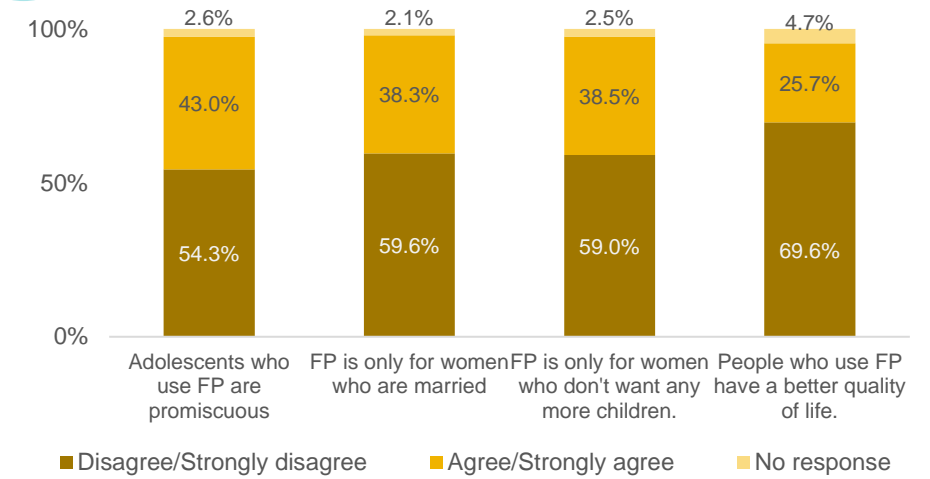
# Summary dashboard: Demand generation model testing

*There have not been substantial increases in exposure to FP messages or intention to use FP among non-users in the last year in Lagos.*

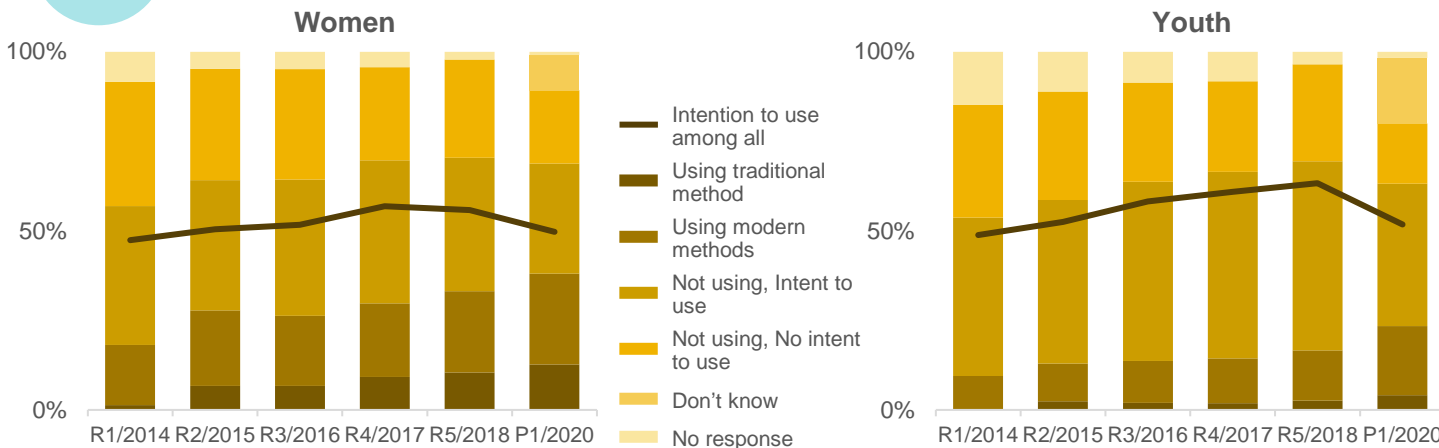
## FP media exposure



## FP beliefs and values



## Intention to use FP



## COVID-19 Impacts

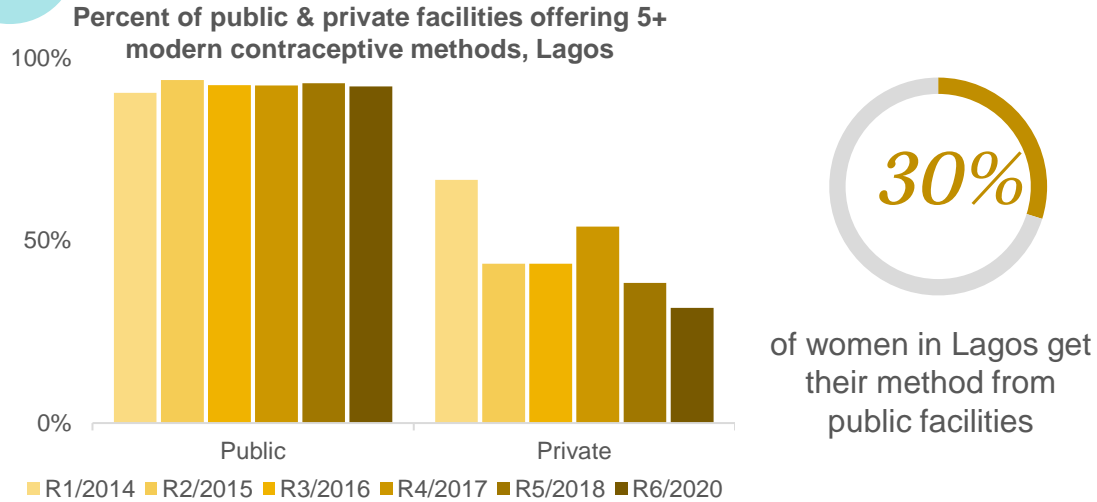
Demand generation activities that rely on face-to-face interactions, such as outreaches and social mobilizations, reported disruptions. However, activities that take place online & over the phone continued and were expanded.



# Summary dashboard: Service delivery model testing

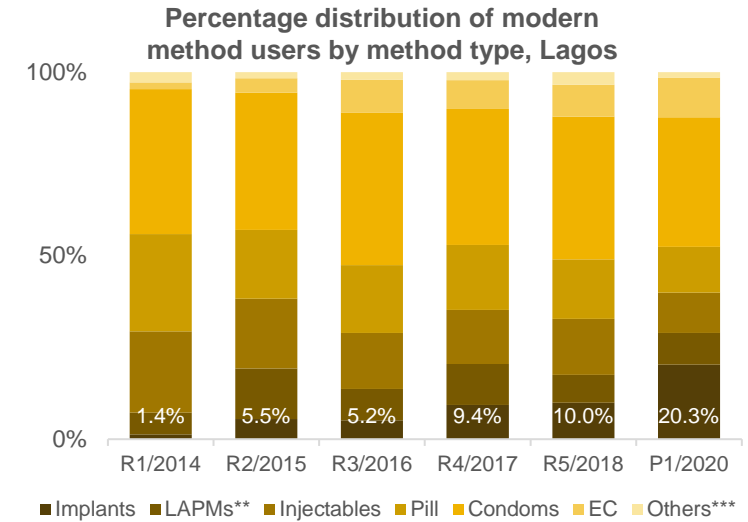
In Lagos, most public facilities offer at least 5 modern methods. Use of implants is increasing but use of DMPA-SC remains low. Service statistics suggest users adapted their FP source during lockdown.

## Access to FP through public clinics



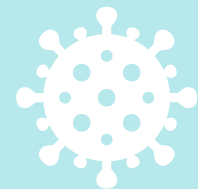
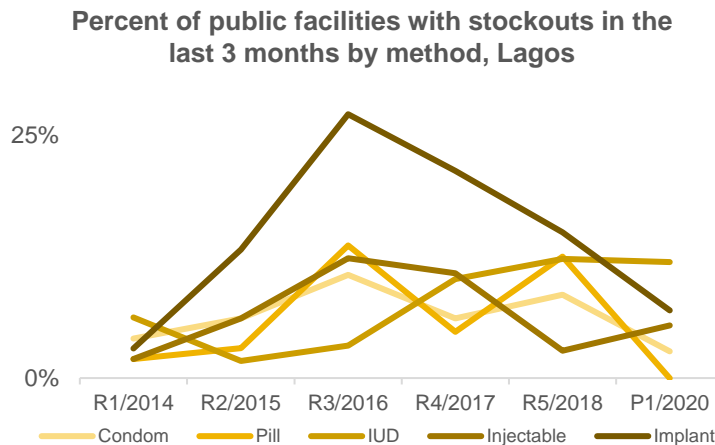
## Distribution of modern method use

Implant use continues increasing steadily while use of injectables, pills and condoms is declining.



## Stockout

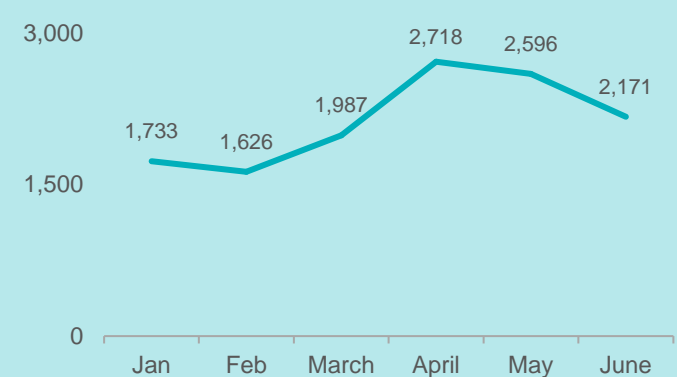
Lagos's public facilities recently reported a decline in stockouts of most methods, especially implants and pills.



## COVID-19 Impacts

During lockdown individuals turned to CPs/PPMVs for their FP needs while access to health clinics was reduced.

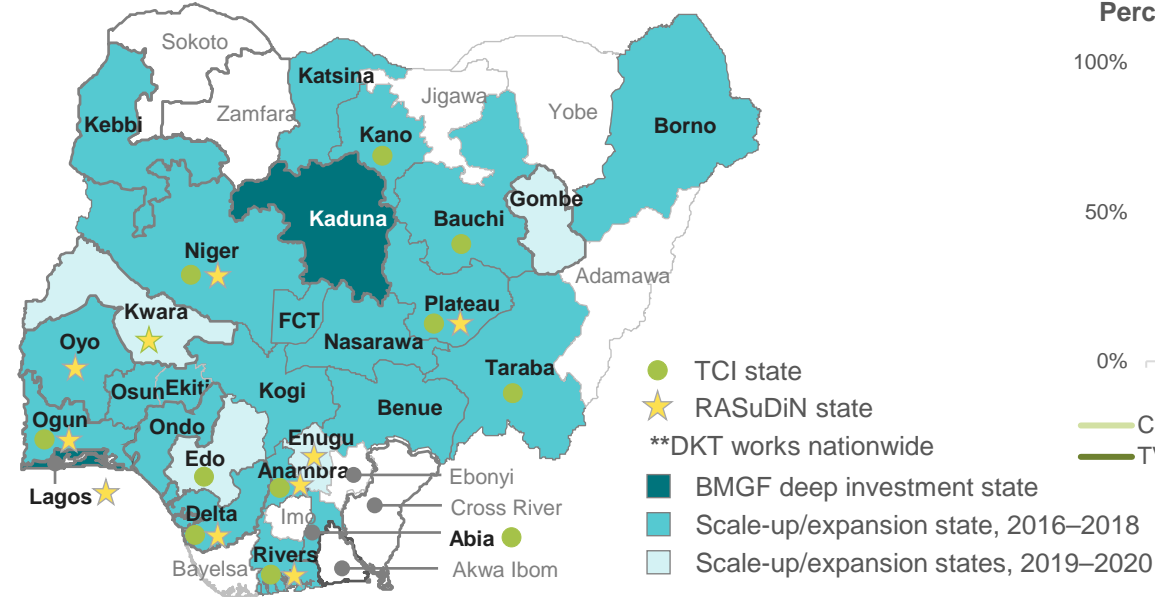
Total number of new FP acceptors in CPs/PPMVs



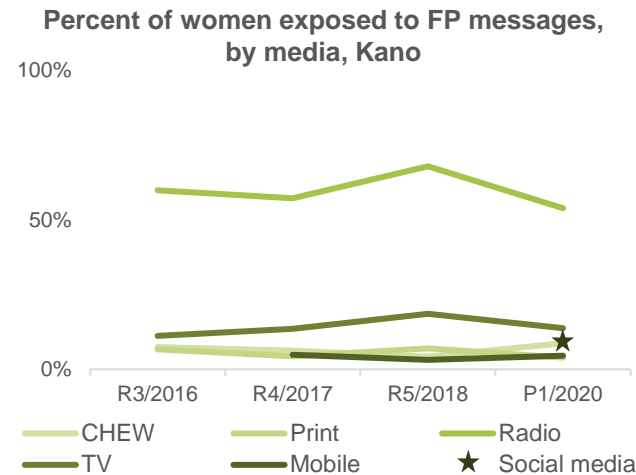
# Summary dashboard: Replication and scale-up

*In Kano, radio remains the dominant channel for women's exposure to FP message though its reach fell in 2020. There has been a shift from private to public facilities as a source of FP services.*

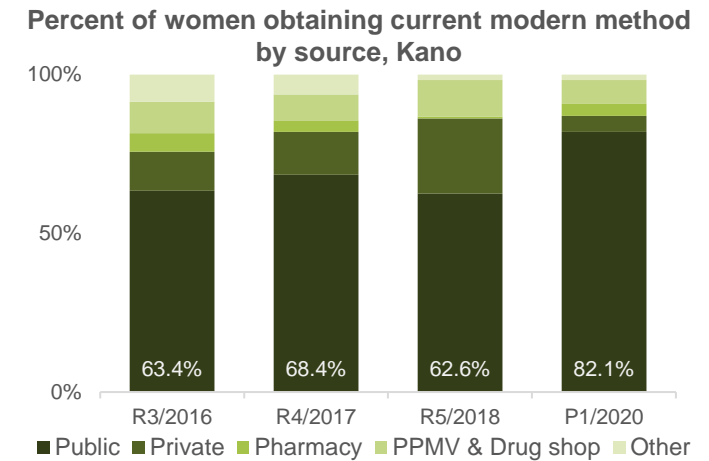
## Scale-up progress 2016–2020



## FP message exposure



## Source for FP services

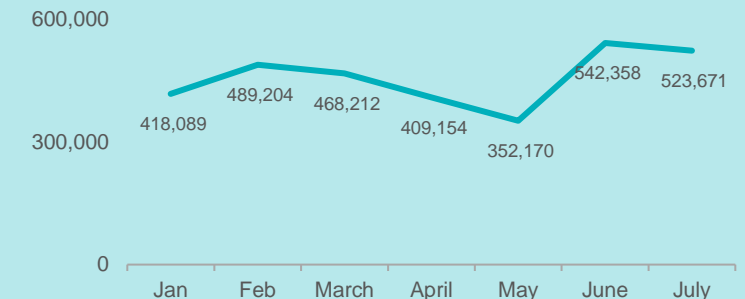


## COVID-19 Impacts

Government counterpart funding for FP was threatened due to health funding deficits and realignment of priorities.

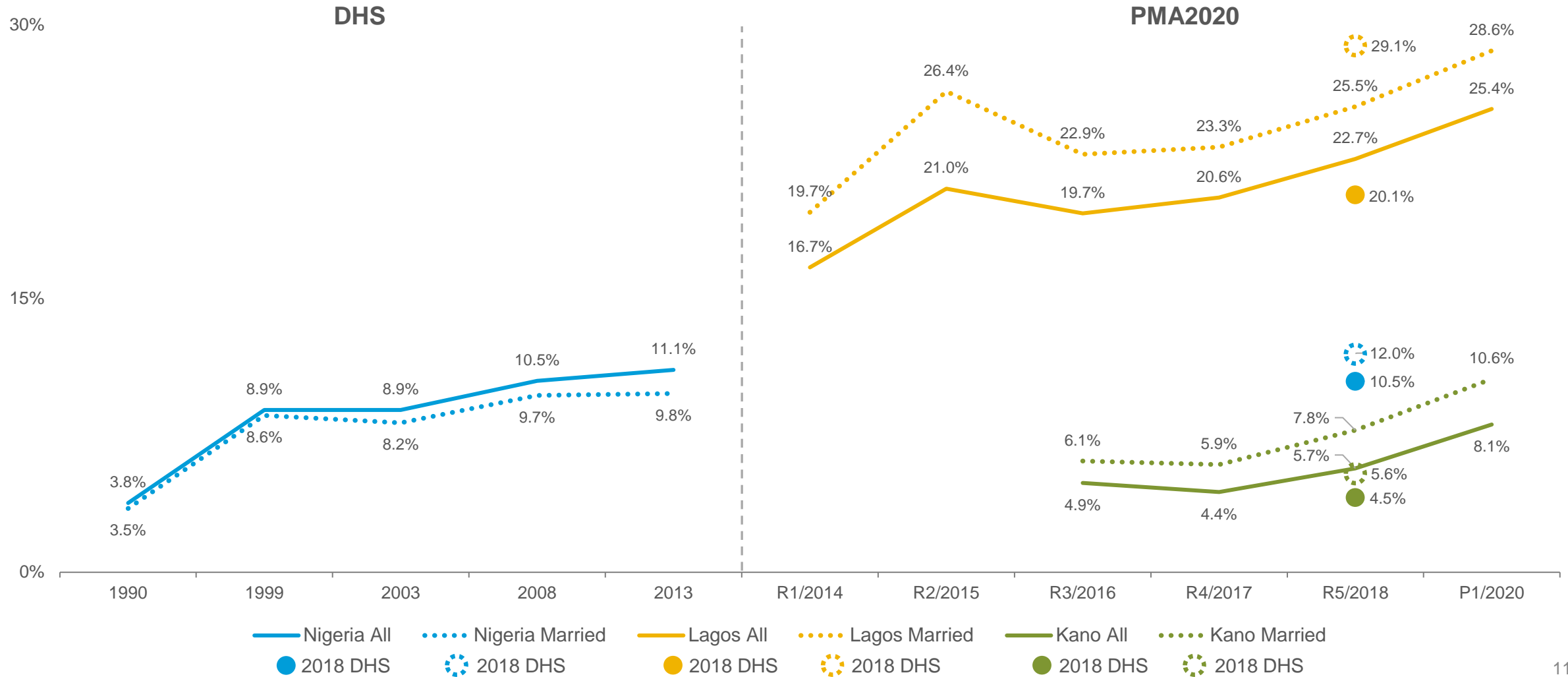
Across TCI states, there was a decrease in women obtaining FP in public facilities during lockdown, but the provision of FP quickly rebounded after lockdown was lifted.

## Total # of FP acceptors of any method across all TCI states














# Summary dashboard: Impact

*mCPR is trending upwards for all women and married women in both Lagos and Kano. Although FP use is still low in Kano, the mCPR has almost doubled since 2017 when TCI started implementation in the state.*



# Overall portfolio progress



<i>ToC segment</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Details</i>
<b>Enabling environment</b> 	National		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ COVID-19 exacerbated low funding releases and delayed CIP revisions</li> <li>▶ TSP roll out continuing and rapid response to COVID-19 in policies and guidelines</li> </ul>
<b>Model testing (Lagos)</b> 	Demand generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flat exposure to FP messages and intention to use</li> <li>▶ Social media and mobile phones emergent FP media channels</li> </ul>
	Service delivery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Declines in stock outs of most methods, especially pills and implants</li> <li>▶ Diverse sources of FP allowed users to adapt their FP source during lockdown</li> </ul>
<b>Scale-up (Kano)</b> 	Demand generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Decline in exposure to FP messages on radio</li> <li>▶ Flat intention to use among women and youth</li> </ul>
	Service delivery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increased availability of 5+ methods in public facilities</li> <li>▶ Increases in counseling on side effects and other items</li> <li>▶ High stockouts of implants and injectables</li> </ul>
<b>Impact</b> 	Lagos		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ mCPR is increasing</li> <li>▶ No drop in mCPR due to COVID-19</li> </ul>
	Kano		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ mCPR is increasing</li> <li>▶ No drop in mCPR due to COVID-19</li> </ul>