



# Investing in West Pokot County's family planning programme



## Background

West Pokot County covers an area of approximately 9,169 km<sup>2</sup> and stretches a distance of 132 kilometers from North to South. Its capital and largest town is Kapenguria. The county is bordered to the north by Turkana County, to the east by Baringo County, to the southeast by Elgeyo-Marakwet County, to the south by Trans Nzoia County and to the west by Uganda and is part of North Rift Economic Bloc. The county is divided administratively into four sub-counties namely; Kacheliba, Kapenguria, Sigor and Pokot South. Pokot people are the main inhabitants of the county and there is also a minority community of Sengwer.

The county has a total of 167 health facilities<sup>3a</sup>, with a coverage of 2.0 health facilities per 10,000 citizens, which is in line with the World Health Organisations' (WHO) recommended ratio of 2.0<sup>3b</sup>. It has a core health workforce density of 9.3 core health personnel per 10,000 citizens, which is far below the WHO's recommended ratio of 23 health workers<sup>3b</sup>.

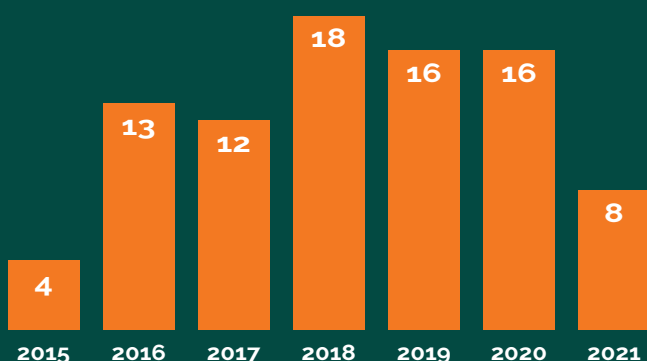
In terms of service provision, 90% of the facilities in the county offer family planning services. 77% of the facilities don't have all the family planning

## Social statistics

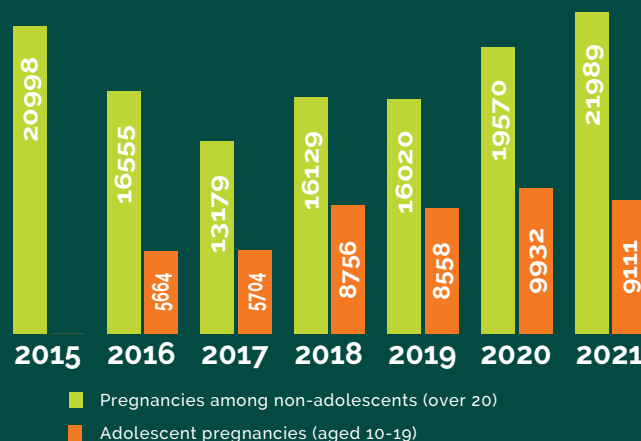
Population (2022) <sup>c</sup>	Total	708,444
	Male	361,657
	Female	346,787
	Women of Reproductive age (15-49 yrs)	151,770
	Adolescents 10 - 14 yrs	108,392
	Adolescents 15 - 19 yrs	77,220
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman) (2019) <sup>6</sup>		5.6
Absolute poverty rate (2015) <sup>7</sup>		57%
% Distribution of population aged 15 years and above with ability to read and write (2015) <sup>8</sup>	Male	69%
	Female	54%
	Total	62%

tracer commodities which include blood pressure apparatus, combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only contraceptive pills, injectable contraceptives and condoms<sup>3b</sup>.

## Number of maternal deaths per year



## Number of adolescent pregnancies per year



5

maternal deaths could have been prevented through family planning in 2021<sup>1</sup>

2/5



pregnant women were adolescents in 2021\*

To tackle both maternal deaths and teenage pregnancies, **more investments in family planning are required.**

## Benefits of investing in family planning<sup>2</sup>

### 1. Health benefits

- Lower number of unintended pregnancies
- Decline in unplanned births
- Reduction in unsafe abortions
- Decrease in maternal deaths

### 2. Social and economic benefits of healthier birth timing and spacing

- Increase infant survival rates
- Improvement in children's health, education and wellbeing
- More savings as well as a higher household income and gross domestic product per capita as a result of women's economic participation
- Attainment of the demographic dividend

To reap these benefits in West Pokot county:



More women need to be reached with family planning services



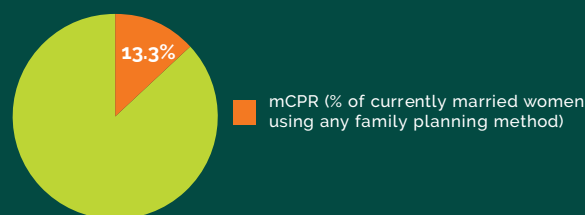
Counselling on and sensitisation to long acting family planning methods must be provided to increase the uptake of long acting methods



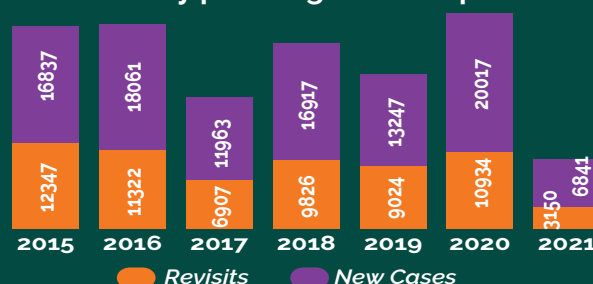
More domestic financing for family planning is required

## The status of family planning access and funding in West Pokot county

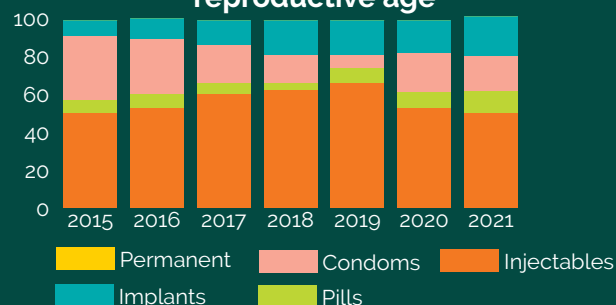
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR 2014)<sup>9</sup>



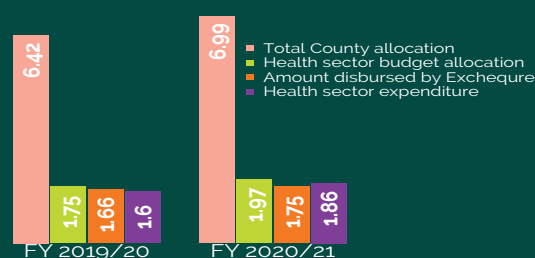
### Family planning service uptake\*



### Family planning method mix among women of reproductive age\*



### Comparison of funding needs and disbursements (in Billions Ksh.)<sup>4</sup>



## References

\* Data from Kenya Health Information System as of April 2022

<sup>2</sup> Ahmed, Saifuddin et al. Maternal deaths averted by contraceptive use: an analysis of 172 countries. The Lancet, Volume 380, Issue 9837, 111 – 125

<sup>3</sup> Starrs A, Ezeh A, et al. Accelerate progress—sexual and reproductive health and rights for all: report of the Guttmacher–Lancet Commission. The Lancet, vol. 391, issue 10140, (2018). pp: 2642–2692. Published by Elsevier

<sup>3a</sup> Kenya Master Health Facility List (KMHFL). <sup>3b</sup> Kenya harmonized health facility assessment 2018/19 (KHFA)

<sup>4</sup> County Government budget implementation review report 2018/19, 2019/20 & 2020/21.

<sup>5</sup> KNBS, 2019 Kenya population and housing census.

<sup>6</sup> KNBS, Analytical Report on Fertility and Nuptiality, Volume IV, 2019.

<sup>7</sup> KNBS, Inequality trends and diagnostics in Kenya 2020; Absolute poverty rate is defined as the inability for a household, family or person to meet basic needs including food, shelter, safe drinking water, education and healthcare.

<sup>8</sup> KNBS, The 2015/16 Kenya integrated household budget survey (KIHS) reports

<sup>9</sup> Kenya demographic health survey 2014