



# Investing in Samburu County's family planning programme



## Background

Samburu County is among the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. The County borders Marsabit County to the East and North East, Isiolo County to the South East, Laikipia to the South, Baringo County to the South West and Turkana County to the West and North West. The County has a land area of approximately 21,022 Km<sup>2</sup> and is administratively divided into three Sub Counties namely Samburu Central, Samburu North, and Samburu East. The county has three constituencies, 15 wards, 7 divisions, 39 locations, and 108 sub-locations. Geographically, the county is divided into lowland and the plateau. In terms of economic activities, the largest part of the County's population are pastoralists (57%) while others are agro-pastoralists (37%) and a small population of the business community (6%).

The county is served by 4 medical consultants, 2 dentists, 18 doctors, 5 pharmacists, 54 clinical officers, 84 nurses, 9 laboratory technologists, 33 public health officers, 10 pharm techs, 1438 community health workers. The county has 107 facilities (89 – level 2, 14 – level 3 and 4 – level 4).

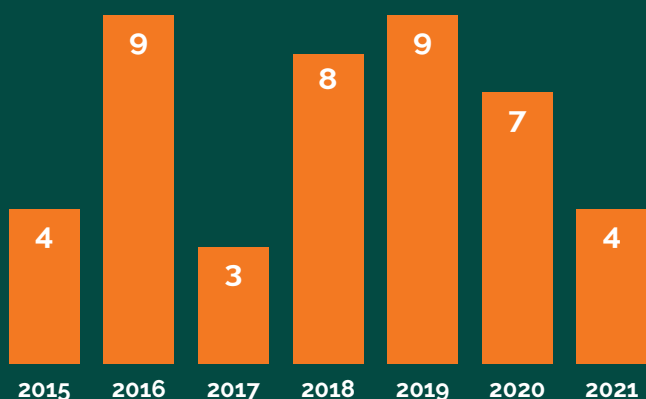
In terms of service provision, 87% of the facilities

## Social statistics

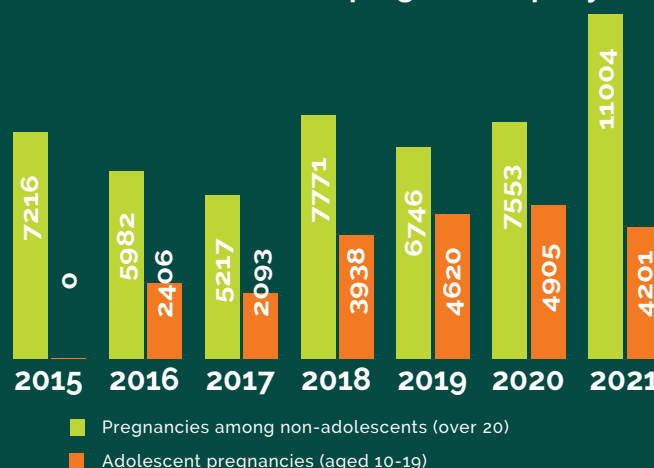
Population (2022) <sup>c</sup>	Total	338,116
	Male	172,439
	Female	165,677
	Women of Reproductive age (15-49 yrs)	73,371
	Adolescents 15 - 24 yrs	71,275
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman) (2019) <sup>6</sup>		4.9
Absolute poverty rate (2015) <sup>7</sup>		76%
% Distribution of population aged 15 years and above with ability to read and write (2015) <sup>8</sup>	Male	47%
	Female	34%
	Total	40%

in the county offer family planning services. 4% of the facilities don't have all the family planning 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



2

maternal deaths could have been prevented through family planning in 2020<sup>1</sup>

2/5

pregnant women were adolescents in 2020<sup>\*</sup>



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 Samburu county:



More women need to be reached with family planning services



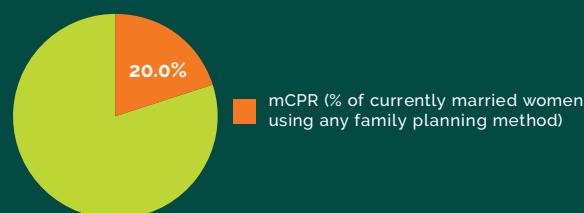
Counselling on and sensitisation to long acting family planning methods must be provided to increase the uptake of long acting methods



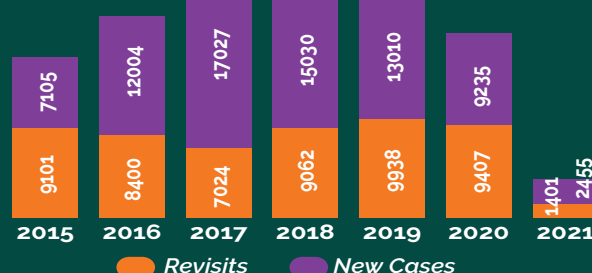
More domestic financing for family planning is required

## The status of family planning access and funding in Samburu county

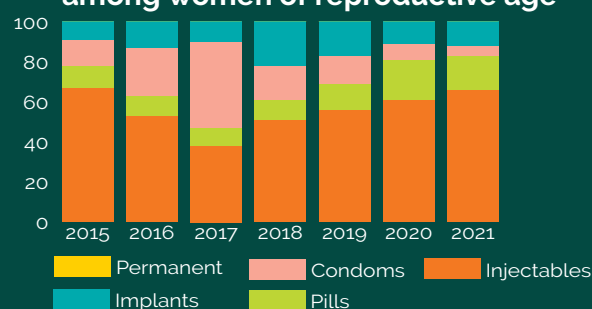
### Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR 2014)<sup>9</sup>



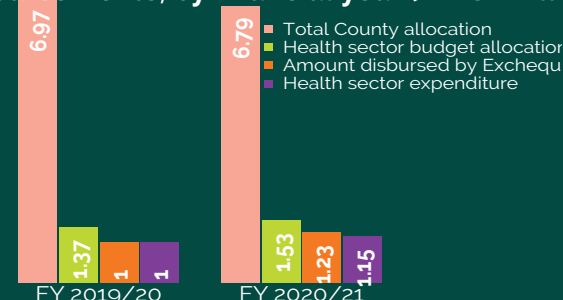
### Number of new family planning clients per year<sup>\*</sup>



### Method mix by short and long acting methods among women of reproductive age<sup>\*</sup>



### Comparison of funding needs and disbursements, by financial year (in Ksh Billion)<sup>4</sup>



## References

- <sup>1</sup> Data from Kenya Health Information System as of April 2022; Projected populations based on KPHC 2019.
- <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 (KMHL). <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