



Investing in Mandera County's family planning programme



Background

Mandera County is in the former North Eastern Province of Kenya. Its capital and largest town is Mandera. The county is bordered by Ethiopia in the north, by Somalia in the east and by Wajir County in the southwest. The county is part of Frontier Counties Development Council and it covers an area of 25,939.8 km². It has seven sub counties: Mandera West, Banisa, Kutulo, Lafey, Mandera Central, Mandera East and Mandera North. The county is predominantly inhabited by ethnic Somalis, with the Somali Garre and Murule ethnic groups representing the majority of the population.

The county has a total of 209 health facilities^{3a}, with a coverage of 2.2 per 10,000 citizens, which is above the World Health Organisation's (WHO) recommended ratio of 2.0. Mandera has a core health workforce density of 5.2 core health personnel per 10,000 citizens, which is far below the WHO's recommended ratio of 23 health workers^{3b}.

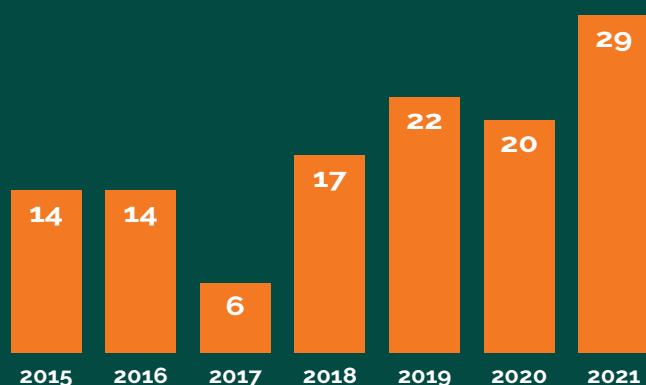
In terms of service provision, 84% of the facilities in the county offer family planning services. 69% of the facilities don't have all the family planning tracer commodities which include blood pressure

Social statistics

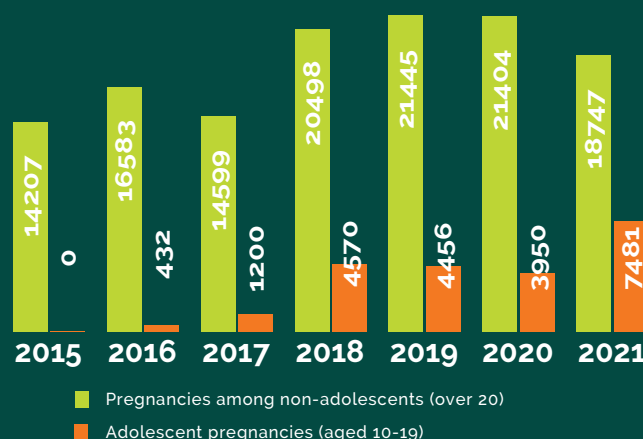
Population (2022) ^c	Total	959,273
	Male	510,075
	Female	449,196
	Women of Reproductive age (15-49 yrs)	189,732
	Adolescents 10 - 14 yrs	164,995
	Adolescents 15 - 19 yrs	119,909
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman) (2019) ⁶		8
Absolute poverty rate (2015) ⁷		78%
% Distribution of population aged 15 years and above with ability to read and write (2015) ⁸	Male	69%
	Female	54%
	Total	62%

apparatus, combined oral contraceptive pills, progestin-only contraceptive pills, Injectable contraceptives and condoms^{3b}.

Number of maternal deaths per year



Number of adolescent pregnancies per year



12

maternal deaths could have been prevented through family planning in 2021¹

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 planning²

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 Mandera county:



More women need to be reached with family planning services



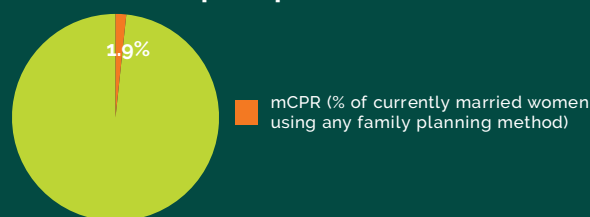
Counselling on and sensitisation to long acting family planning methods must be provided to increase the uptake of long acting methods



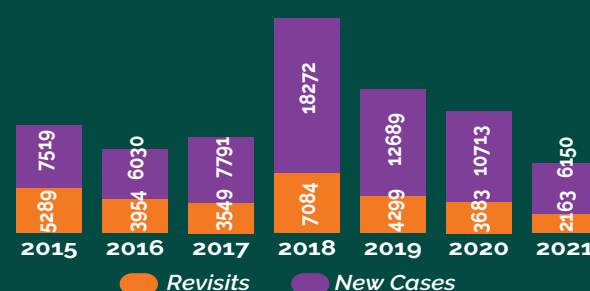
More domestic financing for family planning is required

The status of family planning access and funding in Mandera county

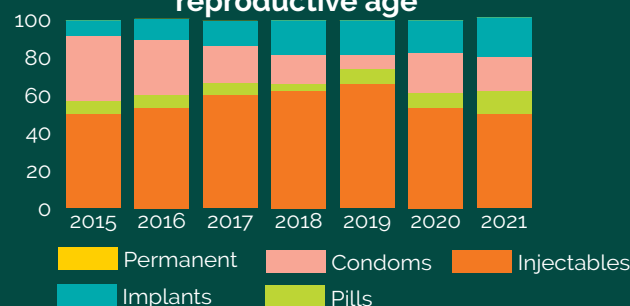
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR 2014)⁹



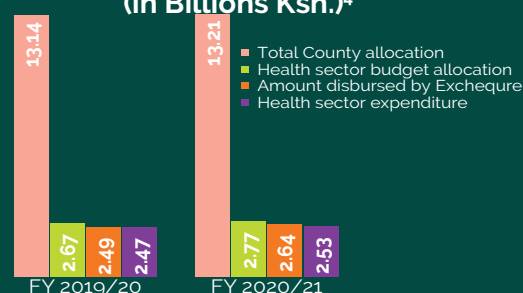
Family planning service uptake^{*}



Family planning method mix among women of reproductive age^{*}



Comparison of funding needs and disbursements (in Billions Ksh.)⁴



References

- ¹ Data from Kenya Health Information System as of April 2022
- ² Ahmed, Saifuddin et al. Maternal deaths averted by contraceptive use: an analysis of 172 countries, The Lancet, Volume 380, Issue 9837, 111 – 125
- ³ 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
- ^{3a} Kenya Master Health Facility List (KMHFL). ^{3b} Kenya harmonized health facility assessment 2018/19 (KHFA)
- ⁴ County Government budget implementation review report 2018/19, 2019/20 & 2020/21.
- ⁵ KNBS, 2019 Kenya population and housing census.
- ⁶ KNBS, Analytical Report on Fertility and Nuptiality, Volume IV, 2019.
- ⁷ 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.
- ⁸ KNBS, The 2015/16 Kenya integrated household budget survey (KIHS) reports
- ⁹ Kenya demographic health survey 2014