



Investing in Mombasa County's family planning programme



Background

Mombasa County is the smallest county in Kenya, covering an area of 229.7 km² excluding 65 km² of water mass. The county is part of Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani and it borders Kilifi County to the north, Kwale County to the southwest and the Indian Ocean to the east. The county is divided into 6 Sub-Counties, namely Changamwe, Jomvu, Kisauni, Mvita, Nyali and Likoni. Mombasa is a predominantly urban county and for this reason there is a large population of both local and immigrant communities. The local communities include the Mijikenda, Swahili and Kenyan Arabs. Other significant immigrant communities include the Kamba, Luo, Luhya and Somali communities.

The county has a total of 362 health facilities^{3a} with a coverage of 2.7 health facilities per 10,000 population, above the WHO's recommended proportion of 2.0. Mombasa has a health workforce density of 19.2 core health personnel per 10,000 population which is below the WHO's recommendation of 23 health workers per 10,000 population^{3b}.

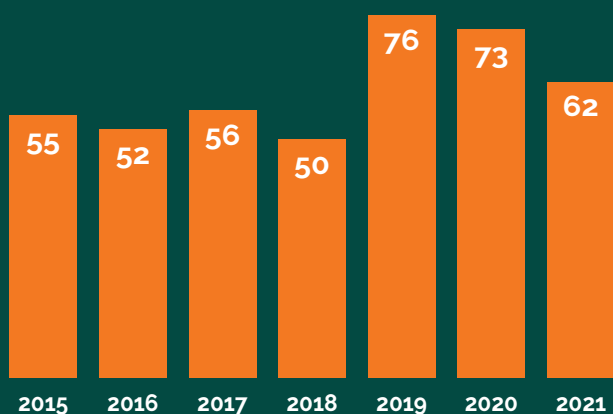
In terms of service provision, 48% of the facilities in the county offer family planning services⁰

Social statistics

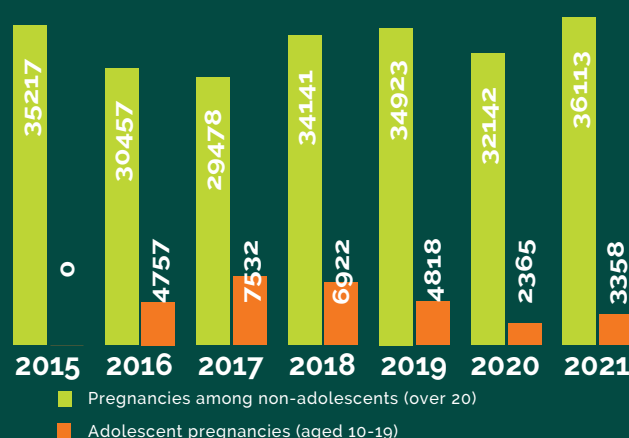
Population (2022) ¹	Total	1,323,575
	Male	668,372
	Female	655,206
	Women of Reproductive age (15-49 yrs)	386,832
	Adolescents 10 - 14 yrs	127,063
	Adolescents 15 - 19 yrs	109,857
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman) (2019) ⁶		2.9
Absolute poverty rate (2015) ⁷		27%
% Distribution of population aged 15 years and above with ability to read and write (2015) ⁸	Male	96%
	Female	93%
	Total	95%

59% 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^{3b}.

Number of maternal deaths per year



Number of adolescent pregnancies per year



25

maternal deaths could have been averted through contraceptive use between January to December 2021¹

1/10

pregnant women are 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 a demographic dividend

To reap these benefits in Mombasa 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.



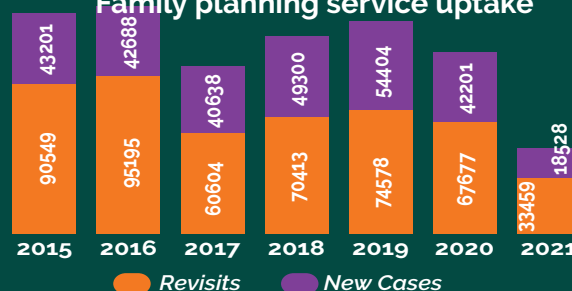
More domestic financing for family planning is required

The status of family planning access and funding in Mombasa county

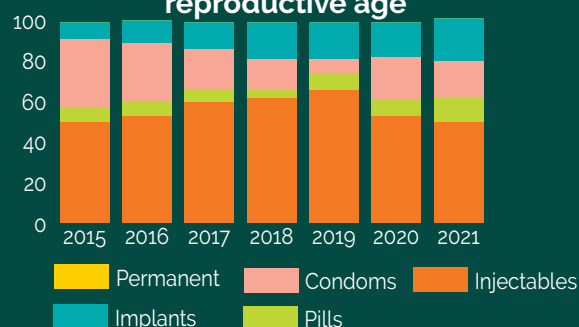
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR 2014)⁹



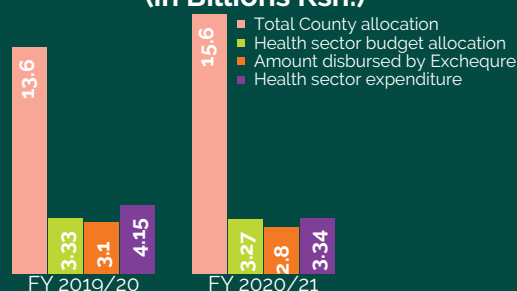
Family planning service uptake*



Family planning method mix among women of reproductive age*



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



References

* 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, Ezech 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 (KMHL). ^{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