

# PMA BURKINA FASO (CENTRE)

Results from Phase 3 cross-sectional survey

December 2021-February 2022



## OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



The modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) among married women was lower in Ouagadougou than in other urban areas of the country.



The use of long-acting contraceptive methods was lower in Ouagadougou than in all other urban centers in Burkina Faso. In contrast, use of short-acting contraceptive methods is slightly higher in Ouagadougou than in all other urban centers of the country.

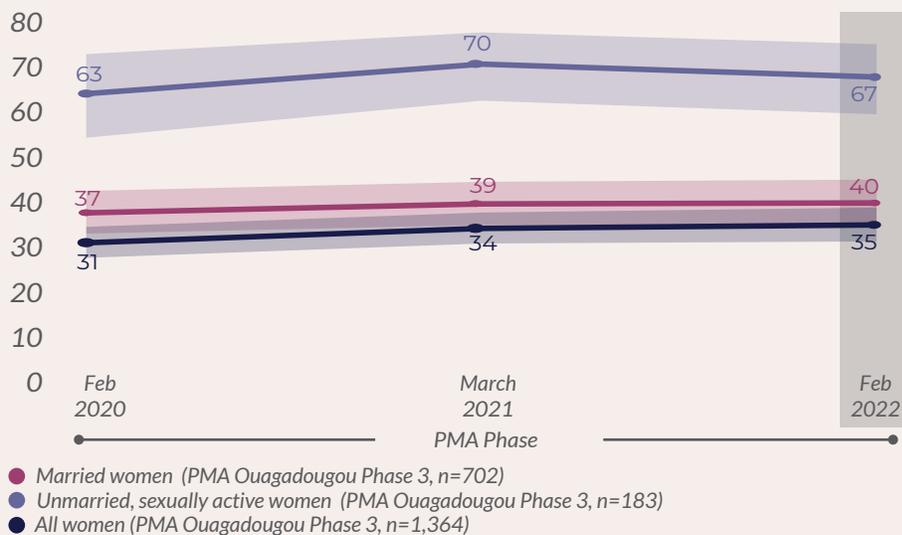


While current or recent stockouts of the implant, pill, and male condoms decreased between Phase 2 and Phase 3 at public health facilities in Ouagadougou, stockouts of injectables remained stable.

## SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

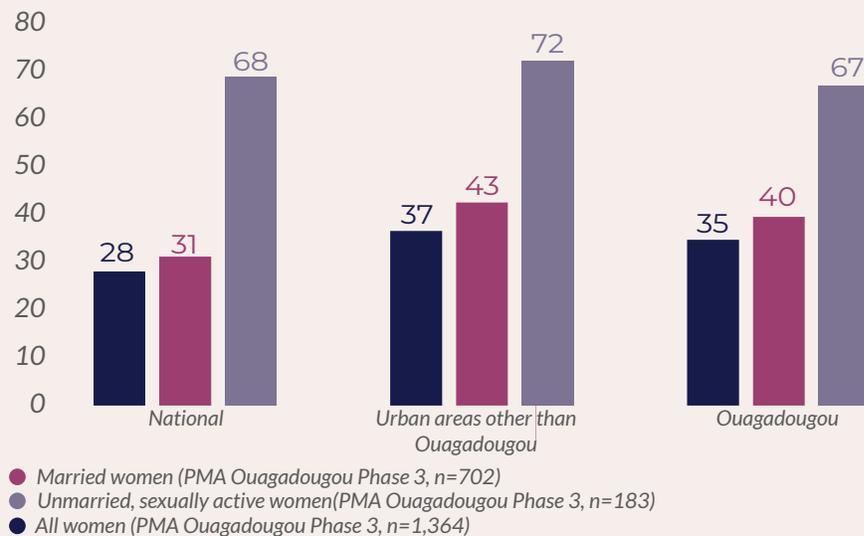
### MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using modern contraception (mCPR) by marital status



### MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

Percentage of women aged 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method (mCPR) by marital status and residence



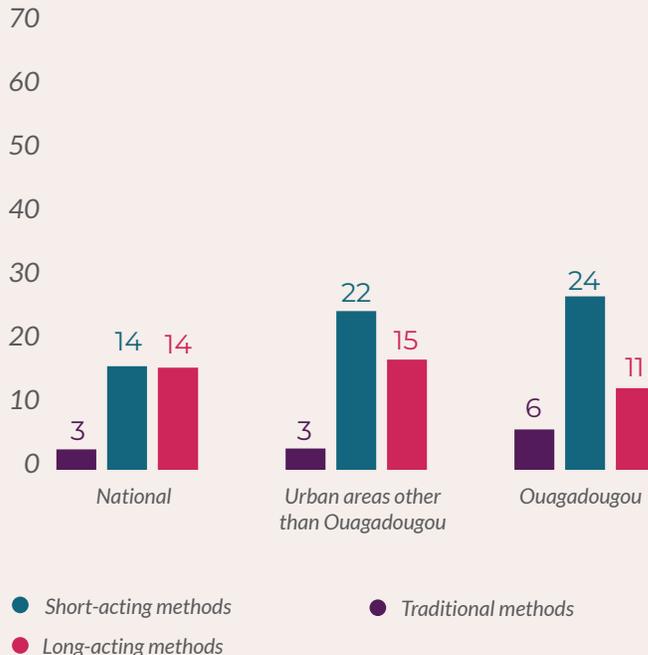
## CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE

Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using contraception by method type (PMA Ouagadougou Phase 3, n=1,364)



## CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE

Percentage of all women aged 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method, by type of method and area of residence (PMA Ouagadougou Phase 3, n=1,364)



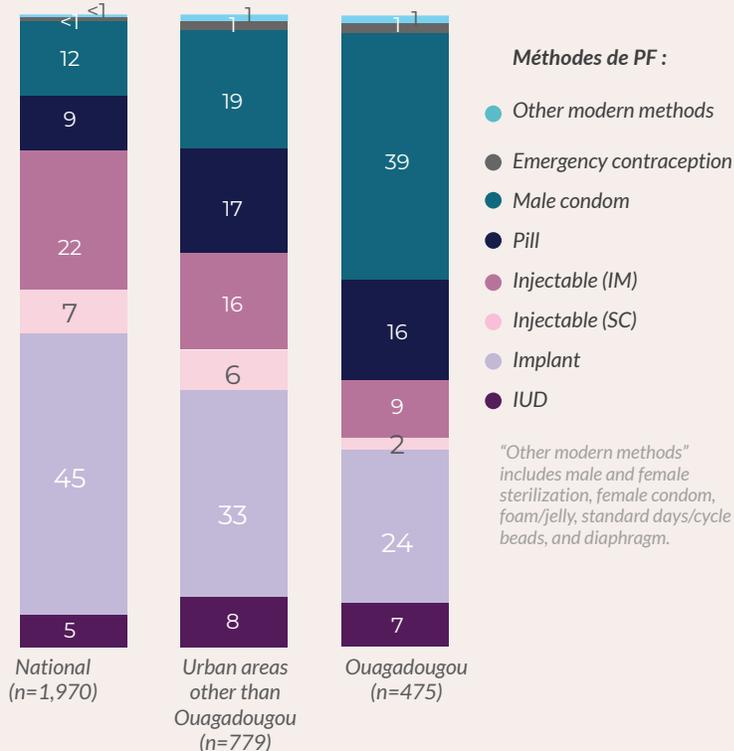
## TRENDS IN MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE MIX

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods by method and year (PMA Ouagadougou Phase 3, n=475)



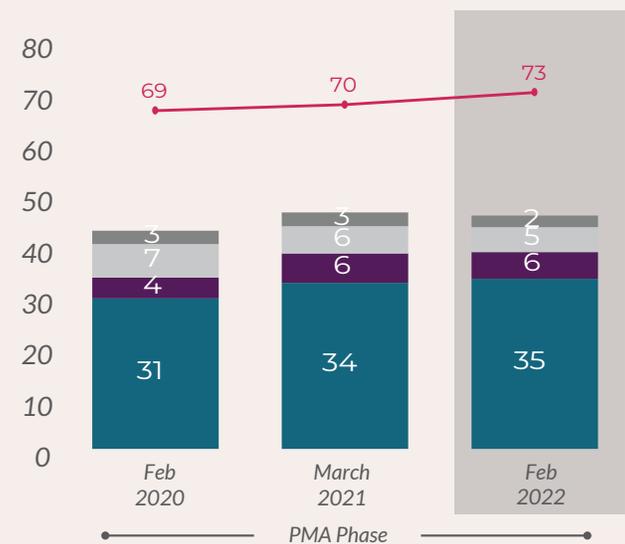
## MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD MIX

Percentage of modern contraceptive users aged 15-49, by method and residence

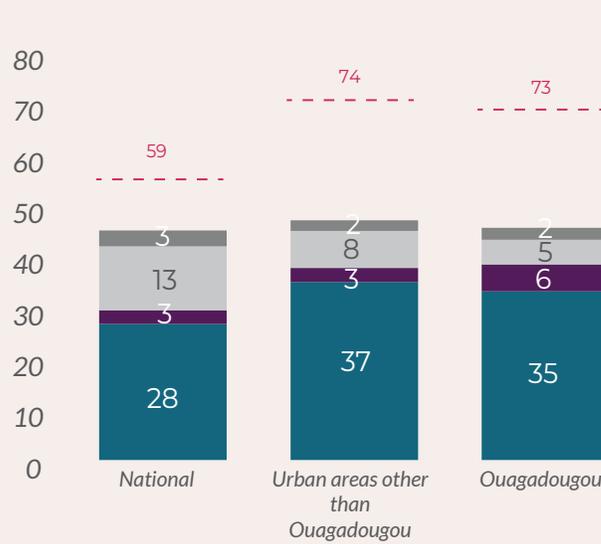


## METHOD USE, UNMET NEED, AND DEMAND SATISFIED BY A MODERN METHOD

Percentage of all women aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method by type of method, percentage with unmet need, and percentage with contraceptive demand met by a modern method (PMA Ouagadougou Phase 3, n=1,364)



Percentage of all women aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method by type of method, percentage with unmet need, and percentage with contraceptive demand met by a modern method (PMA Ouagadougou Phase 3, n=1,364)



● Modern method  
● Unmet need for limiting

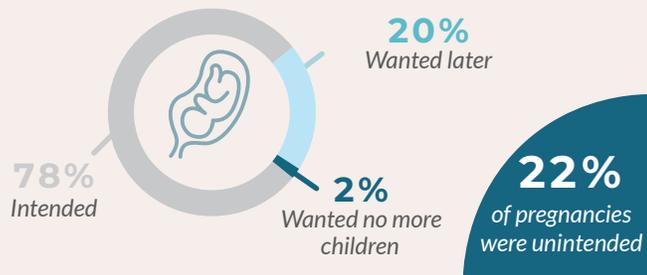
● Traditional method

● Unmet need for spacing  
● Demand satisfied by modern method

Demand satisfied by a modern method is total number of modern method users over the sum of contraceptive users and those with unmet need

### INTENTION OF MOST RECENT BIRTH/CURRENT PREGNANCY

Percent of women by intention of their most recent birth or current pregnancy (n=560)



### INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN THE NEXT YEAR

Percent of all women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception but intend to use contraception in the next 12 months (n=819)



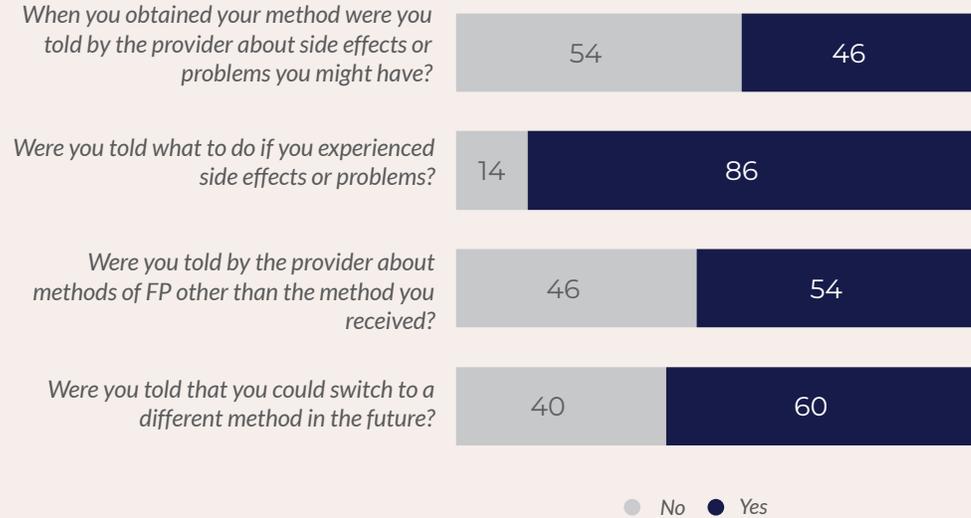
### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

- While use of short-acting contraceptive methods increased from 19% to 24% between 2020 and 2022 in Ouagadougou, use of long-acting methods remained stable at 11% during this period.
- The contraceptive demand met by modern methods among women living in Ouagadougou was similar to women living in other urban areas of the country.
- More than one in five women (22%) reported that their recent birth or current pregnancy was unintended with 20% reporting that they would have preferred to have it later.

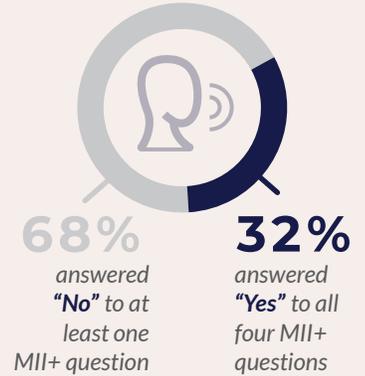
## SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USER COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

### METHOD INFORMATION INDEX PLUS (MII+)

Percent of women who were told about side effects, what to do about side effects, of other methods, and the possibility of switching methods (n=518)



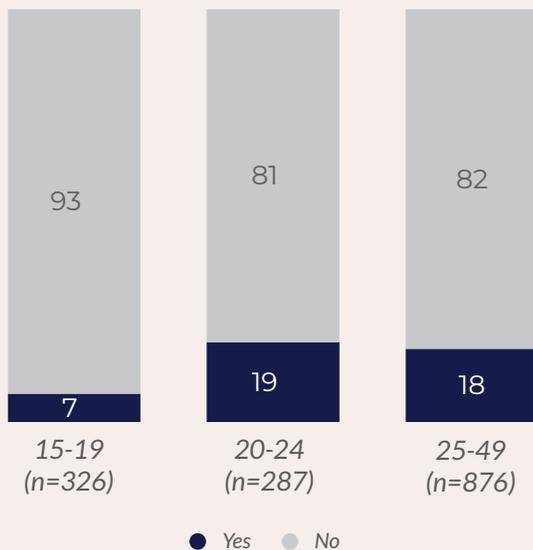
Percent of women who responded "Yes" to all four MII+ questions



Only women who said they were told about possible side effects were asked whether they were told about what to do in the event of side effects.

### DISCUSSED FP IN THE PAST YEAR WITH PROVIDER/CHW

Percent of women who received FP information from a provider or community health worker (CHW), by age



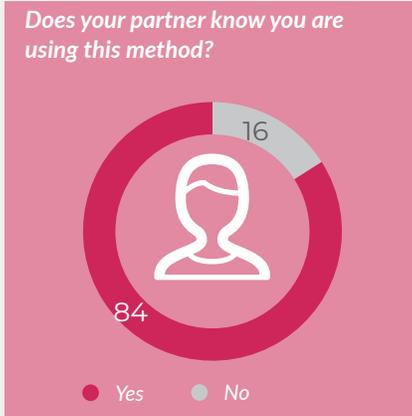
### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

- More than half (54%) of current modern contraceptive users were not counseled on possible side effects or problems with their chosen method at the time of their visit.
- In the 12 months prior to the survey, the proportion of women who received information about family planning from healthcare providers was at least twice as high among older women as compared to adolescents.
- Only 32% of all current contraceptive users received comprehensive counseling from healthcare providers

## SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

### PARTNER INVOLVEMENT IN FP DECISIONS

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=287)



#### By age



#### By education



Modern, female controlled methods includes all modern methods except male sterilization and male condoms

Percent of women who are currently using modern, female controlled methods and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=287)



#### By age

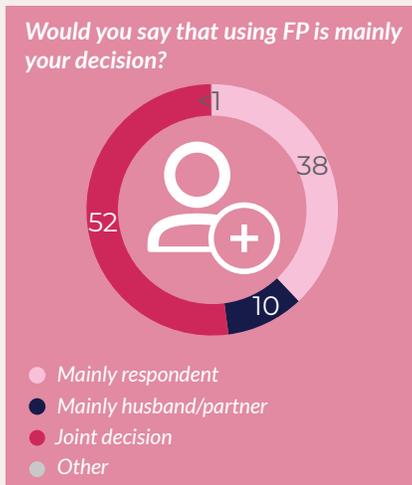


#### By education

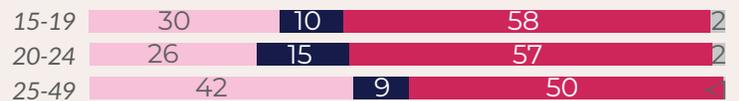


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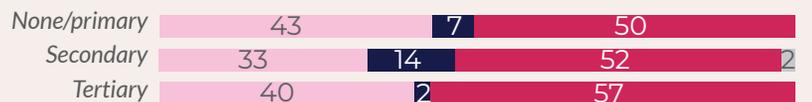
Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=419)



#### By age

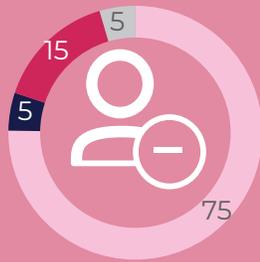


#### By education



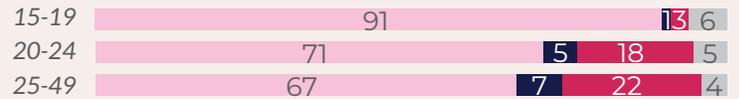
Percent of women who are not currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=824)

Would you say that not using FP is mainly your decision?

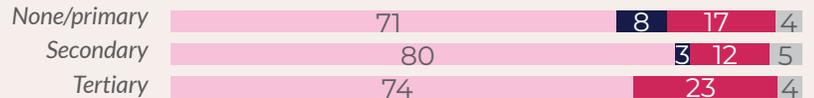


- Mainly respondent
- Mainly husband/partner
- Joint decision
- Other

### By age

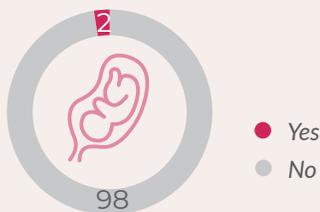


### By education

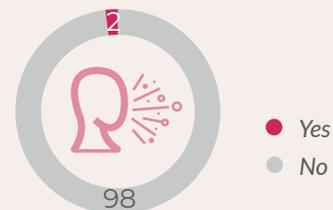


## PREGNANCY COERCION

Percent of currently married women who report that their partner tried to force or pressure them to become pregnant in the past 12 months (n=783)



Percent of currently married women who report that their partner made them feel badly for wanting to use an FP method to delay or prevent pregnancy in the past 12 months (n=783)



Percent of currently married women who report that their partner said he would leave them if they did not get pregnant in the past 12 months (n=783)



Percent of currently married women who report that their partner took away their FP method or kept them from a clinic in the past 12 months (n=783)



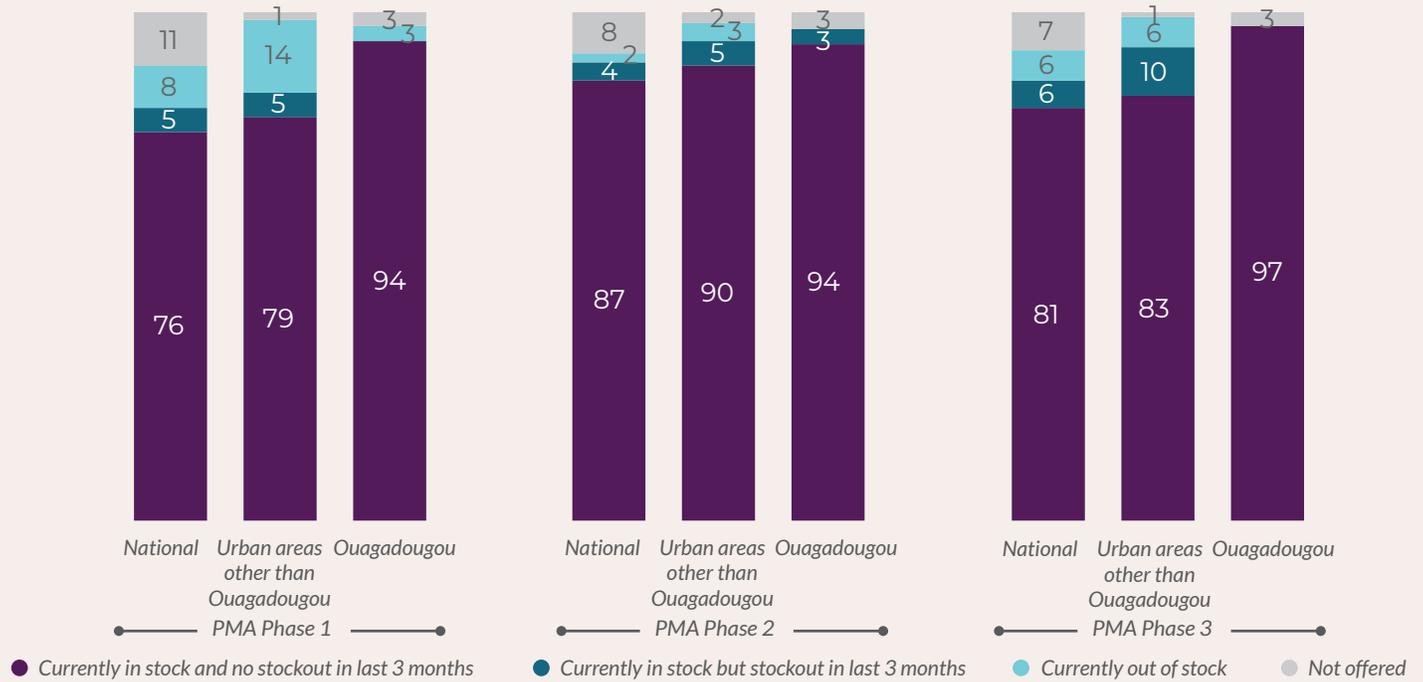
## KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

- Among women using a female-controlled modern contraceptive method, **16%** reported that their husband/partner did not know about their contraceptive use, with a higher proportion among adolescents, youth, and women with a low education level.
- Twenty-one percent of women using a female-controlled contraceptive method reported that they did not discuss with their partner/husband their decision to delay or avoid a pregnancy before starting to use their current method.
- Only **52%** of current users reported that the decision to use contraception was made jointly with their partner/husband.

# SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

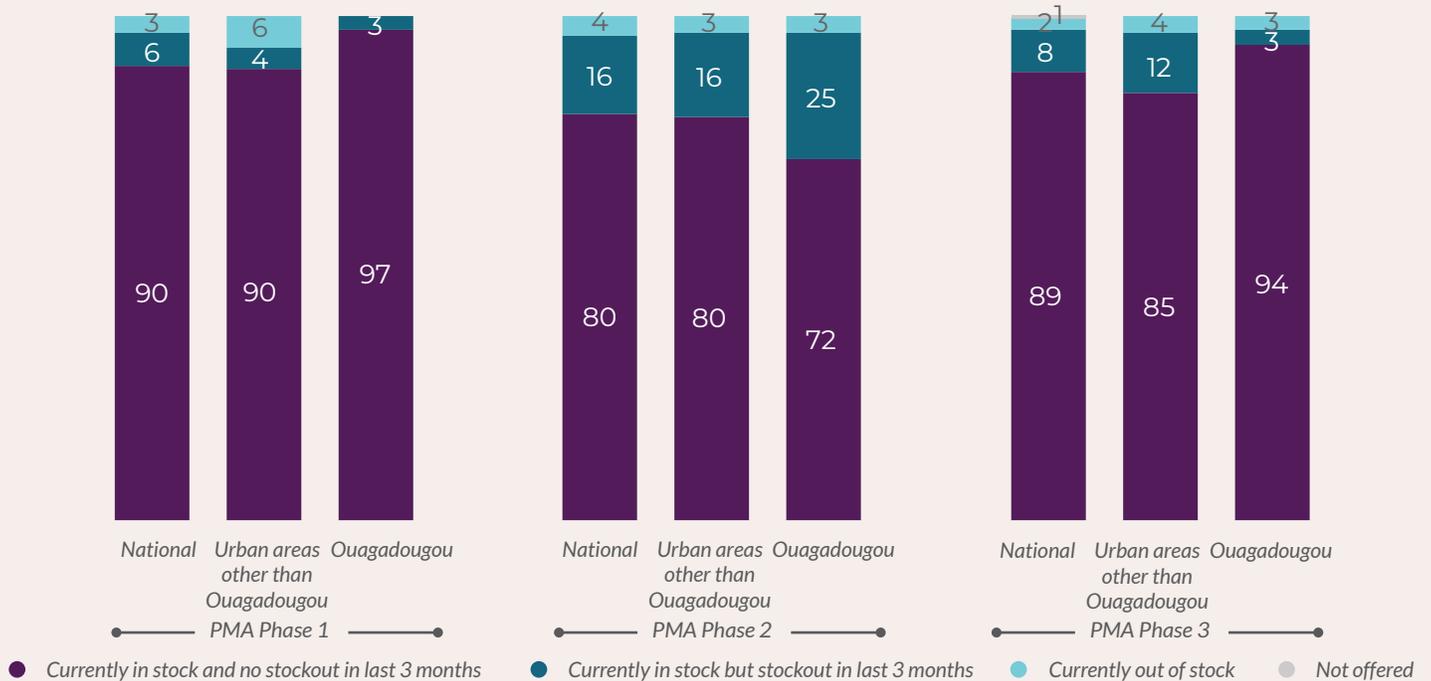
## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IUD

Public facilities (Ouagadougou n=34)



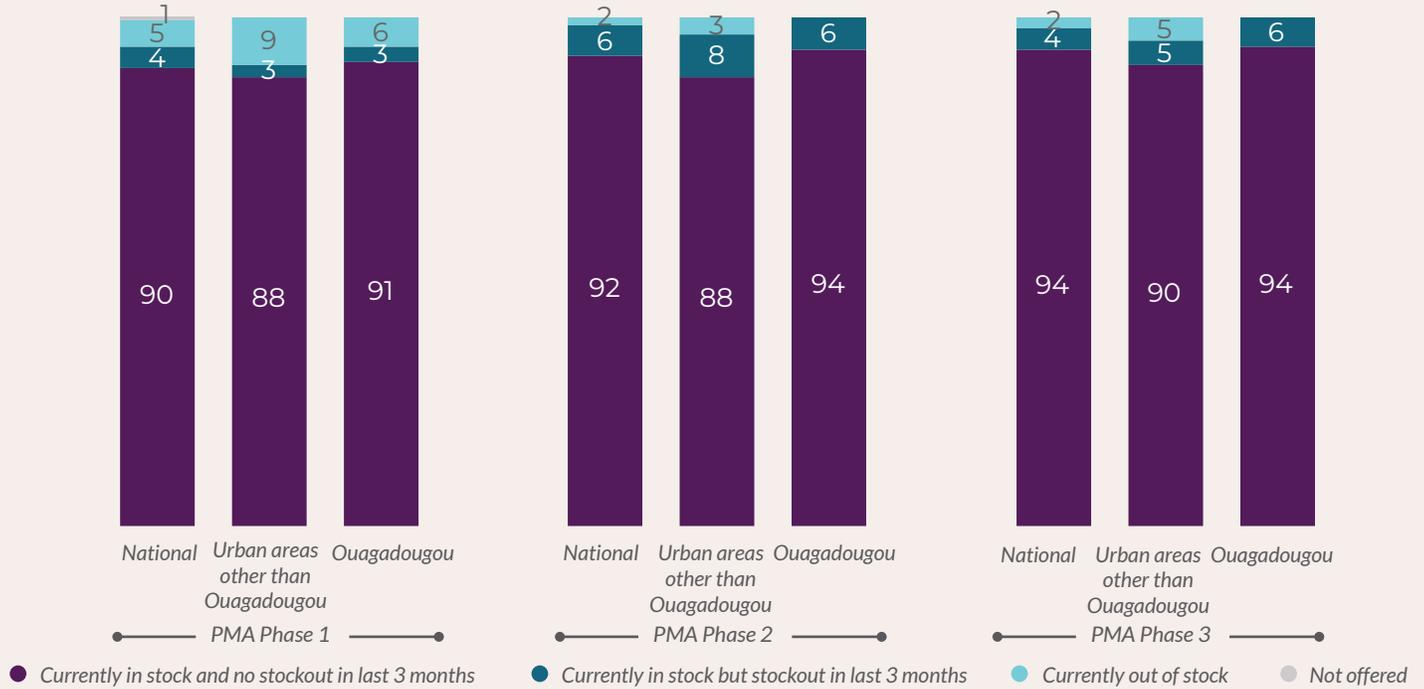
## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IMPLANT

Public facilities (Ouagadougou n=34)



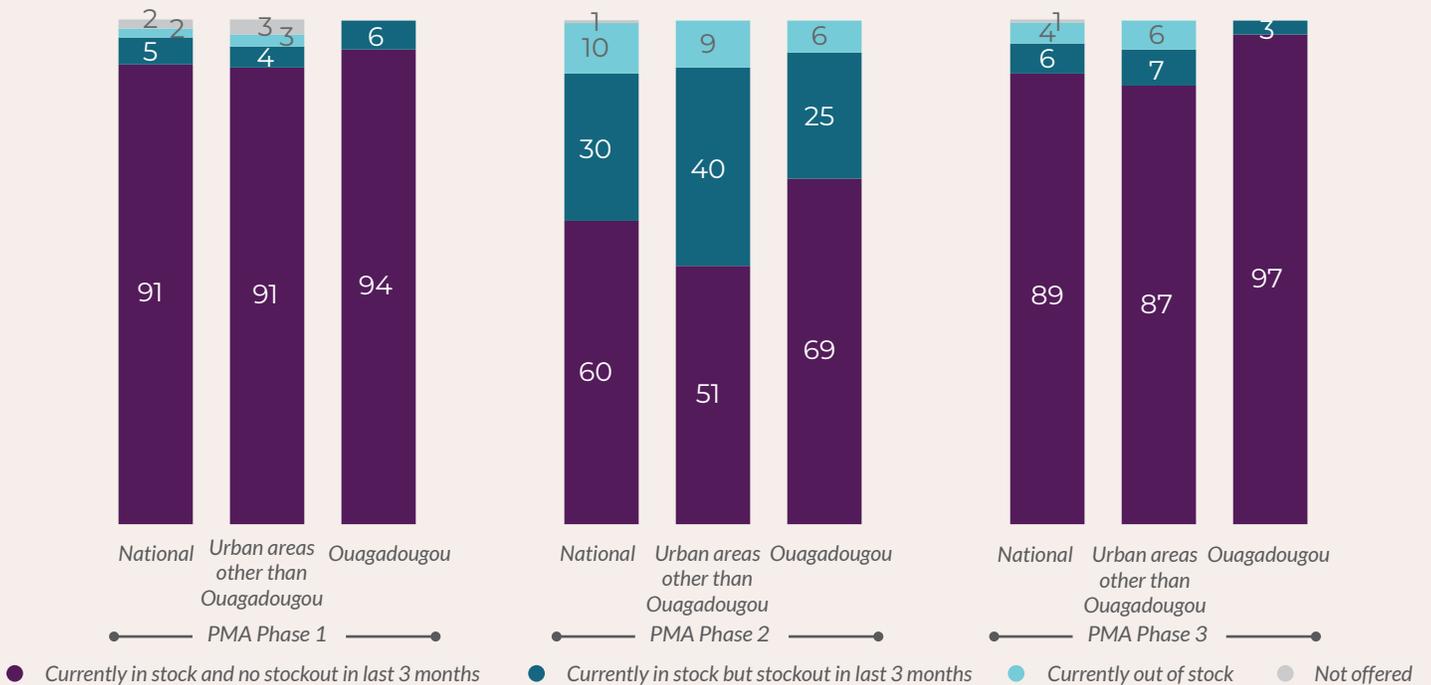
## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: INJECTABLES

Public facilities (Ouagadougou n=34)



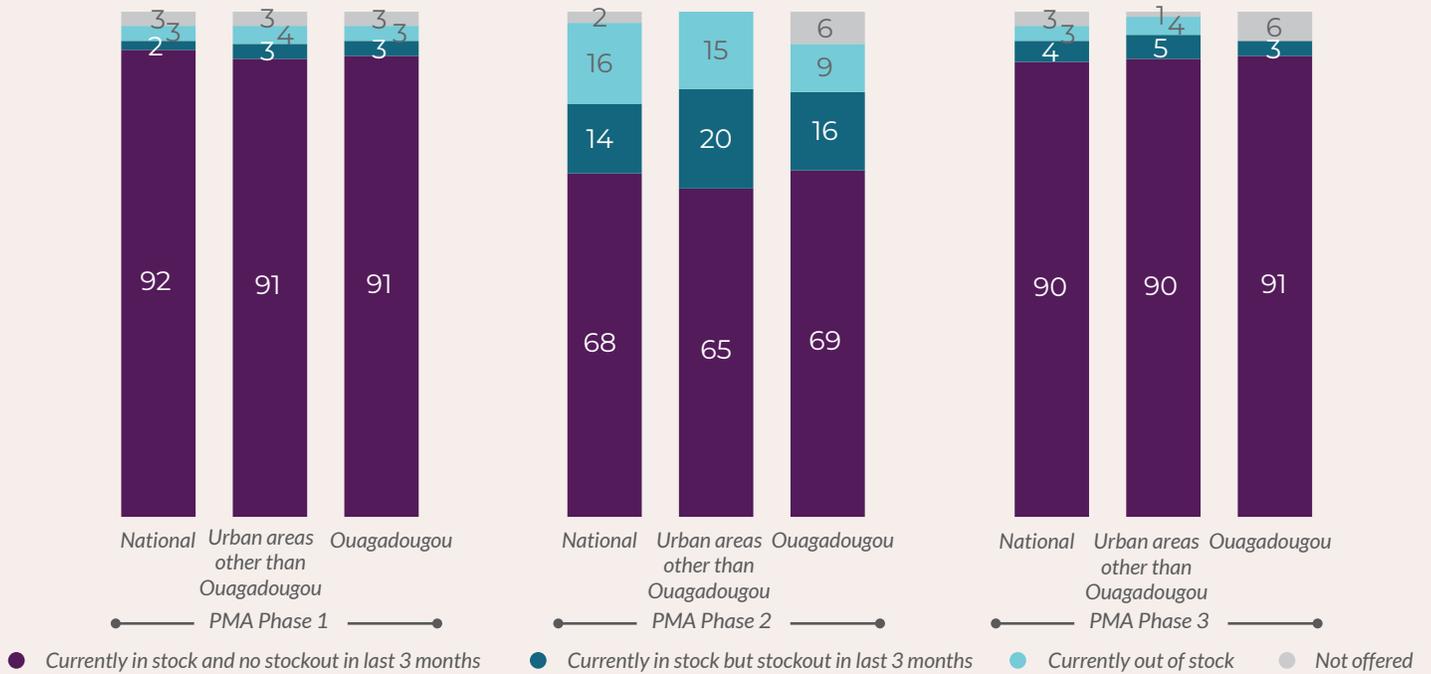
## TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: PILLS

Public facilities (Ouagadougou n=34)



# TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: MALE CONDOMS

Public facilities (Ouagadougou n=34)



## MAIN REASON FOR EPISODES OF STOCKOUT OF ANY METHOD BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Public facilities (n=14 episodes)



**64%**  
Products were ordered but not delivered



**21%**  
Products were not ordered



**42%**  
The products were not ordered in sufficient quantity

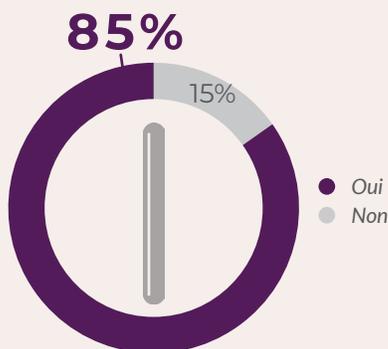


**33%**  
Products were ordered but not delivered

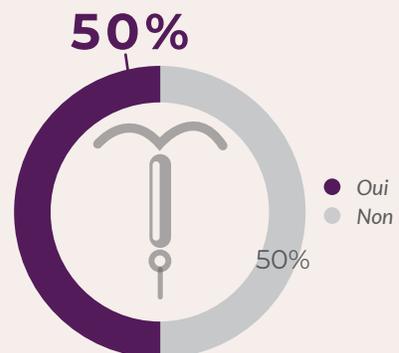
Possible responses were "Products were not ordered," "Products were ordered but not delivered," "Products were not ordered in sufficient quantity," "Products were ordered but delivered in insufficient quantity," "Unexpected increase in consumption," "Out of stock due to COVID-19 disruption," and "Other."

## FACILITY READINESS

Percent of facilities that provide implants and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for implant insertion/removal (n=46)



Percent of facilities that provide IUDs and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal (n=42)



**55%**

of women obtained their current modern method from a public health facility (n=518)

#### KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

- In both Ouagadougou public health facilities and public health facilities in other urban areas of the country, current or recent stock-outs of the implant, pill, and male condom decreased between Phase 2 and Phase 3.
- The most frequently reported reason for contraceptive stockouts in Ouagadougou's public health facilities was that the products were ordered but not delivered.
- While **85%** of health facilities provide the implant and have at least one trained provider and the instruments/supplies needed for insertion/withdrawal, only **50%** offer the IUD.

## TABLES: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE AND UNMET NEED

### ALL WOMEN

| Data source     | Round/ Phase | Data collection    | Female sample | CPR   |      |             | mCPR  |      |             | Unmet need for family planning |      |            |  |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|-------------|--------------------------------|------|------------|--|
|                 |              |                    |               | CPR%  | SE   | 95% CI      | mCPR% | SE   | 95% CI      | Unmet need (%)                 | SE   | 95% CI     |  |
| PMA Ouagadougou | Phase 1      | Dec 2019 -Feb 2020 | 1,557         | 35.16 | 1.72 | 31.76 38.71 | 30.86 | 1.67 | 27.59 34.33 | 9.53                           | 0.90 | 7.85 11.51 |  |
| PMA Ouagadougou | Phase 2      | Dec 2020 -Mar 2021 | 1,473         | 40.02 | 1.82 | 36.41 43.74 | 34.00 | 1.69 | 30.68 37.49 | 8.34                           | 0.85 | 6.77 10.23 |  |
| PMA Ouagadougou | Phase 3      | Dec 2021 -Feb 2022 | 1,364         | 40.23 | 1.95 | 36.36 44.23 | 34.76 | 1.83 | 31.16 38.54 | 7.49                           | 0.84 | 5.97 9.37  |  |

### WOMEN IN UNION

| Data source     | Round/ Phase | Data collection    | Female sample | TPC   |      |             | TPCm  |      |             | Besoins non satisfaits de PF |      |             |  |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|-------------|------------------------------|------|-------------|--|
|                 |              |                    |               | CPR%  | SE   | 95% CI      | mCPR% | SE   | 95% CI      | Unmet need (%)               | SE   | 95% CI      |  |
| PMA Ouagadougou | Phase 1      | Dec 2019 -Feb 2020 | 818           | 43.06 | 2.48 | 38.13 48.13 | 37.39 | 2.31 | 32.85 42.17 | 14.71                        | 1.33 | 12.22 17.60 |  |
| PMA Ouagadougou | Phase 2      | Dec 2020 -Mar 2021 | 772           | 46.25 | 2.61 | 41.03 51.55 | 39.36 | 2.35 | 34.73 44.19 | 14.09                        | 1.36 | 11.56 17.06 |  |
| PMA Ouagadougou | Phase 3      | Dec 2021 -Feb 2022 | 702           | 45.25 | 2.65 | 39.98 50.64 | 39.56 | 2.46 | 34.71 44.63 | 11.81                        | 1.39 | 9.28 14.91  |  |

PMA Burkina Faso (Centre) collects information on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 44 enumeration areas selected using a multi-stage stratified cluster design with urban-rural strata. The results are nationally and regionally representative. Data were collected between December 2021 and February 2022 from 1,374 households (94.6% response rate), 1,489 females age 15-49 (91.4% response rate), and 58 facilities (92.1% completion rate). For sampling information and full data sets, visit: [www.pmadata.org/countries/burkina-faso](http://www.pmadata.org/countries/burkina-faso).

PMA uses mobile technology and female resident data collectors to support rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key family planning and health indicators in Africa and Asia. PMA Burkina Faso is led by the Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population de l'Université Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Overall direction and support are provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins University and Jhpiego. Funding is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.