OVERALL KEY FINDINGS

The modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) among married women is 39% in Hauts-Bassins. It is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

In urban areas of Hauts-Bassins, a smaller proportion of women use long-acting methods than short-acting methods. In contrast, in rural areas of Hauts-Bassins, a higher proportion of women use long-acting methods as compared to short-acting methods.

Current or recent stock-outs of the pill and the male condom declined sharply between Phase 2 and Phase 3, both nationally and in urban and rural areas of Hauts-Bassins. In contrast, stockouts of IUDs increased between the two phases.

SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

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

- Married women (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=1,008)
- Unmarried, sexually active women (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=116)
- All women (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=1,502)

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

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

- Married women (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=1,008)
- Unmarried, sexually active women (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=116)
- All women (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=1,502)
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE
Percentage of all women aged 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method, by type of method (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=1,502)

- Traditional methods
- Long-acting methods
- Short-acting methods

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE
Percentage of all women aged 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method, by type of method and location (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=1,502)

- National
- Hauts-Bassins
- Urban Hauts-Bassins
- Rural Hauts-Bassins

TRENDS IN MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE MIX
Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods by method and year (PMA Hauts-Bassins Phase 3, n=574)

MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD MIX
Percent distribution of modern contraceptive users age 15-49 by method and marital status

Méthodes de PF :
- Other modern methods
- Emergency contraception
- Male condom
- Pill
- Injectable (IM)
- Injectable (SC)
- Implant
- IUD

“Other modern methods” includes male and female sterilization, female condom, foam/jelly, standard days/cycle beads, and diaphragm.
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

- While use of short-acting contraceptive methods increased from 17% to 19% between 2020 and 2022 in Hauts-Bassins, use of long-acting methods decreased from 19% to 17% during this period.
- The contraceptive demand met by modern methods among women living in Hauts-Bassins is higher than the national average.
- More than one in four women (26%) reported that their recent birth or current pregnancy was unintended with 23% reporting that they would have preferred to have it later.
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

- Nearly half (49%) 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 33% of current contraceptive users received comprehensive counseling from healthcare providers.

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

- 84% of women ages 15-19 (n=282), 68% of women ages 20-24 (n=307), and 69% of women ages 25-49 (n=913) discussed FP in the past year with a provider or CHW.

- Only women who reported being informed of possible side effects were asked whether they had been informed about what to do if they experienced side effects.

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=546)

- When you obtained your method were you told by the provider about side effects or problems you might have? 49% (Yes) 51% (No)
- Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems? 11% (Yes) 89% (No)
- Were you told by the provider about methods of FP other than the method you received? 35% (Yes) 65% (No)
- Were you told that you could switch to a different method in the future? 28% (Yes) 72% (No)

Only women who reported being informed of possible side effects were asked whether they had been informed about what to do if they experienced side effects.
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=432)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By age</th>
<th>None/Primary</th>
<th>Secondary/Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By education</th>
<th>None/Primary</th>
<th>Secondary/Tertiary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does your partner know you are using this method?

Yes 89%
No 11%

Before you started using this method had you discussed the decision to delay or avoid pregnancy with your partner?

Yes 79%
No 21%

Would you say that using FP is mainly your decision?

Mainly respondent 39%
Mainly husband/partner 44%
Joint decision 13%
Other 3%

Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=431)

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>25-49</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
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</table>

Les méthodes modernes sous le contrôle de la femme incluent toutes les méthodes modernes sauf la stérilisation masculine et les préservatifs masculins

Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=503)

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
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<td>47</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percent of women who are not currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=810)

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

By age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>15-19 ans</th>
<th>20-24 ans</th>
<th>25-49 ans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oui</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
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</table>

By education

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>None/Primary</th>
<th>Secondary/Tertiary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oui</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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=1,007)

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=1,006)

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=1,007)

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=1,006)

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

- Among women using a female-controlled modern contraceptive method, **11%** reported that their husband/partner did not know about their contraceptive use.
- 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, with a higher proportion among adolescents.
- Only **39%** 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  (Hauts-Bassins n=42)

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IMPLANT
Public facilities  (Hauts-Bassins n=42)
TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: MALE CONDOMS

Public facilities (Hauts-Bassins n=42)

- **National**
  - PMA Phase 1
    - Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months: 92%
    - PMA Phase 2
      - Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months: 68%
    - PMA Phase 3
      - Currently out of stock: 5%
      - Not offered: 10%

- **Hauts-Bassins**
  - PMA Phase 1
    - Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months: 97%
  - PMA Phase 2
    - Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months: 62%
  - PMA Phase 3
    - Currently out of stock: 7%
    - Not offered: 5%

- **Urban Hauts-Bassins**
  - PMA Phase 1
    - Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months: 100%
  - PMA Phase 2
    - Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months: 76%
  - PMA Phase 3
    - Currently out of stock: 4%
    - Not offered: 10%

- **Rural Hauts-Bassins**
  - PMA Phase 1
    - Currently in stock and no stockout in last 3 months: 95%
  - PMA Phase 2
    - Currently in stock but stockout in last 3 months: 48%
  - PMA Phase 3
    - Currently out of stock: 5%
    - Not offered: 5%

Main reason for episodes of stockout of any method by type of facility

**Public facilities (n=8 episodes)**
- 63% Products were ordered but not delivered
- 38% Products were not ordered

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," "An unexpected increase in consumption," "Out of stock due to COVID-19 disruption," and "Other."

**Private facilities (n=4 episodes)**
- 75% Products were ordered but not delivered
- 25% Products were not ordered

Facility readiness

- **Public facilities**
  - Percent of facilities that provide implants and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for implant insertion/removal (n=44): 91%

- **Private facilities**
  - Percent of facilities that provide IUDs and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal (n=41): 32%
80% of women obtained their current modern method from a public health facility (n=546)

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

- In urban and rural public health facilities in Hauts-Bassins, current or recent stock-outs of the pill and the male condom decreased significantly 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 91% of health facilities provide the implant and have at least one trained provider and the instruments/supplies needed for insertion/withdrawal, only 32% offer the IUD.
### TABLES: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE AND UNMET NEED

#### ALL WOMEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Round/ Phase</th>
<th>Data collection</th>
<th>Female sample</th>
<th>CPR%</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>mCPR%</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>Unmet need (%)</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMA Hauts-Bassins</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>Dec 2019-Feb 2020</td>
<td>1,627</td>
<td>37.30</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>33.59-41.16</td>
<td>35.82</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>32.13-39.68</td>
<td>14.94</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>12.43-17.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMA Hauts-Bassins</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>Dec 2020-Mar 2021</td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>38.64</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>34.45-43.01</td>
<td>34.93</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>31.22-38.82</td>
<td>14.55</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>11.81-17.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA Hauts-Bassins</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Dec 2021-Feb 2022</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>38.79</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>33.80-44.04</td>
<td>35.62</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>31.15-40.36</td>
<td>12.39</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>10.02-15.22</td>
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#### WOMEN IN UNION

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<th>Female sample</th>
<th>CPR%</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>mCPR%</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
<th>Unmet need (%)</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PMA Hauts-Bassins</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>Dec 2019-Feb 2020</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>41.24</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>36.17-46.50</td>
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<td>Dec 2020-Mar 2021</td>
<td>1,068</td>
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<td>32.62-43.55</td>
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<td>36.11-49.16</td>
<td>39.28</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>33.22-45.68</td>
<td>16.33</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>13.39-19.78</td>
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PMA Burina Faso (Hauts-Bassins) collects information on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 42 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 1,361 households (97.3% response rate), 1,502 females age 15-49 (93.6% response rate), and 51 facilities (96.2% response rate). For sampling information and full data sets, visit: 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.