

PMA DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (KONGO CENTRAL)

Results from Phase 2 cross-sectional survey

November 2020–February 2021



OVERALL KEY FINDINGS



Long-acting method use has increased steadily from **3%** in 2016 to **12%** in 2021.



The percentage of women reporting that their most recent birth or current pregnancy was unintended has been stagnant. It was **62%** in 2020 and is **63%** in 2021.

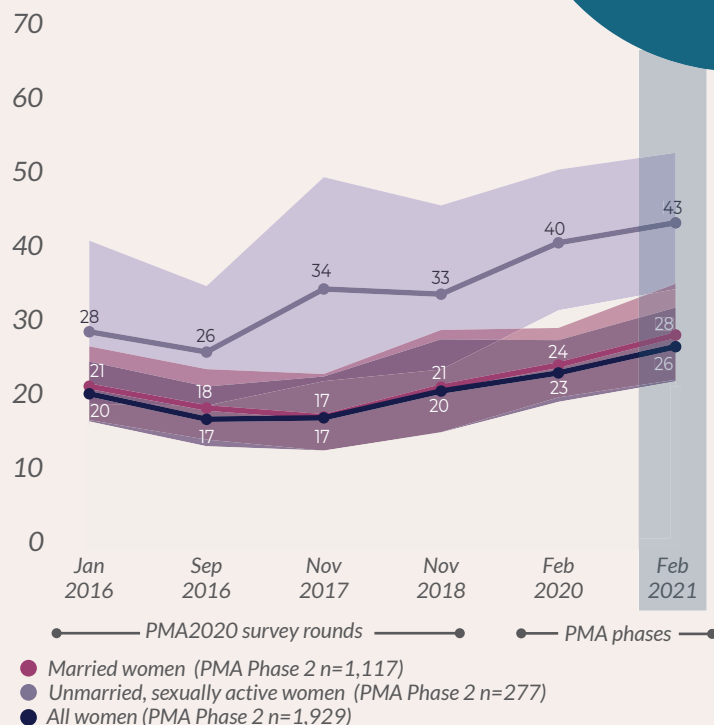


Service Delivery Points (SDPs) offer the IUD less and less. The percentage of SDPs not offering the IUD increased from **45%** in 2020 to **53%** in 2021 in public facilities, and from **73%** in 2020 to **81%** in private facilities.

SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

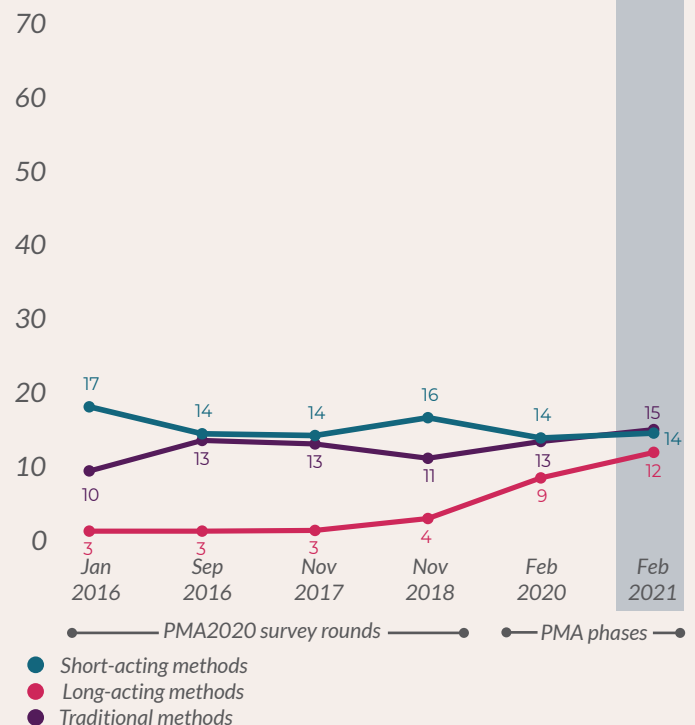
MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE

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



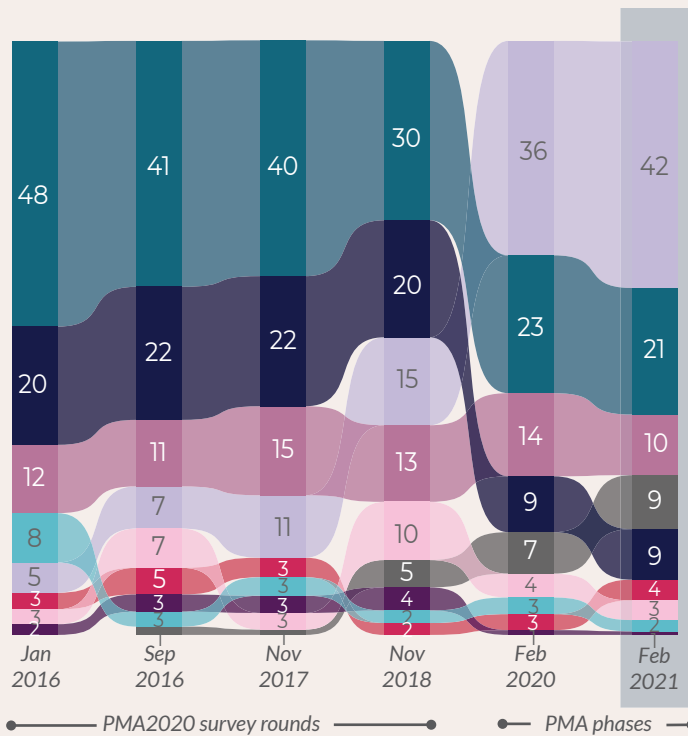
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE BY METHOD TYPE

Percent of all women age 15-49 currently using contraception by method type (n=1,929)



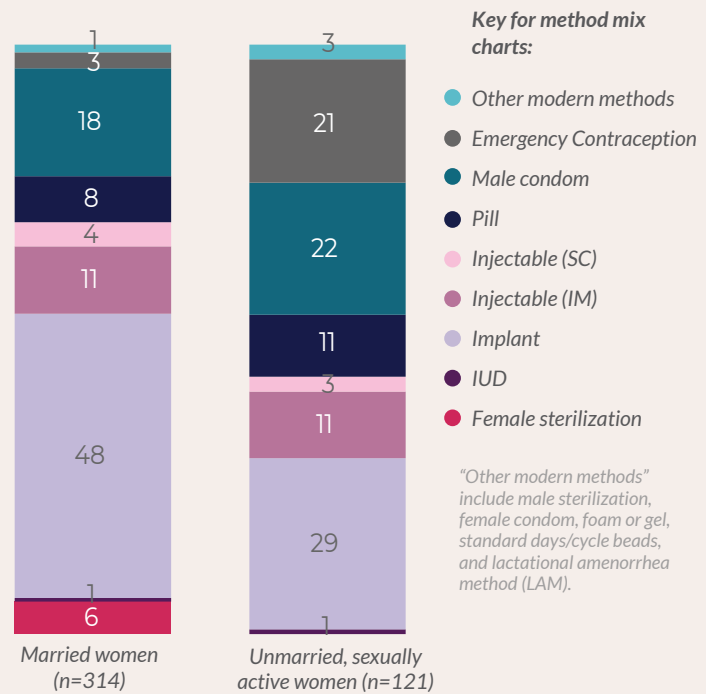
TRENDS IN MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE MIX

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods by method and year (PMA Phase 2 n=509)



MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD MIX

Percent distribution of modern contraceptive users age 15-49 by method and marital status



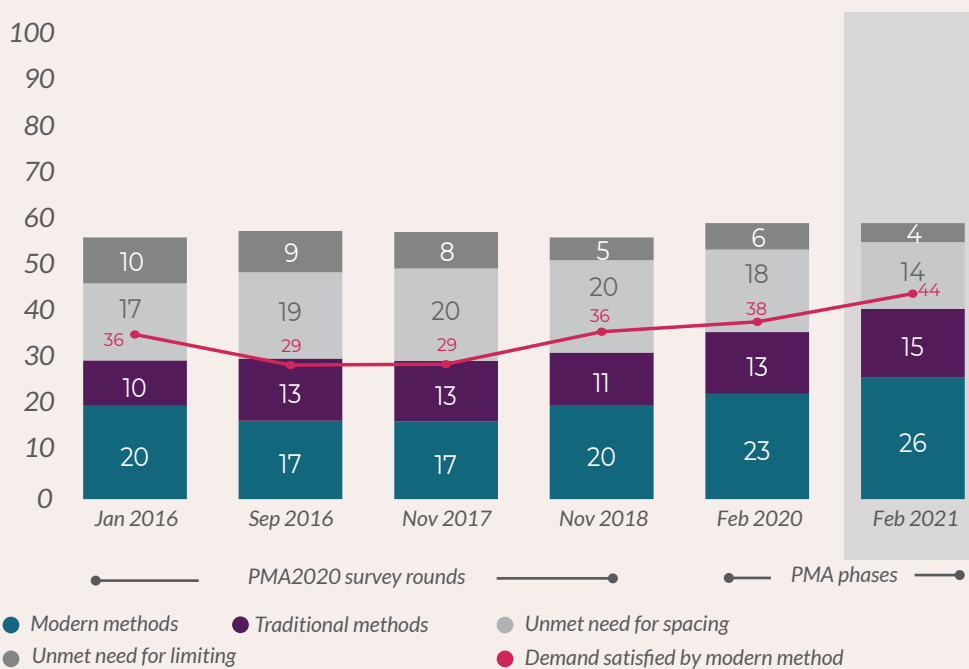
Key for method mix charts:

- Other modern methods
- Emergency Contraception
- Male condom
- Pill
- Injectable (SC)
- Injectable (IM)
- Implant
- IUD
- Female sterilization

"Other modern methods" include male sterilization, female condom, foam or gel, standard days/cycle beads, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

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

Percent of all women age 15-49 using contraception by method type, unmet need, and demand satisfied by a modern method (PMA Phase 2 n=1,929)



- Modern methods
- Traditional methods
- Unmet need for spacing
- Unmet need for limiting
- Demand satisfied by modern method

Demand satisfied by a modern method is use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use.

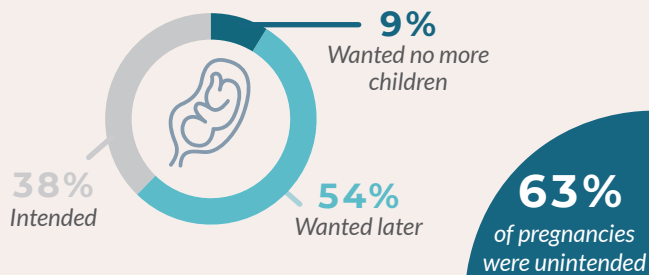
INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION IN THE NEXT YEAR

Percent of all women aged 15-49 years not currently using a contraceptive method, but who have the intention to use in the next 12 months (n=973)



INTENTION OF MOST RECENT BIRTH/CURRENT PREGNANCY

Percent of women by intention of their most recent birth or current pregnancy (n=942)



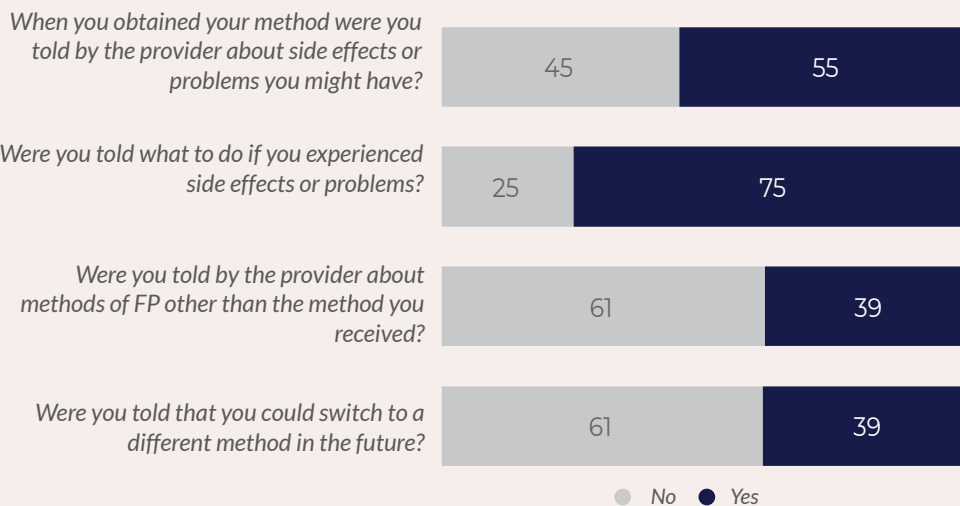
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 1: CONTRACEPTIVE USE, DYNAMICS, AND DEMAND

- The implant is the most common contraceptive method among married women. Unmarried women who are sexually active use emergency contraception more often.
- One in five non-users (20%) intended to use a contraceptive method in the next 12 months.
- Over six in ten women reported that their most recent birth or current pregnancy was unintended. In 2021, 54% of women reported that their most recent birth or current pregnancy was wanted later, while 9% wanted no more children.

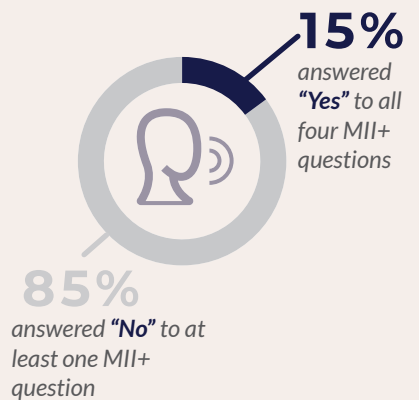
SECTION 2: CONTRACEPTIVE USER COUNSELING AND OUTREACH

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=455)

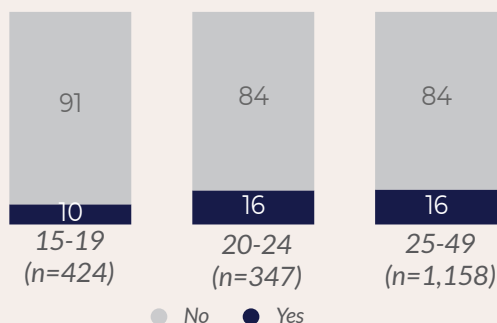


Percent of women who responded "Yes" to all four MII+ questions



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



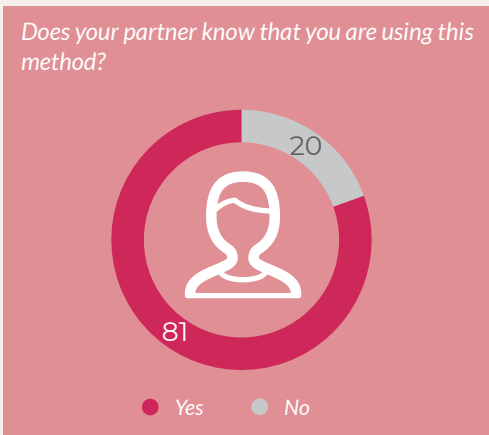
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 2: QUALITY OF FP SERVICES AND COUNSELING

- Less than one in six women (16%) received comprehensive information when receiving family planning (FP) services.
- Less than one in five women had discussed FP with a provider in the last 12 months. Adolescents were even less likely to have had these discussions compared to older women.

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=402)



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=402)



By age

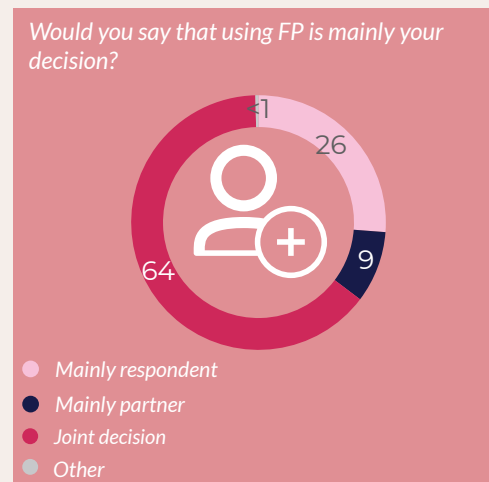


By education

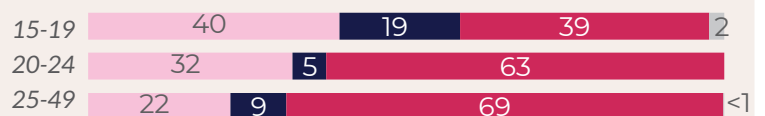


Les méthodes modernes sous le contrôle de la femme incluent toutes les méthodes modernes sauf la stérilisation masculine et les préservatifs masculins

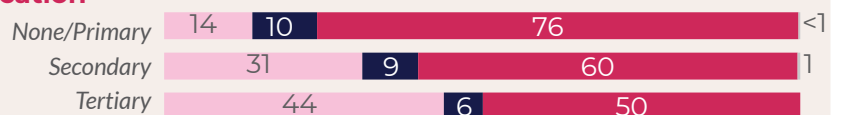
Percent of women who are currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=811)



By age

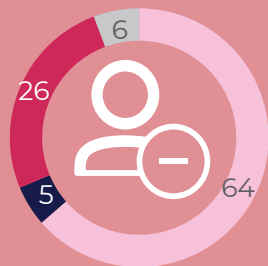


By education



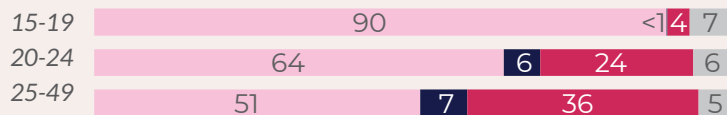
Percent of women who are not currently using FP and agree with the following statement, by age and education (n=975)

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

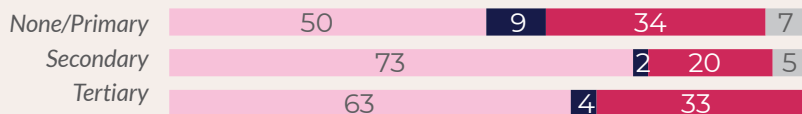


● Mainly respondent
● Mainly partner
● Joint decision
● Other

By age

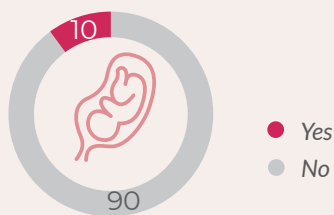


By education

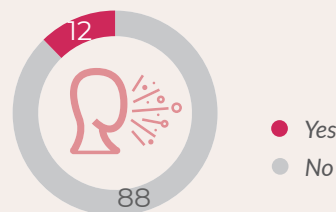


PREGNANCY COERCION

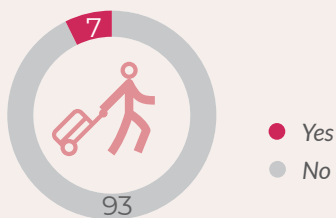
Percent of currently married women who report that their partner tried to force or pressure them to become pregnant in the past 12 months (n=1,108)



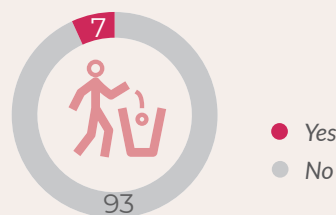
Percent of currently married women who report that their partner made them feel badly for wanting to use an FP method to delay or prevent pregnancy in the past 12 months (n=1,108)



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=1,108)



Percent of currently married women who report that their partner took away her FP method or kept her from a clinic in the past 12 months (n=1,108)



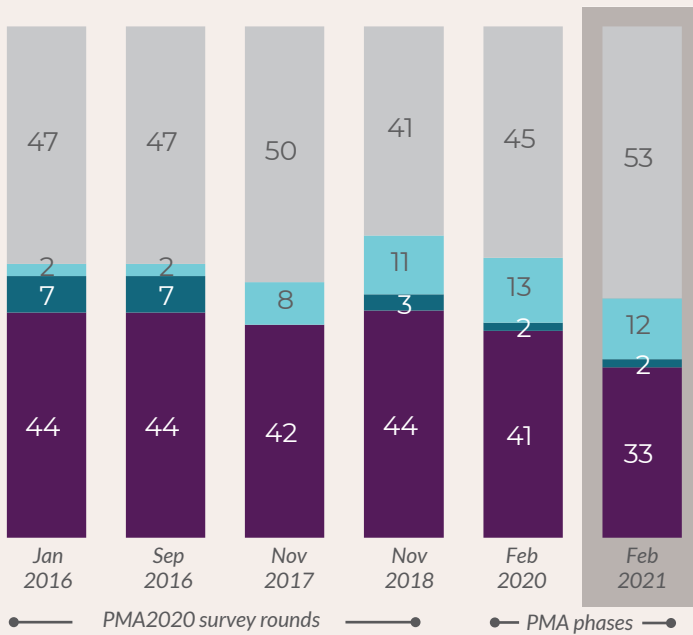
KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 3: PARTNER DYNAMICS

- Among women who currently use a female-controlled modern contraceptive method, **eight in ten women (81%)** reported that their partners knew about the method they were using.
- Nearly **two in three** users reported that the decision to use a contraceptive method was made jointly with their partner. Nearly **two-thirds** of non-users made the decision to not use contraception by themselves.
- **One in ten** married women reported that their partner tried to force or pressure her to become pregnant in the past 12 months, while 7% reported that their partner took away their FP method or kept them from a clinic in the past 12 months.

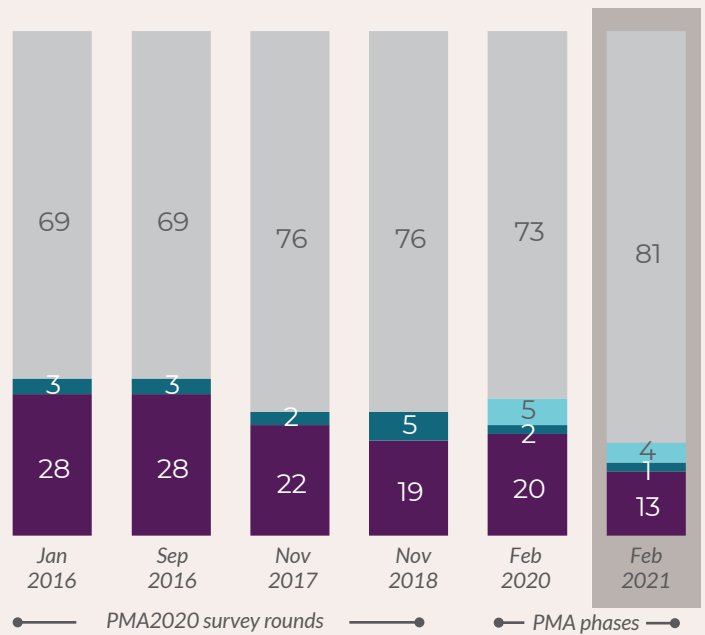
SECTION 4 : SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IUD

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=66)



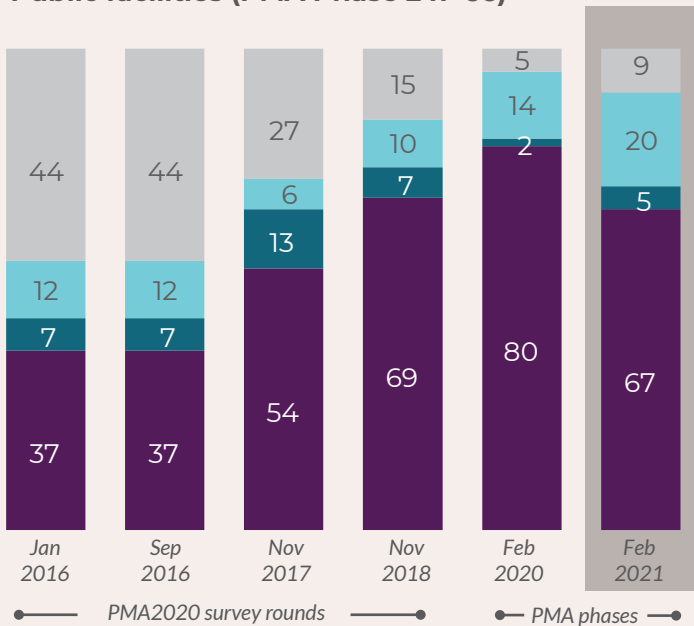
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=70)



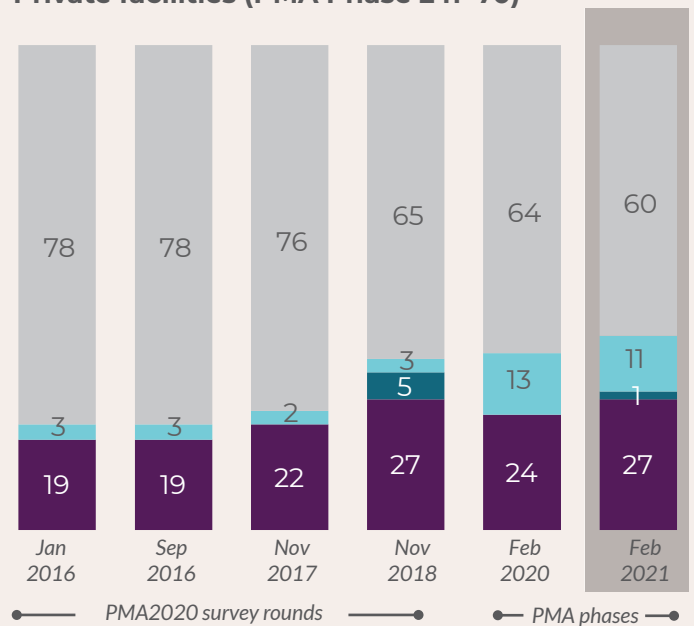
● Currently in stock and no stockout in past 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in past 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: IMPLANT

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=66)



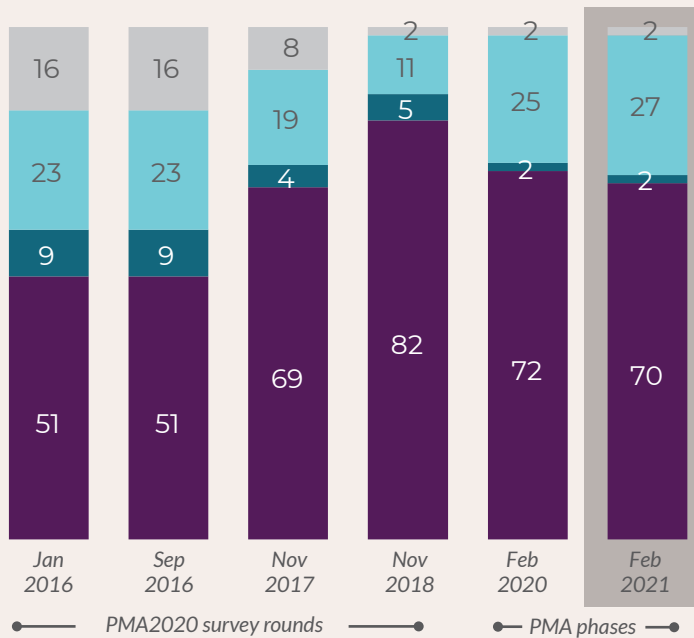
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=70)



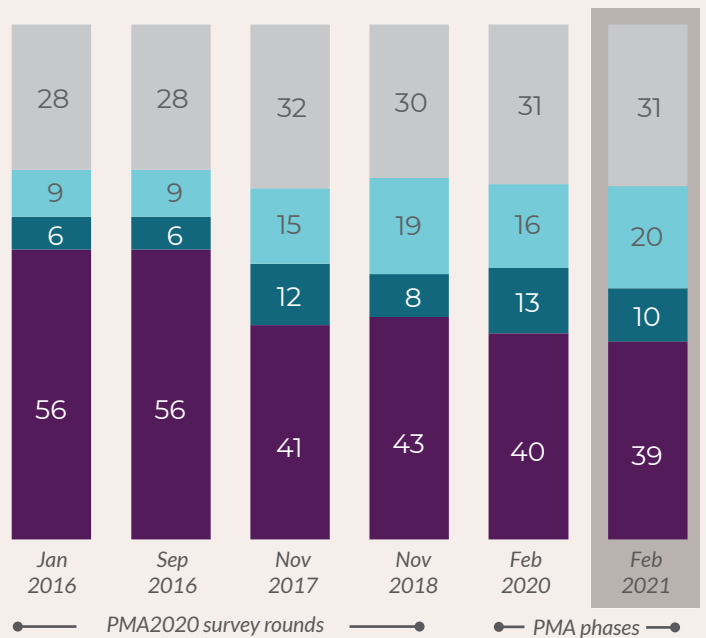
● Currently in stock and no stockout in past 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in past 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: INJECTABLE

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=66)



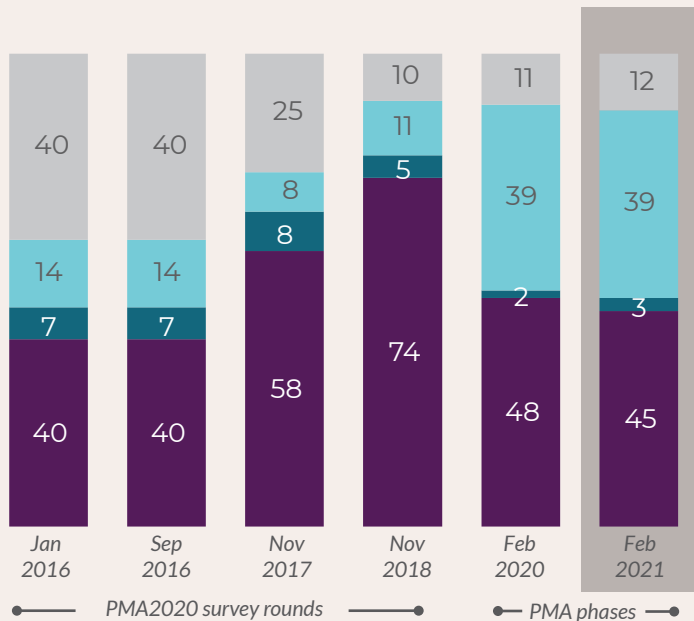
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=70)



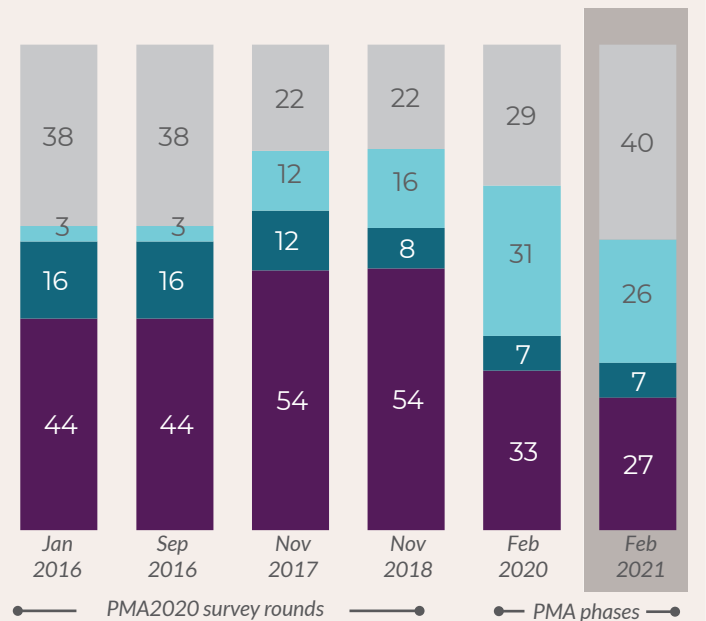
● Currently in stock and no stockout in past 3 months
 ● Currently in stock but stockout in past 3 months
 ● Currently out of stock
 ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: PILL

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=66)



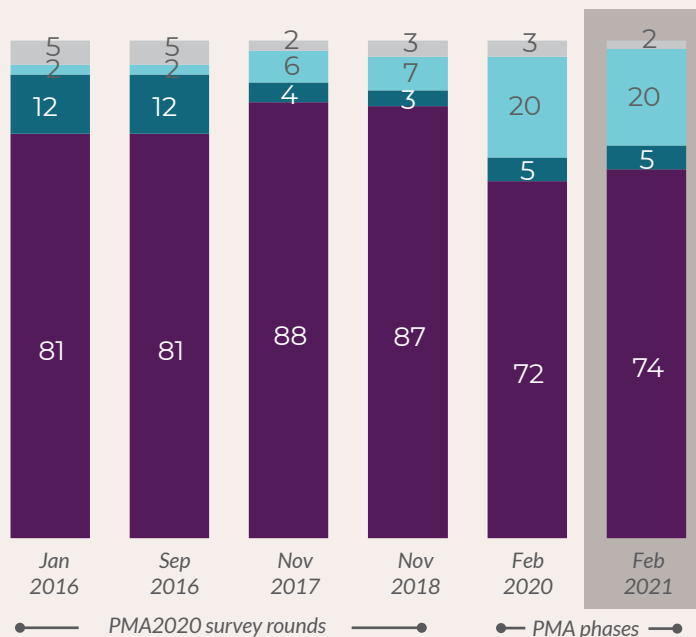
Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=70)



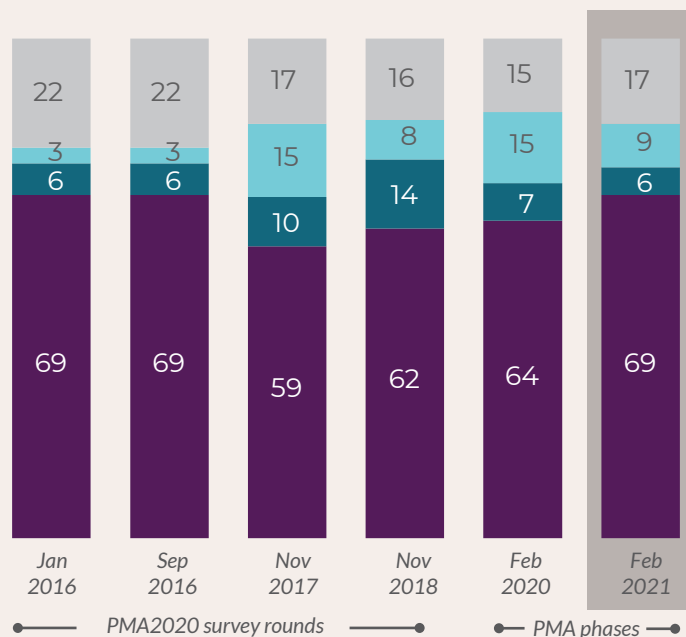
● Currently in stock and no stockout in past 3 months
 ● Currently in stock but stockout in past 3 months
 ● Currently out of stock
 ● Not offered

TRENDS IN METHOD AVAILABILITY: MALE CONDOM

Public facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=66)



Private facilities (PMA Phase 2 n=70)



● Currently in stock and no stockout in past 3 months ● Currently in stock but stockout in past 3 months ● Currently out of stock ● Not offered

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

Public facilities (n=188 episodes)



32%
Did not place order
for shipment



54%
Ordered but did not
receive shipment



27%
Did not place order
for shipment

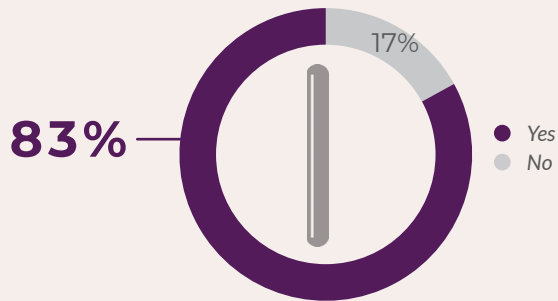


51%
Ordered but did not
receive shipment

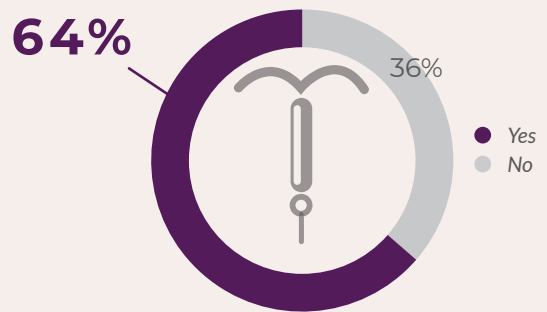
Possible answers were: "Did not place order for shipment", "Ordered but did not receive shipment", "Did not order the right quantities", "Ordered but did not receive the right quantities", "Unexpected increase in consumption", "Stock out due to COVID-19 disruption", and "Other".

FACILITY READINESS

Percent of facilities that provide implants and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for implant insertion/removal (n=88)



Percent of facilities that provide IUDs and have a trained provider and instruments/supplies needed for IUD insertion/removal (n=44)



55%

of women obtained their current modern method from a public health facility (n=499)

KEY FINDINGS FOR SECTION 4: SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS

- *Implant and injectable stockouts were very high in 2021 compared to 2020. These stockouts were particularly high in public facilities.*
- *The main reason for these stockouts was that products had been ordered but shipment was not received.*
- *Nearly eight in ten SDPs offering implants had a trained provider and the supplies needed for implant insertion and removal.*

TABLES: CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE AND UNMET NEED

ALL WOMEN				CPR				mCPR				Unmet need for family planning			
Data source	Round / phase	Data collection	Female sample	CPR%	SE	95% CI		mCPR%	SE	95% CI		Unmet need (%)	SE	95% CI	
PMA 2020	Round 1	Nov 2015-Jan 2016	1,565	29.82	2.85	24.45	35.82	20.00	2.00	16.30	24.29	26.46	2.15	22.38	30.99
PMA 2020	Round 2	Aug-Sept 2016	1,668	30.02	3.70	23.19	37.88	16.60	1.99	13.00	20.96	27.46	2.30	23.11	32.30
PMA 2020	Round 3	Sept-Nov 2017	1,689	29.84	3.96	22.57	38.29	16.79	2.46	12.43	22.29	27.87	1.99	24.06	32.03
PMA 2020	Round 4	Oct-Nov 2018	1,744	31.61	3.77	24.60	39.58	20.35	3.11	14.84	27.25	24.81	2.55	20.06	30.26
PMA	Phase 1	Dec 2019-Feb 2020	1,950	36.09	2.87	30.58	41.99	22.77	2.06	18.91	27.14	23.54	2.12	19.57	28.03
PMA	Phase 2	Nov 2020-Feb 2021	1,929	40.93	2.95	35.19	46.93	26.28	2.47	21.65	31.49	18.44	2.08	14.64	22.96

MARRIED WOMEN				CPR				mCPR				Unmet need for family planning			
Data source	Round / phase	Data collection	Female sample	CPR%	SE	95% CI		mCPR%	SE	95% CI		Unmet need (%)	SE	95% CI	
PMA 2020	Round 1	Nov 2015-Jan 2016	1,013	32.48	3.71	25.54	40.28	20.99	2.45	16.50	26.31	31.90	2.72	26.72	37.56
PMA 2020	Round 2	Aug-Sept 2016	978	32.97	4.28	25.04	41.99	18.11	2.34	13.89	23.27	33.16	3.26	26.99	39.97
PMA 2020	Round 3	Sept-Nov 2017	1,094	31.9	4.30	23.99	41.00	16.91	2.56	12.40	22.64	33.09	2.38	28.51	38.01
PMA 2020	Round 4	Oct-Nov 2018	1,098	34.33	4.61	25.80	44.01	20.89	3.41	14.90	28.50	28.30	2.63	23.34	33.84
PMA	Phase 1	Dec 2019-Feb 2020	1,188	40.28	3.47	33.58	47.36	23.83	2.32	19.51	28.76	27.67	2.40	23.14	32.71
PMA	Phase 2	Nov 2020-Feb 2021	1,117	46.94	3.94	39.22	54.82	27.82	3.22	21.86	34.68	22.21	2.71	17.28	28.07

In Kongo Central province, PMA Democratic Republic of Congo collects information on knowledge, practice, and coverage of family planning services in 57 enumeration areas. The results are representative at the provincial level. Phase 2 data were collected between November 2020 and February 2021 from 1,891 households (98.6% response rate), 1,929 females age 15-49 (98.3% response rate), and 172 service delivery points (98.9% response rate). For sampling information and full datasets, visit www.pmadata.org/countries/democratic-republic-congo.

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 Democratic Republic of Congo is led by l'École de Santé Publique de l'Université de Kinshasa. 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.