

A Synthesis on Low Family Planning Usage in L5U Health Urban & Rural Ghanaian Communities



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BACKGROUND

• Family Planning (FP) is the information, means, and methods that allow individuals to decide if and when to have children.

LOWERS ANTEPARTUM AND POSTPARTUM COMPLICATIONS RISKS INCREASED RESOURCES FOR LIVING CHILDREN 'DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND' ATTAINABLE

 United Nations has focused on expanding FP resources worldwide for decades.

GHANA

UIP Rate (2018):

69.4% ADOLESCENTS

45% UNMARRIED

40.0% NONWORKING

FP Prevalence

(1998-2014):

2017 CONTRACEPTION PREVELANCE

WOMEN IN LOW-INCOME REGIONS FACE WORSE OUTCOMES AS UIPS CAN LEAD TO ENVIRONMENTAL, POLITICO-ECONOMIC, AND SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPEDIMENTS.

CONTRACEPTION **MISINFORMATION**

ADDITIONAL MEDICAL REQ. POPULATION CONTROL RISK OF INFERTILITY

BARRIERS

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

TRANSACTIONAL SEX 5.8% ADOLESENT GIRLS **'FORM OF DATING' UNEQUAL POWER** DYNAMIC

ENVIORMENTAL BARRIERS DISTANCE BETWEEN FPU AND PATIENTS

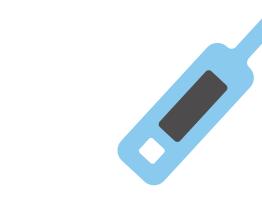
CHILDBEARING **PRESSURES**

STIGMATIZATION OF **WOMEN WITHOUT** CHILDREN BY FAMILY, CHURCH, PEERS, ETC.

METHODS

- Unstructured qualitative interviews were conducted with healthcare workers, peer educators, and patients in rural and urban Ghana
- Supplemental information was attained via literature analysis
- Ancillary short-term interventions and assessments were administered in urban and rural areas

COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS



HIV screening for deaf/hard of hearing adolescents in rural Ghana



educational sessions on **Pregnancy Care & Maternal Nutrition** for adolescent moms



Administered 50+ World **Health Organization** sanctioned Adolescent SRHR Barriers surveys



Created Sexual Health Awareness pre-Surveys disseminated at 3+ schools prior to initiation of CSE

CONCLUSIONS

- Investments in FPM are crucial in ensuring global equity.
- FP is lifesaving, preventing pregnancyrelated health risks and opening up opportunities for increased women's societal contributions.
- Ghana can achieve the same by supporting interventions focused on amplifying the voices and needs of women.

OBJECTIVE

- Determine contributing factors to Ghana's low contraceptive prevalence as defined by evidence-based literature and information gathering at PPAG - CC and PML/FPU
- Collaborate with community members to provide community interventions to advance SRHR and FP practices in an urban and rural setting
- Outline recommendations for Ghana to achieve Reproductive Justice and the 'Demographic Dividend' based on the SEM of Health

FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS

Public Policy

Community (cultural values, norms)

Organizational (environment, ethos)

Interpersonal (social network)

Individual (knowledge, attitude, skills)

Funding of Mixed-Method CBPR by GHS to accurately guide SRHR & FP Policy

Collaborative efforts between PH providers and Religious/Local governmental entities to further educate communities FP benefits

GHS should ensure all rural and urban FP units are fully stocked with all forms of contraceptions Family-level interventions focused on address Sexual & Reproductive health by CHWs/PEs

CSE curriculum based on self-esteem and female empowerment

REFERENCES ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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