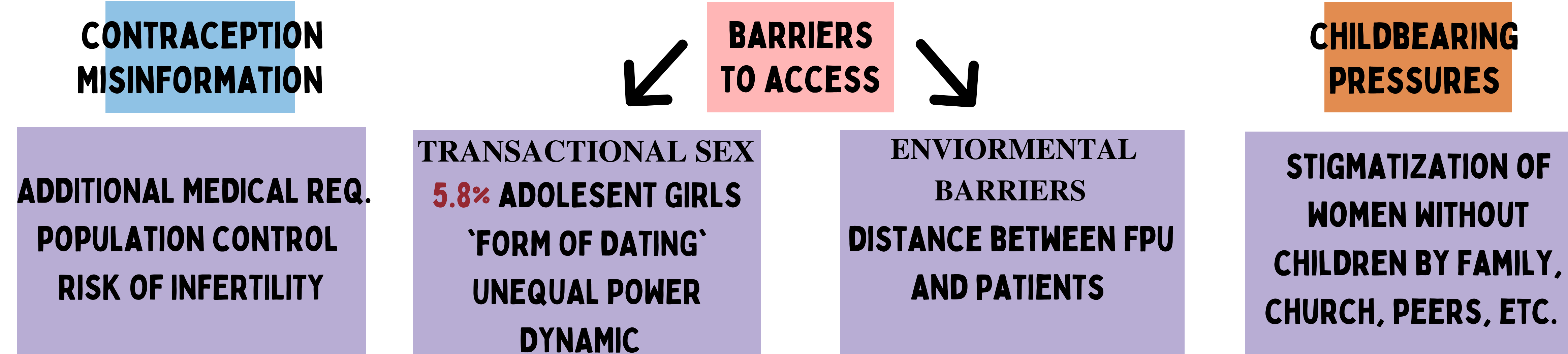


Anwei Gwan, MS, Charles Nwobu, MBChB

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.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS



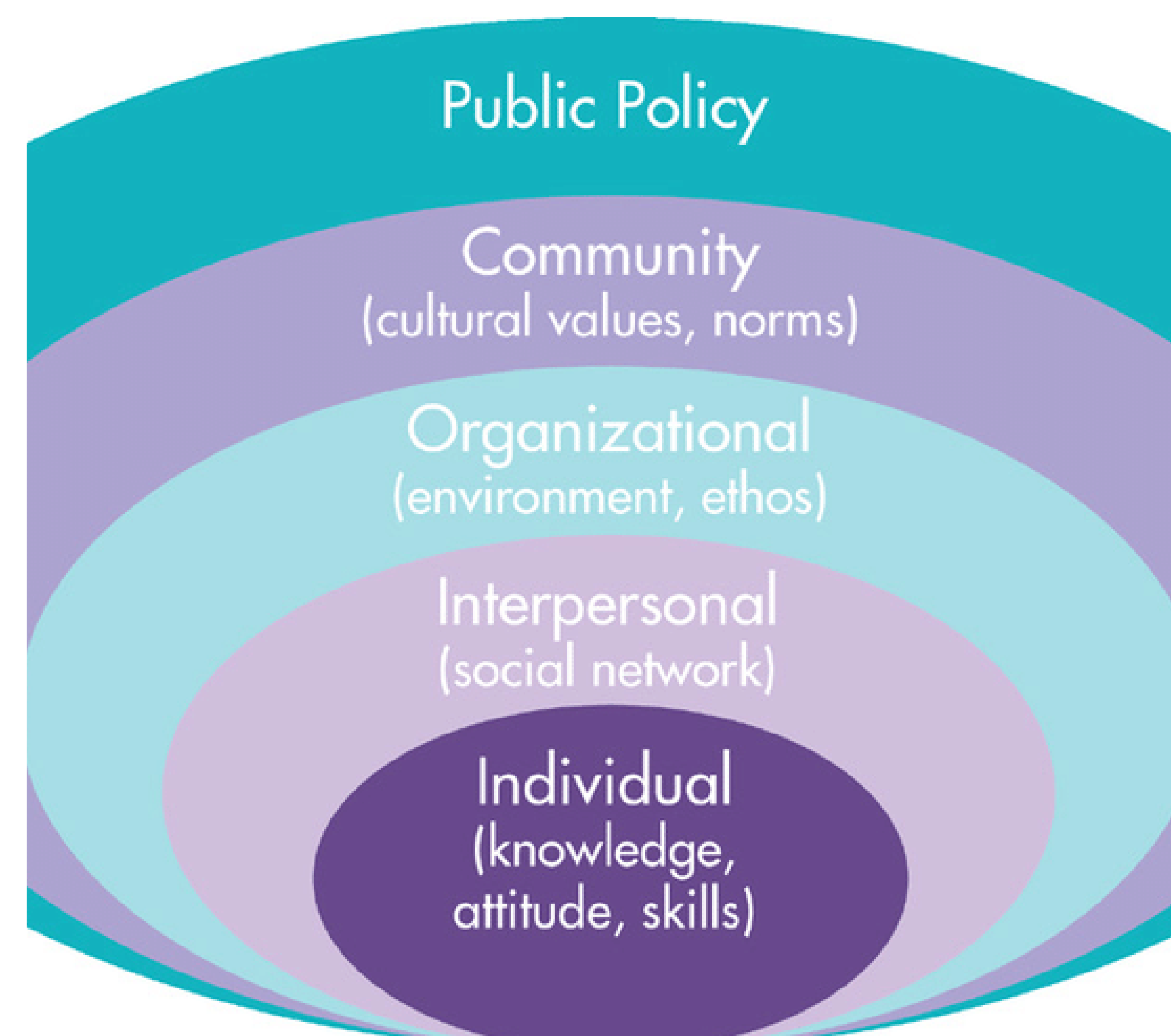
METHODS

- 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



FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS



- 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

CONCLUSIONS

- Investments in FPM are crucial in ensuring global equity.
- FP is lifesaving, preventing pregnancy-related 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

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