

Explaining patterns in community and health centre use for family planning methods : the Rwandan experience.

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Key message: Introduction of family planning implants and post partum family planning transfers service provision from community to health facilities.

Background :

- Investment in family planning decrease unwanted pregnancies, maternal mortality and health costs and increase economic prosperity
- Community Health Workers provided family planning in each village from 2009.
- Increased contraceptive prevalence rates in Rwanda since 2009
- Post partum family planning was introduced in 2017
- Community Health Workers provided family planning in each village from 2009
- Contribution of family planning services at village level decreased from 70% to 14% from 2017 to 2023.

Objective:

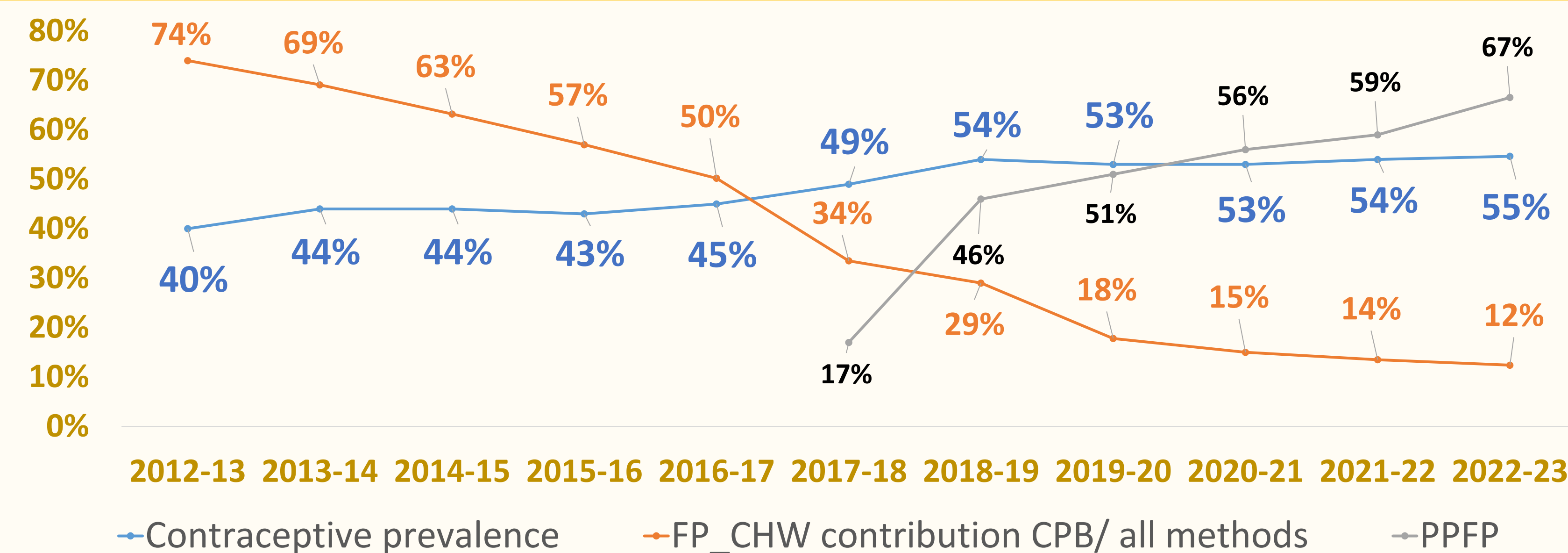
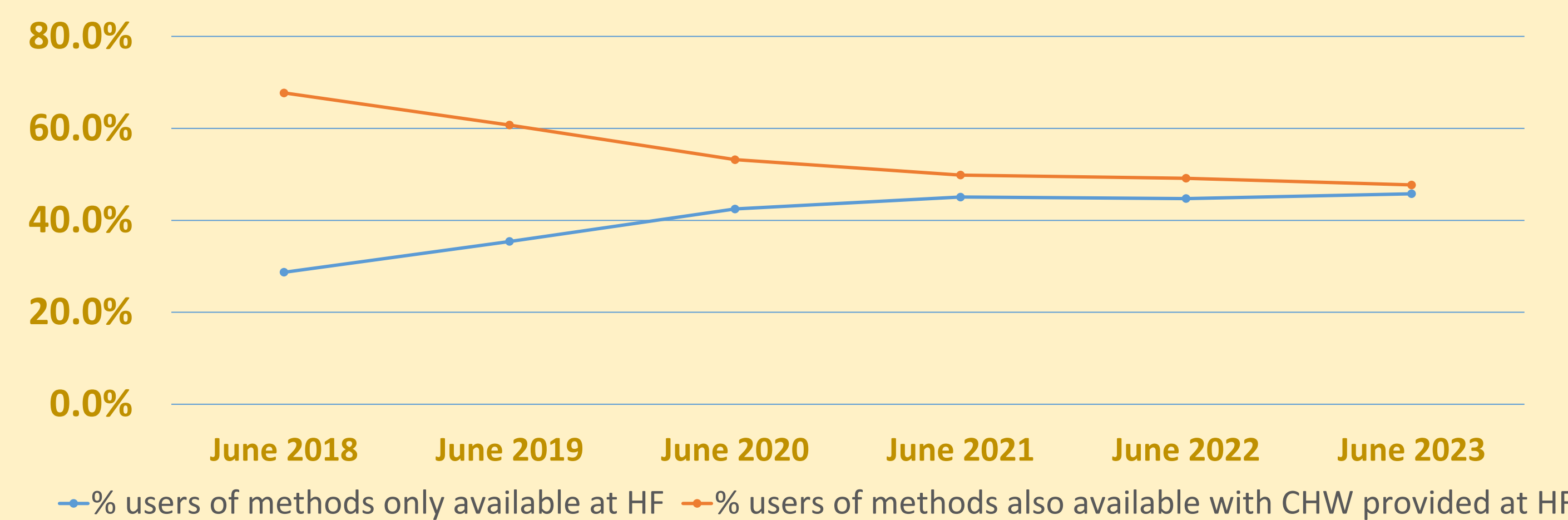
To determine the potential role of the choice of family planning methods to explain the change in source of family planning services.

Methods:

- Data was extracted from the routine Health Management Information System.
- Trends in the 18 methods offered were reviewed from 2012 to 2022.

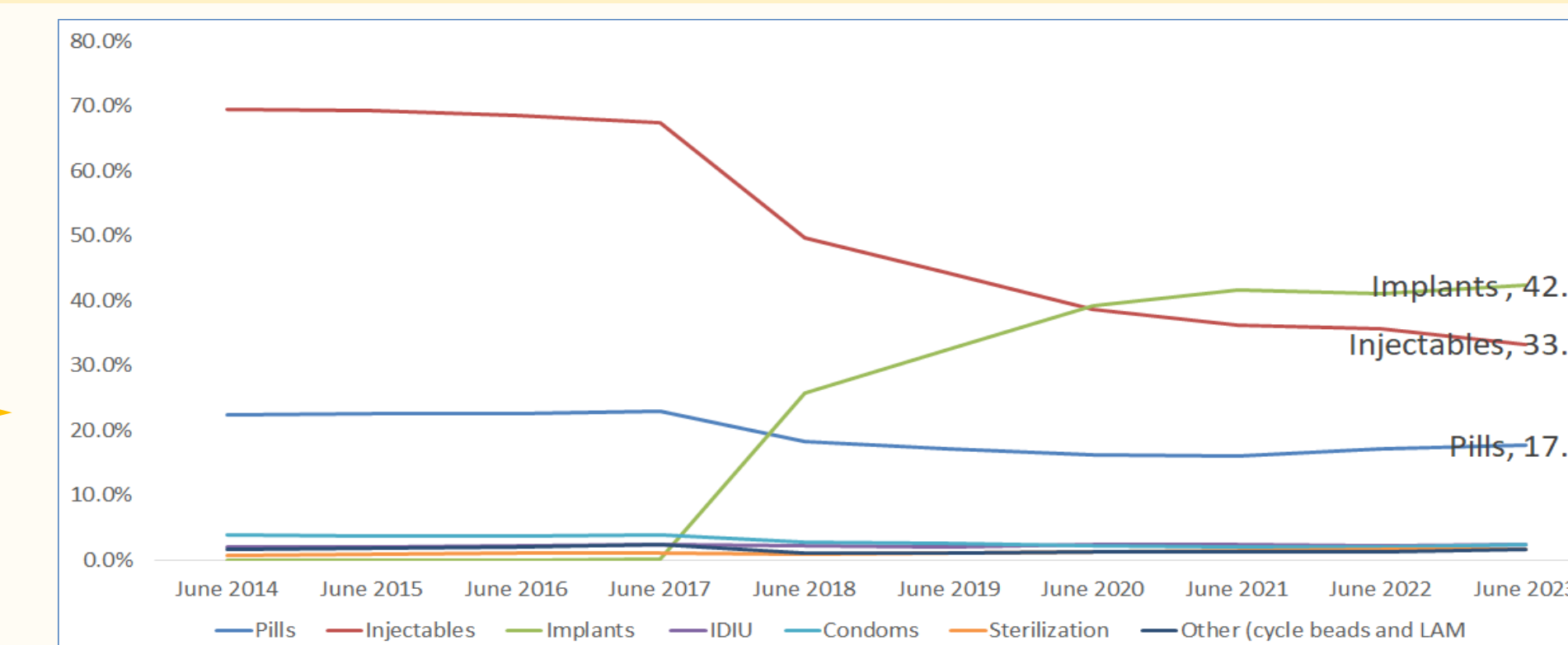
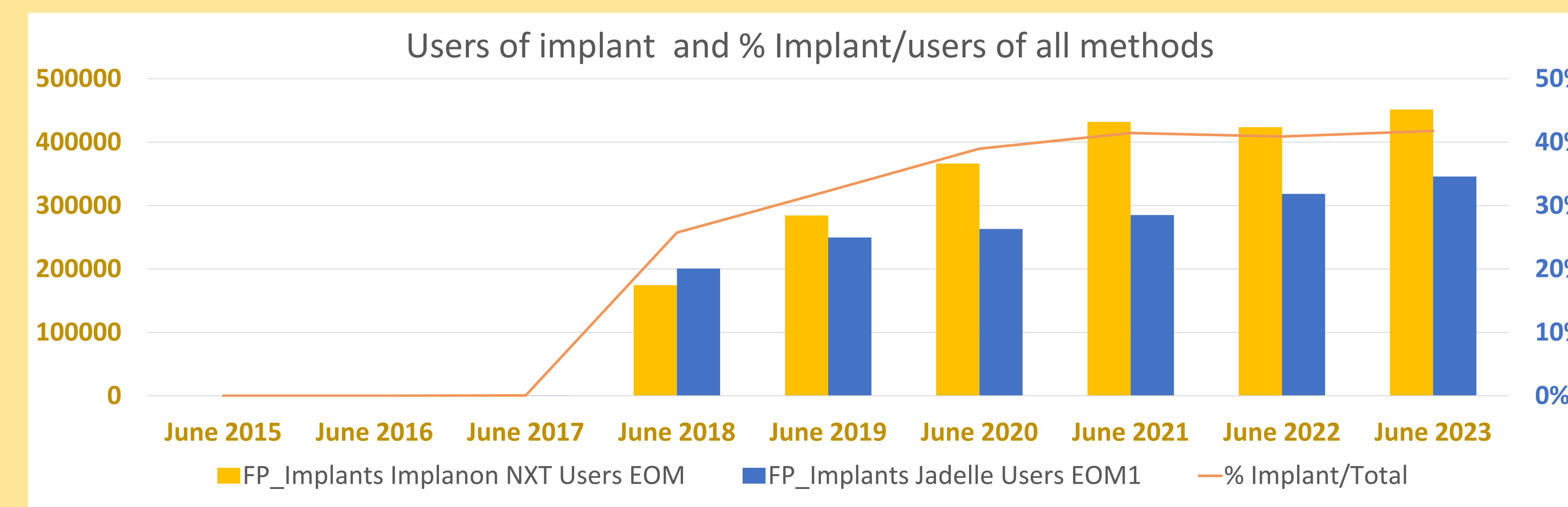
Results:

PPFP, introduced in 2017, is very popular with women

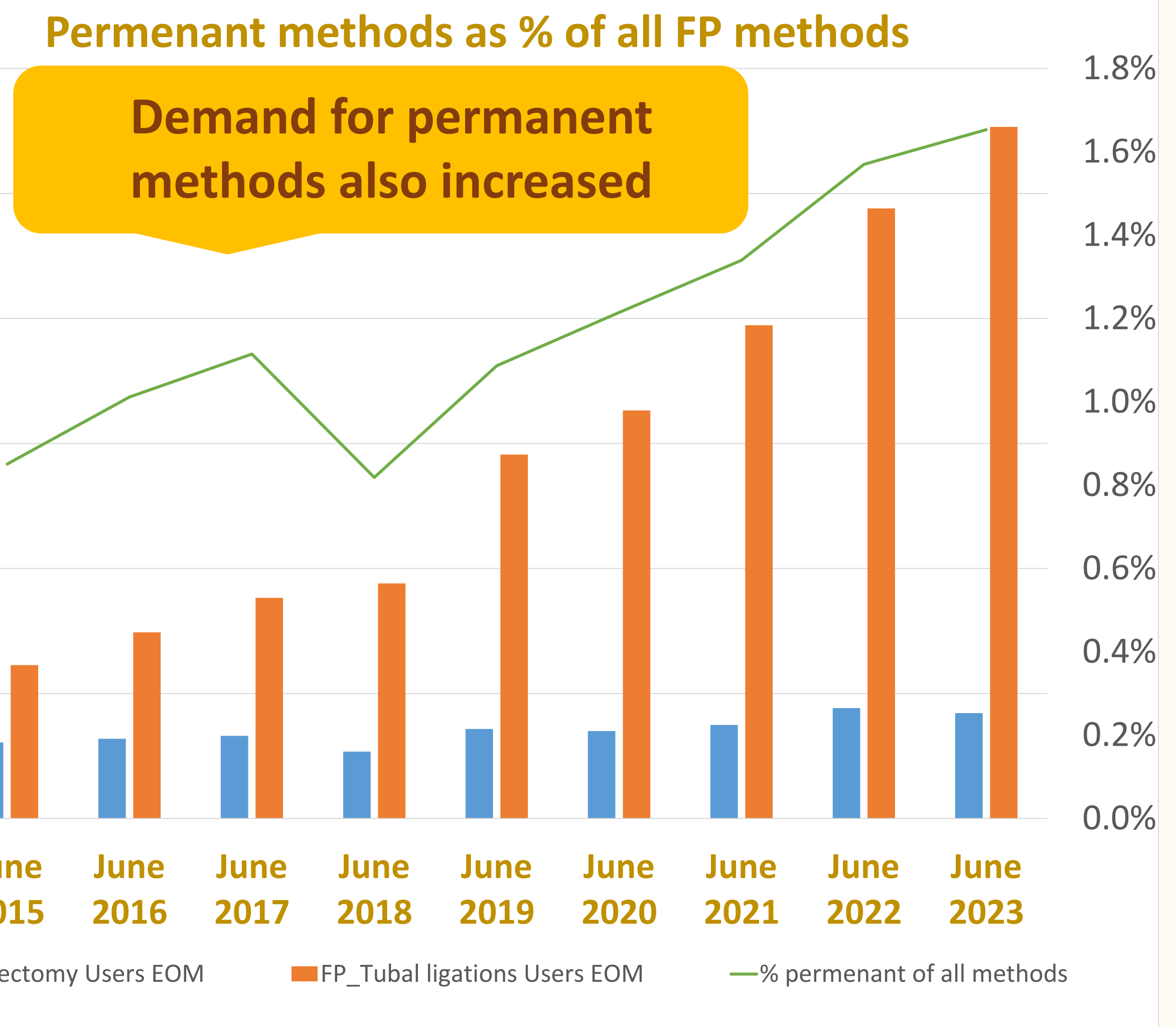


At health facilities methods also available with CHWs declined

Implants, only available at health facilities, became most popular method chosen



New methods were introduced in recent years (Hormonal IUD and Sayana Press)



Conclusions :

- The introduction of PPFP resulted in decline of services provided by Community Health Workers.
- Exenuated by increased demand for methods only available at the health facilities, such as implants and permanent methods .