



Implanon And Other Family Planning Methods Uptake in a Sample of Focus Woredas (July 2009 – Dec 2010)

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ACRONYMS

FHI 360	Family Health International 360
FP	Family Planning
HC	Health Center
HP	Health Post
LAM	Long-Acting Method
PROGRESS	Program Research for Strengthening Services
SNNP	Southern Nation and Nationalities Peoples

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents the results of an evaluation that FHI 360, under the PROGRESS project, conducted to determine Implanon and other FP methods uptake in a sample of woredas where HEWs had been trained in Implanon insertion. The sampled woredas are located in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. The data were extracted from service delivery registers at health posts, health centers and from service delivery reports in the woreda health offices. The variations in the number of Implanon clients between woredas is a subject for further investigation, but the period since completing Implanon insertion training may be a factor. Results show that: 1) In Oromia region, total Implanon insertions were highest in Munesa woreda (2,581 women between Jul. '09-Dec. '10); 2) In Amhara, the number of Implanon clients was equitably distributed between woredas but highest in South Achefer (1,608 clients) and Enebse sar midir (1,228 clients); 3) In SNNP, Implanon clients were also equitably distributed between woredas, but highest in Kachabira (1,071); and 3) Tigray woredas had the highest number of Implanon clients, with 5,724 in Adwa.

INTRODUCTION

USAID-Ethiopia is funding FHI 360 through the PROGRESS project to support the Federal Ministry of Health's (FMOH) General Directorate for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention with technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Implanon scale-up and IUCD revitalization initiatives. The Implanon scale-up was the pioneer activity, started in mid-June 2009, while the IUCD revitalization initiative was started in 2010. The PROGRESS activities fall under the investing in people component of the Foreign Assistance Framework. The FHI 360 technical assistance strategy is focused on building transformational capacity of Ministry of Health staff at Federal, Regional and Woreda levels to monitor and evaluate the results of the Implanon and IUCD interventions. In addition, FHI 360 is also mandated to conduct independent evaluation of the training of health providers in Implanon and IUCD insertion.

In February and March 2011, FHI 360 evaluated uptake of Implanon and other FP methods in a sample of woredas in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions where health providers had been trained in Implanon insertion. This report presents the results from this evaluation.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this evaluation was to determine the extent of Implanon insertions conducted in sites where Implanon insertion training had been conducted. The evaluation was also undertaken to determine the level of service delivery of other FP methods.

METHODS

Data were collected from the health offices, health centers and health posts in woredas where health providers had been trained in Implanon insertion. In the health centers (HCs) and health posts (HPs) that were accessible, data were extracted directly from service delivery registers. For health offices, data were extracted from monthly and quarterly reports.

In woredas where the HPs were not accessible due to bad roads and extremely remote locations, data were obtained from the monthly and quarterly reports submitted by the HPs and HCs to the woreda health office, but these data were validated through phone calls with the HEWs from those HPs. Where data were available at the woreda health office and the HPs and HCs were accessible, the evaluation team extracted the data from the reports submitted to the woreda health office, and validated the data with the registers at the HPs and HCs.

EVALUATION SITES

Table 1 presents the list of 35 woredas where data were collected, located in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions. Except for eight woredas located in the Amhara and SNNP regions¹, complete data were collected from 27 woredas.

TABLE 1: LIST OF WOREDAS WHERE DATA WERE COLLECTED BY REGION

Tigray	Amhara	Oromia	SNNP
Adwa	Adiarkay	Arsi Negele	Dilla Zuria
Ahferom	Bichena	Shalla	Dera
Atsbi	Dabat	Siraro	Shebedino
Merebleke	Dangla	Munesa	Aleta Wondo
Sasai Tseda	Debark	Tena	Kachabira
Werelke	Enebse sar midir	Cholle	Tembaro
	Enjibara Town	Dugda	Duna
	Goncha siso enese	Lume	Shashego
	Mekit	Gimbichu	Meskan
	South achefer		
	Wogera		

¹ Partial data were collected from the following woredas: 1) Dangla, Debark, Goncha siso enebse and South Achefer in Amhara region; 2) Dilla zuria, Dera, Shebedino and Aletawondo in SNNP region. Data were complete for Tigray and Oromia regions.

RESULTS

In this section, the findings from this data extraction exercise are outlined. First, the results describe Implanon uptake for the entire woredas assessed without comparing uptake in health posts and health centers. Second, a comparison of uptake between health posts and health centers ONLY for woredas where data were obtained directly from the service delivery point (HC and HP) is presented.

UPTAKE OF LONG-ACTING METHODS IN THE WOREDAS ASSESSED

Table 2 summarizes the results of the number of clients who received a long-acting method (LAM) in the past 1.5 years. Overall, 27,917 women had received a LAM, with 26,832 (96%) receiving Implanon.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY RESULTS FOR UPTAKE IMPLANTS AND IUD IN THE PAST 1.5 YEARS

Region	# of woredas visited	Est. # of WRA in the woreda catchment area	# of Implanon clients	# of Jadelle clients	# of IUD clients	# of clients who received LAM past 1.5 years	% of LAM clients to target Population (past 1.5 years)
Tigray	6	191,759	13,505	190	6	13,701	7.1
Amhara	11	348,880	6,598	142	71	6,811	2.0
SNNP	9	236,180	1,501	425	96	2,022	0.9
Oromia	9	230,348	5,228	63	92	5,383	2.3
Total	35	1,007,167	26,832	820	265	27,917	2.8

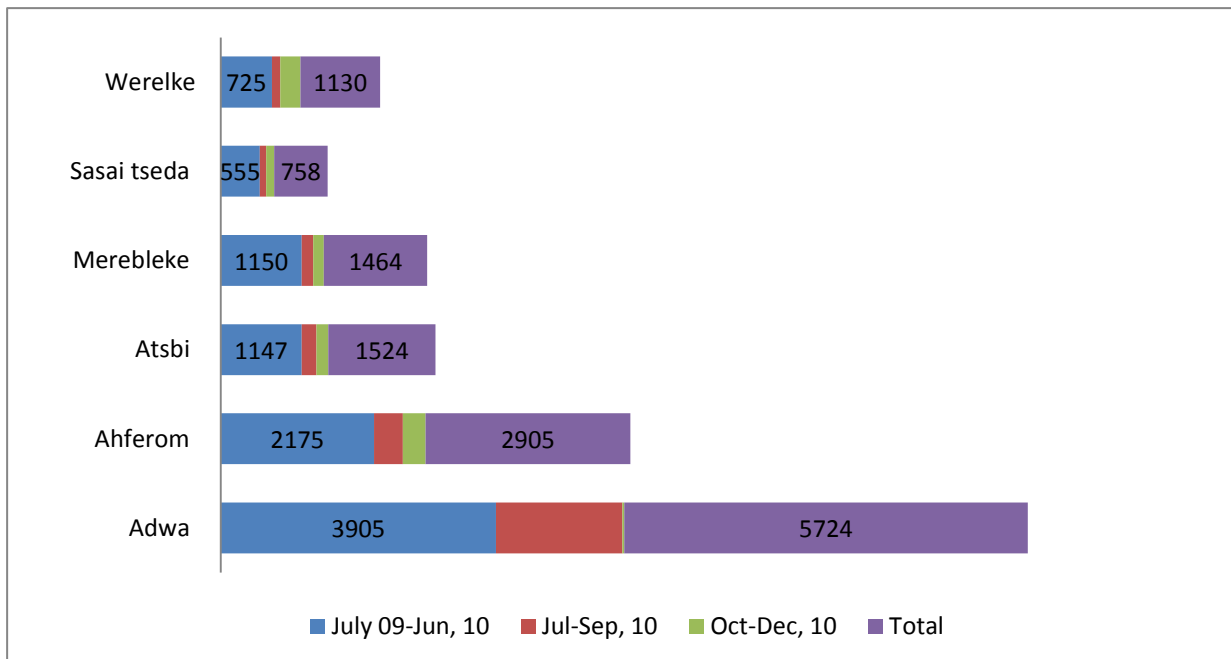
IMPLANON UPTAKE IN SELECTED WOREDAS IN TIGRAY, AMHARA, SNNP AND OROMIA REGIONS

The results presented in this section are organized by region and describe uptake of Implanon in the sampled woredas without distinguishing by Implanon source.

TIGRAY REGION

The assessed woredas in Tigray had the highest number of clients who had received Implanon insertion in the past 1.5 years. This result could be affected by the fact that complete data were collected in Tigray woredas. In Adwa woreda, a total of 5,724 clients had received an Implanon insertion, representing the highest uptake in any woreda. In Ahferom, 2,905 clients had received Implanon. With the exception of Sasai tseda, all the woredas assessed in Tigray had registered more than 1,000 Implanon clients in the past 1.5 years.

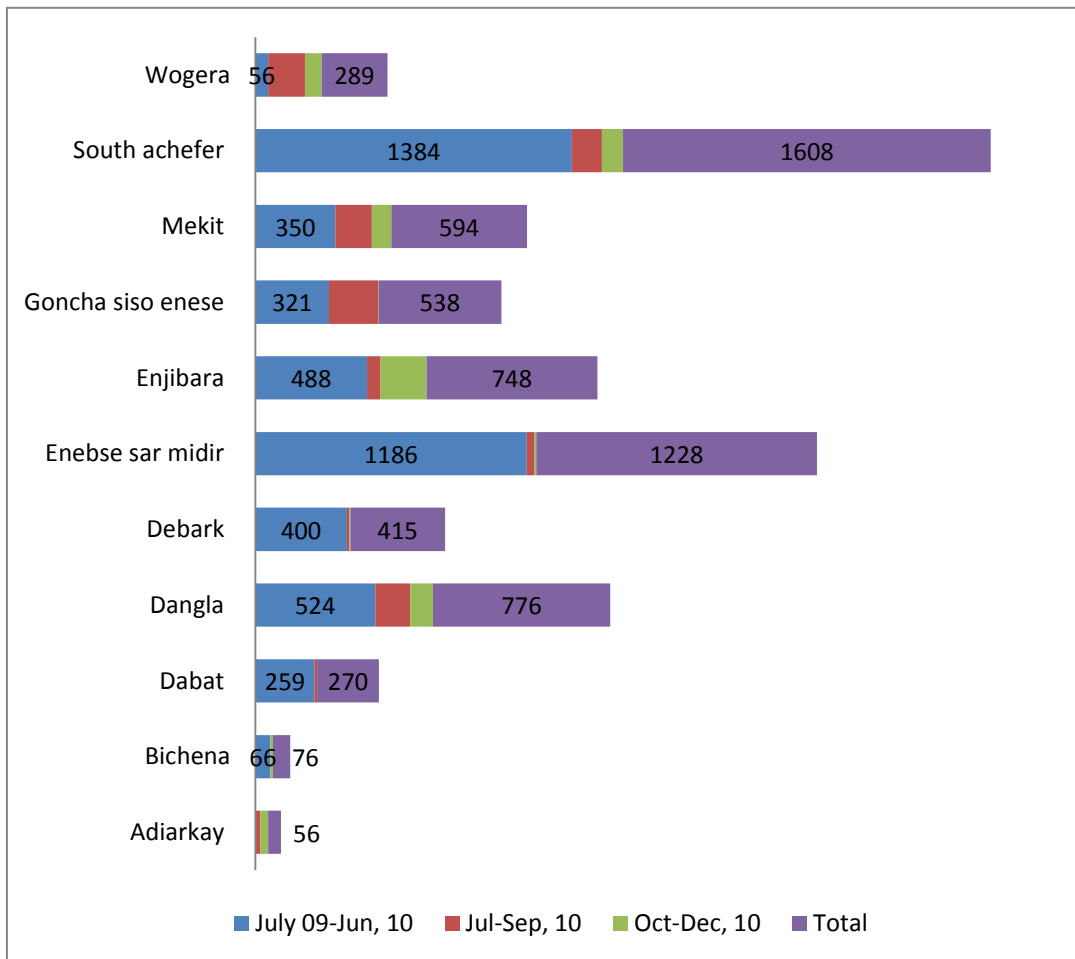
FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF IMPLANON INSERTIONS CONDUCTED IN A SAMPLE OF WOREDAS IN TIGRAY REGION (JULY '09-DEC. '10)



AMHARA REGION

In Amhara region, the highest numbers of Implanon clients were in South Achefer (1,608) and Enebse sar midir (1,228). Although complete data were collected in Adiarkay and Bichena, Implanon insertions in these woredas were the lowest in Amhara assessed. It is possible that Implanon insertion training was only recently conducted in Adiarkay given that there were no Implanon insertions conducted before June 2010. On the other hand, the results in S. Achefer, Debark, Goncha siso enese and Dangla could be higher if complete data for all sites had been obtained.

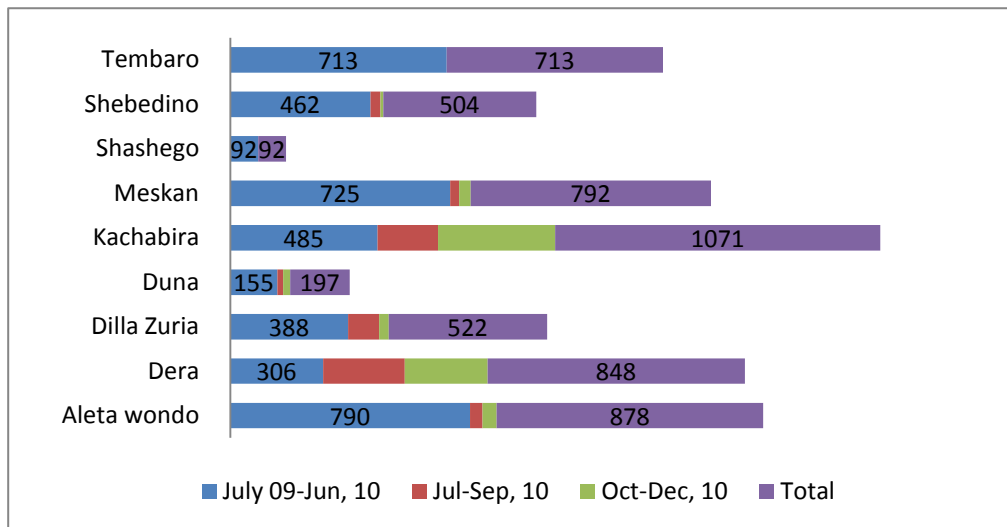
FIGURE 2: NUMBER OF IMPLANON INSERTIONS CONDUCTED IN A SAMPLE OF WOREDAS IN AMHARA REGION (JULY '09-DEC. '10)



SNNP REGION

In SNNP, Implanon insertions were highest in Kachabira woreda. The Implanon insertions may be higher in Dilla zuria, Dera, Shebedino and Aletawondo if data from all sites had been collected. Uptake of Implanon in Shahego and Duna woredas is low despite data being collected for all sites.

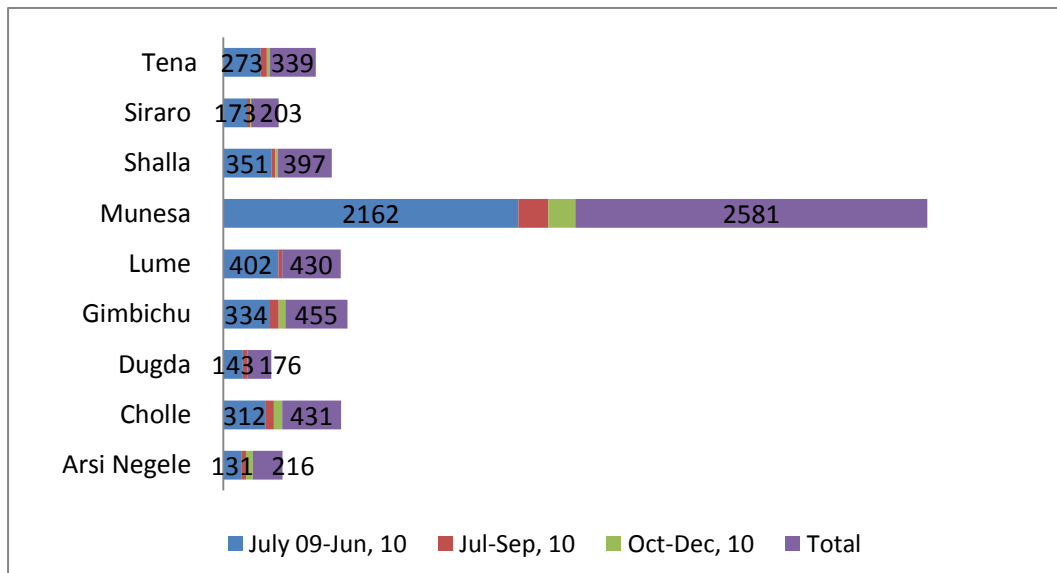
FIGURE 3: NUMBER OF IMPLANON INSERTIONS CONDUCTED IN A SAMPLE OF WOREDAS IN SNNP REGION (JULY '09-DEC. '10)



OROMIA REGION

In Oromia region, the largest number of Implanon clients was in Munesa woreda (2,581). A large proportion of clients in Munesa woreda had received Implanon between July 2009 – June 2010. Dugda, Siraro and Arsi Negele had the lowest level of Implanon clients.

FIGURE 4: NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO RECEIVED IMPLANON IN A SAMPLE OF WOREDAS IN OROMIA REGION (JULY '09-DEC. '10)

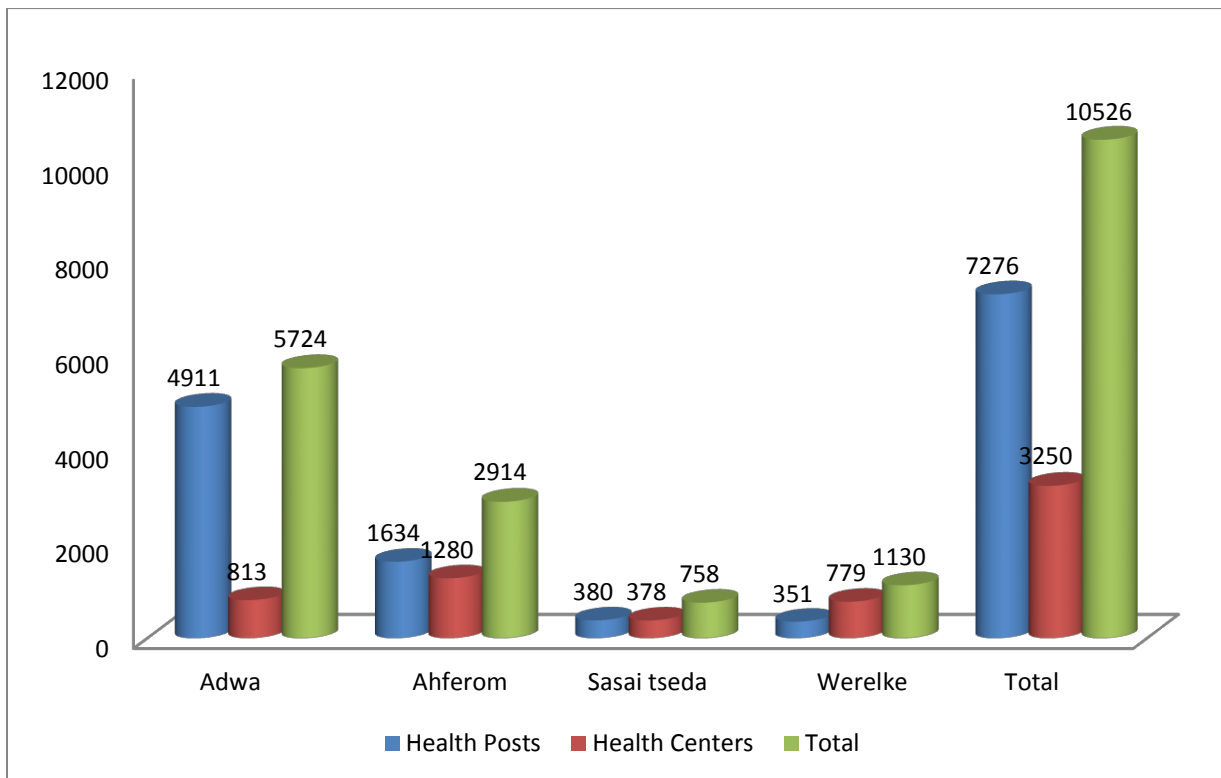


COMPARING IMPLANON UPTAKE IN HEALTH POSTS AND HEALTH CENTERS IN A SAMPLE OF WOREDAS

The results presented in this section show that Health Extension Workers (HEWs) have played a significant role in delivering Implanon services.

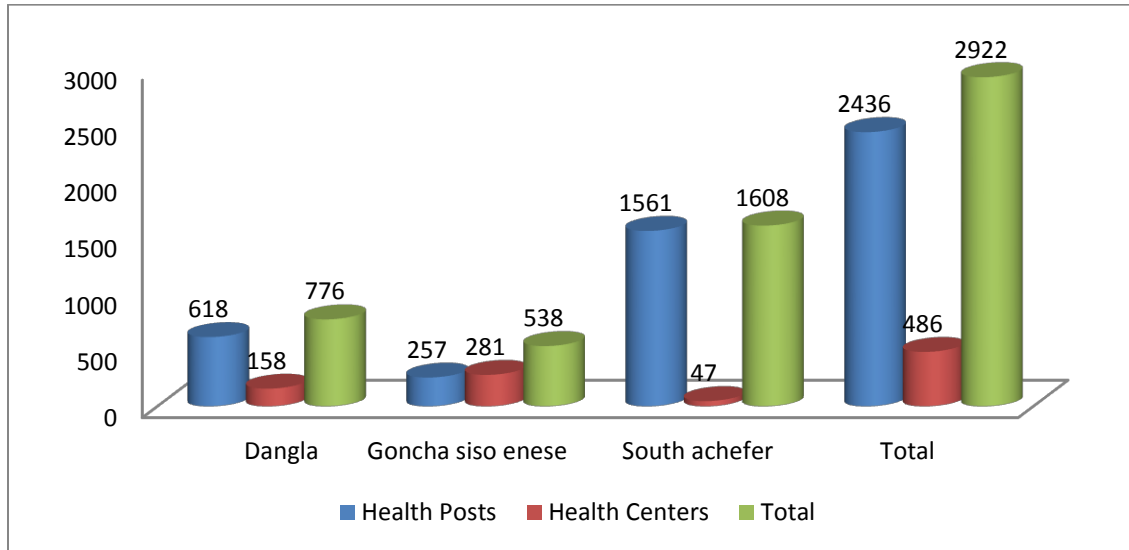
In Tigray region, out of the cumulative 10,526 clients who had received Implanon in four woredas where health post and health center data were separated, 7,276 insertions had been conducted at the health post compared with 3,250 that had been conducted at the health centers (equivalent to 69% insertions at the health post).

FIGURE 5: NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO RECEIVED IMPLANON AT HEALTH POSTS AND HEALTH CENTERS IN FOUR WOREDAS IN TIGRAY REGION (JUL. '09-DEC. '10)



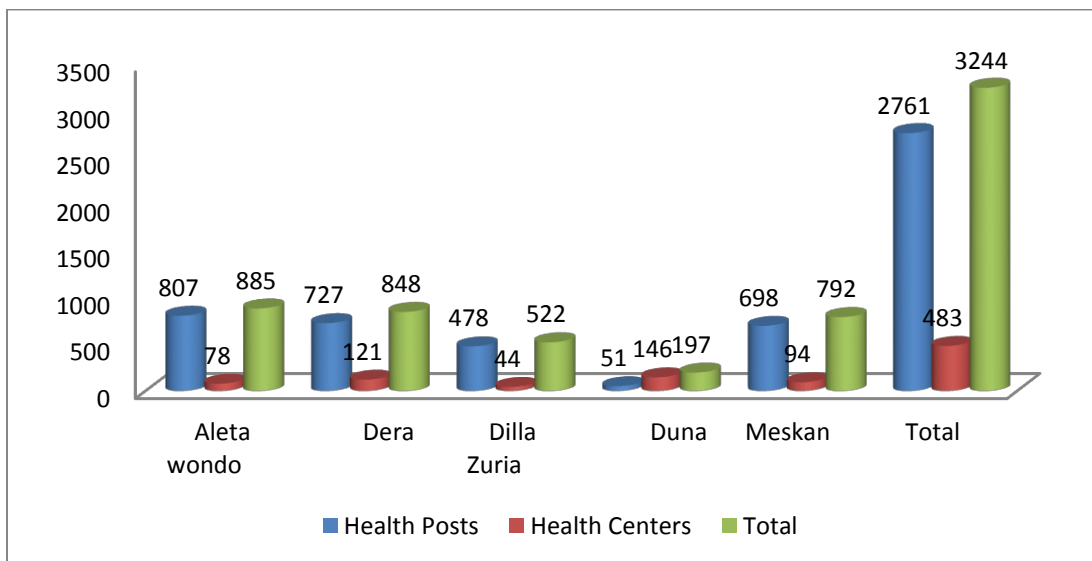
In Amhara region, out of 2,922 Implanon insertions conducted in the selected woredas, 2,436 Implanon insertions had been conducted at the health posts compared with 486 insertions conducted at the health centers (equivalent to 83.4% insertions conducted at the health post).

FIGURE 6: NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO RECEIVED IMPLANON AT HEALTH POSTS AND HEALTH CENTERS IN THREE WOREDAS IN AMHARA REGION (JUL. '09-DEC. '10)



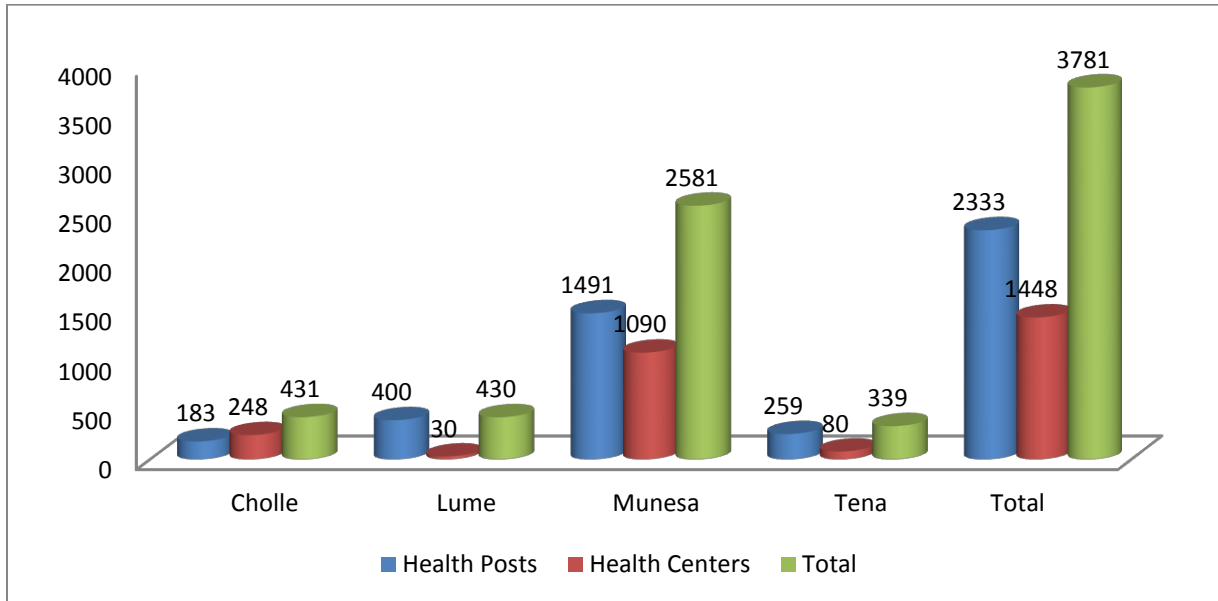
In SNNP region, out of 3,244 insertions that had been conducted in five woredas, 2,761 had been conducted at health posts, while 483 insertions had been conducted at the health centers (equivalent to 85% insertions at the health posts).

FIGURE 7: NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO RECEIVED IMPLANON AT HEALTH POSTS AND HEALTH CENTERS IN FOUR WOREDAS IN TIGRAY REGION (JUL. '09-DEC. '10)



In Oromia region, out of the 3,781 insertions that had been conducted in four woredas, 2,333 had been conducted at the health posts, while 1,448 insertions had been conducted at the health centers (equivalent to 62% insertions conducted at the health posts).

FIGURE 8: NUMBER OF CLIENTS WHO RECEIVED IMPLANON AT HEALTH POSTS AND HEALTH CENTERS IN FOUR WOREDAS IN TIGRAY REGION (JUL. '09-DEC. '10)



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings from this assessment, the following conclusions are made:

- HEWs play a significant role in expanding access to Implants at the community level, and the clients appear willing to accept Implanon insertion from HEWs.
- The engagement of HEWs to insert Implanon, in addition to providing other FP methods, has increased FP uptake in general, and has contributed to increasing access to and use of Implants.
- Because of the engagement of the HEWs, the burden for FP service delivery in hospitals and health centers has been lessened, particularly in light of increasing demand for family planning in rural areas.
- While the highest uptake of LAM was in Tigray, the highest uptake of SAM was in Amhara.
- Virtually all LAM users use Implanon, perhaps because it's the most available LAM.
- This indicates room for other LAM development.

Data reported here are based on service delivery statistics and may be different from findings from a random sample.

