

The Senegal Urban Health Initiative (ISSU)

Endline Findings

BACKGROUND

The Senegal Urban Health Initiative (L'Initiative Sénégalaise de Santé Urbaine [ISSU]), implemented by a consortium of eight partner organizations led by IntraHealth International, aims to increase modern contraceptive method use, particularly among the urban poor in Senegal. The ISSU project, a six-year initiative (2009-2015), was carried out in eight of 10 districts of the Dakar region (North, South, Center, West, Guédiawaye, Keur Massar, Pikine, and Mboi) and in two districts outside of Dakar (Kaolack and Mbour). L'Agence pour la Promotion des Activités de Population-Sénégal (APAPS) and the Global Research and Advocacy Group (GRAG), with technical assistance from the Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) Project—led by the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill—conducted an impact evaluation of the ISSU project. This fact sheet presents key findings from longitudinal surveys of women, households and facilities in all six project sites (baseline 2011 and endline 2015). For more information on the MLE project please visit: <https://www.urbanreproductivehealth.org/>.

FAMILY PLANNING USE INDICATORS

Contraceptive Method Use Among All Women and Women in Union Aged 15-49, Six ISSU Project Sites¹, Sénégal

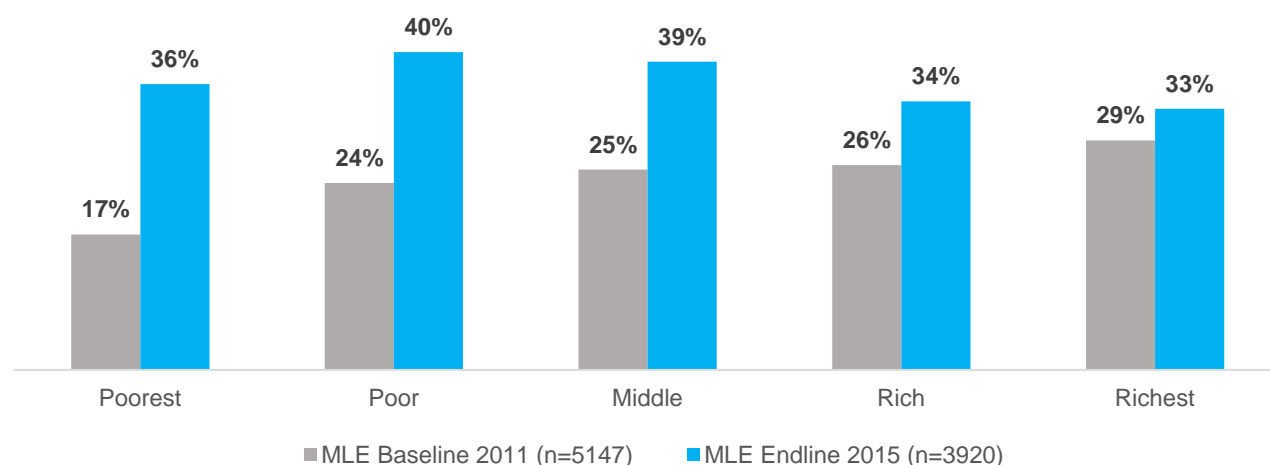
	MLE Baseline 2011		MLE Endline 2015	
	All (%)	In Union (%)	All (%)	In union (%)
Any method use	17.6	27.4	25.4	40.3
Any modern ¹ method use	15.8	24.2	22.9	36.5
Any LAM ² use	2.6	3.9	8.6	13.5
Number of women	9614	5147	6593	3920

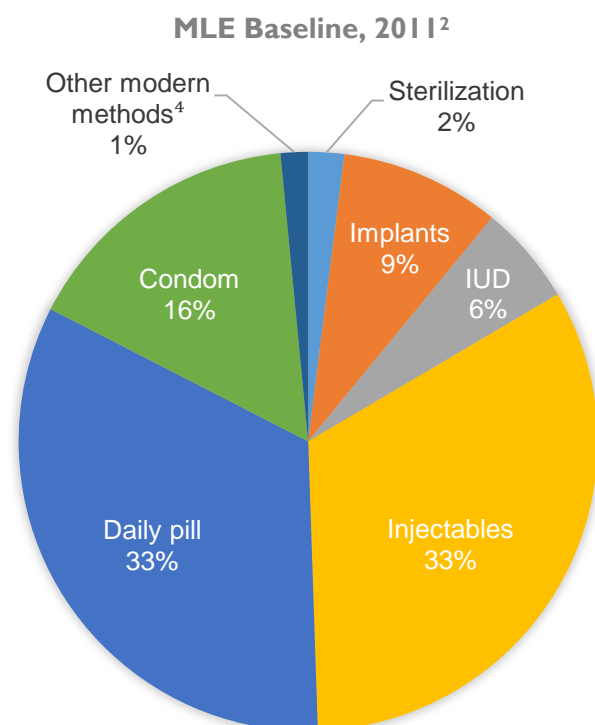
¹Dakar, Guédiawaye, Kaolack, Mboi, Mbour and Pikine

²Modern methods include male and female sterilization, daily pill, IUD, implants, injectables, male and female condoms, EC, spermicides, and LAM

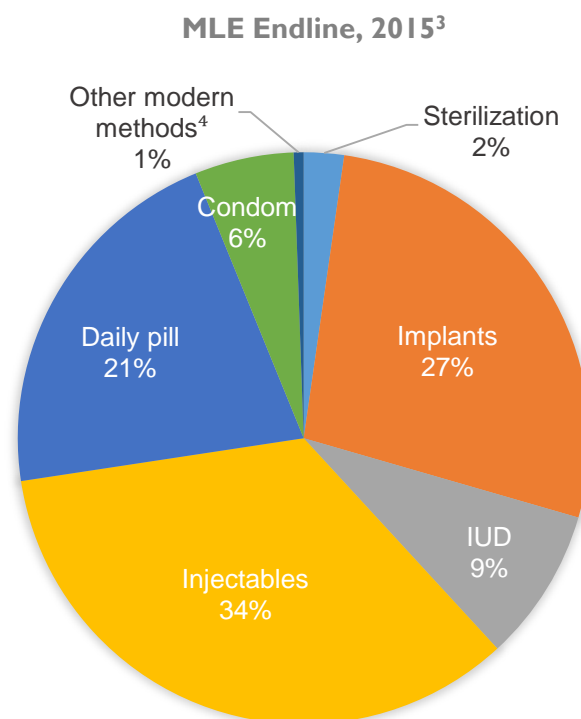
³LAM: long-acting and permanent methods (includes implants, IUD, and male and female sterilization)

Modern Method Use by Wealth Quintile Among Women in Union Aged 15-49, Six ISSU Project Sites, Sénégal



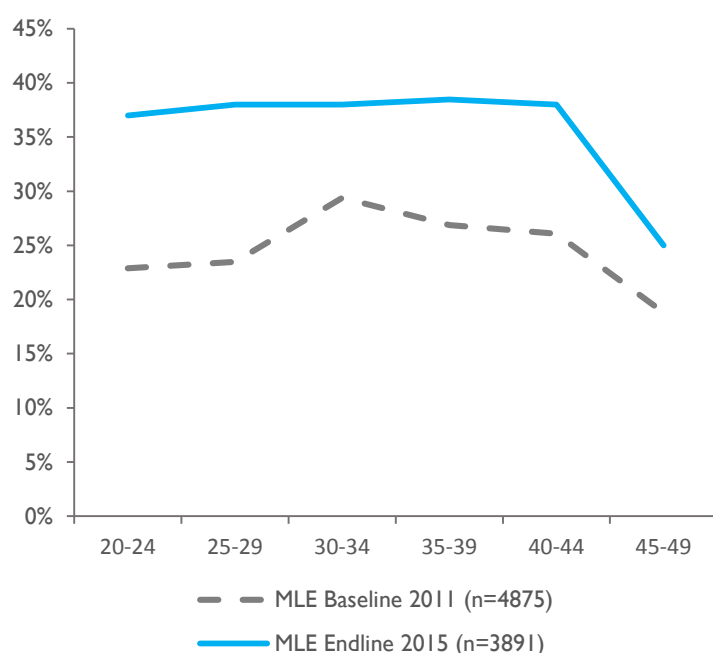
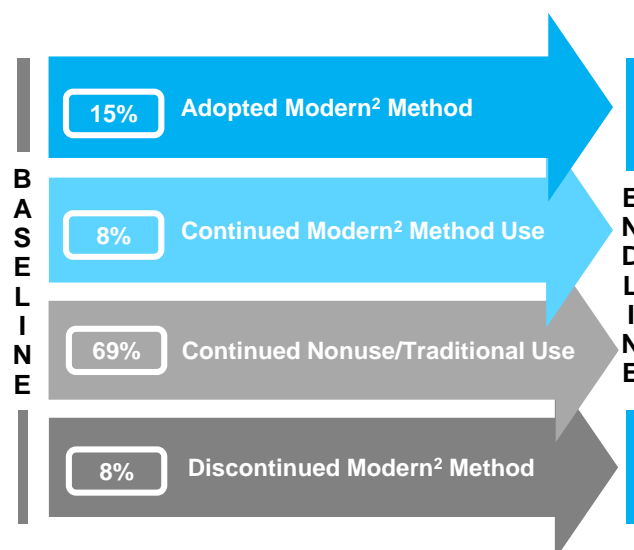
Modern Contraceptive Method Mix, Six ISSU Project Sites, Senegal¹

¹Among all current modern contraceptive method users
²n=1517



³n=1534
⁴Other modern methods include LAM, female condom, EC, cycle beads, and spermicides

Percentage of Women Using a Modern Contraceptive Method by Age, Among All Women Aged 20-49, Six ISSU Project Sites, Senegal

Contraceptive Method Change Between MLE Baseline 2011 and MLE Endline 2015 Among Women Aged 15-49, Six ISSU Project Sites, Senegal¹

¹n=6593

²Modern methods include male and female sterilization, daily pill, IUD, implants, injectables, male and female condoms, EC, spermicides, and LAM

ISSU DEMAND GENERATION INDICATORS

Exposure to ISSU Demand Generation Activities in the Year at MLE Endline 2015, Six ISSU Project Sites,

Exposure to ISSU community activities

Imam or religious leader spoke in favor of FP	58%
Community conversation	14%
Visit from a relais/bajenu gokh	8%
Religious talk	6%
Other public activity	5%
Niche/community theater	5%

Exposure to ISSU radio programs

Ad/commercial promoting FP	63%
FP theme on ISSU program	19%

Exposure to ISSU TV messages

Ad/commercial promoting FP	90%
FP theme on Sen DINE	60%
FP theme on Thow li Thiow li	36%
FP theme on Dine Ak Diamano	18%
FP theme on Ndieguemar	15%
FP theme on Xam sa yaram	8%
FP theme on Li ci penc mi	7%

¹Among all interviewed women (n=6927)

KEY RESULT HIGHLIGHTS FROM MLE SURVEYS

- Modern contraceptive method use among women in union increased significantly across all six project sites, particularly the use of implants.
- The greatest change in modern method use by wealth quintile was among the poorest, the target population for ISSU activities. Fifteen percent of women aged 15-49 adopted a modern method while 8 percent discontinued use, an overall increase of 7 percentage points.
- The majority of women reported hearing/seeing a commercial that promoted FP on the radio and on TV in the last 12 months. Sixty percent of women heard a FP theme on the show Sen DINE during this time.
- While 58% of women heard an Imam (or religious leader) speak in favor of FP, only 5% were exposed to community theater and other ISSU public activities.
- Over one-third of interviewed providers benefited from an ISSU training, while 30% of respondents indicated having already received a training on the ISBC.
- At endline, among ISSU facilities across all project sites there were fewer stock-outs of IUDs, implants, and injectables compared to baseline.¹ Seventy-eight percent of ISSU facilities implemented the Push Model at endline.

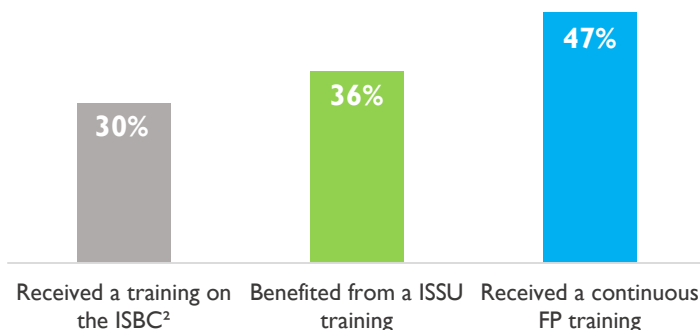
¹Facilities that benefited from ISSU program activities



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SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATORS

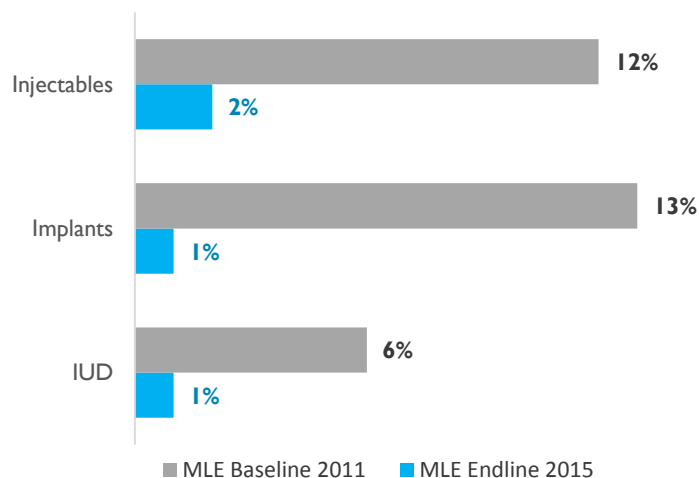
Provider Exposure to ISSU Program Activities at MLE Endline 2015¹



¹n=781

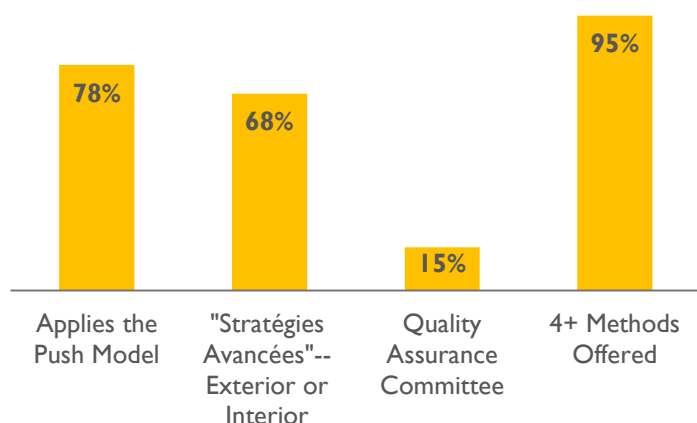
²ISBC: Identification Systématique des Besoins du Client (Systematic Identification of Client Needs)

Stock-out of IUDs, Implants, or Injectables in the Last 30 Days at MLE Baseline 2011 and MLE Endline 2015¹



¹Among facilities that report currently providing IUD, implants or injectables

Facility Exposure to ISSU Program Activities at MLE Endline 2015¹



¹n=186

SAMPLE DESIGN

MLE's evaluation design includes a *longitudinal household survey* of women aged 15-49 at baseline (2011). A two-stage sampling approach was used at baseline to select a representative sample of eligible women from each city. In the first stage, a random sample of clusters was selected in each city; from each cluster, a representative sample of 21 households was selected. Women who completed an interview and who were regular household members at baseline were followed and interviewed again at midterm (2013) and endline (2015). In total, 9614 women were interviewed at baseline. At endline, 7674 women were successfully tracked and 6927 completed an interview (overall response rate of 90%).

The facility survey collected longitudinal data between baseline (2011) and endline (2015) from ISSU program facilities¹, facilities identified by women in the household survey as sources of reproductive health services, and pharmacies. Across the six project sites, a total of 205 facilities were surveyed at baseline and 249 facilities surveyed at endline. In all facilities, a facility audit and provider interviews were undertaken; client exit interviews were conducted in the ISSU program facilities.

¹Facilities that benefited from ISSU program activities

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MLE MEASUREMENT, LEARNING & EVALUATION PROJECT FOR THE URBAN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INITIATIVE