

The missing synergistic link between family planning and urban development in Nairobi, Kenya



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Background

- Current evidence indicates that by 2050, more than 2B people will be living in urban areas.
- It will mainly be due to natural increase sub Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia.
- In developing countries, 214 million women have unmet need for contraception (WHO, 2019).
- Within the cities, the inequalities will increase

Background 2

- Urban development
- Family planning
- To what extent does synergy exist between family planning and urban development?



Nairobi City



Data Sources

- ❖ Key informant interviews (15 family planning stakeholders and 7 urban development stakeholders), focus group discussions, and desk reviews between 2020 and 2022.

How does urban development enhance FP?

- urban development as a critical pillar of family planning by increasing access ; roads and health facilities.
- Demand for FP has also increased ; ICT and media
- Waste management systems; Condoms
- Debunking of culture against family planning
- **However**, informal settlements/poverty ; drop the priority


How does family planning enhance urban development

- Family planning is critical in having sustainable population
- Resources will be directed to urban development
- More hands in urban development

Existence of policies involving FP and urban development.

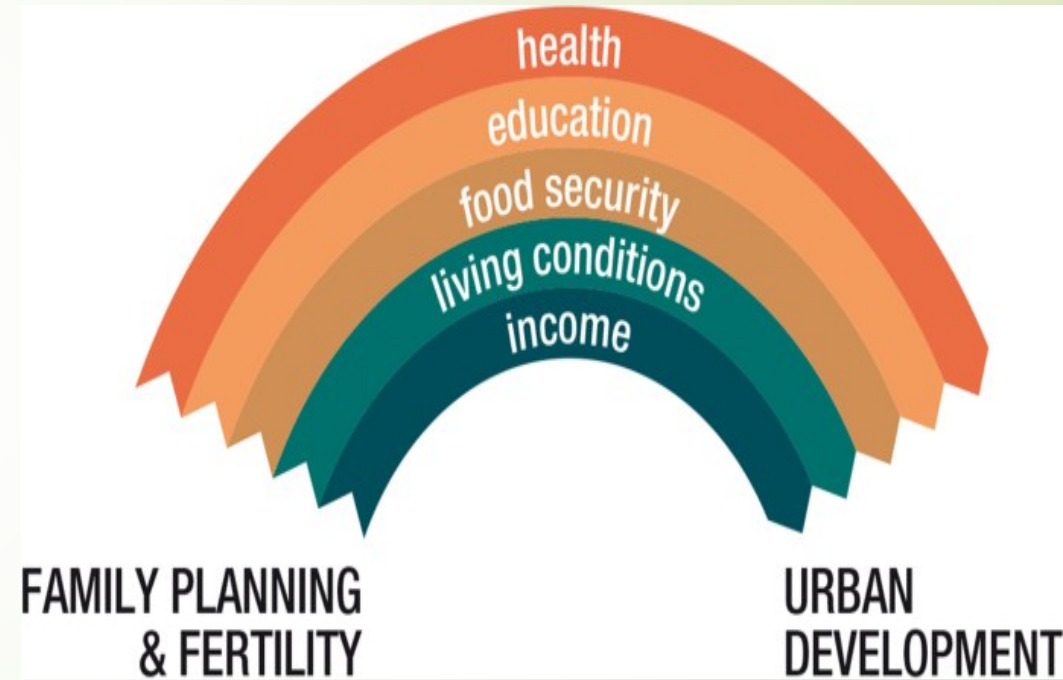
- Kenya national budget, which contains an allocation for family planning.
- County's integrated development plans that contain the targets for family planning and their costs.
- **“ We need to utilize Family planning within the county because the poverty levels will not change with the increasing populations and for effective development”** Esther Passaris , MP Nairobi City County October 2022;
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=895646628076423>

Participation in the Joint Policy making

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- Whereas
 - Urban development stakeholders consider population as a critical parameter in planning
 - Family intervention targets population management
 - Both groups have never participated in a common meeting for policy making.

How; Conclusion

- ❖ Who makes Policies (power)?
- ❖ Who do they believe?
- ❖ Beyond scientific dissemination
- ❖ Effective policy communication
- ❖ Africities Experience




Acknowledgements



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- Duminy, J., Cleland, J., Harpham, T., Montgomery, M. R., Parnell, S. and Speizer, I. S. (2021) 'Urban Family Planning in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Critical Scoping Review'. *Frontiers in Global Women's Health* 2: 749636.

<https://doi.org/10.3389/fgwh.2021.749636>

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