

## Promote healthy couples' communication

### What is the proven high-impact practice in family planning?

**Implement interventions demonstrated to encourage couples to discuss family planning/reproductive health and make equitable, joint decisions to reach fertility intentions.**

### Background

Couples' communication is a form of interpersonal communication that entails the exchange or sharing of information, thoughts, ideas, intentions, and feelings between sexual partners. Couples' communication is influenced by policies, attitudes, values, culture, social and gender norms, and the individual's immediate environment. There are many forms of interpersonal communication that could result in uptake of modern contraception or improved reproductive health outcomes, e.g., between woman to woman; man to man; parent to child; provider to client; provider to provider; trusted adult to adolescent. This brief focuses on improving healthy couples' communication to improve reproductive health outcomes.

Since the 1990s, the family planning field has recognized the importance of couples' communication in the voluntary uptake of modern contraceptive methods.<sup>1-3</sup> Several studies show a positive association between couples discussing their fertility intentions with joint decision making on whether or when to have children (Schwandt et al., 2021; Naja-Sharjabad, 2021; Shattuck, 2011).<sup>4-6</sup>

In the last decade, evidence has emerged on the importance of ensuring interventions promoting healthy couples' communication, with a focus on improving the quality of those discussions<sup>6(p186)</sup> and addressing gender inequalities. Supporting healthy couples' communication can increase the uptake of modern contraceptive use while meeting the HIP principle of "gender equality," or "endeavor[ing] to be inclusive of women and men by removing barriers to their active engagement and decision-making, recognizing the role of family planning in supporting more equitable power dynamics and healthy relations."<sup>7</sup> Recently, there has been attention to power related to sexual decision making and healthy sexual relationships (e.g., consent, bodily autonomy, pleasure), with a need to "better support couples in building practical skills to increase intimacy and communication)."<sup>8(p5)</sup>

Access to modern contraceptive methods and reproductive autonomy are fundamental human rights.<sup>9</sup> Individuals must be able to access contraception as their individual right. Involvement of the male partner should not prevent women from choosing contraception free from the influence of a male partner.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, while promoting healthy couples' communication to improve reproductive health outcomes is a proven HIP, it is critical to ensure that "all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children."<sup>9(p13)</sup>

### Why is this practice important?

**All couples can benefit from improved couples' communication**, enabling both partners to assess their own fertility goals and how to meet them. A study including West and Eastern and Southern Africa showed that agreement among spouses on waiting time to next birth was inconsistent.<sup>10</sup> Therefore, active interventions are

needed to promote healthy couples' communication to achieve healthy spacing and timing of pregnancies, as well as other healthy behaviors. "Both men and women may fail to achieve their childbearing goals when there is a lack of communication."<sup>11(p30)</sup> A study found that couples counseling on contraception helped male partners "realize that spacing pregnancies is directly related to the overall health and financial security of their family," as well as leading to overall improvements in a marital relationship.<sup>12(p12)</sup> The needs of men and women do not have to be pitted against each other, but can be seen as complementary.<sup>13</sup>

**Healthy couples' communication can increase uptake of modern contraception and help couples achieve their fertility intentions.** Studies show that partners often do not discuss family planning.<sup>14</sup> Additionally, studies find discordant reports of contraceptive use.<sup>15</sup> In six countries situated within Asia and Africa, a study of young couples found discordant fertility desires.<sup>16</sup> A study of young couples in Niger found that 75% did not report discussion related to contraceptive use, but those who discussed contraceptive use were more likely to report contraceptive use overtly than covertly.<sup>17</sup> Joint couple-level fertility desires are important for contraceptive use.<sup>16</sup> Couples' communication has been correlated with increased uptake of contraception.<sup>18-20</sup>

**Promoting healthy couples' communication can also impact gender equality.** Fostering discussions between couples and using prompts that promote gender equality, have both increased use of contraception as well as increased gender equity.<sup>21,22</sup> For example, in a study focused on transforming harmful gender norms,<sup>22</sup> women reported that men in the intervention group had higher levels of participation in child care than men in the control group. Men may find it challenging to access accurate contraceptive information as most services are geared to women.<sup>23</sup> Couples' communication about contraception may help to bridge this gap as women share family planning information they may know and as couples become open to going to family planning services together (Figure 1).

### What is the evidence that promoting healthy couples' communication is high impact?

Numerous studies have shown a correlation between couples' communication and uptake for modern contraception by both men (e.g., uptake of vasectomy) and women.<sup>18-33</sup> A number of evidence-informed interventions have promoted healthy couples' communication to increase uptake of modern contraceptive use. Many of these evidence-informed interventions have simultaneously addressed issues of unequal gender norms so that women have a more

**Figure 1. Theory of change for promoting healthy couples' communication**



effective voice in stating their contraceptive needs and gaining partner agreement for their use.

Successful social behavior change (SBC) efforts to improve healthy couples' communication that have also resulted in uptake of modern contraception have been documented through: counselling sessions with couples<sup>21,34</sup>; reaching men through trained peer educators<sup>5</sup>; participatory small group discussions<sup>22</sup>; mass media<sup>35</sup>; TV advertisements<sup>36</sup>; serial radio dramas<sup>37</sup> and trained staff.<sup>38,39</sup> These evidence-informed interventions are listed in Table 1 and in the Appendix.\*

The Table shows a range of SBC interventions with strong evidence and a diversity of countries represented. The Appendix includes additional evidence.

**Table 1. Selected findings with evidence informed interventions for healthy couples' communication that has increased uptake of modern contraception**

✓ Statistically significant    X Not statistically significant

SBC Intervention	Couple Communication	Contraceptive Uptake	GBV/gender equality
<b>India (Raj et al., 2016)<sup>21</sup></b>			
The CHARM intervention entailed three family planning and gender equity (FP+GE) counseling sessions for men and couples. Trained male village health care providers delivered the counseling sessions.	✓ Women in the intervention group were more likely to report contraceptive communication at 9-month follow-up compared to the control group.	✓ Women in the intervention group were more likely to report modern contraceptive use at 9 and 18-month follow-up compared to the control group.	✓ Women in the intervention group were less likely to report sexual IPV at 18-month follow-up.  ✓ Men in the intervention group were less likely than those in the control to report attitudes accepting of sexual and physical IPV at 18-month follow-up.
<b>Malawi (Shattuck et al., 2011; Hartmann et al., 2012)<sup>5,40</sup></b>			
Peer counseling with male motivators provided information on modern FP options and local facilities offering these methods. Motivators facilitated discussions exploring “how rigid gender roles can lead to negative outcomes, challenging the notion that a large family is a sign of virility” (pg. 1090).	✓ Frequency of discussing FP with one's wife was positively associated with family planning uptake.	✓ Increase in contraceptive use in the intervention group compared to the comparison group.	✓ Men facilitated contraceptive use of their partners.  ✓ Women reported an increase in shared decision-making.

\* Please refer to the HIP website for the search strategy.

## How to do it: Tips from implementation experience

SBC for healthy couples' communication entails approaches such as creating an enabling environment, e.g., by creating spaces for couples to receive joint counseling. Another SBC approach addresses social change as much as individual behavior change, e.g., by providing role models that practice healthy couples' communication. The following tips for design and implementation of interventions to improve interpersonal communication recognize that behavior is a function of the person and her/his environment.

- **Address gender and power dynamics, including gender-based violence (GBV).** Conduct formative research for couples' communication interventions

SBC Intervention	Couple Communication	Contraceptive Uptake	GBV/gender equality
<b>Nigeria (Do et al., 2020)<sup>36</sup></b>			
Cross-sectional analysis of baseline data from the larger MTV Shuga evaluation. The SBC intervention assessed were family planning messages and advertisement on television.	<p>√ Exposure to FP advertisement on TV in the last 30 days was shown to have a significant association with an increased likelihood of discussion among young people 15-24 who were sexually active (2.52 times more likely) with their partner.</p> <p>√ This in turn was associated with increased modern contraceptive use among young people 15-24 who were sexually active (2.73 times more likely).</p>	<p>√ Modern contraceptive use was almost three times higher among young people 15-24 who were sexually active who reported discussing FP with their partner than among those who did not discuss FP with their partner. Seeing FP advertisements on TV in the past 30 days was associated with higher FP discussion and modern contraceptive use among young people 15-24 who were sexually active.</p>	Not assessed.
<b>Kenya (Wegs et al., 2016)<sup>41</sup></b>			
Community-based facilitators organized community dialogues for single sex and mixed groups of participants from several villages. Topics included gender, sexuality, and FP. Community leaders and satisfied FP users acted as role models, sharing their support for “FP, equitable gender norms, open communication and shared decision-making regarding family planning between spouses” (pg. 3).	<p>√ Spousal communication was associated with women’s use of modern FP.</p>	<p>√ At baseline 34% of women and 27.9% of men used modern FP methods; at endline, 51.2% of women and 52.2% of men used modern FP methods.</p> <p>√ Exposure to the intervention was associated with 1.78 times higher odds of using a modern FP method at endline compared to baseline for women but not for men.</p> <p>√ At endline men who reported high approval of FP and more gender equitable beliefs were more likely to use modern FP.</p>	<p>X Women described some shifts towards more equitable household roles and more joint decision-making (such as decisions about household purchases). Despite some shifts, women still did the majority of household work and men maintained most of decision-making power.</p>
<b>El Salvador (Lundgren et al., 2005)<sup>38</sup></b>			
Trained staff and volunteers incorporated FP information on Standard Days Method (SDM) in their educational activities for a water project, with messages on gender equality as well as the link between FP and water resources including two home visits with couples.	<p>√ Both women and men reported significantly more discussions in the prior 6 months on the number of children, using an FP method, which FP method to use, men’s roles in FP, and the cycle of women’s fertility.</p>	<p>√ Men significantly increased their contraceptive uptake (SDM, condoms) following the intervention (63% compared to 44%); with the odds of reporting that they were using FP 1.68 times greater at endline.</p> <p>√ Women who participated in the project were significantly more aware of their cycle of fertility, increasing their bodily awareness.</p>	<p>√ Men in the community reported that man’s role in FP increased significantly from 5% to 23%.</p> <p>√ Women reported that the man’s role in FP increased significantly from 7% to 16%.</p>

to explore how couples relate to each other, especially within intimate relationships. What is the distribution of power and authority? What are gender-specific norms within relationships? Use a gender-synchronized† approach to ensure that interventions are mutually reinforcing.<sup>42</sup> Direct engagement in problem solving can help to strengthen couples' communication.<sup>43</sup>

- **Ensure that interventions “do no harm” to undermine women’s autonomy.** Intimate partner violence has been associated with discordance in fertility intentions between men and women,<sup>44</sup> with a number of implications. In certain studies, some women who reported experiencing GBV from their husbands were more likely to use contraception without informing their husbands.<sup>45–47</sup> There are numerous reports of both women and men accessing modern contraceptive methods in secret or using clandestine methods such as injectables or intrauterine devices, fearing either coercion, disapproval, abandonment, or GBV from their partner.<sup>48–50</sup> It is critical to ensure that in the context of promoting healthy couples' communication, each person can individually access reproductive health information and services as well as services related to GBV as needed (Box 1).
- **Norms of masculinity should be addressed.** Women and men may differ in their belief of whether a woman has an independent right to use contraception.<sup>51</sup> The decision-making power of a husband can significantly reduce women's likelihood of using contraceptives,<sup>52,53</sup> as harmful norms of masculinity in certain contexts may lead men to demonstrate their virility by fathering numerous children.<sup>54</sup> When possible, it is important to incorporate discussions of sexual pleasure in the context of sex and contraception.<sup>6</sup>
- **Find creative and culturally appropriate ways to address women’s and men’s skills and perceived self-efficacy to communicate with their partners effectively.** If a person sees someone else performing a behavior but doubts their own ability to copy it, it is not likely that s/he will attempt the new behavior. In the case of couples communicating about family planning and reproductive health, individuals may need to learn and/or practice new skills before attempting to communicate with a partner. They will also need to have confidence that they can

† A gender-synchronized approach is defined as working with both sexes in a mutually reinforcing way, to challenge restrictive gender norms, catalyzing the achievement of gender equality.<sup>55</sup>

### Box 1. Learning from our mistakes and avoiding potential harms

An intervention to increase male involvement in family planning and couples counseling in Zimbabwe used media messages to reach men. Data from household surveys of 501 men and 518 women who were interviewed prior to the intervention, with a follow-up survey with 508 male and 508 females, were collected to evaluate the program. The messages in the campaign used football images and analogies, with wives as teammates, service providers as coaches, and small families as the goal. Twice as many men as women heard the ads. The analysis indicates that “respondents were 1.6 times more likely to use a modern family planning method if they were exposed to at least three components of the multimedia campaign,”<sup>56(p31)</sup> even while controlling for other variables. Both men and women reported increased discussion with spouses about family planning. However, the campaign, while increasing couples' communication resulting in uptake of modern contraception, also resulted in a significant increase in men believing that they alone should take responsibility for choosing a method, getting family planning information, and going to a clinic to seek family planning services,<sup>56</sup> reducing women's autonomy and increasing gender inequality. **A key lesson learned was that attention to gender and power dynamics is critical.**

communicate without fear of conflict and/or other risks. For women in particular, programs may need to provide safe spaces for women to practice skills and possible prompts within a same sex group of trusted peers. For example, the CHARM study first provided separate safe spaces for married men, followed by a couples counseling session (Box 2).<sup>21</sup>

- **Consider and plan for the special requirements and challenges of couples counseling sessions** conducted in facilities and/or via outreach by community health workers (CHWs) to couples in their homes or elsewhere. Contraception may be a taboo subject, and auditory and visual privacy are essential for the couples who agree to joint counseling.
- **Search out existing platforms and spaces where boys and men can access information about sex, sexual relationships, reproductive health, and family planning information and services.** When

framed appropriately, men's groups like farmers groups or religious groups often welcome the chance to discuss family planning and reproductive health. Yet a recent review found that few country national plans addressed men's roles in contraception comprehensively.<sup>23</sup> Working with existing groups can be a more efficient and sustainable way to reach men and boys. Discussions around family planning should focus on family well-being plus family size and not just methods.<sup>6</sup>

- **Provide opportunities and job aids for those who offer health and family planning services.** Program providers benefit from learning and sharing best practices about how to serve and communicate effectively with female and male clients as well as couples as a unit. Pre-service and in-service training for providers as well as simple counseling tools/aids/checklists/apps can make counseling easier. Creative leave-behind materials distributed by CHWs (like [this pamphlet](#) designed for newlyweds in Egypt) help stimulate discussion and joint decision making. Policies that ensure that women who want their partners to accompany them to counseling sessions may invite them to do so are important and may facilitate healthy couples' communication.
- **Identify and provide opportunities for respected couples in the community to model and talk about their healthy communication habits.** Individuals assess the risks and rewards of actions before trying them out. SBC programs may help individuals make this assessment by showcasing role model couples and their actions through radio dramas, personal testimonials, and community discussions. For example, Malawi Male Motivators were respected men in the community who were trained to provide counseling.<sup>5</sup>
- **Use social networks over time** to spread the innovation of healthy couples' communication through training and other mechanisms. Successful SBC programs identify 1) how the audience thinks of couples who are communicating about sexual and reproductive health and family planning issues, 2) opinion leaders in the local network, and 3) messages that address concerns about healthy couples' communication. Media representations of couples communicating should demonstrate the positive impact of healthy couples' communication.

## Box 2. Successful programs can increase contraceptive use and gender equality

In preparing for the CHARM initiative in India, researchers used WHO guidelines<sup>57</sup> on domestic violence to conduct assessments. Husbands and wives were surveyed privately and separately. All participants, prior to baseline, were provided basic family planning information and how to access services. All female participants were provided with information on services for domestic violence. Following the baseline assessment, husbands in the intervention group were linked to male village health care providers trained to implement the CHARM intervention. Village health providers used a flipchart that addressed gender-equity related barriers, such as the importance of shared family planning decision making plus the importance of respectful marital communication, particularly no spousal violence (see below in Tools and Resources for a description and link to the training manuals used by CHARM, and the Table and Appendix for impact of effectiveness).<sup>21,58</sup> CHARM was developed by experts on family planning, gender, and GBV. To date, CHARM has resulted in statistically significant increases in contraceptive use and gender equity.

## Implementation measurement

The following are illustrative indicators based on the Theory of Change that can be collected from a variety of data sources such as routine monitoring systems,<sup>59</sup> remote mobile-based surveys,<sup>60</sup> or household surveys such as PMA (<https://www.pmadata.org/>) and DHS (<https://dhsprogram.com/>).

- **High Impact Practice:** Number or percentage of intended audience who reported seeing family planning messages promoting communication among couples about family planning in the past three months by channel (e.g., social media, television, radio, community meetings).
- **Changes:** Number or percentage of intended audience who discussed contraceptive use with their partner in the past three months.
- **Benefits to Audience:** Percentage of women who state that use of modern contraception is their decision or a joint decision with their partner.

## Priority Research Questions

- Do digital platforms successfully increase healthy couples' communication?
- What programs and policies prepare adolescents to engage in healthy couples' communication for fertility intentions?<sup>61</sup>
- Conduct cost-effectiveness studies to increase healthy couples' communication that disaggregates how much various interventions cost.
- What programs and policies are effective in engaging couples in discussions related to healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies?<sup>62</sup>
- What are steps required to minimize potential negative impacts of couples counseling such as violence and reproductive coercion?<sup>48,49</sup>

## References

A complete list of references used in the preparation of this brief can be found at: <https://www.fphighimpactpractices.org/briefs/couple-communication/>

## Tools and resources

- [Save the Children. 2007. Male motivator training curriculum.](#) The male motivator approach is designed to engage men to break down gender norms leading to male-initiated couples' communication about family planning. Men who use modern contraception are identified and trained as male motivators and visit other men in the communities to provide information on contraception, plus practice skills to discuss fertility desires with wives.
- [Rwanda Men's Resource Center, Promundo-US and Rutgers WPF. 2013. Bandebereho Facilitator's Manual.](#) Kigali, Rwanda; Washington, DC, USA, Utrecht, The Netherlands. This tool is designed for participatory community engagement activities on gender equality, family planning, parenting, violence, and caregiving.
- [UCSD. CHARM manual.](#) This manual is designed to enhance the knowledge of health care practitioners on ways to address gender issues among young married couples in choosing and exercising their family planning options.

*Note: If your program is addressing GBV in addition to healthy couples' communication, there is a wealth of resources that you can consult, such as: <https://prevention-collaborative.org>; <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/07/respect-women-implementation-package> and <https://www.whatworks.co.za/>*

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