

**Introduction**-Globally every day approximately 800 women die from preventable pregnancy related complication (WHO, 2014). In 2013, 289,000 women died from pregnancy or child-related complications. Under the MDGs committed to reducing maternal mortality by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. Since 1990, maternal mortality has reduced by approximately 50% (WHO, 2014).

**Methodology**-This research will adopt a descriptive cross-sectional study involving the use of quantitative methods of data collection. This study design is suitable for this study mainly because the researcher seeks to identify specific factors influencing male involvement in maternal health care services from a general population rather than a specific group of people such that the results of the study can be generalized to the entire population.

**Results**-The highest proportion of the respondents, 164 (41.8%) were within the age group of 26-35 years and only 16 (4.1%) were above 55 years. Majority of the respondents, 204 (52%) had secondary education while only 21 (5.4%) had tertiary education. The highest proportion of the respondents, 161 (41.1%) were Catholics and only 14 (3.5%) were Seventh day Adventist. However, there were more Christians as compared to Muslims who were only 54 (13.8%). Majority of the respondents, 199 (50.8%) were single as compared to those who were married, 108 (27.6%).

**Conclusion and recommendation**- the level of male involvement in antenatal care for pregnant women was low with very few men getting involved in the different aspects as regards antenatal care. There is need for continuous sensitization by the government and health workers through the media and health education programs on the importance of male involvement in antenatal care services so as to create awareness among the general population on the role and importance of men in antenatal care services.