



CONTRACEPTIVE PERFORMANCE REPORT

2011-2012

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
STATISTICS DIVISION
PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENESIS OF THE REPORT

The Annual Contraceptive Performance Report owes to continuous efforts of the following PBS Officers:

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PREFACE

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) is the prime official agency of Pakistan, responsible for the collection, compilation and timely dissemination of reliable statistical information to the policy makers, planners and researchers. This organization publishes a variety of data, primary as well as secondary, especially on economics and social aspects of the country.

The task of producing Contraceptives Performance Report has been assigned to PBS as a sequel to the devolution of Ministry of Population Welfare (MoPW). Pursuantly, Population Welfare Statistics Section (PWSS) of PBS has produced the 2nd issue of the Annual Contraceptive Performance Report of Population Welfare Program for the financial year 2011-12.

Requisite information stem from all service delivery points in the country in order to ensure nationwide coverage of Family Planning/Reproductive Health activities. Annual contraceptive performance report is an important intervention to gauge outlet, sector and method-wise contraceptive progress and observe the direction and track/trend for future Contraceptive Requirement and Distribution (CRD) in the country.

I am grateful to Provincial Population Welfare Departments (PPWDs), the District Population Welfare Office, Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Population Welfare Department Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK), Population Welfare Programme Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Social Marketing of Contraceptive (SMC) and other stakeholders for their valuable support in the compilation of this document.

I hope that the user of the report would be able to learn about important facts of contraceptive activities. Comments and suggestions for improvement of Contraceptive Performance Report would be highly appreciated.

MUNIR AHMAD ASLAM
Director General

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
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SUMMARY

The profile of contraceptive performance report in 2011–12, compared with the preceding year 2010–11 is summarized as under:-

- a) The overall, Contraceptive Performance for the year 2011-12 in terms of Couple Year of Protection (CYP) has increased by 0.7% in comparison with the corresponding period of the last financial year (2010-11).
- b) The Province-wise profile of CYP indicates an increase in Punjab (11.4%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (12.1%), while decrease in Sindh (8.8%) and Balochistan (6.4%) whereas an increase of 19.5% witnessed in the district Islamabad. The Contraceptive Performance of Population Welfare Departments and NGOs have also shown an increase of 6.9% and 3.8% respectively, as compared with the previous year.
- c) Method-wise comparison of CYP, shows increase in Oral Pills (7.2%) and IUDs (8.8%) while decrease in Condoms (7.7%), Injectable (9.7%) and Contraceptive Surgery (11.7%) is observed.
- d) Outlet-wise CYP depicts an increase of 8.1% in Family Welfare Centers (FWCs), 29.0% in Reproductive Health Services-A Centers (RHS-A), 6.8% in Mobile Service Units (MSUs), 15.8% in Hakeems and Homeopaths (H&H), 8.7% in Male Mobilizers (MM), 7.4% in Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs), 37.4% in FATA, 8.6% in Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP). The performance has decreased by 46.3% in RHS-B, 9.8% in Provincial Line Departments (PLDs), 2.9% in AJK, 12.0% in Gilgit-Baltistan, 0.8% in Regional Training Institutes (RTIs), 22.3% in Marie Stopes Society of Pakistan and 13.5% in Social Marketing of Contraceptives (SMC).
- e) The overall Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) on the basis of modern methods, during 2011-12 is 23.20%. The provinces make the rising sequence of CPR as Balochistan (6.33%), Sindh (13.09%), Punjab (15.60%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (17.45%). The highest CPR is observed in the Federal district Islamabad (36.09%).

INTRODUCTION

Demographics are the key to promote the economic development and security in Pakistan. Demographic profile shows that, in 1950, Pakistan's population were recorded 37 million people, making it the world's 13th most populous country, while in 2007, Pakistan had reached in world population ranking to 6th, with over 164 million people. The United Nations (UN) has projected that in 2050 it will move into 5th place with around 292 million people. The country's high fertility rate is a major contributor to this situation since mortality rate has been fairly stable over the years. Such a rapid growth in population poses serious threats to the country's social progress, economic stability, health, environment, law & order and food security.

Arresting population growth is one of the top priorities of the government of Pakistan as this will help in attaining a balance between country's resources and population, leading to sustainable socioeconomic development. In this context, Family Planning Programs contribute significantly since there is negative correlation between the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), that is, if the CPR rises, the TFR will fall. The decline in the TFR could be more substantial if there was greater use of contraceptives in the country. Keeping in view the key role of contraceptive in the reduction of TFR, this report is an effort to have an up to date data on the usage of contraceptives which have been provided in the market by the government and also by the valuable contribution of the private stake holders under the population welfare programme.

History of Family Planning Program- in Pakistan

Recognizing the consequences of high Population Growth Rate (PGR) on its economic and social development programmes, family planning activities were started in Pakistan on limited scale in the First Five Year National Development Plan (1955-1960) through voluntary organizations. In the Second Five –Year Plan (1960-65), however, family planning services were dispensed through the health infrastructure. Family Planning gained priority in the Third Five year Plan (1965-1970), when an independent setup was established for managing and executing the Population Welfare Programme. Institutional arrangements for the programme attained the status of an independent ministry on 12th June, 1990. Pakistan's first Family Planning Scheme was a part of the country's Third Five Year Plan (1965–1970). This scheme became the template for all subsequent family planning strategies. The scheme's goal was to have a vast impact in the shortest time possible, with a reduction of the birth rate from 50 to 40 per 1000 by 1970. At the onset of the program, condoms were the most available method of contraception, but by 1966 the Intrauterine Device (IUD) had replaced it has become the "corner-stone" of the Scheme. The programme witnessed a positive change and

received sustained political support from 1988 to 2002 and, as a signatory to the Programme of Action developed at the International Conference on Population and Development at Cairo in 1994, Pakistan pledged to provide universal access to family planning by 2010. There was consistency and continuity in the operations during these years. As a result, Pakistan was referred to be entering the fertility transition phase, with the increasing trend of Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), resulting in the reduction of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Population Growth Rate (PGR). In 2002, the Ministry of Population Welfare (MOPW) drafted an explicit Population Policy to attain replacement level of fertility by 2020 with the objective to achieve population stabilization expeditiously. Pakistan's current family planning policy reflects the government's concern with rising population trends and poverty. The policy's goals include reducing population growth (from 2.1 percent in 2002 to 1.3 by 2020), fertility through voluntary family planning (from 4 births per woman in 2004 to 2.1 births per woman by 2020). The last five-year Population Welfare Programme (2003-2008) set the ultimate goal of population stabilization as a development priority to attain sustainable socio-economic development

Though Pakistan was one of the first Asian countries to begin a family planning program with some help from international donors, fertility has declined slower than in neighboring countries. Historical political strife and cultural restrictions on women constraining their empowerment have hampered implementation of family planning strategies throughout the country. Most women who say they do not want any more children or would like to wait a period of time before their next pregnancy do not have the contraceptive resources available to them in order to do so.

Review of Organizational Pursuits of Population Welfare Programme

Population Welfare Programme is an ongoing social development endeavor, operating within the framework of nationally accepted broad-based and strategically focused Population and Development policies. Since its launching, the Population Welfare Programme has experienced many phases in terms of administrative and financial setup.

Before devolution process- 2010, the Federal Government was responsible for the overall execution and entire funding of the Population Welfare Programme through MOPW. The MOPW was responsible for Policy Planning, advocacy of population issues including reproductive health and gender concern, target setting, training, coordination with other ministries, negotiations for foreign assistance and fulfilling related obligation, monitoring, research, evaluation, information, education and communication programme, services statistics, procurement, warehousing & distribution of contraceptives/commodities, providing policy support to NGOs, public-private partnership and social marketing of contraceptives.

In pursuance to 18th Constitutional Amendment Act 2010, the Ministry of Population Welfare (MoPW) has ceased to exist from 07-12-2010. The functions of Collection, Maintenance and Analysis of Population Statistics being handled by the Ministry of Population Welfare (MoPW) has been relocated to Statistics Division (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics). To implement the decision of the Government of Pakistan, the Statistics Division has established a new section in PBS entitled “Population Welfare Statistics Section (PWSS)” with the following objectives:

- a. To collect, compile and disseminate contraceptive performance data on monthly, quarterly and yearly basis at provincial and national level;
- b. To maintain data base on contraceptive services statistics;
- c. To carry out periodic analysis of contraceptive performance statistics
- d. To develop liaison with national & international statistical agencies

Objectives:

Main objectives of the Contraceptive Performance Report are as following:

- To assess the province/sector-wise, method-wise and outlet-wise contraceptives performance using Couple Year of Protection (CYP).
- To provide basis for estimating annual contraceptives requirements and distribution in the country.
- To obtain Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) to assess the birth control strategy of the country.

Methodology

As per past practice in the Ministry of Population Welfare, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics collects the contraceptive performance data on monthly basis by post, through e-mail and by fax from the Provincial Population Welfare Departments (PWDs); Population Welfare Departments AJK, GB ,FATA; District Population Welfare Office, ICT, Islamabad; Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP) ; Marie Stopes Society of Pakistan (NGO); Social Marketing of Contraceptive (SMC); Regional Training Institutes (RTIs) and Public-private Partnership(PPP)/Target Groups Institutes(TGIs). After editing and coding, the data is classified according to tabulation plan and processed at Data Processing Centre of PBS.

The data is entered on monthly basis and after three months, it is consolidated into the quarterly performance report. At the end of financial year, the performance of all four quarters is combined together and annual report is prepared. In the current annual report, the percentage change in the contraceptive performance for the financial year 2011-12 using *Couple Years of Protection (CYP)* is compared with the last year (2010-11). *Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)* on the basis of Modern Methods is also estimated to gauge the birth control process in the country. Methodology involved in the calculation of Couple Years of Protection (CYP) and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is detailed below:

Couple Years of Protection (CYP)

The term Couple Years of Protection (CYP) is one of several commonly used indicators to assess internationally the family planning efforts. It is the protection provided by contraceptive methods during one-year period, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed to clients during that period. It is also an indirect estimator of birth control.

CONVERSION FORMULA FOR CONTRACEPTIVE COUPLE YEARS OF PROTECTION (CYP)	
144 UNITS OF CONDOM	= 1 CYP
15 CYCLES OF ORAL PILL	= 1 CYP
1 INSERTION OF IUD	= 3.5 CYP
5 VIALS OF INJECTABLE	= 1 CYP
1 CASE OF CONTRACEPTIVE SURGERY (CS)	= 12.5 CYP

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

The CPR is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing, any form of contraception. It is usually measured for married women age 15-49 years only. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) of Pakistan is calculated on the basis of consumption of contraceptive by converting number of units sold into users with the help of the formulae given in the following table:

CONVERSION FORMULA FOR USERS	
100 UNITS OF CONDOM	= 1 USER
13 CYCLES OF ORAL PILL	= 1 USER
1 INSERTION OF IUD	= 1 USER
5 VIALS OF INJECTABLE	= 1 USER
1 CONTRACEPTIVE SURGERY (CS) CASE	= 1 USER

Thereafter, number of users is divided by number of married women of reproductive age (MWRA), symbolically represented as under:

$$CPR (\%) = \frac{\text{No. of Users}}{(MWRA)} * 100$$

Service Delivery Units

The following Service Delivery Units are spread all over in the country to facilitate the users for their needs:

Family Welfare Centre (FWC)

The FWC is the cornerstone of Pakistan's Population Welfare Programme. These centers constitute the most extensive institutional network in the country for promoting and delivering family planning services in both urban and rural areas. As a static facility, it serves a population of about 7000; while operating through its satellites clinics and outreach facility, an FWC covers a population of about 12000.

Reproductive Health Services Centers

The Reproductive Health Service Centers are the major clinical component of the Pakistan's Population Welfare Programme. They provide services through RHS-A Centers and RHS-B Centers.

Reproductive Health Services-A (RHS-A)Centers

The RHS-A centers are hospital-based service delivery units. They provide contraceptive surgery facilities for women and men with safe and effective backup medical support.

Reproductive Health Services-B (RHS-B) Centers

Well - established hospitals and clinics with fully-equipped operating facilities (operation theatre facilities, beds for admission, post-operative care, sterilization and emergency resuscitation equipment, etc.) and trained work force.

Mobile Service Units (MSUs)

The MSUs are the flagship of the Population Welfare Programme. These provide a package of quality Family Planning/Reproductive Health (FP/RH) services to the people of those remote villages and hamlets where no other health facility exists. The MSUs operate from specially-designed vehicles which carry with-in them all the facilities of a mini clinic ensuring complete privacy for simple gynecological procedures.

Regional Training Institutes (RTIs)

The RTIs provide skill-based training in FP/RH for all categories of health care providers i.e. Doctors, medical students, nurses, student nurses, lady health visitors and other paramedics.

The RTIs also undertake activities focused on raising the awareness level of hakims, homeopaths, community health workers, teachers and college students.

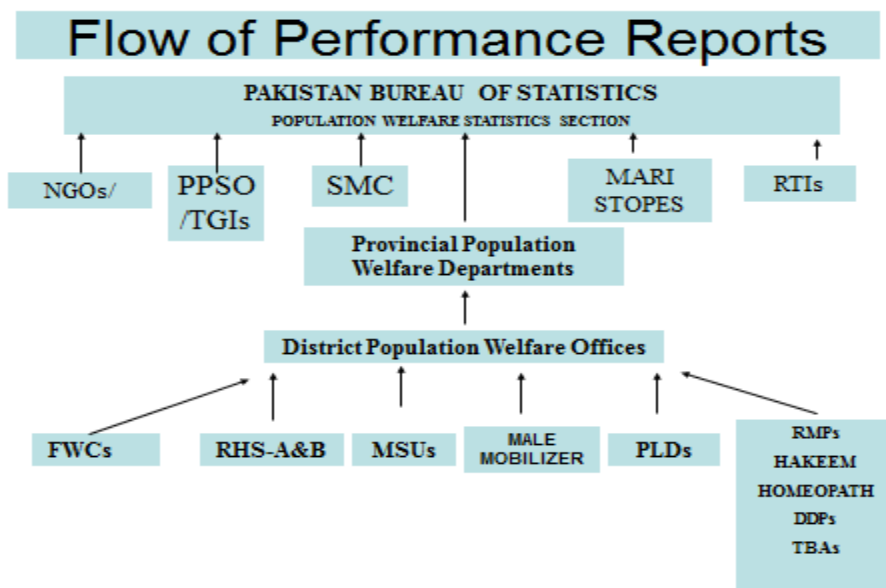
Data Sources

The Contraceptive Performance Report is prepared on the basis of data received from the following sources:

- Provincial Population Welfare Departments (PPWDs);
- Population Welfare Departments AJK, GB and FATA;
- The District Population Welfare Office, ICT, Islamabad
- Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP) ;
- Marie Stopes Society of Pakistan (NGO);
- Social Marketing of Contraceptive (SMC);
- Regional Training Institutes (RTIs) and
- Public-private Partnership(PPP)/Target Groups Institutes(TGIs)

Flow of Data/Performance Reports

The District Population Welfare Office is the main operational tier of Population Welfare Program. It is responsible for actual implementation of population welfare activities in the field. For the purpose, it collects Contraceptive Performance Reports of all the reporting units (FWCs, RHS-A, MSUs etc). Then compile and consolidate these reports and transmit it to its provincial Population Welfare Department. The provincial Population Welfare Department send these report to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Apart from the provincial department, FATA, AJK, GB, prominent NGOs (FPAP & Marie Stops) and SMC also provide Contraceptive Performance data to PBS for further data processing. The flow of Contraceptive Performance data is given blow:



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Source-wise Comparison in terms of Couple Years of Protection (CYP)

The province/sector-wise comparison of contraceptive performance during the financial year 2011 -12 in terms of Couple Year of Protection (CYP) has been made with the previous year 2010-11 in **Table-1** annexed at the end of report.

At national level, an increase of 0.7 % has been observed for all program and non-program outlets during the financial year (2011 -12) compared with 2010 -11.

At provincial level, contraceptive performance of the current financial year in comparison with the previous year, an increase has been witnessed in two provinces namely Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by 11.4% and 12.1% while a decrease of 8.8% and 6.4% has been observed in Sindh and Balochistan respectively.

As far as the district Islamabad and FATA are concerned, the contraceptive performance for the financial year 2011-12 compared with 2010-11 has depicted an increase of 19.5% and 37.4% respectively, whereas a decrease of 2.9% and 12.0% have been recorded in AJ&K and Gilgit-Baltistan. The contraceptive performance in respect of Population Welfare Departments has increased by 6.9% in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11 while that of NGOs has increased by 3.8%.

2. Method-wise Comparison of Contraceptive Performance

In absolute terms, the contraceptive performance of program and non-program service outlets have reported a sale of 149.278 million units of Condoms, 6.223 million cycles of Oral Pills, 1.315 million insertions of Internal Uterine Devices (IUDs) and 2.705 million vials of

Injectables. Also 119,582 Contraceptive Surgery (CS) cases have been performed during the financial year 2011-12.

At national level, method-wise comparison during 2011-12 over 2010-11, in terms of CYP, has shown an increase in Oral Pills (7.2%) and IUDs (8.8%) whereas a decrease of 7.7% in Condoms, 9.7% in Injectables and 11.7% in Contraceptive Surgery (CS) cases has been observed. The details are shown in **Table-2** given at the end of report.

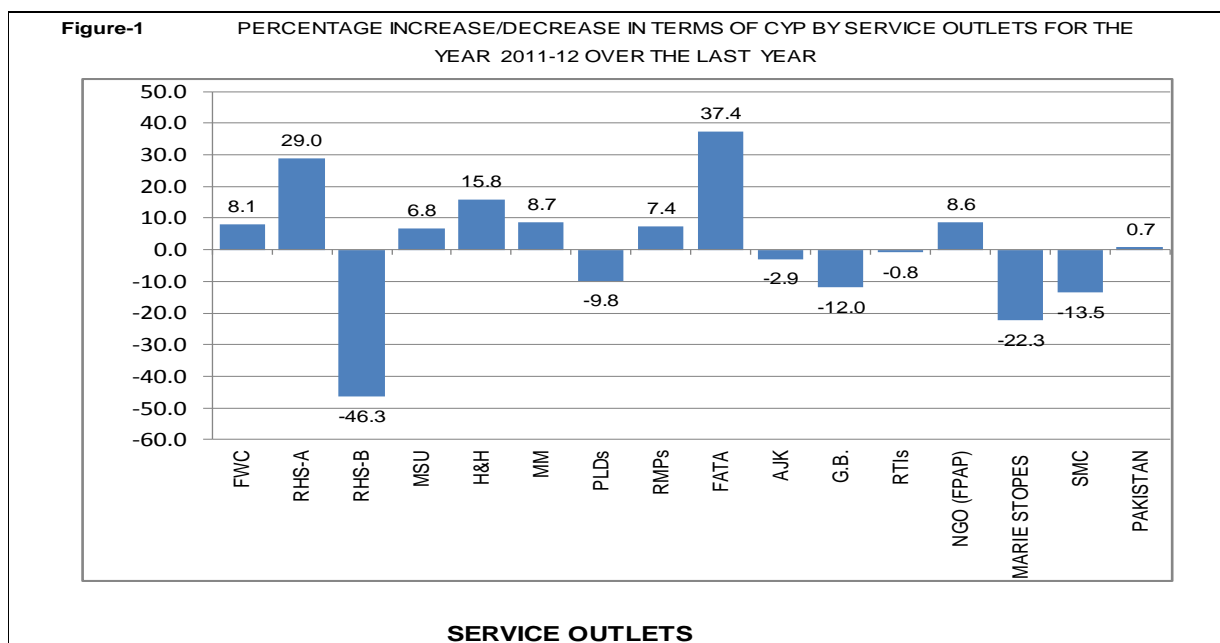
At provincial level, method-wise contraceptives performance for the year 2011-12 is highlighted by using CYP in the proceeding paragraphs.

In case of condoms, method-wise performance of 2011-12 when compared with the last year (2010-11), has reflected an increase in Punjab (18.7%), Sindh (20.7%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (24.5%), Islamabad (27.9%), FATA (59.5%) and NGOs(20.7%). However, a decrease in Balochistan (11.8%), AJK (1.3%), GB (5.4%) and SMC (22.3%) has been noticed. For Oral Pills, an increase has been witnessed in Punjab (3.2%), Sindh (2.1%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (12.0%), Islamabad (4.5%), FATA (46.2%), Gilgit-Baltistan (20.8%), FPAP (1.3%), Marie Stopes Society (37.5%) and SMC (11.8%), while decrease has been shown in Balochistan (21.3%) and RTIs (16.9%).

For IUDs, an increase has been noticed in Punjab (9.6%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (16.8%), Balochistan (0.6%), Islamabad (27.1%), FATA (39.6%), AJK (3.1%), RTIs (5.0%) and SMC (8.5%) while decreased attitude has been observed in Sindh (0.3%), Gilgit-Baltistan (14.5%) and Marie Stopes Society (22.8%) respectively. In case of Injectables, an increase has been observed in FATA (11.9%), FPAP (5.1%), Marie Stopes Society (1.6%) and SMC (1.7%) whereas a decrease has been observed in Punjab (21.3%), Sindh (24.5%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (11.9%), Balochistan (6.3%), Islamabad (18.9%) and RTIs (42.5%). When we look into the figure of Contraceptives Surgery cases, an increase has been recorded in Punjab (0.6%), Islamabad (5.9%) and FPAP (7.9%) whereas a decrease has been observed in Sindh (4.7%), KPK (6.4%), Balochistan (1.6%), AJK (7.9%) and SMC (1.8%) respectively. The details are reflected in **Table-3**.

3. **Outlet-wise Comparison in terms of Couple year of Protection**

The contribution of service outlets in terms of CYP during 2011-12 when compared with 2010-11, has shown an increase of 8.1% in Family Welfare Centers (FWCs), 29.0% in Reproductive Health Services-A(RHS-A) Centers , 6.8% in Mobile Service Units (MSUs), 15.8% in Hakeems and Homeopaths (H&H), 8.7% in Male Mobilizers (MM), 7.4% in Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs), 37.4% in FATA and 8.6% in Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP). The performance has decreased by 46.3% in RHS-B, 9.8% in Provincial Line Departments (PLDs), 2.9% in AJK, 12.0% in Gilgit-Baltistan, 0.8% in Regional Training Institutes (RTIs), 22.3% in Marie Stopes Society of Pakistan and 13.5% in Social Marketing of Contraceptives (SMC). The details are given in **Table-4**. Graphical presentation is in Fig.1.



4. Comparative Outlet-wise Contraceptives Performance for Delivery Services

The Outlet/ Province/Sector-wise Comparison of Contraceptives Performance for Delivery Services have been given in detail at **Table-5**. Discussion on the results is as under:

(i) Family Welfare Centers (FWCs)

The performance of FWCs in terms of CYP has increased by 8.1%, at the national level during the financial year 2011-12, when compared with the last year (2010-11). At the provincial level, an increase has also been observed in three provinces namely Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan by 8.7%, 14.1% and 2.5% respectively whereas a decrease has been observed in Sindh by 0.7%. In the Method wise comparison, at national level, FWCs have shown an increase of 19.1% in Condoms, 8.1% in Oral Pills and 10.1% in IUDs whereas a decrease is observed for Injectables by 18.3%.

(ii) Reproductive Health Services Centers (RHS-A)

The performance of RHS-A centers, at national level, during 2011-12 compared with the last year (2010-11) in terms of CYP has increased (29.0%). At provincial level, an increase has been observed in Punjab by 47.3%, Sindh by 2.0% and Islamabad by 13.0% whereas Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan have shown a decrease of by 1.3% and 4.3% respectively. In the Method wise comparison, the performance of RHS-A centers, at national level, has shown an increase for Condoms; Oral Pills; IUDs and Contraceptive Surgery by 27.1%, 10.8%, 8.2% and 34.9% respectively whereas a decrease is witnessed in Injectables by 10.4%.

(iii) Reproductive Health Services Centers (RHS-B)

The performance of RHS-B centers for 2011-12 compared with the last year, in terms of CYP has decreased by 46.3%, at national level. At provincial level, an increase in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is found by 5.3%, whereas a decrease has been observed in Punjab by 40.2%, Sindh by 67.0%, Balochistan by 62.6% and Islamabad by 12.4%. In the Method wise comparison, the performance of RHS-B centers has shown an increase for Condom (140.7%), IUD (69.5%) and Injectables (195.5%) whereas a decrease has been observed in Oral Pills (30.6%) and Contraceptive Surgery (48.8%), at the national level.

(iv) Mobile Service Units (MSUs)

The performance of MSUs for the current year (2011-12) compared with the previous year (2010-11), in terms of CYP, has increased by 6.8%, at national level. At provincial level, an increase has been witnessed in all provinces i.e. in Punjab by 5.3%, Sindh by 0.8%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by 18.5% and Balochistan by 6.5%. In the Method wise comparison, the Performance of MSUs has shown an increase in Condoms (17.9%), Oral Pills (9.2%) and IUDs (8.5%) whereas the performance has decreased in Injectables by 17.1%, at national level.

(v) Provincial Line Departments (PLDs) including outlets of Health Department

The performance of PLDs for 2011-12 compared with the last year (2010-11), in terms of CYP, has decreased by 9.8%, at national level. At Provincial level, an increase has been observed in Balochistan by 22.6% whereas a decrease has been found in Punjab (5.9%), Sindh (90.2%) and KPK (30.9%). However, Islamabad depicted an increase (6.9 %). In the method-wise analysis, the performance has increased in Condoms by 2.7% whereas the performance has decreased in Oral Pills (34.8%), IUDs (4.3%) and Injectables (43.4%), at national level.

(vi) Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs)

While comparing the performance of RMPs for the current year with the last year (2010-11), in terms of CYP has increased by 7.4%, at national level. At provincial level, increase has been noticed in Sindh (5.1%) and Balochistan (15.2%) whereas decline has been reported in Punjab (2.3%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (28.9%). However increase has been observed in Islamabad by 31.7%. The method-wise performance of RMPs has shown an increase in Condoms (29.5%), Oral Pills (14.8%) and IUD (13.3%) whereas a decrease has been noticed in Injectables by 47.0%, at national level.

(vii) Hakeems and Homoeopaths (H&H)

In terms of CYP, an increase has been observed in the performance of H&H during 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11, by 15.8%, at national level. At provincial level, increase is observed in Punjab (19.3%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (39.9%) and Balochistan (25.4%) whereas a decrease has been reported in Sindh by 4.4%. The method-wise performance of

H&H for the year 2011-12 has shown an increase in Condoms by 21.7% and Oral Pills by 8.9%, at national level.

(viii) Male Mobilizer

In terms of CYP, an increase has been observed in the performance of Male Mobilizer by 8.7%, at national level. At provincial level, increase has been witnessed in three provinces i.e. Punjab (13.4%), Sindh (14.6%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (17.7%), however the district Islamabad has also shown an increase of 56.7%. The decrease has been observed in Balochistan by 99.9%. The method-wise performance of Male Mobilizer has shown an increase in Condoms by 16.6%, whereas a decrease has been reported for Oral Pills by 8.4%, at national level.

(ix) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)-FPAP

For NGO (FPAP), the overall contraceptive performance for 2011-12 has shown an increase by 8.6%, in terms of CYP, compared with the last year (2010-11). The comparison of the method-wise performance has revealed an increase in CYP, for Condoms (20.7%), Oral Pills (1.3%), IUDs (11.2%) and injectables (5.1%) whereas a decrease has been observed for Contraceptive Surgery cases by 6.2%.

(x) Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)

The contraceptive performance during 2011-12 for AJK has decreased in terms of CYP by 2.9% over the previous year. In the method-wise performance, a decrease has been reported in Condoms (1.3%), Oral Pills (5.9%), Injectables (12.8%) and Contraceptive Surgery cases (14.2%) whereas an increase has been reported in IUDs (3.1%).

(xi) Gilgit – Baltistan (GB)

A decrease of 12.0% has been reported in terms of CYP. In the method-wise analysis, the contraceptive performance of GB for the year 2011-12 has been positive for Oral Pills by 20.8% whereas a decrease has been reported for Condoms by 5.4%, IUDs by 14.5%, and for Injectables by 14.5%.

5. Method and Outlet-wise Average Performance

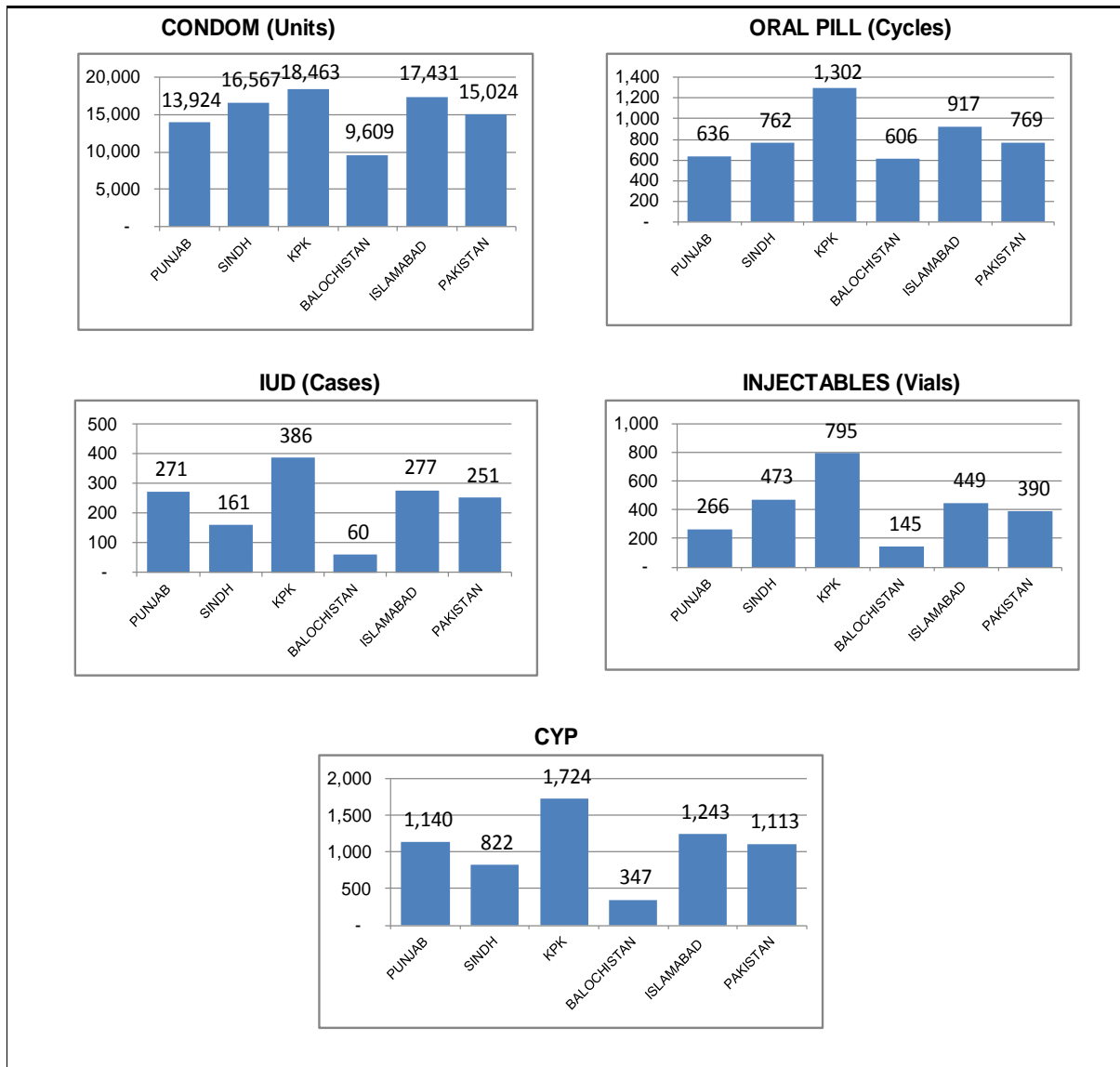
Method and Outlet-wise Average performance for the Federal and Provincial setup during the financial year 2011-12 is given in **Table-6**. The details are as under:

(i) Average performance of FWC by method

The highest average performance of FWC has been reported for Condoms i.e.18,463 units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa followed by 16,567 in Sindh, 13,924 in Punjab, and 9,609 in

Balochistan were sold per FWC. Figures of 17,431 units of Condoms have been reported to be sold per FWC in Islamabad. The maximum numbers of 1302 cycles of Oral Pills were dispensed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the lowest 606 cycles were reported by FWCs of Balochistan. The highest insertions of IUDs i.e. 386 have been reported by FWCs of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the lowest figure (60) is reported by FWCs of Balochistan, whereas 277 insertions have been witnessed in Islamabad. When we look into the figure for injectables, it is seen that the maximum number has been reported by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as 795 vials while the minimum number i.e. 145 has been observed in Balochistan. When these contraceptive performances are translated into CYP, it is observed that on average, the highest number of CYP i.e. 1724 has been reported by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa while the lowest 347 for Balochistan, whereas 1243 has been calculated for Islamabad. The graphical presentation of each contraceptive method dispensed per FWC is presented in **Fig-2**:

Figure-2 Average Achievement Per FWC by Method and Province for the Year 2011-12

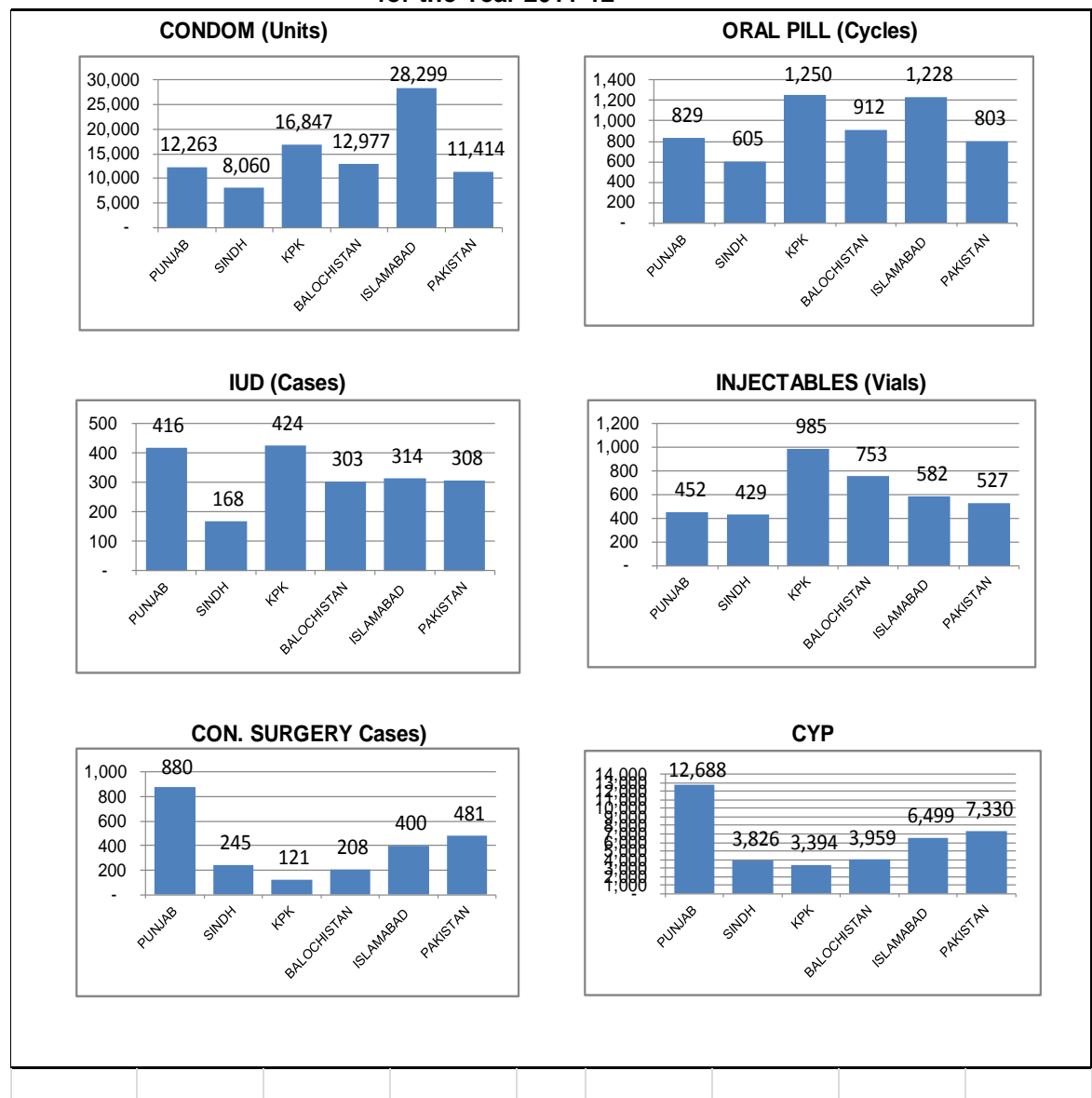


(ii) Average performance of RHS-A by method

The highest average achievement for Condoms per RHS-A is 16,847 units which have been sold in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, followed by 12,977 in Balochistan, 12,263 in Punjab and 8,060 in Sindh whereas 28,299 units have been sold in Islamabad. The Reproductive Health Services-A Centres of Islamabad were able to dispense 1228 cycles of Oral Pills. Among provinces, highest dispensation of Oral Pills i.e.1250 cycles for RHS-A of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as compared to the lowest 605 cycles of Oral Pills by RHS-A of Sindh. The highest insertions of 424 IUDs were reported by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in comparison to the lowest 168 insertions carried out by RHS-

A in Sindh. The highest Injectables i.e. 985 vials were observed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in comparison to the lowest 429 vials reported by RHS-As of Sindh whereas Islamabad reached to 582 vials. The highest Contraceptive Surgery cases were performed by Punjab i.e. 880 and the lowest (121) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa whereas RHS-A of Islamabad carried out 400 cases of contraceptive surgery. When the data of contraceptives performance is translated into CYP, it is observed that on the average, the highest numbers of CYP for Punjab (12,688), while the lowest (3,394) have been calculated for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The graphical presentation of each contraceptive method recorded per RHS-A is presented below:

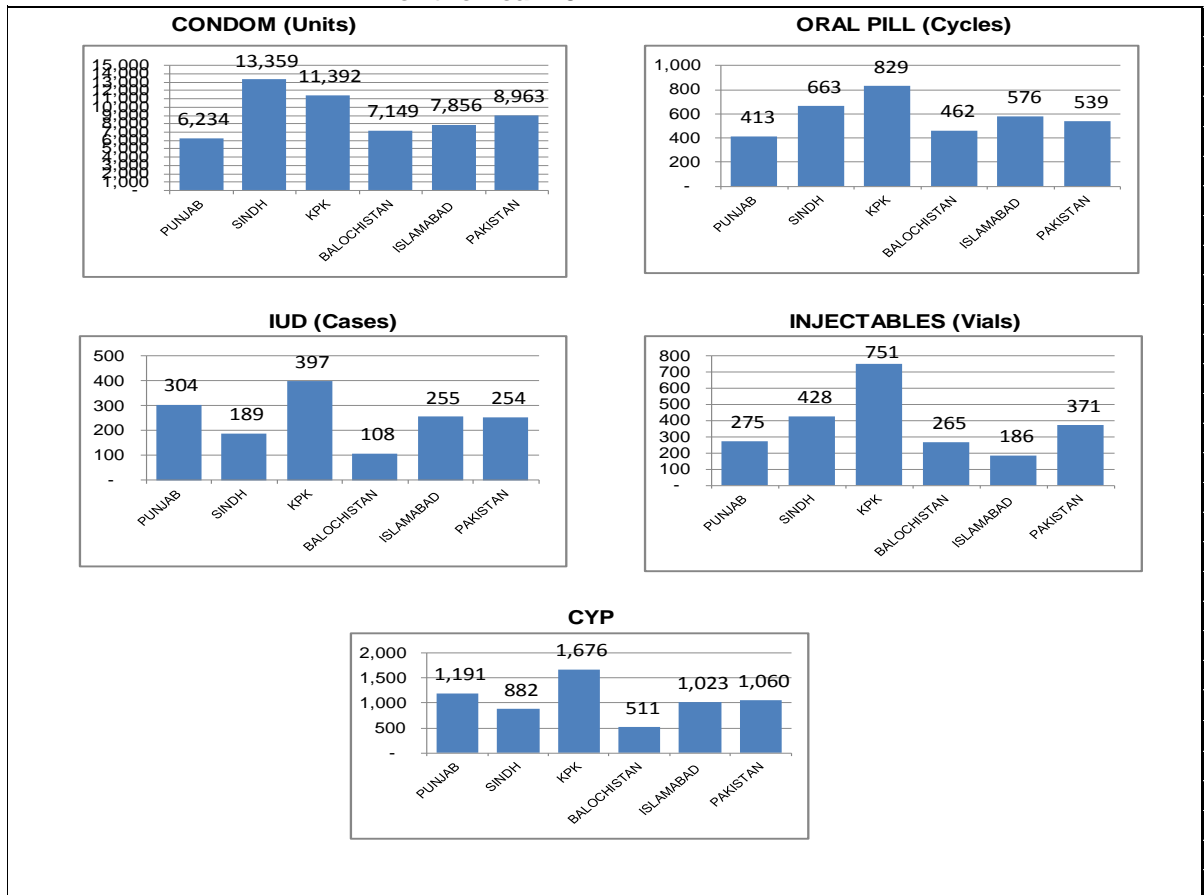
Figure-3 Average Achievement Per RHS-A by Method and Province for the Year 2011-12



(iii) **Average performance of MSU by method**

The highest average reported performance for Condoms per MSU is 13,359 units sold in Sindh followed by 11,392 units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 7,149 in Balochistan, 6,234 in Punjab and 7,856 in Islamabad. The Mobile Service Units of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were able to dispense 829 cycles of Oral Pills as compared to the lowest 413 cycles in Punjab whereas in Islamabad 576 cycles were dispensed. The highest reported insertions of IUDs (397) took place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa compared to the lowest 108 in Balochistan, whereas in Islamabad 255 insertions of IUDs were reported. The highest numbers of Injectables 751 vials reported by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa compared to the lowest 265 vials reported by MSUs of Balochistan, whereas in Islamabad 186 vials of injectables have been witnessed. When the contraceptive performance data is translated into CYP, it is observed that on the average, the highest numbers of CYP (1676) were calculated for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa while the lowest (511) for Balochistan whereas 1023 CYP in Islamabad were reported. The graphical presentation of each contraceptive method as reported by MSUs is presented below:

Figure-4 Average Achievement Per MSU by Method and Province for the Year 2011-12



6. **Percentage distribution of total CYP by Source**

The percentage distribution of total CYP by Province/Sector, during the financial year 2011-12, is reflected 39.86% in Punjab, Sindh 12.07%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 11.41%, Balochistan 1.34%, Islamabad 1.32%, FATA 0.38%, AJK 0.32%, GB 0.11%, RTIs 0.11%, Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP) 7.12%, Marie Stopes Society of Pakistan 0.94% and Social Marketing of Contraceptive (SMC) by 25.02%. The details are given in **Table-7**.

7. **Percentage distribution of total CYP by Service Outlets**

The percentage distribution of total CYP by Service outlets, during the financial year 2011-12, is depicted 37.62% in FWCs, 17.12% in RHS-A, 3.21% in RHS-B, 3.38% in MSUs, 0.12% in PLDs, 2.03% in RMPs, 1.20% in H&H and 1.32% in MM. The details are presented in the **Table-8**.

8. **Percentage distribution of Total CYP by Methods**

The method-wise percentage contribution for IUDs, Contraceptive Surgery, Condom, Injectables and Oral Pills, in terms of total CYP, has been 56.90%, 18.47%, 12.81%, 6.69% and 5.13%, respectively. The details are given in **Table-9**.

9. **Province-wise Family Planning and Mother & Child Health (MCH) Services Delivery**

The data indicates that during the financial year (2011-12), 8,306,253 clients availed Family Planning Services of various Contraceptive methods out of which the Family Welfare Centers provided the services to 385,931 clients for Pre-natal and 303,364 for Post-natal Care. Apart from these, Family Welfare Centers had provided treatment to 3,051,269 General Ailments (Children + Adults). The details are given in **Table-10**.

10. **Pakistan - Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) by Modern Methods**

The overall Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, on the basis of modern methods, during the year 2011-12 is 23.20%, under the population welfare programme. In the Provincial setup, the CPR in Punjab is 15.60%, Sindh 13.09%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 17.45%, Balochistan 6.33% and in Federal district Islamabad is 36.09%. The CPR is calculated from Contraceptive Performance data received from the Provincial Population Welfare Departments (PPWDs); Population Welfare Departments AJK, GB & FATA; The District Population Welfare Office, ICT, Islamabad; Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP); Marie Stopes Society of Pakistan

(NGO); Social Marketing of Contraceptive (SMC) and Regional Training Institutes (RTIs). The details are given in **Table-11**.

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Table-1

SOURCE WISE PERFORMANCE DURING 2011-2012 OVER THE LAST YEAR 2010-2011

SOURCE	DUPLI YEARS OF PROTECTION (CYF)		%age Change
	2011 - 2012	2010-2011	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011
POPULATION WELFARE DEPARTMENTS			
PUNJAB	3,225,326	2,895,870	11.4
SINDH	976,571	1,070,892	-8.8
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	923,250	823,665	12.1
BALUCHISTAN	108,394	115,859	-6.4
ISLAMABAD	106,906	89,435	19.5
FATA	30,675	22,332	37.4
AJK	25,693	26,457	-2.9
GILGIT BALTISTAN (GB)	9,032	10,258	-12.0
SUB-TOTAL	5,405,847	5,054,768	50.3
REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTES (RTIs)	8,897	8,971	-0.8
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)			
FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN (FPAP)	576,323	530,567	8.6
MARIE STOPES SOCIETY OF PAKISTAN	75,858	97,598	-22.3
SUB-TOTAL	652,181	628,165	3.8
OTHER	-	-	-
	-	53	-
SOCIAL MARKETING OF CONTRACEPTIVES (SMC)	2,023,996	2,339,168	-13.5
PAKISTAN	8,090,921	8,031,124	0.7

Table-2

METHOD WISE PERFORMANCE DURING 2011-2012 OVER THE LAST YEAR 2010-2011

METHOD	OVERALL PERFORMANCE		%age Change
	2011 - 2012	2010-2011	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011
CONDOM (Units)	149,278,307	161,755,187	
CYP	1,036,655	1,123,300	-7.7
ORAL PILL (Cycles)	6,223,180	5,803,220	
CYP	414,879	386,881	7.2
IUD (Insertions)	1,315,298	1,208,443	
CYP	4,603,543	4,229,551	8.8
INJECTABLE (Vials)	2,705,346	2,997,210	
CYP	541,069	599,442.00	-9.7
CON. SURGERY (Cases)	119,582	135,356	
CYP	1,494,775	1,691,950	-11.7
TOTAL CYP	8,090,921	8,031,124	0.7

Table-3

SOURCE AND METHOD WISE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE DELIVERY SERVICES

SOURCE	CONDOM (Units)		%age Change	ORAL PILL (Cycles)		%age Change	IUD (Insertions)		%age Change
	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011	2011-2012	2010-2011	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011
2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17
POPULATION WELFARE DEPARTMENTS									
PUNJAB	35,293,845	29,726,933	18.7	1,493,212	1,446,485	3.2	508,034	463,347	9.6
SINDH	16,144,384	13,379,748	20.7	805,184	788,688	2.1	128,776	129,140	-0.3
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	11,923,105	9,579,534	24.5	784,569	700,801	12.0	186,785	159,894	16.8
BALUCHISTAN	2,166,214	2,454,797	-11.8	133,821	170,075	-21.3	16,842	16,738	0.6
ISLAMABAD	984,673	769,959	27.9	44,311	42,398	4.5	20,601	16,208	27.1
FATA	359,550	225,449	59.5	36,048	24,665	46.2	6,327	4,533	39.6
A.J.K.	248,323	251,716	-1.3	15,614	16,585	-5.9	4,590	4,454	3.1
GILGIT BALTISTAN (GB)	41,229	43,598	-5.4	12,100	10,013	20.8	1,258	1,472	-14.5
SUB-TOTAL	67,161,323	56,431,734	19.0	3,324,859	3,199,710	3.9	873,213	795,786	9.7
RTIs	35,295	43,022	-18.0	2,585	3,110	-16.9	2,282	2,174	5.0
NGOs									
NGO (FPAP)	828,927	686,761	20.7	111,612	110,232	1.3	126,476	113,785	11.2
MARIE STOPES SOCIETY	66,552	65,899	1.0	12,288	8,936	37.5	20,961	27,166	-22.8
SUB-TOTAL	895,479	752,660	19.0	123,900	119,168	4.0	147,437	140,951	4.6
OTHER									
PPSO/TGIs	0	2,244	-100.0	0	72	-100.0	0	7	-100.0
SMC	81,186,210	104,525,147	-22.3	2,771,836	2,480,097	11.8	292,366	269,456	8.5
TOTAL	149,278,307	161,752,563	-7.7	6,223,180	5,802,085	7.3	1,315,298	1,208,367	8.8
POPULATION WELFARE DEPARTMENTS									
PUNJAB	506,005	642,741	-21.3	80,109	79,626	0.6	3,225,326	2,895,870	11.4
SINDH	371,559	491,977	-24.5	22,860	23,983	-4.7	976,571	1,070,892	-8.8
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	390,370	443,333	-11.9	4,506	4,815	-6.4	923,250	823,665	12.1
BALUCHISTAN	41,349	44,140	-6.3	1,377	1,400	-1.6	108,394	115,859	-6.4
ISLAMABAD	30,428	37,542	-18.9	1,514	1,429	5.9	106,906	89,435	19.5
FATA	18,153	16,223	11.9	0	1	0.0	30,675	22,333	37.4
A.J.K.	16,937	19,417	-12.8	278	302	-7.9	25,693	26,457	-2.9
GILGIT BALTISTAN (GB)	17,679	20,677	-14.5	0	0	0.0	9,032	10,258	-12.0
SUB-TOTAL	1,392,480	1,716,050	-18.9	110,644	111,556	-0.8	5,405,847	5,054,768	6.9
RTIs	2,461	4,280	-42.5	0	0	0.0	8,897	8,971	-0.8
NGOs									
NGO (FPAP)	358,860	341,442	5.1	3,895	3,611	7.9	576,323	530,566	8.6
MARIE STOPES SOCIETY	6,068	5,970	1.6	0	0	0.0	75,858	97,598	-22.3
SUB-TOTAL	364,928	347,412	5.0	3,895	3,611	7.9	652,181	628,164	3.8
OTHER									
PPSO/TGIs	0	43	-100.0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	53	-100.0
SMC	945,477	929,251	1.7	5,043	5,135	-1.8	2,023,996	2,339,168	-13.5
TOTAL	2,705,346	2,996,993	-9.7	119,582	120,302	-0.6	8,090,921	8,031,124	0.7

Table-4

OUTLET WISE PERFORMANCE DURING 2011-2012 OVER THE LAST YEAR 2010-2011

OUTLETS	COUPLE YEARS OF PROTECTION (CYP)		%age Change
	2011 - 2012	2010-2011	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011
FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES (FWCs)	3,043,998	2,814,967	8.1
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES-A CENTRES (RHS-A)	1,385,347	1,073,960	29.0
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES-B CENTRES (RHS-B)	259,942	484,159	-46.3
MOBILE SERVICE UNITS (MSU)	273,596	256,294	6.8
HAKEEM & HOMOEOPATHS (H&H)	9,415	8,127	15.8
MALE MOBLIZER (MM)	164,533	151,407	8.7
PROVINCIAL LINE DEPARTMENTS (PLDs)	97,135	107,704	-9.8
REGISTER MEDICAL PRATICITIONERS (RMPs)	106,481	99,101	7.4
FATA*	30,675	22,332	37.4
AJK*	25,693	26,457	-2.9
GILGIT BALTISTAN (GB)*	9,032	10,258	-12.0
REGIONAL TRANNING INSTITUTES (RTIs)	8,897	8,971	-0.8
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs) **			
FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN (FPAP)	576,323	530,567	8.6
MARIE STOPES SOCIETY OF PAKISTAN	75,858	97,598	-22.3
OTHER**			
	-	53	-100.0
SOCIAL MARKETTING OF CONTRACEPTIVES (SMC)	2,023,996	2,339,168	-13.5
PAKISTAN	8,090,921	8,031,124	0.7
* Very few Outlets in the field, over all performance has been reported			
** NGOs and others rport over all performance			

Table-5

**COMPARATIVE OUTLETWISE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACEPTIVE DELIVERY SERVICES
FOR THE YEAR 2011-12 OVER 2010-2011**

OUTLETS	CONDOM (Units)		%age Change	ORAL PILL (Cycles)		%age Change	IUD (Insertions)		%age Change
	2011-12	2010-11	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011	2011-12	2010-11	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011	2011-12	2010-11	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011
1	2	4	6	7	9	11	12	14	16
FWC									
PUNJAB	20,886,142	17,671,985	18.2	953,597	905,367	5.3	406,164	369,359	10.0
SINDH	10,404,137	8,837,550	17.7	478,723	453,456	5.6	100,831	99,386	1.5
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	7,791,399	6,273,757	24.2	549,352	473,454	16.0	162,795	139,336	16.8
BALUCHISTAN	1,489,375	1,294,447	15.1	93,994	86,192	9.1	9,348	9,386	-0.4
ISLAMABAD	505,510	419,003	20.6	26,602	25,399	4.7	8,047	6,719	19.8
PAKISTAN	41,076,563	34,496,742	19.1	2,102,268	1,943,868	8.1	687,185	624,186	10.1
RHS-A									
PUNJAB	919,758	706,553	30.2	62,195	56,754	9.6	31,225	28,413	9.9
SINDH	636,729	490,998	29.7	47,827	41,784	14.5	13,251	12,673	4.6
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	438,029	337,421	29.8	32,506	27,966	16.2	11,031	9,461	16.6
BALUCHISTAN	77,864	86,848	-10.3	5,470	6,611	-17.3	1,816	2,115	-14.1
ISLAMABAD	84,898	76,053	11.6	3,684	3,838	-4.0	943	1,167	-19.2
PAKISTAN	2,157,278	1,697,873	27.1	151,682	136,953	10.8	58,266	53,829	8.2
RHS-B									
PUNJAB	2,488	-	0.0	892	-	0.0	2,800	-	0.0
SINDH	56,363	15,130	272.5	1,705	4,558	-62.6	318	1,466	0.0
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	2,857	3,849	-25.8	838	835	0.4	441	474	-7.0
BALUCHISTAN	1,360	728	86.8	421	382	10.2	73	129	-43.4
ISLAMABAD	11,500	11,276	2.0	550	577	-4.7	400	310	29.0
PAKISTAN	74,568	30,983	140.7	4,406	6,352	-30.6	4,032	2,379	69.5
MSU									
PUNJAB	729,412	644,567	13.2	48,326	44,427	8.8	35,609	33,363	6.7
SINDH	961,826	838,707	14.7	47,763	45,828	4.2	13,576	13,140	3.3
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	341,764	259,631	31.6	24,863	22,488	10.6	11,923	9,822	21.4
BALUCHISTAN	271,651	217,753	24.8	17,558	14,576	20.5	4,098	3,910	4.8
ISLAMABAD	7,856	886	786.7	576	82	602.4	255	72	254.2
PAKISTAN	2,312,509	1,961,544	17.9	139,086	127,401	9.2	65,461	60,307	8.5
PLDs									
PUNJAB	271,855	253,800	7.1	42,599	64,633	-34.1	21,249	21,100	0.7
SINDH	5,190	16,958	-69.4	1,109	6,414	-82.7	108	1,674	-93.5
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	1,981	3,927	-49.6	728	467	55.9	252	351	-28.2
BALUCHISTAN	46,288	44,780	3.4	4,072	4,179	-2.6	1,507	1,198	25.8
ISLAMABAD	22,861	19,418	17.7	1,567	1,142	37.2	1,105	982	12.5
PAKISTAN	348,175	338,883	2.7	50,075	76,835	-34.8	24,221	25,305	-4.3
RMPs									
PUNJAB	1,065,697	829,040	28.5	42,658	30,905	38.0	10,987	11,112	-1.1
SINDH	695,851	499,373	39.3	34,677	36,823	-5.8	692	779	-11.2
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	109,836	90,294	21.6	9,582	6,829	40.3	343	450	-23.8
BALUCHISTAN	270,822	235,158	15.2	11,474	9,611	19.4	-	-	0.0
ISLAMABAD	118,544	91,468	29.6	10,972	11,055	-0.8	9,851	6,958	41.6
PAKISTAN	2,260,750	1,745,333	29.5	109,363	95,223	14.8	21,873	19,299	13.3
H&H									
PUNJAB	712,860	588,837	21.1	22,666	19,881	14.0	-	-	0.0
SINDH	155,167	140,028	10.8	10,684	11,527	-7.3	-	20	0.0
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	94,526	63,013	50.0	5,931	4,711	25.9	-	-	0.0
BALUCHISTAN	8,666	6,332	36.9	769	673	14.3	-	-	0.0
PAKISTAN	971,219	798,210	21.7	40,050	36,792	8.9	-	20	0.0
MM									
PUNJAB	10,705,633	9,032,151	18.5	320,279	324,518	-1.3	-	-	0.0
SINDH	3,229,121	2,541,004	27.1	182,696	188,298	-3.0	-	2	0.0
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	3,142,713	2,547,642	23.4	160,769	164,051	-2.0	-	-	0.0
BALUCHISTAN	188	568,751	-100.0	63	47,851	-99.9	-	-	0.0
ISLAMABAD	233,504	151,855	53.8	360	305	18.0	-	-	0.0
PAKISTAN	17,311,159	14,841,403	16.6	664,167	725,023	-8.4	-	2	0.0
FPAP**	828,927	686,761	20.7	111,612	110,232	1.3	126,476	113,785	11.2
MARIE STOPES **	66,552	65,899	1.0	12,288	8,936	37.5	20,961	27,166	-22.8
PPSO**	-	2,244	-	-	72	-	-	7	-
SMC**	81,186,210	104,525,147	-22.3	2,771,836	2,480,097	11.8	292,366	269,456	8.5
A.J.K.*	248,323	251,716	-1.3	15,614	16,585	-5.9	4,590	4,454	3.1
GILGIT BALTISTAN (GB)*	41,229	43,598	-5.4	12,100	10,013	20.8	1,258	1,472	-14.5
RTIs	35,295	43,022	-18.0	2,585	3,110	-16.9	2,282	2,174	5.0
FATA*	359,550	225,449	59.5	36,048	24,665	46.2	6,327	5,494	15.2
TOTAL ALL OUTLETS	149,278,307	161,752,563	-7.7	6,223,180	5,802,085	7.3	1,315,298	1,209,328	8.8

* Very few Outlets in the field, over all performance has been reported

** Report over all performance

OUTLETS	INJECTABLE (Vials)		%age Change	CON. SURGERY (Cases)		%age Change	COUPLE YEARS OF PROTECTION (CYP)		%age Change
	2011-12	2010-11	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011	2011-12	2010-11	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011	2011-12	2010-11	2011-2012 OVER 2010-2011
17	18	20	22	23	25	27	28	30	32
FWC									
PUNJAB	399,588	488,184	-18.1	-	-	0.0	1,710,107	1,573,473	8.7
SINDH	296,893	403,467	-26.4	-	-	0.0	516,453	520,147	-0.7
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	335,317	375,310	-10.7	-	-	0.0	727,576	637,869	14.1
BALUCHISTAN	22,407	24,504	-8.6	-	-	0.0	53,809	52,487	2.5
ISLAMABAD	13,024	14,357	-9.3	-	-	0.0	36,053	30,991	16.3
PAKISTAN	1,067,229	1,305,822	-18.3	-	-	0.0	3,043,998	2,814,967	8.1
RHS-A									
PUNJAB	33,895	36,373	-6.8	65,999	42,465	55.4	951,588	646,223	47.3
SINDH	33,924	38,582	-12.1	19,319	19,040	1.5	302,261	296,267	2.0
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	25,598	28,991	-11.7	3,145	3,702	-15.0	88,250	89,394	-1.3
BALUCHISTAN	4,516	5,462	-17.3	1,247	1,223	2.0	23,752	24,826	-4.3
ISLAMABAD	1,745	1,843	-5.3	1,201	961	25.0	19,497	17,250	13.0
PAKISTAN	99,678	111,251	-10.4	90,911	67,391	34.9	1,385,347	1,073,960	29.0
RHS-B									
PUNJAB	1,389	-	0.0	14,110	24,954	-43.5	186,530	311,925	-40.2
SINDH	6,158	930	562.2	3,541	10,961	-67.7	47,112	142,738	-67.0
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	729	1,227	-40.6	1,361	1,268	7.3	18,778	17,837	5.3
BALUCHISTAN	417	500	-16.6	130	382	-66.0	2,001	5,357	-62.6
ISLAMABAD	460	440	4.5	313	401	-21.9	5,521	6,302	-12.4
PAKISTAN	9,153	3,097	195.5	19,455	37,966	-48.8	259,942	484,160	-46.3
MSU									
PUNJAB	32,193	40,837	-21.2	-	-	0.0	139,357	132,376	5.3
SINDH	30,790	40,693	-24.3	-	-	0.0	63,538	63,008	0.8
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	22,526	23,688	-4.9	-	-	0.0	50,267	42,417	18.5
BALUCHISTAN	10,060	10,288	-2.2	-	-	0.0	19,412	18,227	6.5
ISLAMABAD	186	13	1,330.8	-	-	0.0	1,023	266	284.1
PAKISTAN	95,755	115,519	-17.1	-	-	0.0	273,596	256,294	6.8
PLDs									
PUNJAB	26,172	48,656	-46.2	-	-	0.0	84,334	89,653	-5.9
SINDH	989	3,053	-67.6	-	-	0.0	686	7,015	-90.2
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	43	461	-90.7	-	-	0.0	953	1,379	-30.9
BALUCHISTAN	3,319	2,723	21.9	-	-	0.0	6,531	5,327	22.6
ISLAMABAD	2,503	3,413	-26.7	-	-	0.0	4,631	4,331	6.9
PAKISTAN	33,026	58,306	-43.4	-	-	0.0	97,135	107,704	-9.8
RMPs									
PUNJAB	12,768	28,691	-55.5	-	-	0.0	51,253	52,448	-2.3
SINDH	2,805	4,944	-43.3	-	-	0.0	10,127	9,638	5.1
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	6,157	13,656	-54.9	-	-	0.0	3,833	5,389	-28.9
BALUCHISTAN	630	663	-5.0	-	-	0.0	2,772	2,406	15.2
ISLAMABAD	12,315	17,476	-29.5	-	-	0.0	38,496	29,220	31.7
PAKISTAN	34,675	65,430	-47.0	-	-	0.0	106,481	99,101	7.4
H&H									
PUNJAB	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	6,461	5,415	19.3
SINDH	-	308	0.0	-	-	0.0	1,790	1,872	-4.4
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	1,052	752	39.9
BALUCHISTAN	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	111	89	25.4
PAKISTAN	-	308	0.0	-	-	0.0	9,415	8,128	15.8
MM									
PUNJAB	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	95,697	84,358	13.4
SINDH	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	34,604	30,206	14.6
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	32,542	28,629	13.7
BALUCHISTAN	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	6	7,140	-99.9
ISLAMABAD	195	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	1,685	1,075	56.7
PAKISTAN	195	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	164,533	151,407	8.7
FPAP**	358,860	341,442	5.1	3,895	4,153	-6.2	576,323	530,566	8.6
MARIE STOPES **	6,068	5,970	1.6	-	-	0.0	75,858	97,598	-22.3
	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	53	-
SMC**	945,477	929,251	1.7	5,043	25,521	-80.2	2,023,996	2,339,168	-13.5
A.J.K.*	16,937	19,417	-12.8	278	324	-14.2	25,693	26,457	-2.9
GILGIT BALTISTAN (GB)*	17,679	20,677	-14.5	-	-	-	9,032	10,258	-12.0
RTIs	2,461	4,280	-42.5	-	-	-	8,897	8,971	-0.8
FATA*	18,153	16,223	11.9	-	1	-100.0	30,675	22,333	37.4
TOTAL ALL OUTLETS	2,705,346	2,996,993	-9.7	119,582	135,356	-11.7	8,090,921	8,031,125	0.7

* Very few Outlets in the field, over all performance has been reported

** Report over all performance

Table-6

**OUTLET WISE AVERAGE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACEPTIVES
FOR THE PERIOD JULY 2011 TO JUNE 2012**

OUTLET	NO. OF OUTLETS	CONDOM (Units)		ORAL PILL (Cycles)		IUD (Insertions)		INJECTABLE (Vials)		CON SURGERY (Cases)		CYP	
		2011-2012	Per Outlet	2011-2012	Per Outlet	2011-2012	Per Outlet	2011-2012	Per Outlet	2011-2012	Per Outlet	2011-2012	Per Outlet
FWCs													
PUNJAB	1500	20,886,142	13,924	953,597	636	406,164	271	399,588	266	-	-	1,710,107	1,140
SINDH	628	10,404,137	16,567	478,723	762	100,831	161	296,893	473	-	-	516,453	822
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	422	7,791,399	18,463	549,352	1,302	162,795	386	335,317	795	-	-	727,576	1,724
BALUCHISTAN	155	1,489,375	9,609	93,994	606	9,348	60	22,407	145	-	-	53,809	347
ISLAMABAD	29	505,510	17,431	26,602	917	8,047	277	13,024	449	-	-	36,053	1,243
PAKISTAN	2734	41,076,563	15,024	2,102,268	769	687,185	251	1,067,229	390	-	-	3,043,998	1,113
RHS-A CENTRES													
PUNJAB	75	919,758	12,263	62,195	829	31,225	416	33,895	452	65,999	880	951,588	12,688
SINDH	79	636,729	8,060	47,827	605	13,251	168	33,924	429	19,319	245	302,261	3,826
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	26	438,029	16,847	32,506	1,250	11,031	424	25,598	985	3,145	121	88,250	3,394
BALUCHISTAN	6	77,864	12,977	5,470	912	1,816	303	4,516	753	1,247	208	23,752	3,959
ISLAMABAD	3	84,898	28,299	3,684	1,228	943	314	1,745	582	1,201	400	19,497	6,499
PAKISTAN	189	2,157,278	11,414	151,682	803	58,266	308	99,678	527	90,911	481	1,385,347	7,330
MSUs													
PUNJAB	117	729,412	6,234	48,326	413	35,609	304	32,193	275	-	-	139,357	1,191
SINDH	72	961,826	13,359	47,763	663	13,576	189	30,790	428	-	-	63,538	882
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	30	341,764	11,392	24,863	829	11,923	397	22,526	751	-	-	50,267	1,676
BALUCHISTAN	38	271,651	7,149	17,558	462	4,098	108	10,060	265	-	-	19,412	511
ISLAMABAD	1	7,856	7,856	576	576	255	255	186	186	-	-	1,023	1,023
PAKISTAN	258	2,312,509	8,963	139,086	539	65,461	254	95,755	371	-	-	273,596	1,060

Table-7

**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CYP BY SOURCE
DURING THE YEAR 2011 - 2012**

	SOURCE	CYP	% AGE
A	POPULATION WELFARE DEPARTMENTS		
	PUNJAB	3,225,326	39.86
	SINDH	976,571	12.07
	KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	923,250	11.41
	BALUCHISTAN	108,394	1.34
	ISLAMABAD	106,906	1.32
	FATA	30,675	0.38
	AJK	25,693	0.32
	G.B.	9,032	0.11
	SUB-TOTAL	5,405,847	66.81
B	RTIs	8,897	0.11
C	NGOs		
	FPAP	576,323	7.12
	MARIE STOPES	75,858	0.94
	SUB-TOTAL	652,181	8.06
D	OTHER		
	PPSO/TGIs	-	
	SMC	2,023,996	25.02
	TOTAL	8,090,921	100.00

Table-8 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CYP BY SERVICE OUTLET DURING THE YEAR 2011 - 2012

OUTLETS	CYP	% AGE
FWC	3,043,998	37.62
RHS-A	1,385,347	17.12
RHS-B	259,942	3.21
MSU	273,596	3.38
PLDs	9,415	0.12
RMPs	164,533	2.03
H&H	97,135	1.20
MM	106,481	1.32
FATA*	30,675	0.38
AJK*	25,693	0.32
G.B.*	9,032	0.11
RTIs	8,897	0.11
FPAP**	576,323	7.12
MARIE STOPES **	75,858	0.94
PPSO/TGIs		
SMC**	2,023,996	25.02
TOTAL	8,090,921	100.00

* Very few Outlets in the field, over all performance included

**Report over all performance

Table-9 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CYP BY METHOD DURING THE YEAR 2011 - 2012

METHODS	CYP	% AGE
CONDOM (Units)	1,036,655	12.81
ORAL PILL (Cycles)	414,879	5.13
IUD (Insertions)	4,603,543	56.90
INJECTABLE (Vials)	541,069	6.69
CON. SURGERY (Cases)	1,494,775	18.47
TOTAL	8,090,921	100.00

Table-10 PROVINCE WISE FAMILY PLANNING AND MCH SERVICES DELIVERY FOR THE YEAR 2011-2012

PROVINCE/ FEDERAL TERRITORY	F.P CLIENTS	MOTHER CARE (Number of Clients)			GENERAL AILMENTS (Number of patients)			MCH CLIENTS (Col.5+8)	ALL CLIENTS (Col.2+5+8)
		Pre-Natal	Post-Natal	Total	Children	Adults	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB	1,892,411	133,175	79,795	212,970	176,373	935,036	1,111,409	1,324,379	3,216,790
SINDH	1,508,684	153,283	149,238	302,521	722,689	0	722,689	1,025,210	2,533,894
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	761,540	54,210	36,842	91,052	129,097	574,132	703,229	794,281	1,555,821
BALUCHISTAN	114,762	16,065	10,823	26,888	21,543	157,080	178,623	205,511	320,273
ISLAMABAD	46,998	4,061	2,508	6,569	16,917	68,016	84,933	91,502	138,500
AJK	35,263	5,199	3,345	8,544	11,098	17,684	28,782	37,326	72,589
G.B.	114,937	3,734	7,891	11,625	14,848	64,484	79,332	90,957	205,894
FATA	91,094	16,204	12,922	29,126	15,144	127,128	142,272	171,398	262,492
TOTAL	4,565,689	385,931	303,364	689,295	1,107,709	1,943,560	3,051,269	3,740,564	8,306,253

Table-11

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY MODERN METHODS FOR 2011-12							
							(Fig. in million)
PROVINCE	MWRA*	CONDOM	ORAL PILL	IUD	INJECTABLE	C.S	Total
PUNJAB	15.448	0.353	0.115	1.063	0.101	0.777	2.410
CPR%		2.285	0.744	6.884	0.655	5.032	15.599
SINDH	6.749	0.161	0.062	0.273	0.074	0.312	0.884
CPR%		2.392	0.918	4.052	1.101	4.630	13.093
KPK	3.803	0.119	0.060	0.334	0.089	0.061	0.664
CPR%		3.135	1.587	8.785	2.331	1.616	17.455
BALUCHISTAN	1.451	0.022	0.010	0.035	0.009	0.016	0.092
CPR%		1.493	0.709	2.415	0.608	1.109	6.335
ISLAMABAD	0.213	0.010	0.003	0.041	0.008	0.016	0.077
CPR%		4.62	1.60	19.04	3.53	7.30	36.09
PAKISTAN	28.914	1.496	0.491	2.709	0.541	1.47	6.707
CPR%		5.174	1.698	9.369	1.871	5.084	23.196
*Married Women of Reproductive Age (MWRA)							