

Achievements and Challenges of Family Planning in Bangladesh

**Shelina Afroza PhD
Director General, NIPORT**

FP: One of the most cost-effective public health interventions

- * **FP reduces unintended pregnancies and contributes in fertility decline**
- * **FP saves lives**
 - * Reduced maternal deaths, illness and deaths among young women
 - * Improved child health and survival
- * **FP improves women's life**
- * **FP helps countries reach development goals in health and development**

FP in Bangladesh evolved in six decades of innovations

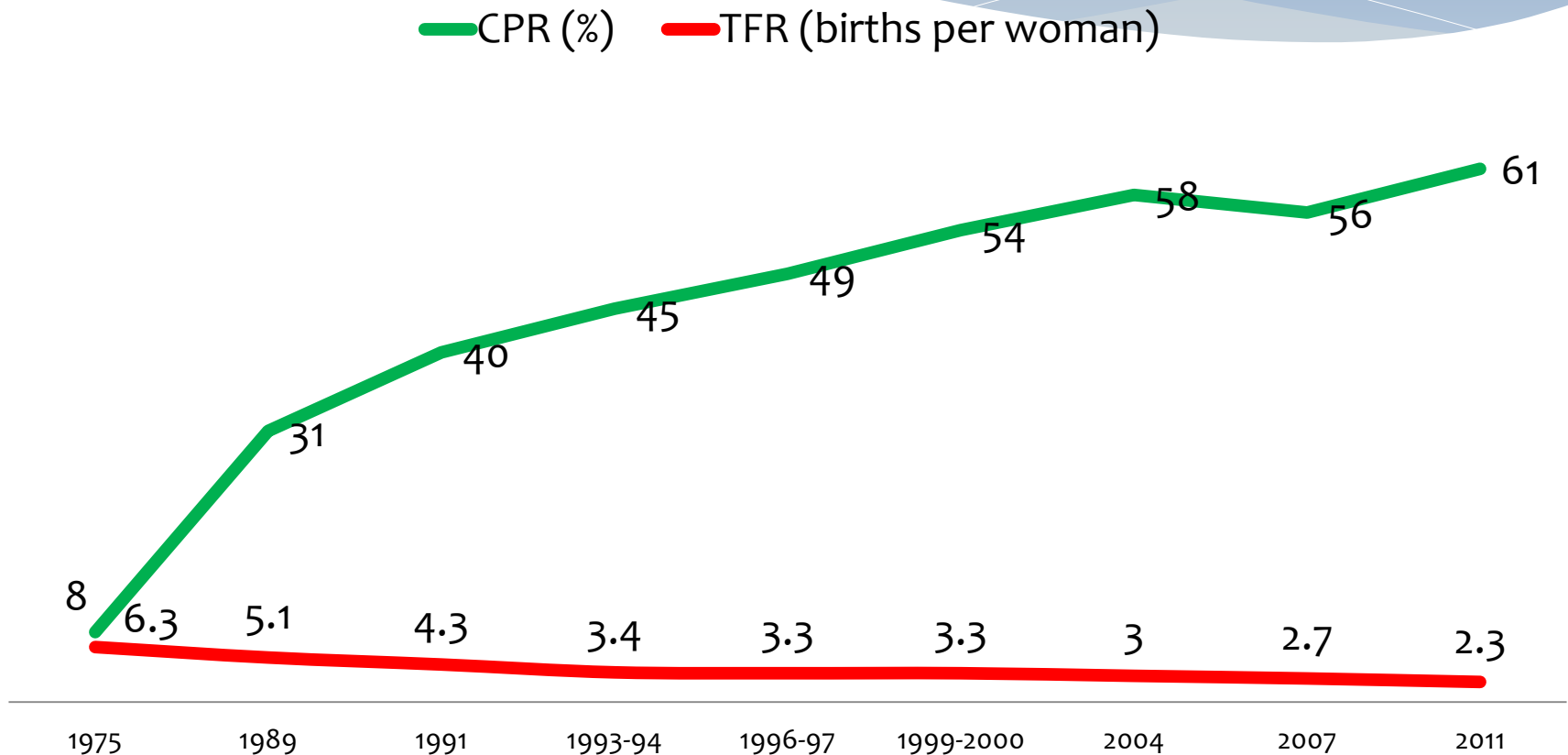
- * **Voluntary and semi-government efforts in 50's**
- * **Government sponsored clinic and field based FP services in 60's**
- * **Mid 70's, MCH based FP services introduced for addressing rapid population growth as number-1 problem of the country**
- * **Continued political commitment, multi-sectoral approach and community participation are other important innovations**

FP services under HPNSDP 2011-16

- * **Promoting delay in marriage and childbearing**
- * **Strengthening FP awareness building through BCC**
- * **Registering eligible couples with emphasis on urban areas to establish effective communication and counselling**
- * **Using different service delivery approaches for different geographic regions and segments of population**
- * **Maintaining focus on FP commodity security**
- * **Compensating for lost wages for LAPM**
- * **Strengthening post partum and post abortion FP**

Achievements

CPR increased by more than 7 folds and TFR declined by 4 children per woman



Over last 35 years the decline in fertility has averted:

- * **1 crore 5 lac births**
- * **30 thousand maternal deaths**
- * **3 crore population**

Fertility decline is possible, even in the absence of rapid economic development and social change

- * **Comprehensive FP program (massive and sustained efforts over time)**
- * **Strong political support by successive governments**
- * **International partnership**
- * **Service activities are associated with levels of FP use**

Bangladesh achieved substantial socio-economic progress in last two decades

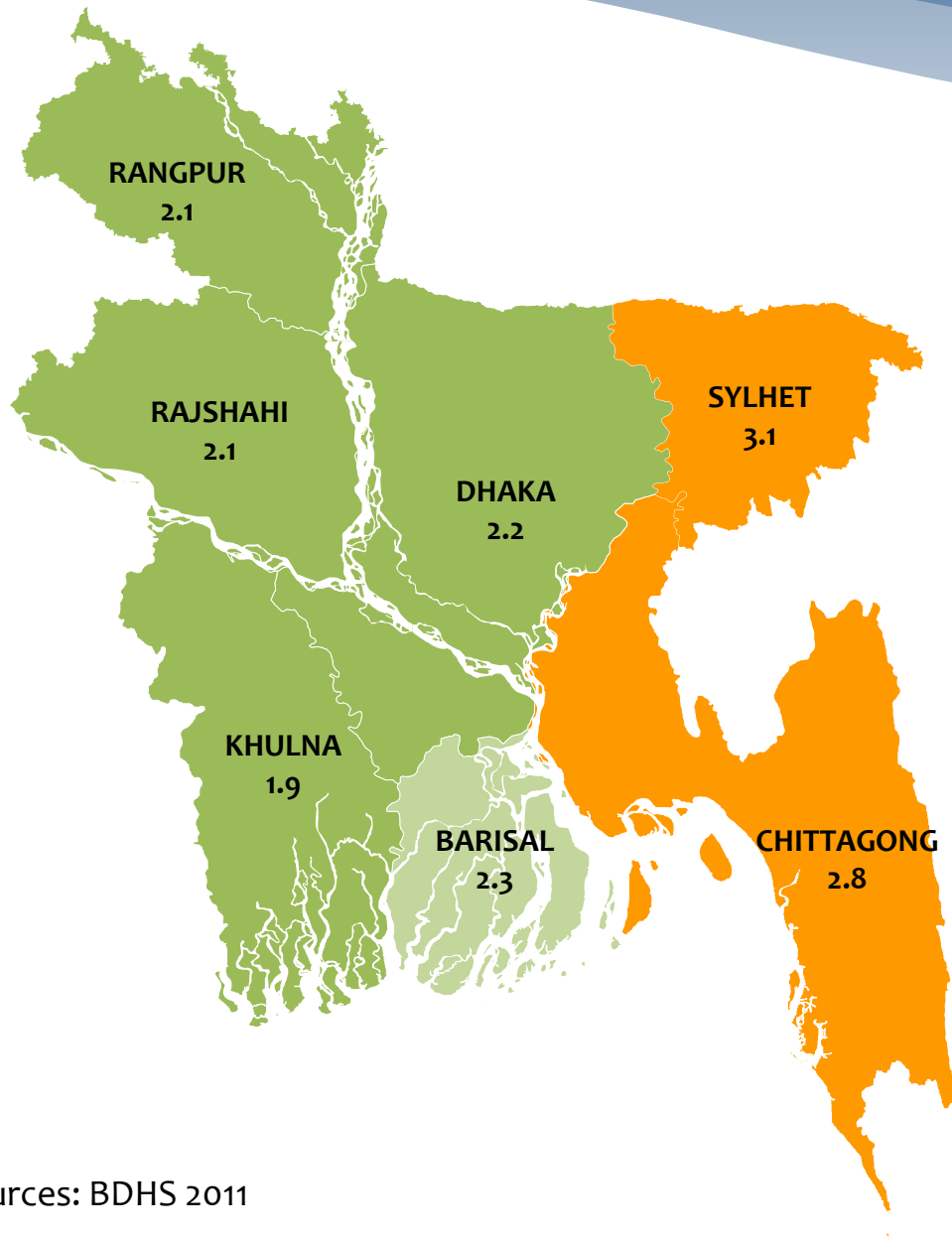
- * **Female education (% of female age 15-19 with secondary education)**
 - * 1993-94 – 5%
 - * 2011 – 72%
- * **Economic development (per capita income)**
 - * 1993 – US \$ 320
 - * 2011 – US \$ 848
- * **Equity in use of FP (CPR among rich and poor)**
 - * 2011 – 61% and 62%

Challenges

Addressing the need for increasing number of population

- * **Estimated population in 2012** **15 crore 25 lac**
- * **Projected population in 2050** **19 crore 40 lac**
- * **Projected population in 2100** **15 crore 50 lac**

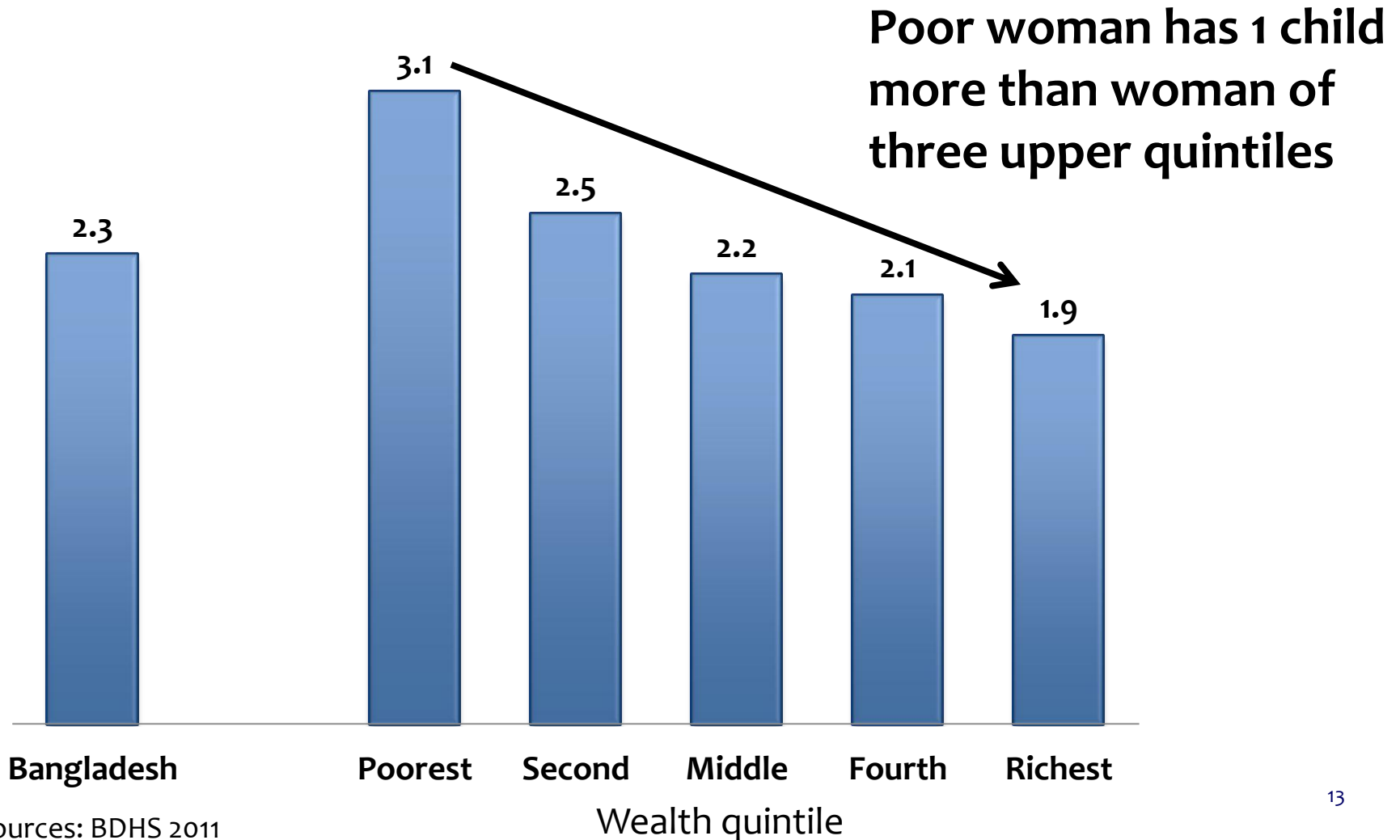
Regional disparity in fertility (TFR)



**3 out of 7 divisions
achieved replacement
level fertility**

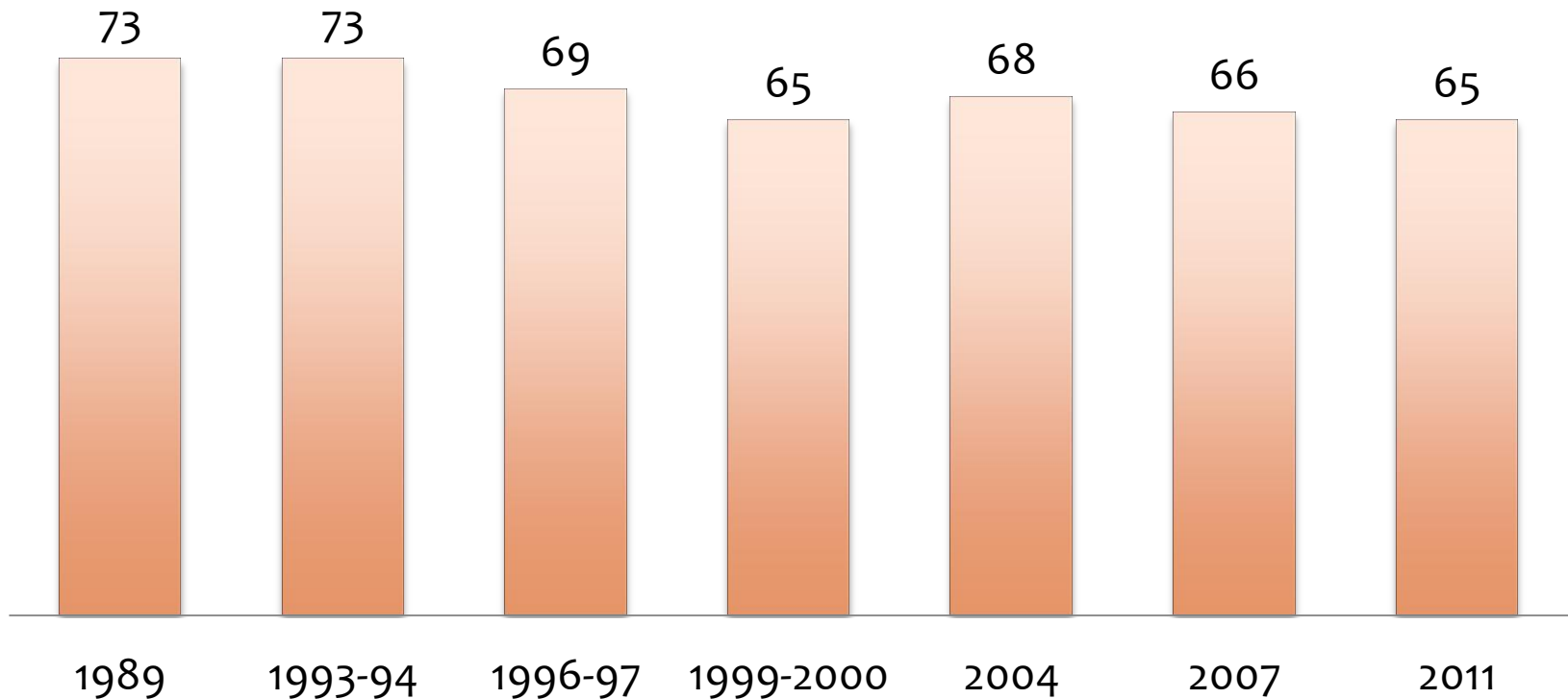
**Fertility in Sylhet and
Chittagong is 1 child
more than Khulna**


Rich-poor differentials in fertility (TFR)



Woman age at marriage hardly changed despite rapid improvement in female education

% of women age 20-24 who were first married by age 18



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- * Revitalizing FP BCC for addressing reproductive rights and for preventing unintended pregnancies**
 - * Ensure contraceptive security for increasing number of couples**
 - * Enhance women's education and opportunities for their jobs**

Thank You