MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)
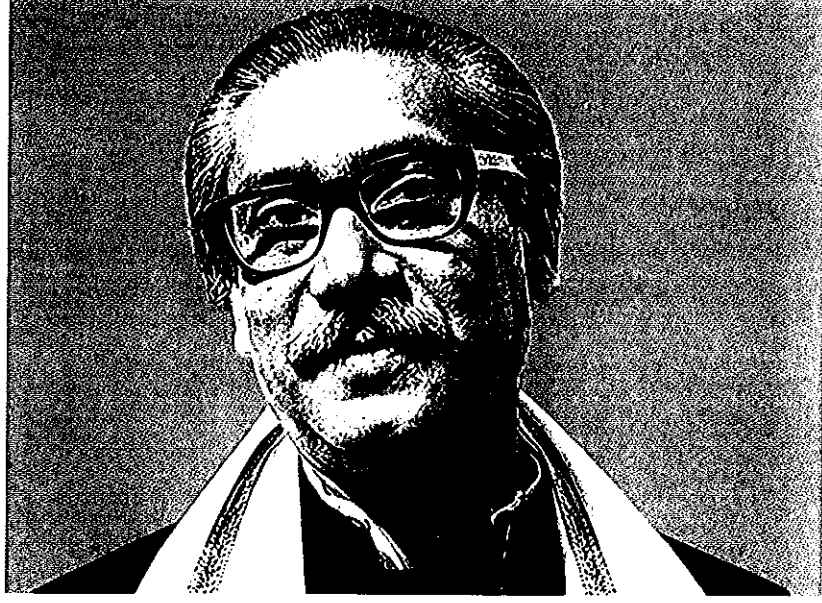
Annual Report
2019

পরিবার পরিকল্পনা অধিদপ্তর

Directorate General of Family Planning
Medical Education & Family Welfare Division
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
6, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka 1215

সরকারি কর্মচারীগণ জনগণের সেবক

সমস্ত সরকারি কর্মচারীকেই আমি অনুরোধ করি, যাদের অর্থে আমাদের সংসার চলে, তাদের সেবা করুন। যাদের জন্য, যাদের অর্থে আজকে আমরা চলছি, তাদের যাতে কষ্ট না হয়। তার দিকে খেয়াল রাখুন। যারা অন্যায় করবে, আপনারা অবশ্যই তাদের কঠোর হস্তে দমন করবেন। কিন্তু সাবধান, একটা নিরপরাধ লোকের উপরও যেন অত্যাচার না হয় । তাতে আল্লাহর আরশ পর্যন্ত কেঁপে উঠবে। আপনারা সেই দিকে খেয়াল রাখবেন। আপনারা যদি অত্যাচার করেন, শেষ পর্যন্ত আমাকেও আল্লাহর কাছে তার জন্য জবাবদিহি করতে হবে। কারণ, আমি আপনাদের জাতির পিতা, আমি আপনাদের প্রধানমন্ত্রী, আমি আপনাদের নেতা। আমারও সেখানে দায়িত্ব রয়েছে। আপনাদের প্রত্যেকটি কাজের দায়িত্ব শেষ পর্যন্ত আমার ঘাড়ে চাপে, আমার সহকর্মীদের ঘাড়ে চাপে । এজন্য আপনাদের কাছে আমার আবেদন রইল, আমার অনুরোধ রইল, আমার আদেশ রইল, আপনারা মানুষের সেবা করুন। মানুষের সেবার মতো শান্তি দুনিয়ায় আর কিছুতে হয় না। একটি গরিব যদি হাত তুলে আপনাকে দোয়া করে, আল্লাহ সেটা কবুল করে নেন। এর জন্য কোনও দিন যেন গরীব-দুঃখীর ওপর, কোনও দিন যারা অত্যাচার করেনি, তাদের ওপর অত্যাচার না হয়। যদি হয়, আমাদের স্বাধীনতা বৃথা হয়ে যাবে।

জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান

Annual Report 2019

Management Information System (MIS)
Medical Education and Family Welfare Division
Directorate General of Family Planning
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
6, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka 1215

Chief Patron

Ms. Shahan Ara Banu, *ndc*
Director General (Grade 1)
Directorate General of Family Planning

Patron

Mr. Manoj Kumar Roy, Joint Secretary, MEFWD and
Director & Line Director (MIS)
Directorate General of Family Planning

Chief Editor

Mr. Abu Taher Md Sanaullah Nury
Deputy Director, MIS Unit
Directorate General of Family Planning

Panel of Editors

Mr. Ajoy Ratan Barua, Deputy Director (MIS) & PM, MIS Unit, DGFP
Mr. Mehbub Morshed, Program Manager, MIS Unit, DGFP
Mr. Jalal Uddin Ahmed, Programmer, MIS Unit, DGFP
Mr. M Naser Uddin, Programmer, MIS Unit, DGFP
Mr. Shafiul Haque, Assistant Director & DPM, Programmer, MIS Unit, DGFP

Coordination

Mr. Remin Raihan Khan, Family Planning Officer, MIS Unit, DGFP.

Data and Other Support

Mr. Krisnopratim Datta, Programmer, MIS Unit, DGFP
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam, Computer Operator (PRL), MIS Unit, DGFP

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FOREWORD

I am very pleased to know that the Management Information System (MIS) unit of Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) is going to publish the Annual Report 2019 combining the reports for the period July 2017 to June 2019. This annual report of 2019 contains all the statistical information on the progress and achievements on family planning, maternal, child and adolescent reproductive health services operational under the umbrella of DGFP.

In line with the Fourth Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-2022, the MIS unit has modernized its approach to generate accurate and reliable information on a regular basis. In the previous years, the MIS annual report has been considered as an important document which displays all statistical information regarding family planning program in Bangladesh. The MIS unit also publishes monthly report on family planning, maternal and child health, and adolescent reproductive health services regularly. The information system encompasses different layers of hierarchy in collecting and compiling data. In this report, data is presented at national, division, district and upazila levels which enables the policymakers and program personnel to practise evidence-based decision-making. The data revealed in this report can be used to redesign future program plans.

I appreciate the effort of MIS unit and sincerely hope this report will be helpful for the program personnel to implement and develop family planning, maternal and child health and adolescent reproductive health program in the country.

Despite some delays, compiling and publishing three years' program performance in single report is a unique and commendable task; hence, I am conveying my heartfelt congratulations and appreciation to the personnel involved in publishing the report. At the same time, I am requesting all the stakeholders to use the report for program planning purpose.

Shahan Ara Banu, *ndc*

PREFACE

I am very much delighted to see that the 'Annual Report 2019' of Management Information System (MIS) of Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) has been finalized and is going to be published. The annual report incorporates all the statistical information on the progress and achievement of family planning program by district, division and national level. This report consists of service statistics of the subsequent three financial years (2016-2017, 2017-18 and 2018-19). The combined report will bring forward comparative data and time series analysis for the policymakers and is expected to provide more comprehensive and broad information for decision making in the Fourth Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-2022.

The MIS unit has already developed web-based software to collect and compile service statistics from field level since December 2011. Online reporting system has been established at upazila and district level and the scaling-up of e-MIS activities at field level is expected to produce quality, real time data for any level of hierarchy in the near future.

This combined annual report summarizes comprehensive and relevant information on family planning, maternal and child health and adolescent reproductive health services as received from field level workers and facilities working under DGFP. For the first time, an Executive Summary of the report and a new chapter on 'Innovations in Family Planning' have been included in the annual report which informs about the adoption of innovative approaches to address gaps in service delivery. Moreover, stories of 'Best Practices of Family Planning at Field Level' would be a useful source of inspiration and model for others to strengthen and accelerate the current program.

MIS Unit of DGFP is extending its gratitude to the USAID Shukhi Jibon Project, implemented by Pathfinder International and partners for supporting in the development of this report. MIS Unit has collaboratively worked with its development partners including the MEL team of USAID Shukhi Jibon Project who have extended their technical capacity to MIS Unit to produce this report.

Finally, I express my heartiest thanks to the team members of the MIS unit who have spared no pains to prepare this annual report within a very short time. I am also indebted to all the relevant Directors and Line Directors of DGFP for their valuable comments on the report. My heartiest thanks to our previous Director General Quazi A K M Mohiul Islam who has contributed a lot through guidance. I am very glad to convey my heartful gratitude to our newly joined Director General of DGFP, Ms. Shahan Ara Banu, *ndc* for her guidance and intelligent contribution.

I cordially request the users of this Annual Report for providing necessary suggestions and feedbacks for further improvement in the subsequent editions/issues.

Manoj Kumar Roy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Management Information System (MIS) Unit of Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) collects performance data on Family Planning (FP), Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) Services from outreach workers and service centers from all over the country excluding City Corporations and Municipality areas. It compiles both Government and Non-Government performance data and publishes the national report. This annual report highlights the program performance of 2019 with associating the performances of 2017 and 2018.

Eligible couples

According to the DGFP MIS, the total number eligible couple (ELCO) in the country was found to be 27.4 million in 2019 and the total number of acceptor of modern FP methods was 21.3 million in this year. Between 2017 and 2019, ELCOs increased by 393,023 and method acceptors increased by 176,130. A division-wise comparison shows the largest share of ELCO population in Dhaka, containing 28 percent of ELCOs in 2017 and 2018. In 2019, Dhaka and newly split Mymensingh divisions jointly comprised 28 percent of ELCOs. Eighteen percent of ELCOs comes from Chattogram division. Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna divisions—the western region of the country—represent 41 percent of ELCOs together. The concentration of ELCOs was the lowest in Barishal and Sylhet, comprising about six percent each. The division-wise ELCO share remains almost the same from 2017 to 2019.

Client segmentations

The use of FP methods varies by age. The use of methods is highly concentrated among those who are aged between 20 and 40. Overall, the married women aged 20 years or below are least likely to use any FP method compared with other age groups. Implant, injectable and pill users are mostly aged between 20 and 40. As expected, users in older groups (age 30-39 and 40 and older) are more likely to be sterilized than younger ones. Women in their 20's and 40's are less likely to use condom.

The use of FP methods varies by number of children. The use of FP methods was the greatest among the couples who have two children followed by the couples who have three children. These two groups comprised three quarters of all users. Couples without children are least likely to use FP methods. Only four percent of couples without children so reported. There is no change in parity-wise use of FP methods from 2017 to 2019.

Performance of short acting methods

Nationally, the couple year protection (CYP) achievement for three short acting methods against the projection decreased in the last three years. The CYP achievement rate for pill declined from 51 percent in 2017 to 43 percent in 2019, and for condom it declined from 47 to 40 percent during the same period. Injectable performance against the projection is lower than two other short acting methods, and its performance declined too from 31 to 24 percent in the last three years.

At the divisional level, Barishal and Dhaka have been consistent in earning the top position in injectable and condom performance respectively in 2019. Also, Dhaka division was the top performer in pill in 2017 and 2018 while it was Mymensingh in 2019.

At the district level, Dhaka has achieved the top position in condom performance in 2019 among all 64 districts. Injectable distribution was the highest in Bhola district in 2019. Kishoreganj was the top performing districts in pill distribution in 2019.

Performance of long acting and permanent methods

Nationally, implant performance against the projection is much higher compared to other long acting and permanent methods. However, the performance of all those methods does not show any significant improvement over time. The performance of permanent method against the projection slightly increased from 41 to 42 percent in the last three years. For IUD, the rate declined slightly from 66 to 64 percent during the same period. Implant performance rose

from 89 percent in 2017 to 106 percent in 2018, but it dropped substantially to 81 percent in 2019.

At the divisional level, permanent method performance was the highest in Khulna in 2017 and 2018, and in Dhaka in 2019. The IUD performance was the highest in Chattogram division in 2017 and 2019, and in Khulna in 2018. The top performing divisions in implant are Sylhet in 2017, Dhaka in 2018, and Rajshahi in 2019.

At the district level, permanent method performance was the highest in Joypurhat among all 64 districts in 2017, and in the next two years it was in Rajbari. The IUD performance was the highest in Chattogram in 2017, Khulna in 2018, and Rajbari in 2019. In performing Implant, Rajbari secured first position in 2019, Bandarban in 2018 and Cox's Bazar in 2019. Rajbari is the only district in the country which performed best in all long acting and permanent methods in 2019.

Total fertility rate and use of contraception

There has been stagnation in total fertility rate (TFR) since 2011. According to the BDHS 2017, the current TFR is 2.3, the same as in the BDHS 2011. Still, fertility varies by regions. TFR is the highest in Sylhet division (2.6) followed by Chattogram (2.5), both from the eastern region of the country. Since 2011, use of contraception among married women has remained at the same level of 62 percent. Use of contraception is the lowest in the eastern region of the country (CPR in Sylhet: 55%, CPR in Chattogram: 54%). Such regional variations continue to dampen the overall program effectiveness.

Contraceptive acceptance rate (CAR)

The national CAR performance remains almost at the same level (78-79%) in last three years; but there are small differences at the divisional level. During the 2017-19 period, the CAR performance was found to be the highest in Rajshahi (81-82%), closely followed by Khulna and Rangpur divisions. Chattogram division was found to report the lowest CAR in the country (75-76%) during the same period. The CAR gap between top and bottom performing divisions lies between 5-6 percentage points. At the district level, Joypurhat earned the top position in CAR performance (84-85%) in three consecutive years while Feni was found to be the lowest performing district (70-72%) during the same period.

The contraceptive method mix based on CAR remained the same for the period of 2017-19. Pill represents nearly half (49%) of all contraceptive acceptance, followed by injectable (20%). Another 13 percent share comes from permanent method. Of all method acceptance, the share of condom and implant is nine and six percent respectively. The share of IUD is the lowest (3%).

Post-partum family planning

The total number of post-partum family planning (PPFP) method acceptors in 2019 was 1,002,731 which represent almost four percent of ELCOs. The majority adopted pill at post partum, accounting for 53 percent of all PPFP use. Injectable emerges as the second most popular method among PPFP clients (17%), followed by condom (15%). Of all PPFP use, the share of implant and female sterilization is seven and six percent respectively.

Sources of FP methods

Overall, the government sector provides contraceptive methods to more than three quarters of users. In 2019, the highest government sector contribution was observed in implant distribution (89%), followed by IUD (85%), pill (83%), and permanent method (81%). The NGO sector provides contraceptives to less than 20 percent of all users except condom (24%) and injectable (23%). The DGFP MIS also suggests that the NGO sector contribution in long-acting and permanent methods declined over time.

Maternal and child health services

The practice of receiving antenatal care (ANC) is more common than postnatal care (PNC). According to the DGFP MIS, the number of women who made four or more ANC and PNC visits in 2019 was 1,177,813 and 706,375 respectively. More women made four or more ANC and PNC visits in 2018 than in 2017 and 2019.

The deliveries performed at MCHTI, MFSTC, MCWCs, UHCs and UHFWCs increased in the last three years. In 2019, the number of deliveries performed at those facilities was 853,555, of which 54 percent were normal deliveries while 46 percent were C-section deliveries. The share of C-section deliveries of facility-based deliveries increased slightly from 44 to 46 percent between 2017 and 2019.

There has been a gradual decrease in the number of births at home in the last three years. In 2019, the number of births delivered at home was 618,312 compared to 705,884 in 2017. Of all home deliveries, 76 percent were conducted by medically trained providers and 24 percent by untrained providers. The rate of skilled delivery at home remained exactly the same between 2017 and 2019.

Among infant deaths, three quarters of deaths took place in the first 28 days of life after birth (i.e., neonatal death), whereas other one quarter took place in subsequent 11 months (post-neonatal death).
Both infant and maternal deaths were the highest in the eastern region (Sylhet and Chattagram Division) of the country.

Adolescent reproductive health services

Counseling services on ARH by FP workers increased more than two folds in the last three years. The number of adolescents who received counseling on RTI/STI from FP workers was 2,208,010 in 2019 compared to 865,710 in 2017. A gradual increase in the distribution of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablet and sanitary pad among adolescent girls was observed over time. The number of adolescents who received IFA tablet was 1,826,816 in 2019, and sanitary pads was 472,774 in 2018.

Nutritional services

Counseling services by FP workers increased substantially in the last three years. The number of counseling services to mothers on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), IFA, vitamin-A and hand-washing increased more than four times, from 1,686,054 in 2017 to 7,537,839 in 2019. A small increase in the practice of breastfeeding was observed in the last three years and the number of women who reported exclusive breastfeeding was 1,850,674 in 2019. Vitamin-A tablet feeding decreased over time, totaling 517,759 in 2019.

Challenges in FP program

In Bangladesh, family planning remains one of the top priorities in the fourth sector program 2017-2022, as a path toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Several areas require further attention to ensure effective family planning in the future:

a) **Regional variations in TFR and CPR.** TFR remains the highest and CPR is the lowest in the eastern region of the country.

b) **Low use of long acting and permanent methods of contraception.** Only nine percent of all eligible couples use a long acting or a permanent method to limit fertility.

c) **Low use of contraception among young married females.** Use of contraception among young married females age 15-19 is 49 percent which is lower than the national average of 62 percent.

d) **Low male participation in contraception.** Male contribution in total method use is only eight percent (male sterilization 1%, condom 7%).

e) **High maternal mortality.** By 2030, Bangladesh is committed to bring down the maternal mortality ratio from 170 to 70 per 100,000 live births. By 2030, the country needs to increase the rate of skilled delivery to 100 percent from 53 percent.

f) **High child mortality.** By 2030, Bangladesh is committed to reduce under-five deaths to 25 per 1,000 live births from 45. The reduction in neonatal mortality remains a challenge, which accounts for two-thirds of all under-five deaths.

g) **Data driven challenges:** A routine data quality auditing and sample survey can be adopted to improve the validity and reliability of field data. It is also important to consider demographic trends in projection setting exercise.

h) **Adolescent Fertility Rate:** Higher adolescent fertility is a major challenge of the program. Married women aged 20 years or below are least likely to use any FP method compared with other age groups. Special focus should be given to the couple of adolescent age.

i) **Contraceptive Dropout:** Thirty-seven percent of users of a contraceptive method stop using the method within 12 months of starting (BDHS 2017). As expected, discontinuation rates are much higher for temporary methods like condoms (45%), pills (42%), and injectables (34%) than for long-term methods like implants (11%). It is important to address the issue of contraceptive discontinuation.

j) **Unmet Need of Contraceptives:** Young married women (less than 20 years of age) deserve special consideration because unmet need is the highest among them, and their fertility is high. The programme should attach high priority to addressing the needs of these women by appropriate IEC measures and selective home visits.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is now Asia's fifth and the world's eighth most populous country with an estimated population of 164.6 million in 2018 (SVRS 2018). It has experienced a dramatic decline in fertility during last four decades which can be attributed to its success in family planning program. The country has experienced a demographic transition where the age structure has gone through profound changes. The annual population growth rate has declined from 2.32 percent in 1981 to 1.37 in 2017 which leads to a small increase in population in the coming decades. According to the World Population Prospects (The 2017 revision), the population of Bangladesh is expected to grow by another 40 million and will be stabilized at 202.9 million in 2057.

Bangladesh is one of the exceptional experiences in the world which have demonstrated that fertility decline is possible, even in the absence of rapid economic development and social change. The comprehensive family planning program with massive and sustained efforts over time largely contributed to this achievement. The family planning program in Bangladesh was first introduced in the early 1950s through voluntary effort and the government program was introduced in 1965.

The Family Planning Program in Bangladesh has evolved through a series of developmental phases and undergone through changes in strategy, structure, content and goals. The government deployed Family Welfare Assistants (FWAs) at the community level, initiated Social Marketing Program to promote contraceptives and involved a number of NGOs to provide client-centered reproductive and child health and family planning services.

The Bangladesh Population Policy 2012 has the vision to develop healthy, happy and prosperous Bangladesh through planned development and control of population. The population policy aims to attain replacement level fertility by 2015 and emphasizes to ensure family planning (FP), adolescent reproductive health (ARH), safe motherhood and child health services. In line with the policies and the Fourth Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) 2017-2022, the Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) is promoting family planning, maternal and child health (MCH), and ARH services in order to reach Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as to increase the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) to 75 percent, reduce the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.0, and reduce unmet need for family planning to 6 percent by 2022.

The Management Information System (MIS) is one of the major program management components of DGFP which supports monitoring the progress of program implementation at various levels. The present system inherited the performance statistics review process of mid-seventies. The performance statistics were usually collected from the field functionaries and reported to the central office routinely. The system of data collection was considered to be a normal routine work by the government offices. The information collected from the field was hardly used as the basis of planning and management of program operation in the field. A structured MIS replaced the conventional system and has become the strongest management tool of the program managers. Program data collected at different levels are processed into usable information through manual or electronic methods. The processed information are then analyzed and interpreted into actionable measures and sent down the line to the field managers and through them to the field functionaries and outreach service centers. This 'feedback' mechanism serves as a strong management tool for the local level managers as the different units and individuals are ranked and evaluated according to their status of performance. The feedback messages are communicated to the performers for taking corrective measures for better performance.

The MIS unit of DGFP is responsible for the collection, compilation, processing and analysis of monthly FP, MCH and ARH related data as well as documenting yearly population and number of eligible couples all over the country excluding City Corporations. The MIS unit generally publishes an annual report through using its web-site which is used as a platform to collect and compile data from field level.

II. Historical Perspective of Family Planning Program

Bangladesh Family Planning Program evolved through a series of development phases that took place during the last 60 years. Family planning efforts in this country began in the early 1950s with voluntary efforts of a group of social and medical workers. At 1965 FP program was first initiated by the government as a clinic based program. After that the Family Planning Program in Bangladesh has undergone a number of transitional phases. The phases may be illustrated as follows:

Phase I (1953-59): Voluntary Family Planning efforts
Phase II (1960-64): Government sponsored clinic-based Family Planning Program
Phase III (1965-70): Field-based Government Family Planning Program

Phase IV (1972-74): Integrated Health & Family Planning Program
Phase V (1975-80): Maternal and Child Health (MCH)-based Multi-Sectoral Program
Phase VI (1980-85): Functionally Integrated Program
Phase VII (1985-90): Intensive Family Planning Program
Phase VIII (1990-98): Reduction of rapid growth of population through intensive service delivery and community participation and preparation of HPSP
Phase IX (1998-2003): Health and Population Sector Program (HPSP)
Phase X (2003-2011): Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program (HNPSP)
Phase XI (2011-2016): Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HPNSDP)
Phase XII (2017-2022): Fourth Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program (4th HPNSP)

Priority Interventions

- Promoting delay in marriage and childbearing, use of post-partum FP, post MR/PAC FP and FP for appropriate segments of the population.
- Strengthening FP awareness building efforts through mass communication and IEC activities and considering local specificities.
- Using different service delivery approaches for different geographical regions and segments of the population.
- Maintaining focus on commodity security and ensuring uninterrupted availability of quality FP services closer to the people (at the CC level).
- Registering eligible couples with emphasis on urban areas to establish effective communication and counseling.
- Compensating for lost wages (reimbursement for opportunity costs) for long acting and permanent method performance.
- Strengthening FP services especially post-partum and post MR/PAC FP and demand generation through effective coordination of services with DGHS utilizing appropriate opportunities.
- To provide safe delivery at homes and facilities
- To educate adolescent boys and girls on healthy reproductive lifestyle practices
- To ensure healthy life of man and women throughout the whole period of reproductive life.
- To educate community people on nutrition.
- To train service providers to ensure quality of services
- To maintain MSR / Logistic supplies to the service centers
- To repair and renovate of service centers
- To introduce evidence based best practices in the program, such as introduction of tab. Misoprostol.
- To monitor and supervise for ensuring quality of care
- To ensure safe MR and Post Abortion Care(PAC) in health care centers

HPNSP priority indicators with benchmarks and targets

Indicator	BDHS 2014	BMMS 2010	BDHS 2017	WHO 2015	HPNSP Target June 2022
Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	46		45		34
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	28		30		18
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)		194		169	121
Total Fertility Rate	2.3		2.3		2.0
Trends in maternal health a) ANC at least 4 visits b) Delivery attended by a medically trained provider	a) 31.2% b) 42.1%		a) 47% b)52.7%		50% 65%
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	62.4%		61.9%		75%

III. FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE APPROACHES

The FP service centers are available across the country in order to ensure quality FP services to the people. A wide range of service outlets have been established at several levels of hierarchy throughout the country.

A. National level institutions and service outlets

Maternal and Child Health Training Institute (MCHTI), Azimpur, Dhaka

Mohammadpur Fertility Service and Training Center (MFSTC), Mohammadpur, Dhaka

Eight FP Model Clinics attached to

- Dhaka Medical College Hospital
- Sir Salimullah Medical College Hospital
- Mymensingh Medical College Hospital
- Chattogram Medical College Hospital
- Rajshahi Medical College Hospital
- Rangpur Medical College Hospital
- Sylhet Medical College Hospital
- Barishal Medical College Hospital

Maternal and Child Health Training Institute (MCHTI) Lalkuthi, Mirpur, Dhaka

Family Welfare Visitors Training Institute (FWVTI), Dhaka

Mohanagar Satalite Clinic, Bashabo, Dhaka

NGO clinics affiliated with DGFP at national, district and upazila levels: 205

B. Field level service centers and personnel

District
- **Administrative structure:** Deputy Director, Family Planning (DD-FP), Assistant Director, Family Planning (AD-FP), Assistant Director, Clinical Contraception (AD-CC), Medical Officer, Clinical Contraception (MO-CC)
- **Service centes:** MCH-FP clinic, MCWC

Upazila
- **Administrative structure:** Upazila Family Planning Officer, Medical Officer, MCH-FP, Assistant Upazila Family Planning Officer, Assistant Family Welfare Officer, MCH-FP, Upazila Family Planning Assitant, Office Assistant, MLSS
- **Service centes:** UHC

Union
- **Administrative structure:** Medical Officer, FW, Sub-assistant Community Medical Officer (SACMO), Pharmacist, Family Welfare Visitor (FWV), Family Planning Inspector (FPI), Aya, Security guard
- **Service centes:** UH&FWC

Peripheral
- **Administrative structure:** Family Welfare Assistant (FWA)
- **Service centes:** Community Clinic (CC)
- **Domicilary services**

IV. INNOVATIONS IN FAMILY PLANNING

Recently, the government has taken several steps and created platforms for the promotion of 'Innovation' and 'Service Process Simplification' among government officials. In this regard, the Medical Education and Family Welfare Division under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) in collaboration with Cabinet Division and a2i Program jointly was organizing a workshop named as 'Innovation for Citizen Service' for evaluating, showcasing and sharing of innovative approaches since 2017. In the workshop, a number of DGFP personnel from field-level family planning offices presented innovative approaches in service delivery. After the event, the DGFP started to arrange 'Innovation Showcasing Program' every year.

Innovation showcasing and evaluation

Phase I
In the first phase of evaluating, showcasing of pilot projects, two innovative approaches were selected for replication at field level. The two approaches are:

1) Increasing institutional delivery and reducing drop-outs of oral pills at Kustia Sadar Upazila
2) Creating depo-corner and voice SMS through mobile for reducing drop-outs of FP methods and increasing ANC and PNC services

Phase II
Under the MOHFW, the Medical Education and Family Welfare Division in collaboration with Cabinet Division and a2i Program jointly organized an 'Innovation Showcasing' workshop on 15 May 2019. In the event, 15 DGFP personnel participated and presented their innovative approaches and from them, six innovative approaches were selected for replication at regional level and one for scaling-up to the entire country. Other remaining approaches were marked/shelved for further piloting.

a) Scaling-up of an innovative approach at national level

Serial No.	Innovative Activity	Implementation Agency/Officer
1.	e-MIS activities for providing family planning, maternal and child health service	MIS unit of DGFP in collaboration with development partner (USAID)

b) Approaches undertaken for replication at regional level: Six innovations

Serial No.	Innovative Activity	Implementation Agency/Officer
1	Monitoring software for ensuring safe motherhood and reducing maternal and child mortality	District Family Planning Office, Chadpur
2	Smart MCH service management software	Mohammed Abdur Rahim Upazila Family Planning Officer, Kapasia, Gazipur
3	Family welfare mother's club	Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, Upazila Family Planning Officer, Sadar, Feni
4	Mother gathering	Bidhan Kanti Rudra Upazila Family Planning Officer Kutubdia, Cox'sbazar
5	Dissemination of knowledge on adolescent health at high schools (Grades 6 to 10)	Sabiha Kabir Upazila Family Planning Officer Sadar, Panchagarh
6	Providing gift box (equipped with FP methods and information) to newly married couple to delay pregnancy	Field Service Delivery Unit Directorate General of Family Planning

V. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM IN FAMILY PLANNING

The MIS unit of DGFP began functioning in mid-seventies. In 1979, the MIS unit was created from the Research, Evaluation, Statistics and Planning (RESP) activities under DGFP. Since then, there have been improvements in the functions in the unit to establish a regular system of data collection and reporting on national program performance of family planning. It is a system of collecting, recording, processing, analyzing and disseminating program-related information which helps to take informed decisions. In reality MIS is a performance monitoring system to maximize service delivery. The key objective of MIS is to improve and strengthen national capacity to plan, formulate, monitor and evaluate the progress of family planning, MCH and ARH services in a more systematic way through effective recording, reporting, data management and analysis.

Information regarding program performance on FP, MCH and ARH can be gathered from MIS. The MIS functions as the central data repository on national FP program performance in the entire country. It plays vital role in management and decision making. It also shares information at different levels of program management. The MIS unit introduced innovative approaches in the field to strengthen and institutionalize data collection, storage and transmission to the MIS headquarters for publication of analytical reports for dissemination to different national and international stakeholders. Notable among the steps to strengthen reliable data gathering are: (i) delegation of national FP-MCH projection to different upazilas, (ii) introduction of a longitudinal data collection mechanism through FWA register, (iii) a variety of modernized clinic registers and reporting formats, (iv) periodic couple registration, and (v) comprehensive monitoring by MIS personnel and performance checking in high and low performing areas.

MIS collects performance data on FP, MCRAH & LAPM data from outreach workers and service centers from all over the country excluding major parts of City Corporation and Municipality Areas. It compiles service performances from both Government and Non-Government Organization working in this field and publishes the national report. Service Statistics in MIS are prepared both in FP methods distribution, methods acceptance and information on MCRAH services. It prepares the aggregate monthly report in terms of national, divisional, district and upazila level performances. Most of the City Corporation and Municipal area are excluded from that report as the Local Government Authorities are mainly responsible to provide family planning services in these areas.

The FP program personnel at various levels are the key functionaries of MIS. Training for MIS implementation and data quality check are two major components of MIS for generating high quality data. Recently, Family Welfare Assistants (FWAs), Family Planning Inspectors (FPIs) and Family Welfare Visitors (FWVs) have been provided training on FWA register and related forms to modernize and improve the collection of data for valid recording and reporting. In addition, strong supervision and systematic quality checks are applied to maintain the correctness and reliability of data.

All upazila, district and divisional family planning offices have been provided with computers and internal connectivity under single digital network for web-based data management for better program monitoring. In December 2011, the MIS unit has introduced web-based software to collect service statistics data from field level. Data entered at district FP offices are directly sent to web server, and the MIS unit processes the data to prepare monthly FP, MCH and ARH report. In January 2014, using best practices of district level data input and retrieving system, web-based data entry has been started at upazila family planning offices.

Recent developments in MIS unit

Electronic Management Information System (eMIS)

The electronic Management Information System (eMIS) facilitates enterprise-wise automation. It seamlessly connects community workers and providers at first line facilities with their supervisors and managers through mobile applications in a cloud-based environment. Based on DGFP's population database, lists are generated for providing services to the clients (FP, MCH, general patients etc). Software tools are used to collect essential data and users are supported by in-app alerts and reminders. Web-based tools are available for month-end reporting and other management tasks. The e-MIS system was first piloted in two districts in 2015; then DGFP started scaling up in 2018 and currently eMIS is operational in 30 out of 64 districts in Bangladesh.

Key features of monitoring and administrative tools:
- Web-based mentoring tools are available for supervisors and managers at the district and upazila level as well as decision-makers at central level. It also attends to the need of system management functions.
- The tools produce real time data which the supervisors and managers can use to monitor the performance of the field-level workers.
- There are tools for monitoring population registration, registration of eligible couples, pregnant women with status of scheduled visits, ANC and PNC services, and attainment of tasks mentioned in the work plan.

DHIS2 for MIS of DGFP

DHIS2 is a software tool for collection, validation, analysis and presentation of aggregate and client-based statistical data, tailored (but not limited) to integrate health information management activities. It is a generic tool rather than a pre-figured database application with an open meta-model and a flexible user interface that allows the user to design the content of a specific information system without the need for programming. The database allows entry of data at source and creation of dashboards, summary tables, charts and GIS locations instantly for any level of hierarchy. Several countries around the world have adopted DHIS2 as their nation-wide HIS software, including Bangladesh, Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, and Rwanda.

The purpose of DHIS2 can be summarized as follows:
- Offer customization and local adaptation through the user interface. No programming required to start using DHIS2 in a new setting (country, region, district etc)
- Provide data entry tools which can either be in the form of standard lists or tables or can be customized to replicate paper forms
- Provide a variety of customized tools for validation of data and improvement of data quality
- Provide easy to use one-click reports with charts and tables for selected indicators or summary reports

VI. FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE, 2019

Eligible Couples

In 2019, Bangladesh had a population of 163 million.[1] The country adds approximately 1.7 million people every year. According to the DGFP MIS, the total number eligible couple (ELCOs) in the country was found to be 26.96 million in 2017 which increased to 27.36 million in 2019.[2] The increase in total number of eligible couples has not been consistent in the last three years. The increase in ELCOs was greater in 2018 and the increase slowed in 2019 (Table 1).

In 2017, the total number acceptor of seven modern methods of contraception in the country was found to be 21.17 million among 26.96 million ELCOs. The number of method acceptors increased in 2018 while it decreased in 2019. The increase in total number of method acceptors during the reference period is smaller in comparison to the corresponding increase in ELOCs. The total number of ELCOs increased by 393,023 while the total number of method acceptors increased by 176,130.

Table 1: Total population, eligible couples and method acceptors, Bangladesh, 2017-2019

Indicator	2017	2018	2019
Total population	159,685,421	161,376,713	163,046,173
Total eligible couples	26,964,010	27,288,505	27,357,033
Total method of acceptors	21,164,934	21,588,306	21,341,064

Administratively, Bangladesh has recently been divided into eight divisions as Dhaka division was split into two by namely, Dhaka and Mymensingh. Earlier the country had seven administrative divisions. In this report, the 2017 and 2018 analysis focused on seven divisions while 2019 analysis is based on eight divisions. Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna divisions are located in the western region of the country while Chattogram and Sylhet constitute the eastern region of the country and the remaining divisions (Dhaka, Mymensigh and Barishal) lie in the middle region.

A division-wise comparison shows the largest share of ELCO population in Dhaka, containing 28 percent of ELCOs in 2017 and 2018. In 2019, Dhaka and newly split Mymensingh jointly comprised 28 percent of ELCOs. Eighteen percent ELCOs comes from Chattogram division, which remains almost the same over the period. Rajshahi, Rangpur and Khulna divisions—the western region of the

Figure 1: Percent distribution of eligible couples by divisions, Bangladesh, 2017-2019 (Descending order)
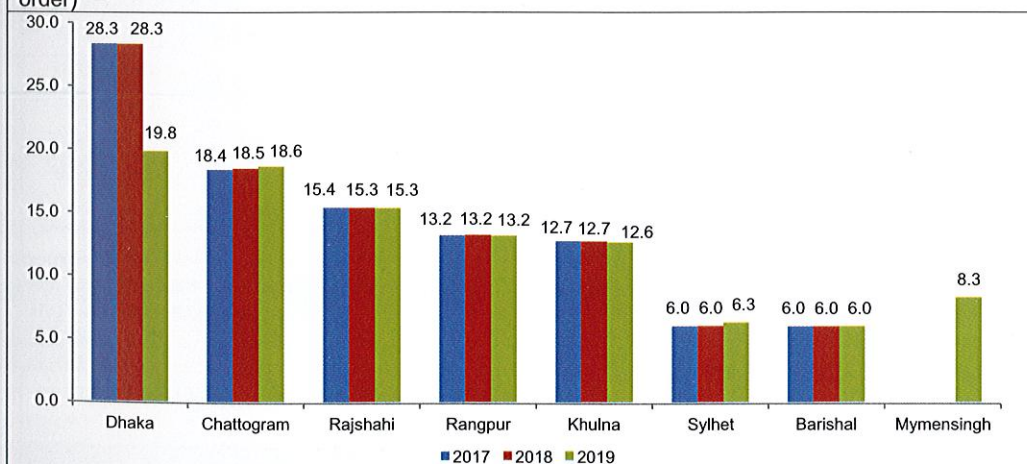
Note: Mymensingh split from Dhaka division.

country— represent 41 percent of ELCOs together and their share remains the same over time. The concentration of ELCOs is lowest in Barishal and Sylhet, comprising about six percent each (Figure 1).

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[1] UN. 2019. *World Population Prospects 2019*. New York: Population Division, United Nations.
[2] Currently, FP fieldworkers collect information on the use of seven modern FP methods from 27 million married women of reproductive age across the entire country except city corporations and municipal areas. Contraceptive use of married women from big cities is not reflected in CAR estimates though the patterns between urban and rural women do not differ much in terms of FP use and method mix.

As expected, the highest number method acceptors comes from Dhaka division (which contains largest number of ELOCs), with 5.94 million in 2017 and 6.06 million 2018. The total number method acceptors in Chattogram were found to be 3.74 million in 2017, which increased to 3.82 million in 2019. The concentration of method acceptors is lowest in Barishal closely followed by Sylhet, with 1.29 million and 1.34 million respectively in 2019 (Table 2).

Of all ELCOs, 79 percent accepted any FP methods in 2017, and the rate does not vary notably in the next two years. However, the rate of method acceptors varies by regions. There is clear east-west gap in the method acceptance. The proportion of eligible couples who have accepted any methods is the highest in the western region— Rajshahi division reported 81 percent, followed by Khulna and Rangpur division. The proportion of eligible couples who have accepted any methods is the lowest in Chattogram (75-76%). Both the pattern and intensity in regional variations remain almost the same in the past three years (Table 2).

Table 2: Method acceptors by divisions, Bangladesh, 2017-2019 (Descending order)

Division	2017 Method acceptors	CAR %	Division	2018 Method acceptors	CAR %	Division	2019 Method acceptors	CAR%
Rajshahi	3,357,243	81.1	Rajshahi	3,416,550	81.60	Rajshahi	3,389,976	81.0
Khulna	2,749,193	80.0	Khulna	2,787,110	80.50	Khulna	2,742,906	79.4
Rangpur	2,830,670	79.6	Rangpur	2,876,830	79.90	Rangpur	2,853,225	79.3
Barishal	1,271,406	78.4	Sylhet	1,308,861	79.40	Mymensingh	1,780,012	78.8
Sylhet	1,274,093	78.3	Barishal	1,292,510	79.10	Barishal	1,286,441	78.5
Dhaka	5,938,204	77.8	Dhaka	6,058,239	78.50	Sylhet	1,338,548	77.7
Chattogram	3,744,125	75.7	Chattogram	3,848,206	76.40	Dhaka	4,134,402	76.4
						Chattogram	3,815,554	75.0
National	**21,164,934**	**78.5**	**National**	**21,588,306**	**79.10**	**National**	**21,341,064**	**78.0**

Client segmentations

The DGFP operates a nationwide household data collection. It helps to estimate the projections, performances and client segmentations. FWAs collect this information during January-February every year. They take history from the married women of reproductive age from every household about the family planning methods the married couples used in the previous year. The data on method acceptors disaggregated by age group is presented in Tables 3-5.

Table 3: Percent distribution of users of methods by age, Bangladesh 2017

Method	Age				
	<20	20-29	30-39	40 or older	Total
Permanent method	10.2	40.8	34.4	14.6	100.0
IUD	18.0	39.3	29.3	13.4	100.0
Implant	8.5	40.2	36.4	14.9	100.0
Injectable	6.5	36.3	39.6	17.5	100.0
Oral pill	9.1	43.3	35.5	12.1	100.0
Condom	0.8	17.2	44.5	37.5	100.0

The use of FP methods varies by age. The use of methods is highly concentrated among those who are aged between 20 and 40. Overall, the married women aged 20 years or below are least likely to use any FP method compared with other age groups. Implant, injectable and oral pill users are mostly aged between 20 and 40. As expected, users in older groups (age 30-39 and 40 and older) are more likely to be sterilized than younger ones.

Table 4: Percent distribution of users of methods by age, Bangladesh 2018

Method	Age				
	<20	20-29	30-39	40 or older	Total
Permanent method	0.8	17.6	44.6	36.9	100.0
IUD	6.5	36.6	39.2	17.6	100.0
Implant	9.7	43.4	34.9	11.9	100.0
Injectable	11.4	47.1	30.8	10.8	100.0
Oral pill	10.3	40.9	34.3	14.7	100.0
Condom	18.4	39.0	29.2	13.4	100.0

- Implant was the most popular among users age 20-29 compared with other age groups. Among implant users, more than three quarters was concentrated among those who are aged between 20 and 40 during the reference period. The use of implant by age is consistent across time, and it reaches a peak of 40-43 percent among women age 20-29, followed closely by women age 30-39.

- Similarly, oral pill is the most widely used method among those who are aged between 20 and 40. The use of pill reaches a peak of 40-43 percent among women age 20-29, followed closely by women age 30-39.

- Women in their 20's are least likely to use condom. The use of condom by age is not consistent over time in 2017. Interestingly, condom use was unusually higher (38%) among older age group in 2017. In contrast, condom use among young users was negligible (<1%) in that year.

- In 2017, injectable users were largely concentrated among 30-39-year-olds (40%) and in the next two years it shifted towards 20-29-year-olds.

Table 5: Percent distribution of users of methods by age, Bangladesh 2019

Method	Age <20	20-29	30-39	40 or older	Total
PM	0.8	15.9	44.6	38.7	100.0
IUD	5.8	35.1	40.2	18.9	100.0
Implant	8.9	42.1	36.4	12.6	100.0
Injectable	8.2	39.1	37.2	15.4	100.0
Oral pill	9.6	40.0	35.3	15.2	100.0
Condom	16.8	38.8	30.7	13.7	100.0

- In 2018 and 2019, eligible couples who took permanent method were mostly between 30 and 39 years (45%). In 2017, permanent method use was unusually higher among 20-29-year-olds (41%).

- Among IUD users, three quarters are aged between 20 and 40 during the reference period.

The use of FP methods is the greatest among the eligible couples who have two children, accounting for 37-38 percent of all users. The rate is slightly lower at 35-36 percent among the eligible couples who have three children. These two groups comprised three quarters of all users. Couples without children are least likely to use FP methods.

Figure 2: Percent distribution of FP users by number of children, Bangladesh, 2017-2019
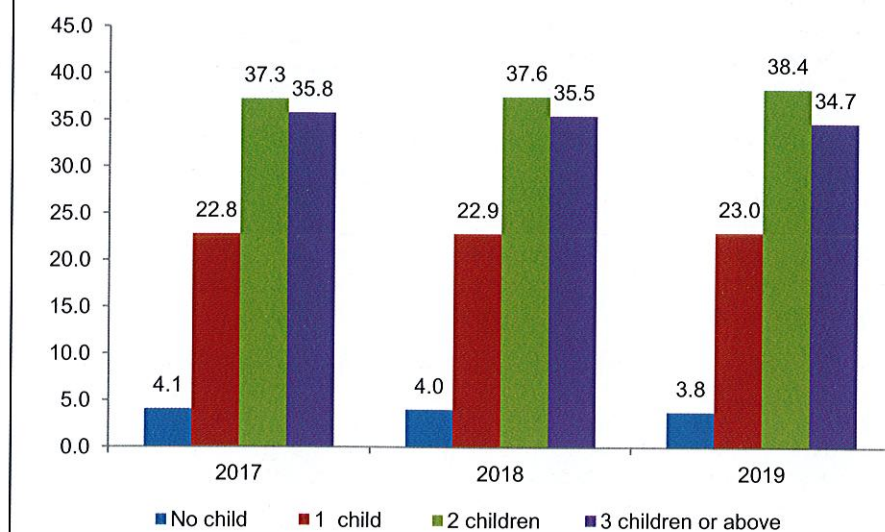
Only 4 percent of couples without children so reported. Overall, the variance in the use of FP methods by children is consistent over time (Figure 2).

Performance of short acting contraceptive methods

National performance

Nationally, the couple year protection (CYP) achievement for three short acting methods did not exceed 51 percent against the projection in the last three years. Among short acting methods, pill performance is better than other two methods in terms of CYP achievement. However, there has been a decline in the CYP achievement for all three short acting methods. The rate is continuously declining for condom and pill. At present, the CYP achievement for pill is 43 percent followed by condom at 40 percent. The CYP achievement rate for injectable is the lowest among three short acting methods, accounting for 24 percent. In the last three years, pill performance decreased by 8 percentage points, and injectable and condom by 7 percentage points each.

Figure 3: National performance against projection of short acting methods, Bangladesh, 2017-19
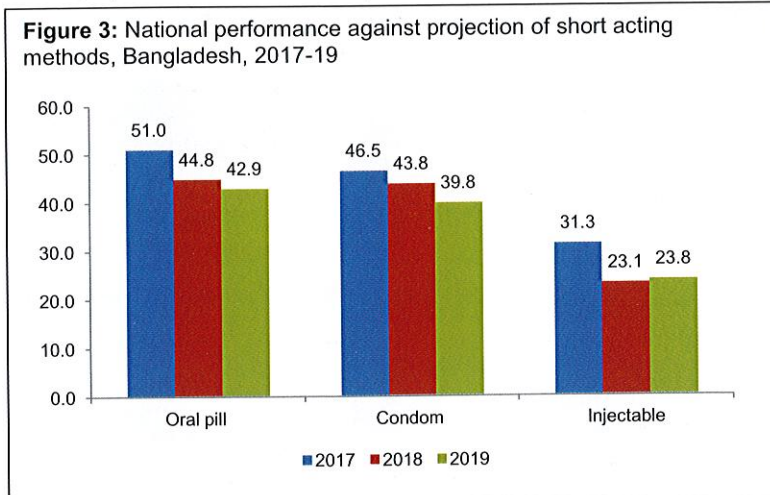
Divisional performance

Division-wise yearly achievement rates of pill, injectable and condom against the projection for the period of 2017-19 are shown in Tables 6-8.

In 2017, Barishal division earned the top position in injectable performance with an achievement rate of 86 percent against the projection. In contrast, this division is a low achiever in pill and condom which is reflected in its second lowest position with 53 and 32 percent respectively. In the same year, Dhaka division achieved the highest performance in pill (77%) and condom (62%) against the projection. Rangpur was the second highest performing division in injectable and pill with achievement rate of 73 and 72 percent respectively while this division is ranked the lowest with an achievement rate of 31 percent in condom. Sylhet division was ranked the second position in condom performance.

There is a notable difference between the highest and the lowest CYP achievement rate for each method. The gap in injectable performance between top and bottom placed divisions is 35 percentage points, while for pill and condom the gap is about 30 percentage points (Table 6).

Table 6: Division-wise achievement rate of short acting methods, Bangladesh, 2017 (Descending order)

Rank	Division	Injectable (in CYP) Achievement rate (%)	Division	Oral pill (in CYP) Achievement rate (%)	Division	Condom (in CYP) Achievement rate (%)
1	Barishal	85.8	Dhaka	76.5	Dhaka	62.0
2	Rangpur	73.0	Rangpur	71.5	Sylhet	57.1
3	Chattogram	63.6	Sylhet	59.4	Rajshahi	54.8
4	Khulna	61.9	Khulna	59.3	Khulna	52.5
5	Dhaka	59.6	Rajshahi	59.2	Chattogram	43.9
6	Sylhet	52.6	Barishal	53.4	Barishal	31.6
7	Rajshahi	51.0	Chattogram	46.5	Rangpur	31.3
	National	**62.2**	**National**	**63.0**	**National**	**50.2**

In 2018, Barishal division distributed the highest number of injectable with the achievement rate of 78 percent followed by Rangpur division at 61 percent. Dhaka division outperformed all other divisions in pill (67%) and condom (46%) distribution while Rangpur earned the second position in pill distribution (61%) and Khulna reported the same for condom distribution (45%). Overall, the 2018 injectable performance reveals 34 percentage points gap between the highest and the lowest

performing divisions. The difference between top and bottom performing divisions for pill and condom was 22 and 23 percentage points respectively (Table 7).

Table 7: Division-wise achievement rate of short acting methods, Bangladesh, 2018 (Descending order)

Rank	Division	Injectable (in CYP) Achievement rate (%)	Division	Oral pill (in CYP) Achievement rate (%)	Division	Condom (in CYP) Achievement rate (%)
1	Barishal	78.1	Dhaka	66.5	Dhaka	45.9
2	Rangpur	60.7	Rangpur	60.8	Khulna	45.2
3	Khulna	55.1	Rajshahi	54.8	Rajshahi	41.8
4	Chattogram	54.5	Sylhet	54.7	Sylhet	39.4
5	Dhaka	52.7	Khulna	51.0	Chattogram	33.1
6	Sylhet	48.0	Barishal	51.0	Barishal	28.6
7	Rajshahi	44.8	Chattogram	43.8	Rangpur	23.1
National		**54.4**	**National**	**56.1**	**National**	**38.4**

In 2019, Barishal division achieved the highest performance in injectable followed by Rangpur division (78% and 63% respectively). Oral pill distribution was the highest in Mymensingh division closely followed by Dhaka division (62% and 60% respectively). Dhaka division distributed the highest number of condom in the same year and Sylhet division was the next (61% and 46% respectively).

The gap between top and bottom performing divisions continues to be substantial and the intensity varies by methods. In 2019, the largest top-bottom gap is observed for condom at 37 percentage points, followed by the gap for injectable at 35 percentage points and then for pill at 22 percentage points (Table 8).

Table 8: Division-wise achievement rate of short acting methods, Bangladesh, 2019 (Descending order)

Rank	Division	Injectable (In CYP) Achievement rate (%)	Division	Oral pill (In CYP) Achievement rate (%)	Division	Condom (In CYP) Achievement rate (%)
1	Barishal	78.0	Mymensingh	62.3	Dhaka	61.1
2	Rangpur	63.1	Dhaka	60.2	Sylhet	45.7
3	Chattogram	53.3	Rangpur	52.2	Rajshahi	44.5
4	Dhaka	53.2	Rajshahi	51.3	Khulna	42.2
5	Khulna	52.0	Sylhet	50.7	Mymensingh	40.1
6	Sylhet	48.1	Barishal	48.7	Chattogram	35.6
7	Mymensingh	46.2	Khulna	46.0	Barishal	26.3
8	Rajshahi	42.9	Chattogram	39.8	Rangpur	23.8
National		**53.4**	**National**	**51.1**	**National**	**37.6**

In three consecutive years, Barishal division has been consistent in earning the top position in injectable performance accompanied by Rangpur division which earned the second position. Dhaka division achieved the highest performance in condom performance in three consecutive years and was the top performer in pill in two out of three years.

District performance

Figure 4 shows the top performer among all 64 districts in terms of distribution of specific short acting method against projection.

Injectable distribution was the highest in Bhola district in 2017 and after one year it earned the top position again. Bhola exceeded the projection target in both occasions (147% in 2017 and 136% in 2019). In between, injectable distribution was the highest in Barishal district in 2018.

Oral pill performance data reveals three different districts topping in three years. In 2017, the top performing district in pill distribution was Mymensingh. Next year Dhaka achieved the highest performance in pill. In 2019, pill performance was the highest in Kishoreganj.

Dhaka has been consistent in securing the top position in condom performance in three consecutive years among all 64 districts, and it exceeded the projection target of 100 percent in 2017 and 2019.

Figure 4: Top performance district of short-acting methods, 2017-2019
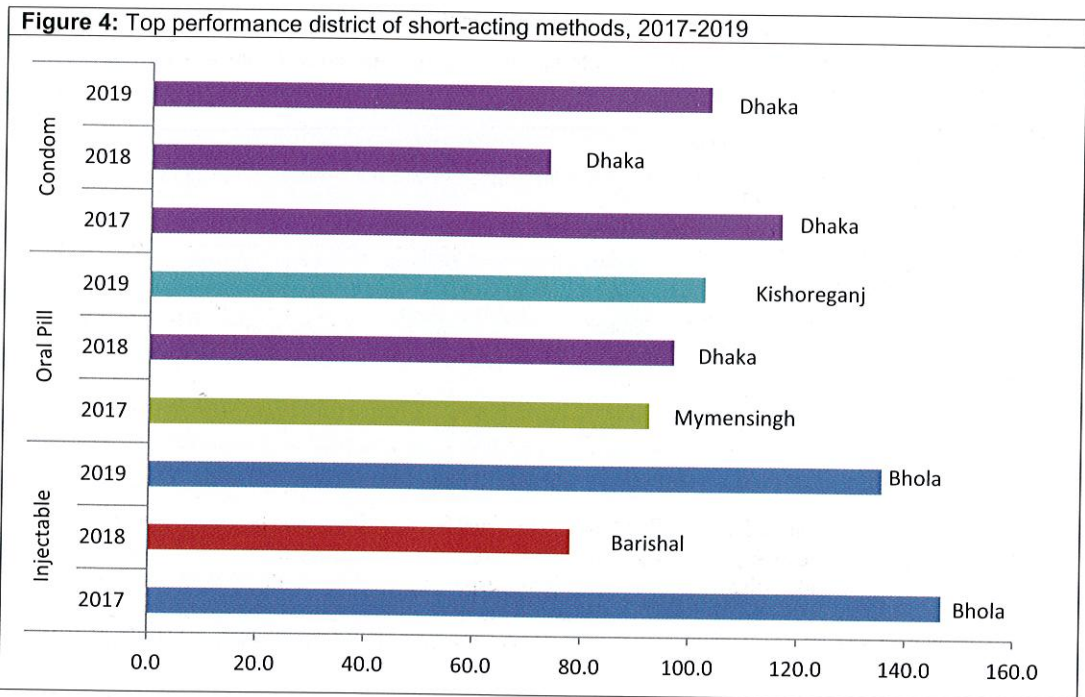
Performance of long acting contraceptives and permanent methods

National performance

Analysis of last three years' performance of long acting and permanent methods of contraception does not show any significant improvement (Figure 5). Among long acting and permanent methods, implant performance is much higher than other two methods in terms of CYP achievement rate. The CYP achievement rate for permanent method remained almost at the same level (41-44%) over the three-year period. For IUD, the rate

Figure 5: National performance against projection of clinical methods in Bangladesh, 2017-19

declined slightly from 66 percent in 2017 to 64 percent in 2018, and sustained in the following year. Implant performance rose from 89 percent in 2017 to 106 percent in 2018, but it decreased substantially to 81 percent in 2019.
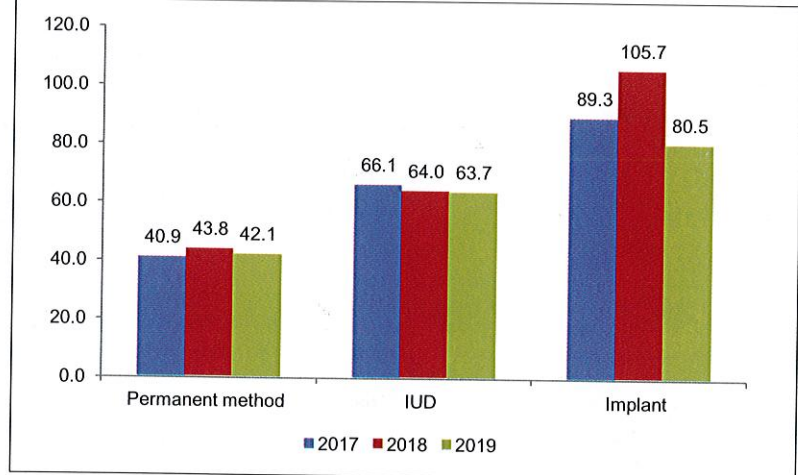
Divisional performance

Annual achievement rates of divisions against the projection of permanent method, IUD and implant for the period of 2017-19 are shown in Tables 9-11.

In the year 2017, Khulna division was found to be the top performer in permanent method closely followed by Dhaka division with the achievement rate of 48 and 46 percent respectively. The IUD performance was the highest in Chattagram division (76%) closely followed by Barishal division.

Implant distribution was the highest in Sylhet division while Rangpur division earned the second position with the achievement rate of 106 and 96 percent respectively against the projection.

The gap between top and bottom performing divisions in the performance of long acting and permanent methods is large and it varies by methods. In 2017, the top-bottom gap was the largest for implant at 26 percentage points, followed by IUD at 21 percentage points and permanent method at 18 percentage points (Table 9).

Table 9: Division-wise achievement rate of long acting and permanent methods, Bangladesh, 2017 (Descending order)

Rank	Permanent method		IUD		Implant	
	Division	Achievement rate (%)	Division	Achievement rate (%)	Division	Achievement rate (%)
1	Khulna	47.6	Chattogram	76.3	Sylhet	105.8
2	Dhaka	46.4	Barishal	75.8	Rangpur	95.9
3	Rangpur	45.2	Dhaka	66.8	Dhaka	92.1
4	Rajshahi	38.6	Khulna	61.7	Chattogram	89.6
5	Sylhet	37.0	Rangpur	60.8	Barishal	89.4
6	Barishal	34.4	Rajshahi	60.2	Khulna	80.2
7	Chattogram	30.1	Sylhet	54.7	Rajshahi	79.8
National		**40.9**	**National**	**66.1**	**National**	**89.3**

In 2018, Khulna was the top performing division in both permanent method and IUD with the achievement rate of 55 and 71 percent against the projection respectively. Rajshahi division was ranked the second position in both permanent method and IUD performance. The difference between Khulna and Rajshahi divisions in IUD performance is less than one percent. In the same year, Dhaka division performed the best in implant followed by Rangpur division, with the achievement rate of 130 and 120 percent respectively.

The 2018 implant performance comparison reveals a gap of 49 percentage points between top and bottom division. The next largest difference is observed for permanent method at 23 percentage points while it is the lowest for IUD at 18 percentage points (Table 10).

Table 10: Division-wise achievement rate of long acting and permanent methods, Bangladesh, 2018 (Descending order)

Rank	Permanent method		IUD		Implant	
	Division	Achievement rate (%)	Division	Achievement rate (%)	Division	Achievement rate (%)
1	Khulna	55.2	Khulna	71.4	Dhaka	130.1
2	Rajshahi	50.4	Rajshahi	70.8	Rangpur	119.5
3	Dhaka	48.1	Barishal	65.6	Rajshahi	102.4
4	Rangpur	44.7	Chattogram	65.6	Chattogram	95.8
5	Sylhet	34.7	Dhaka	62.0	Sylhet	90.8
6	Chattogram	34.6	Rangpur	59.0	Khulna	86.2
7	Barishal	32.2	Sylhet	53.4	Barishal	81.3
National		**43.8**	**National**	**64.0**	**National**	**105.7**

In 2019, Dhaka division earned the top position in permanent method performance followed by Rajshahi division. The difference between two divisions in permanent method performance is less than two percent. IUD distribution was the highest in Chattogram division closely followed by Dhaka division with the achievement rate of 77 and 75 percent respectively. Rajshahi division distributed the highest number of implant followed by Dhaka division with achievement rate of 204 and 186 percent respectively.

The 2019 implant performance reveals a highly unusual difference of 191 percentage points between top and bottom divisions. The top-bottom gaps for IUD and permanent method were 30 and 26 percentage points respectively.

Table 11: Division-wise achievement rate of long acting and permanent methods, Bangladesh, 2019 (Descending order)

Rank	Permanent method		IUD		Implant	
	Division	Achievement rate (%)	Division	Achievement rate (%)	Division	Achievement rate (%)
1	Dhaka	49.2	Chattogram	76.6	Rajshahi	204.3
2	Rajshahi	47.8	Dhaka	75.2	Dhaka	185.9
3	Khulna	47.2	Khulna	66.3	Chattogram	119.6
4	Chattogram	41.6	Barishal	57.4	Khulna	117.8
5	Rangpur	38.3	Rajshahi	55.2	Rangpur	67.7
6	Sylhet	37.1	Rangpur	53.5	Barishal	50.6
7	Barishal	37.9	Sylhet	53.0	Mymensingh	36.6
8	Mymensingh	23.2	Mymensingh	46.2	Sylhet	13.1
National		**42.1**	**National**	**63.7**	**National**	**80.5**

District performance

Figure 6 shows the top performer among 64 districts in terms of performance of long-acting methods.

In last two years, Rajbari achieved the highest performance in permanent method among all 64 districts. Earlier in 2017, permanent method performance was the highest in Joypurhat.

IUD performance data reveals three different districts in three years. In 2017, the highest performance in IUD distribution was observed in Chattogram among 64 districts. The following year witnessed Khulna as the top performing district in IUD and Rajbari district reported the same in 2019.

In 2017, Cox's Bazar reported the highest performance in implant among 64 districts. Bandarban was the top performer in 2018 and Rajbari in 2019.

Rajbari is the only district in the country which performed the best in all three long acting methods in 2019. Earlier in 2018, Rajbari was also credited for the highest performance in permanent method.

Figure 6: Top performing district of individual long acting method, 2017-2019
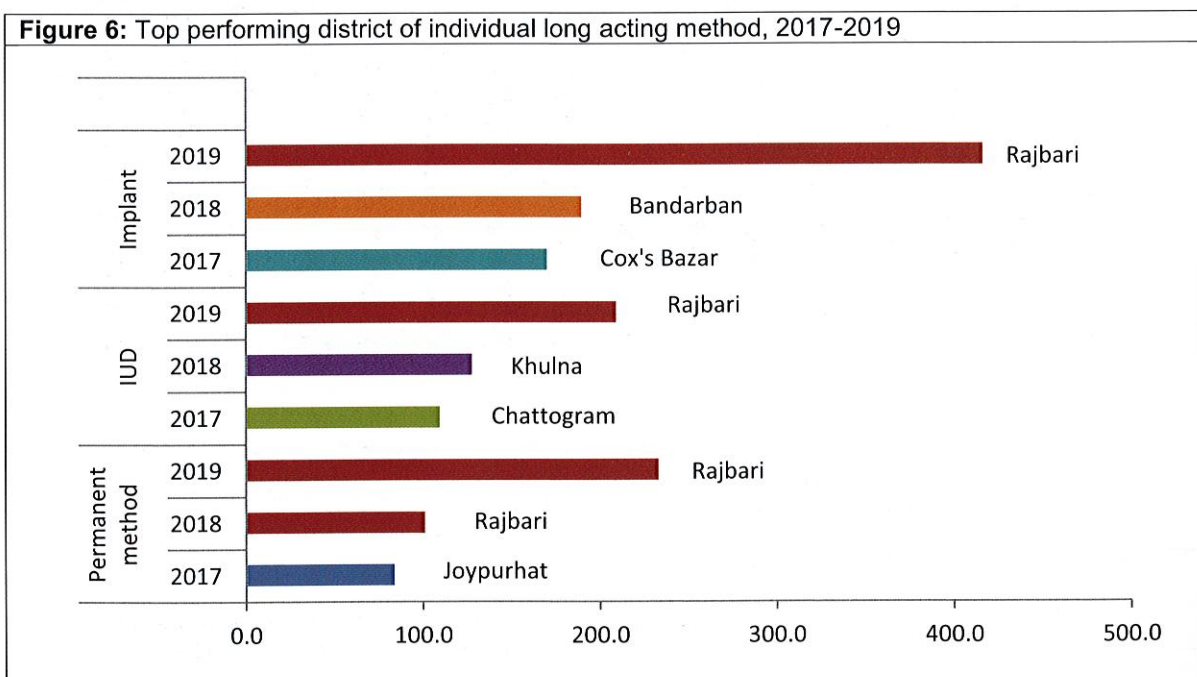
Contraceptive acceptance rate (CAR)

Contraceptive Acceptance Rate (CAR) is an ongoing up-to-date rate which is principally used to monitor field service performance of seven modern methods of contraception (pill, condom, injectable, IUD, implant, male sterilization, and female sterilization) provided under the national family planning program of Bangladesh. CAR estimate is prepared monthly on the basis of service statistics sent by field functionaries. The base information is gathered from married women of reproductive age in the Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) register during door-to-door visitation by the fieldworkers. CAR primarily compiles information from the eligible couples from rural areas. A small proportion of urban couples (from the catchment of NGO clinics) are included in CAR. The number of contraceptive acceptors is always cumulative. Every month's figure shows the total acceptors and acceptance rate up to next month. The DGFP MIS has a well-established system to generate contraceptive acceptance estimates at each level—from FP unit at the community level to the national level.

National CAR performance

Figure 7 presents the CAR over the last 15 years to understand the acceptance rate of modern family planning methods among ELCOs in Bangladesh. It is important to note that regular data collection activity was hampered during the organizational change that took place under the Health and Population Sector Program (HPSP) 1998-2003.

The period from 2004 to 2019 witnessed a gradual increase in the acceptance rate of modern family planning methods, except the year 2007, 2013, 2016 and 2019. The CAR increased 11 percentage points in six years, from 63 percent in 2004 to 74 percent in 2010. The rate reached its peak at 79 percent in 2015. Between 2012 and 2019, the rate remained almost at the same level, at 78-79 percent. The national CAR declined slightly from 79 percent in 2018 to 78 percent in 2019.

Figure 7: Contraceptive acceptance rate in Bangladesh, 2004 to 2019
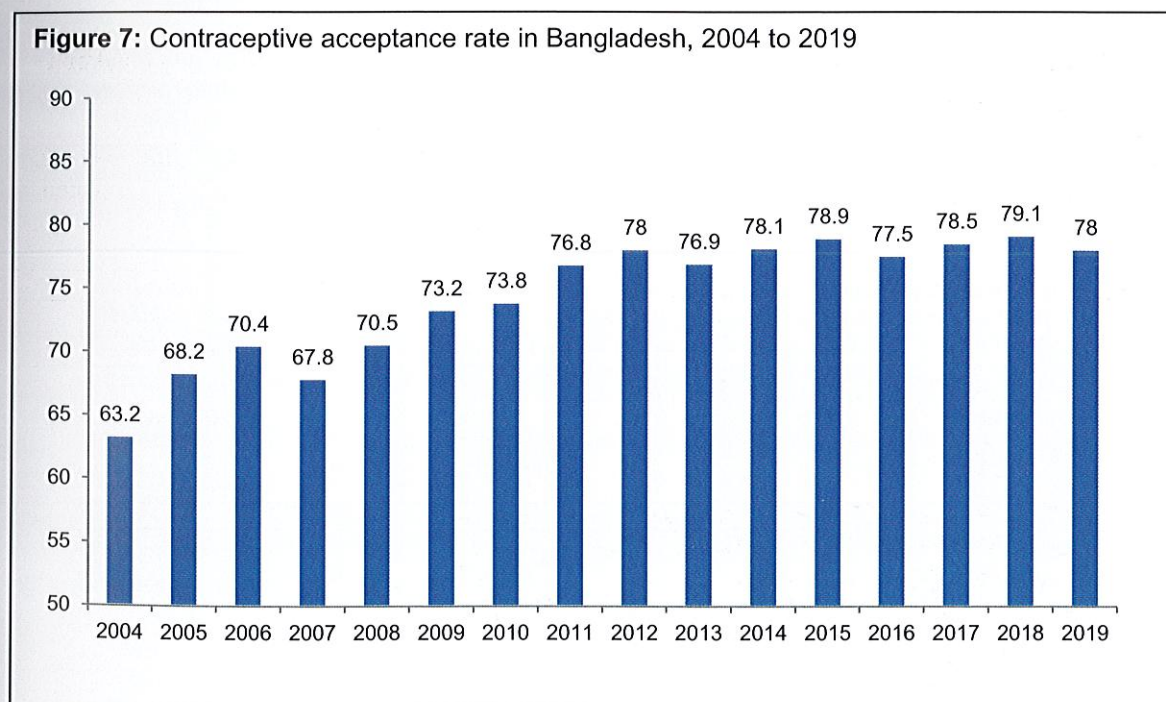
Divisional CAR performance

While the national CAR performance remains almost at the same level (78-79%) in last three years, the rate varies at the divisional level. Overall, the CAR differences across divisions are small. The CAR performance was found to be highest among the divisions from the western region of the country in all three years. The top three divisions are from the west. The highest CAR is observed in Rajshahi, followed by Khulna and Rangpur divisions. Chattogram division was found to report the lowest CAR in the country and Dhaka was in the second lowest position. The CAR gap between top and bottom performing districts lies between 5-6 percentage points.

Figure 8: Contraceptive acceptance rate (CAR) by divisions, Bangladesh, 2017-19
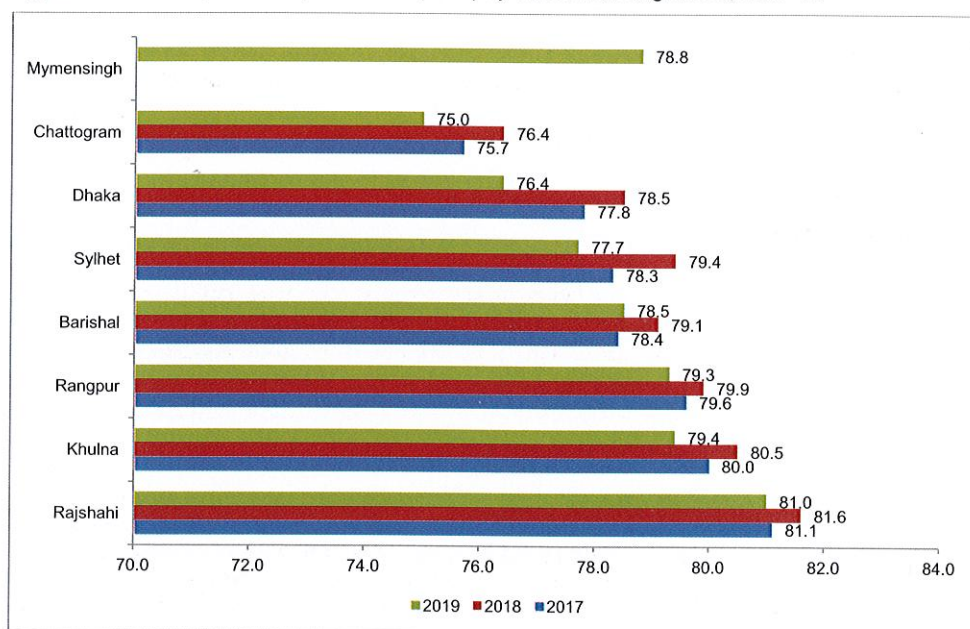
District CAR performance

The distribution of 10 high performing districts in terms of contraceptive acceptance rate reveals the supremacy of districts from the western region of the country. Eight of the 10 high performing districts are located in the western region of the country and the pattern holds true for all three years. These are: Joypurhat, Bogura, Natore and Rajshahi districts from Rajshahi division, Chuadanga and Bagerhat districts from Khulna division, and Nilphamari, Panchgarh or Dinajpur (a combination of 2 districts each year) from Rongpur division. Joypurhat achieved the highest performance in CAR in the country in three consecutive years.

Apart from the eight high performing districts from the western region, a total of three districts from the eastern and middle regions belonged to the top-10 group during in three years. In 2017 and 2018, Rangamati district from Chattogram division and Bhola from Barishal division belonged to the top-10 group, and Rangamati and Bandarban districts from Chattogram division were found to be two non-west districts in the top-10 group in 2019 (Table 12).

Table 12: High performing ten districts in terms of contraceptive acceptance rate (CAR), Bangladesh, 2017-2019 (Descending order)

Rank	2017		2018		2019	
	District	CAR (%)	District	CAR (%)	District	CAR (%)
1	Joypurhat	84.2	Joypurhat	84.6	Joypurhat	83.7
2	Rangamati	83.6	Chuadanga	83.9	Bogra	82.8
3	Chuadanga	83.4	Rangamati	83.6	Bandarban	82.6
4	Bogra	83.0	Bogra	83.4	Natore	82.2
5	Natore	82.8	Natore	82.8	Rangamati	82.0
6	Rajshahi	82.4	Rajshahi	82.6	Dinajpur	81.7
7	Nilphamari	81.6	Bagerhat	82.3	Chuadanga	81.4
8	Bagerhat	81.5	Panchgarh	82.1	Rajshahi	81.4
9	Bhola	81.4	Bhola	82.1	Bagerhat	81.0
10	Panchgarh	81.2	Dinajpur	81.7	Nilphamari	81.0

Figure 9 shows the highest and lowest performing district in terms of contraceptive acceptance rate for the last three years. Joypurhat district has been consistent in earning the top position in CAR performance in three consecutive years while Feni was found to be the lowest performing district during the same period. It is encouraging to note that the difference between the two extreme levels of acceptance is slowly narrowing over the years. The top-bottom CAR difference was found to be 14 percentage points in 2017, which decreased to 13 percentage points in 2018 and 12 percentage points in 2019.

Figure 9: Highest and lowest performing district in terms of contraceptive acceptance rate (CAR), Bangladesh, 2017-19
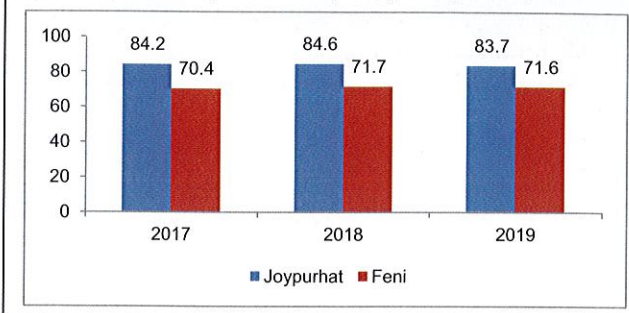
Total fertility rate

Fertility is one of the three principal components of population dynamics that determine the size, structure, and composition of the population in any country. The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children women would have by the end of their childbearing years if they survive all years and subject to the fertility rates of a given period. It is expressed as children per woman.

National fertility rate

The TFR reported by eight Bangladesh Demographic and Health Surveys (BDHSs) since 1993-1994 and the three preceding surveys carried out since 1975 are presented in Figure 10. The data indicate that fertility in Bangladesh has been declining since the mid-1970s. The TFR declined sharply from 6.3 births per woman in 1975 to 4.3 births per woman in 1989, followed by another rapid decline in the next decade of 1.0 birth per woman to reach 3.3 births per woman in 1996-97.

Following a decade-long plateau in fertility at around 3.3 births per woman, the TFR declined further by one child to reach 2.3 births per woman in 2011. There has been no decline in the fertility rate since then. According to BDHS 2017, the current TFR is 2.3, the same as in the 2011 BDHS.

Figure 10: Total fertility rate in Bangladesh, 1975-2017
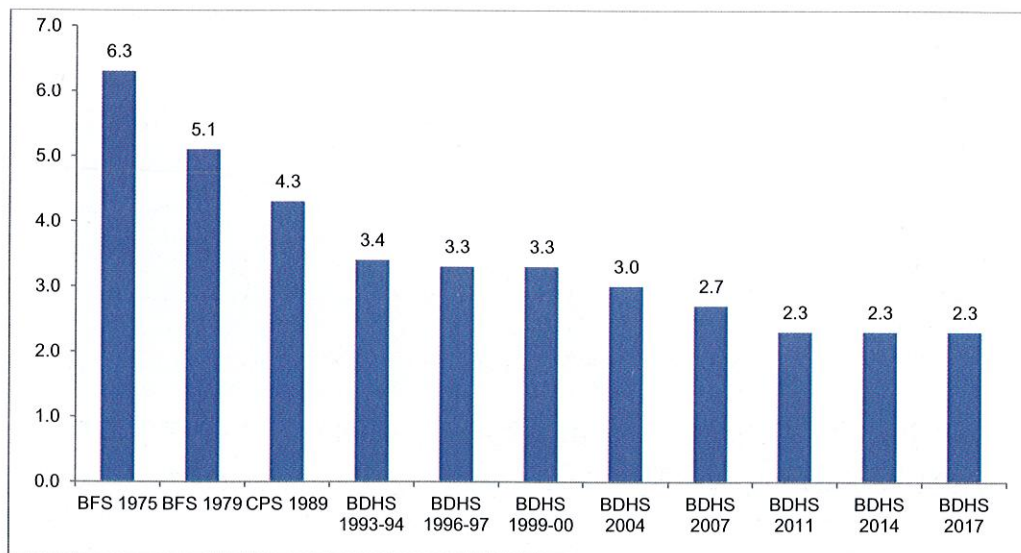
Divisional fertility rate

There is an east-west divide in terms of TFR. The TFR differences between divisions are more pronounced. According to 2017 BDHS, Khulna division has the lowest TFR (1.9 births per woman), and Sylhet division has the highest TFR (2.6 births per woman) followed by Chattogram (2.5 births per woman). Khulna division with 1.9 births per woman has achieved the fertility level target of 2.0 births per woman, while Rajshahi and Rangpur with 2.1 births per woman each are very proximate to achieving the target.

Between 2011 and 2017 BDHS, fertility remained the same at the national level while some changes in TFR were observed at the divisional level. During this period, the fertility has slightly declined in two divisions (Chattogram and Sylhet), remained the same in three divisions (Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur) and slightly increased in Dhaka and Barishal division (Figure 11). A notable decline in fertility was observed in Sylhet division, from 3.1 in 2011 to 2.6 in 2017. Since Dhaka is by far the largest division—comprising one-third of Bangladesh's population—the fertility rate of this division has a large impact on the national fertility rate.

Figure 11: Total fertility rate by divisions, Bangladesh, 2011-2017
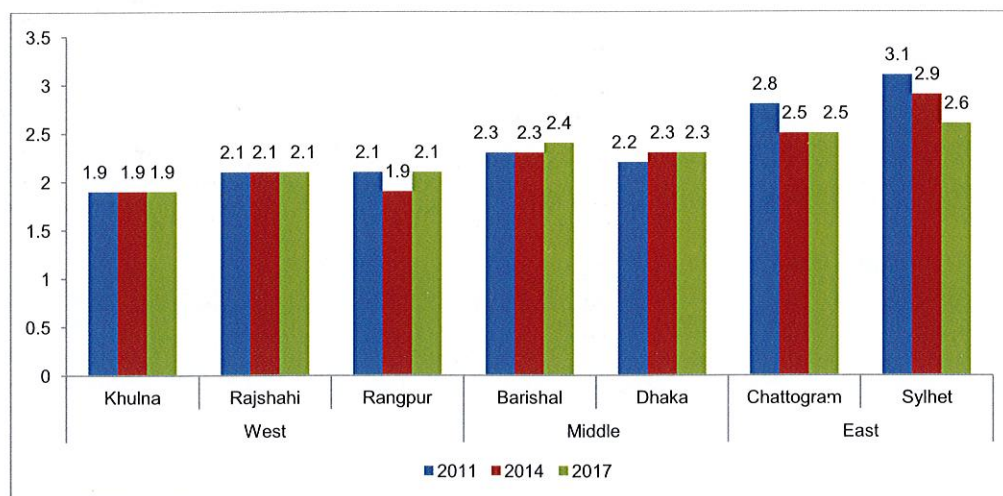
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)

Use of contraception among married women in Bangladesh has increased gradually, from 45 percent in 1993-94 to 62 percent in 2017. Between 2004 and 2017, use of contraception increased by only 4 percentage points, from 58 to 62 percent. In contrast, the use increased 13 percentage points, from 45 in 1994 to 58 percent in 2004.

While 62 percent of married women use any FP methods, some 52 percent use a modern method. Between 2007 and 2017, contraceptive use has increased by 6 percentage points from 56 percent in 2007 to 62 percent in 2017, while use of modern contraceptive methods increased by 4 percentage points from 48 percent to 52 percent during the same period. Between 2014 and 2017, there has been no increase in contraceptive use while use of modern methods decreased by 2 percentage points (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Use of family planning methods, Bangladesh, 1993-2017
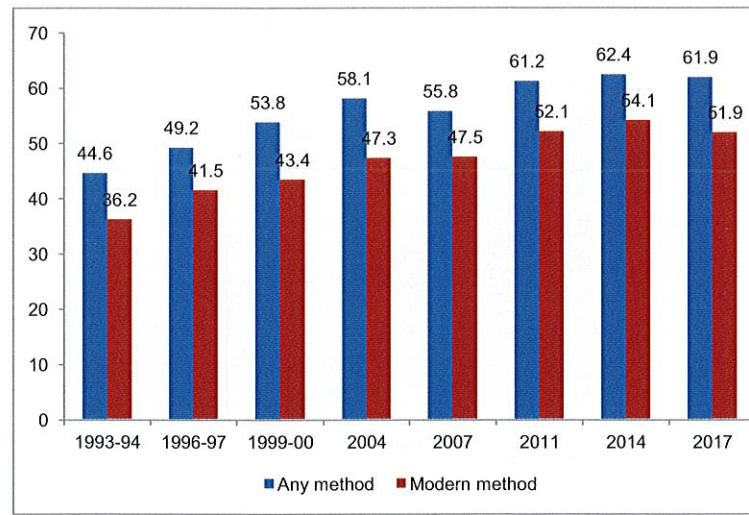
Contraceptive method mix based on CPR, 1993-2017

There has been no change in contraceptive method mix over the past two decades. But, this period has witnessed changes in method-wise performance. Overall, the users of modern FP methods increased to 52 percent from 36 percent during this period, and this increase was solely contributed by the increase in the use of short-acting methods. The short-acting method users increased by 18 percentage points, from 25 percent in 1993-94 to 43 percent in 2017. The permanent method users decreased by three percentage points, from nine percent in 1993-94 to six percent in 2017.

Table 13: Contraceptive method mix in Bangladesh, 1993-2017

FP Method	1993-94	1996-97	1999-00	2004	2007	2011	2014	2017
Any method	**44.6**	**49.2**	**53.8**	**58.1**	**55.8**	**61.2**	**62.4**	**61.9**
Modern method	36.2	41.5	43.4	47.3	47.5	52.1	54.1	51.9
Traditional method	8.4	7.7	10.3	10.8	8.3	9.2	8.4	10.0
Short acting method								
Oral pill	17.4	20.8	23.0	26.2	28.5	27.2	27.0	25.4
Condom	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.5	6.4	7.2
Injectable	4.5	6.2	7.2	9.7	7.0	11.2	12.4	10.7
Long acting and permanent method								
IUD	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Implant	-	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.1
Female sterilization	8.1	7.6	6.7	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.8
Male sterilization	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1

The pill is by far the most widely used method (25%), followed by injectable (11%). Currently, condom is the least popular among three short acting methods, accounting for only seven percent share of all use. The three short acting methods jointly represent 43 percent of currently married couples who use any FP methods. Nearly nine percent of currently married couples use a long-acting method, such as an IUD, implant, or a permanent method.

Contraceptive method mix based on CAR, 2017-2019

The contraceptive method mix based on CAR for the period of 2017-19 is shown in Figure 13.
Pill constitutes nearly half of all contraceptive acceptance, followed by injectable accounting for 20 percent share of total acceptance. Another 13 percent acceptors comes from permanent method. The share of IUD among all method acceptors is the lowest, representing only three percent of total acceptance. The rate of acceptance for specific method remains the same over the last three years.

Figure 13: Contraceptive method mix based on CAR, 2017-19
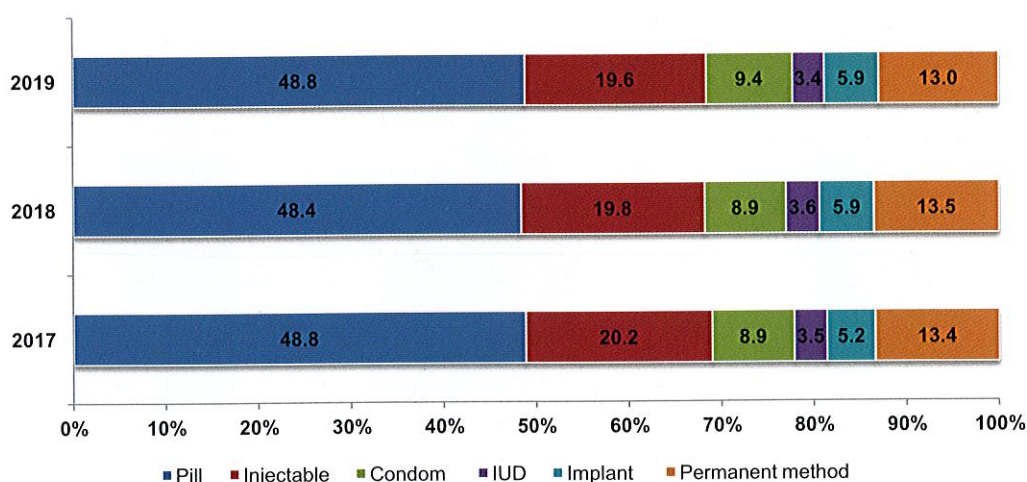
CAR-CPR difference

The Directorate General of Family Planning uses CAR to monitor the program performance of modern methods of contraception. The CAR estimate is primarily built upon the apparent acceptor of a method. It is not a precise rate as CPR estimate, which is based upon scientifically formulated study methodology.

CAR is a tentative rate and varies from year to year due to coverage and reporting status. It is based on the client contact and the status of contraceptive acceptance as reported by the field workers in the FWA register. This is generally higher than the CPR. However, CAR, as a monitoring tool, is used to understand on-going program performance in the country not for program evaluation. The CPR, on the other hand, is used for program evaluation. The CPR is based on periodic surveys that are made on

precise statistical procedures. The source of data required to calculate the CPR is a population-based survey, such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and other national surveys. Such survey is conducted once in 3-4 years and its samples are not adequately large to ascertain community-level CPR.

A comparison between DGFP's MIS-generated CAR and BDHS-estimated CPR reveals a higher rate for the former. For example, the BDHS 2017 shows a modern CPR of 52 percent while the MIS shows a CAR of 78 percent. A 26 percentage points gap between modern CPR and CAR is worth investigating. A close relationship can be developed by calculating error margin between CAR and CPR estimates.

Sources of FP methods

The distribution of family planning methods are classified into two major categories: public-sector sources, and NGO and multi-sector sources. The distribution of modern family planning methods by public and NGO sectors for the period of 2071-19 is presented in Figure 14 and 15.

The government sector remains the pre-dominant provider of contraceptive methods, catering to a more than three quarters of users for all modern FP methods. The NGO sector provides contraceptives to less than 20 percent of all users of modern FP methods except condom. The distribution of modern contraceptive methods varies by the specific method.

As shown in Figure 14, the contribution of government sector in providing pill and injectable is 83 and 77 percent respectively, and the share has not increased in the last three years. Between 2017 and 2019, the contribution of the public sector in condom has increased 8 percentage points, from 68 to 76 percent. The NGO-sector contribution in pill and injectable was 23 and 17 percent respectively and the share remained the same during the reference period, while the provision by the NGO sector in condom declined notably.

Figure 14: Distribution of short acting methods by supply sources, Bangladesh, 2017-19
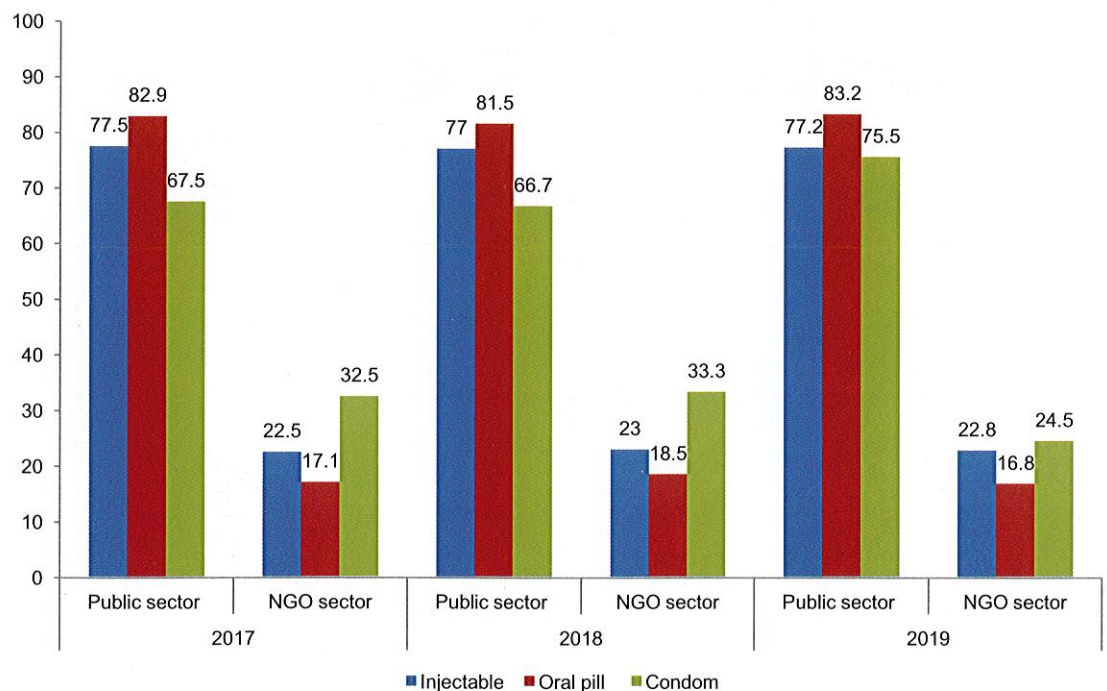
Figure 15 shows an increase in the government sector contribution in the long-acting and permanent methods over time. The government sector share in providing permanent method increased from 78 percent in 2017 to 81 percent in 2019. The government sector contributed 89 percent implant distribution in 2019, which was 85 percent in 2017. Similarly, the government contribution in IUD has increased 5 percentage points, from 80 to 85 percent in the last three years. Conversely, the NGO-sector supply of contraceptives decreased for all the long-acting methods.

Figure 15: Distribution of long acting and permanent methods by supply sources, Bangladesh, 2017-19
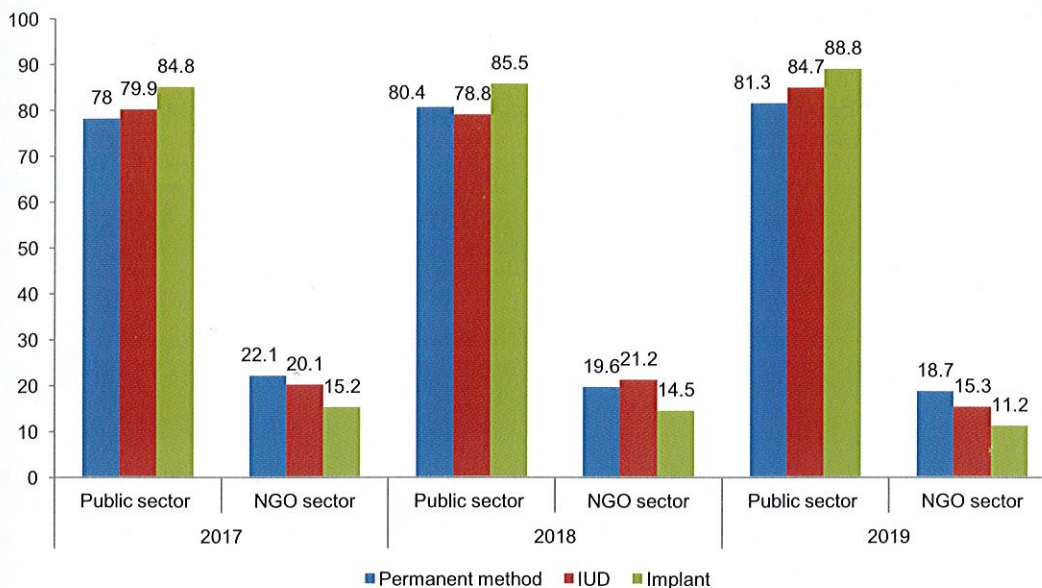
Post-Partum Family Planning (PPFP)

Figure 16 shows the percent distribution of Post-Partum Family Planning (PPFP) method acceptors for the period of January- December 2019. The collection and compilation of PPFP performance for all modern family planning methods started in January 2019.

The percent distribution of women who adopted any modern FP method at post partum in 2019 reveals that the majority adopted pill at post partum, accounting for 53 percent of all PPFP use. Another 17 percent of PPFP acceptors adopted injectable, which emerges as the second most popular method among PPFP clients. The condom acceptance was estimated to be 15 percent of all PPFP acceptance. Among long acting and permanent methods, the share of implant is the highest at seven percent of all PPFP use followed by female sterilization with a six percent share (Figure 16).

Figure 16: PPFP method mix, 2019
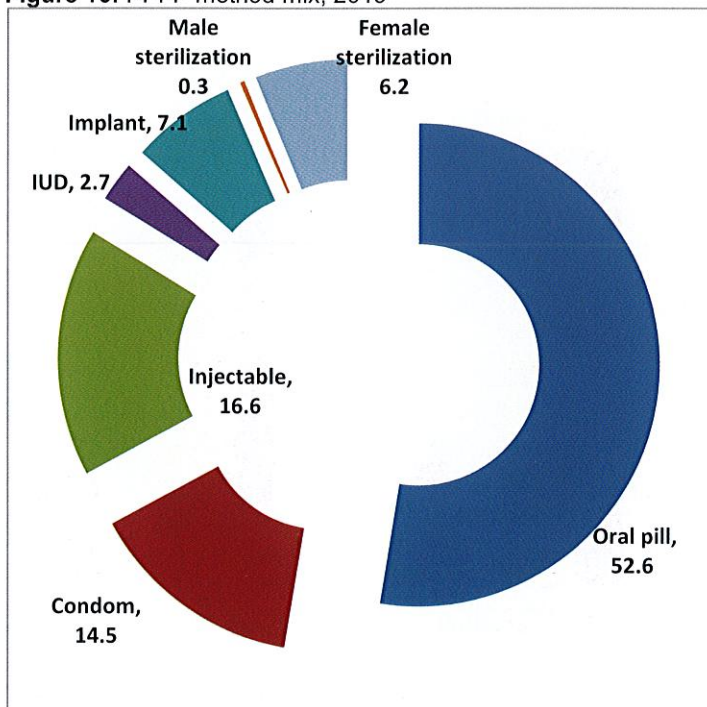
The total number of PPFP method acceptors in December 2019 was 1,002,731, which represents almost four percent of ELCOs. The total number of PPFP pill users was 527,626. Another 166,806 women adopted injectable at post partum. The condom acceptance among PPFP clients was estimated to be 145,271. A total of 163,028 PPFP clients adopted a long acing or a permanent method as of December 2019.

Table 14: Month wise post-partum family planning method acceptors, January-December 2019

Month	Total ELCOs	Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	Total PPFP acceptors
January	27,185,973	268,401	68,975	93,373	14,771	30,765	4,970	30,105	511,360
February	27,308,306	427,754	113,637	142,747	19,701	43,249	3,432	40,261	790,781
March	27,293,522	459,528	121,002	150,477	20,452	46,623	3,972	41,689	843,743
April	27,317,285	478,359	126,950	152,780	21,273	49,927	5,914	43,167	878,370
May	27,342,164	486,647	130,626	159,451	21,188	51,413	4,652	47,877	901,854
June	27,357,033	495,279	133,713	158,220	21,694	52,149	4,940	47,333	913,328
July	27,373,105	498,861	135,687	159,687	22,111	54,279	3,862	50,582	925,069
August	27,395,093	506,244	137,069	159,849	22,705	56,193	4,015	53,222	939,297
September	27,416,415	510,795	138,901	161,233	23,341	59,469	2,794	55,183	951,716
October	27,424,260	515,462	140,413	162,641	24,190	63,212	3,241	58,535	967,694
November	27,449,496	520,003	141,671	164,135	25,394	66,403	3,326	59,812	980,744
December	27,442,761	527,626	145,271	166,806	26,747	71,152	3,155	61,974	1,002,731

VIII. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Eligible couples and pregnancy

Figure 17 shows the percentage of ELCO and pregnant women of total population for the period of 2017-19. In 2019, ELCOs constituted 20 percent of the total population, which was one percentage point higher than previous two years. The pregnant women comprised two percent of the total population in the country. The pregnant women as share of the total population slightly increased in 2019 compared to the previous years.

Figure 17: Percentage of eligible couples and pregnant women of total population, 2017-19
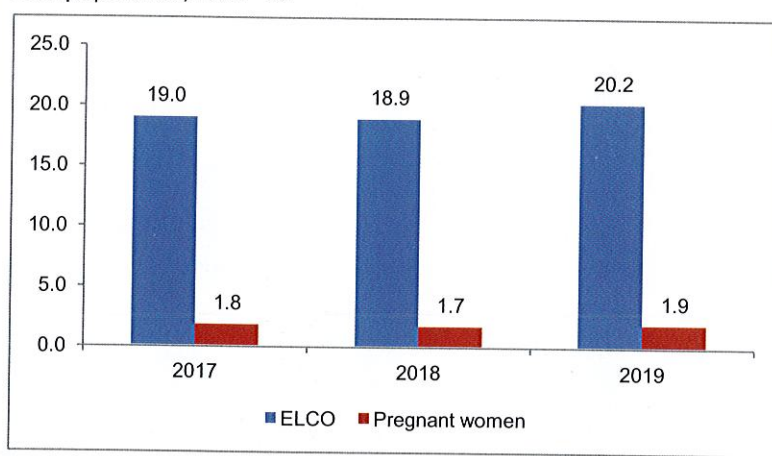
Antenatal care services

Figure 18 presents information on the number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth in the last three years. In 2017, the number of women who made four or more ANC visits during their pregnancy was 1,256,874. More women made four or more antenatal visits in 2018 than in 2017 and 2019. The number of women who made at least one antenatal care visit was reported to be 2,048,079 which peaked in 2018 registering 2,158,859 and then decreased in 2019. This trend has hardly changed for women who made two or three ANC visits. The number of antenatal care services for all visits (ANC 1 to 4) was the highest in 2018, while a decrease in ANC uptake was reported in 2019 for all visits.

Figure 18: Number of antenatal care services reported by FP service providers, 2017-19
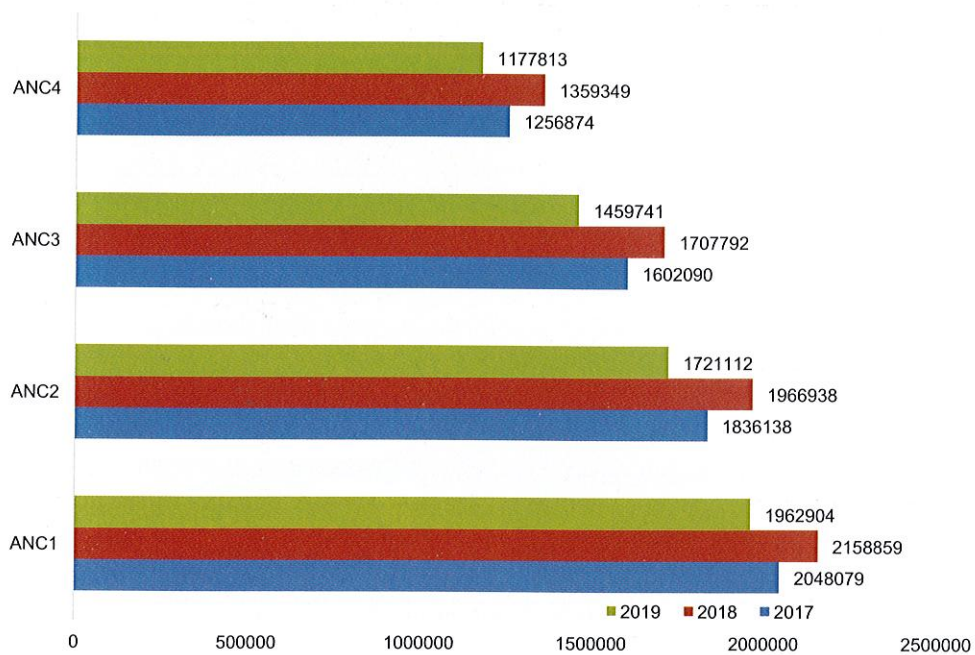
Institutional delivery services

Figure 19 presents the distribution of facility-based deliveries by type of delivery. DGFP service providers reported these deliveries from respective service areas in the country. Information is shown against deliveries performed at MCHTI, MFSTC, MCWCs, UHCs and UHFWCs.

At the facilities, the number of women who gave birth by C-section is lower than those women who had a vaginal birth. An increase in both normal and C-section deliveries was reported. The total number of institutional deliveries reported in 2017 was 699,435. There was an increase in number of institutional deliveries in the three years, climbing to a total of 853,555 in 2019. The number institutional deliveries reported in 2018 was the lowest, totaling 682,287 (Figure 19), which is in stark contrast with ANC uptake.

Figure 19: Number of facility-based normal and cesarean deliveries reported by FP service providers, 2017-19
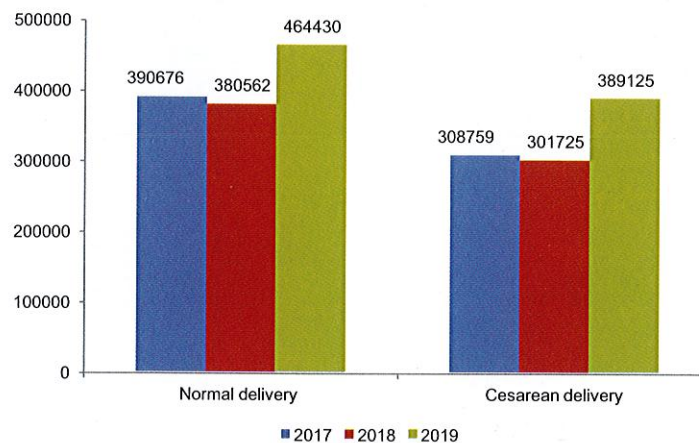
Postnatal care services

Figure 20 presents information on the number of postnatal care (PNC) visits for the most recent live birth in the last three years. Health check-ups of both post-partum mother and newborn were calculated as PNC services. In 2017, the number of women who made four or more PNC visits was 712,476, which increased to 808,748 in 2018. The practice of receiving four or more PNC visits was lowest in 2019. The number of women who made four PNC visits is the highest compared to other women who made less number of visits. It is the least common among women to have two PNC visits.

In aggregate, more women made any PNC visits in 2018 than in 2017 and 2019, the same as ANC uptake.

Figure 20: Number of postnatal care services reported by FP service providers, 2017-19
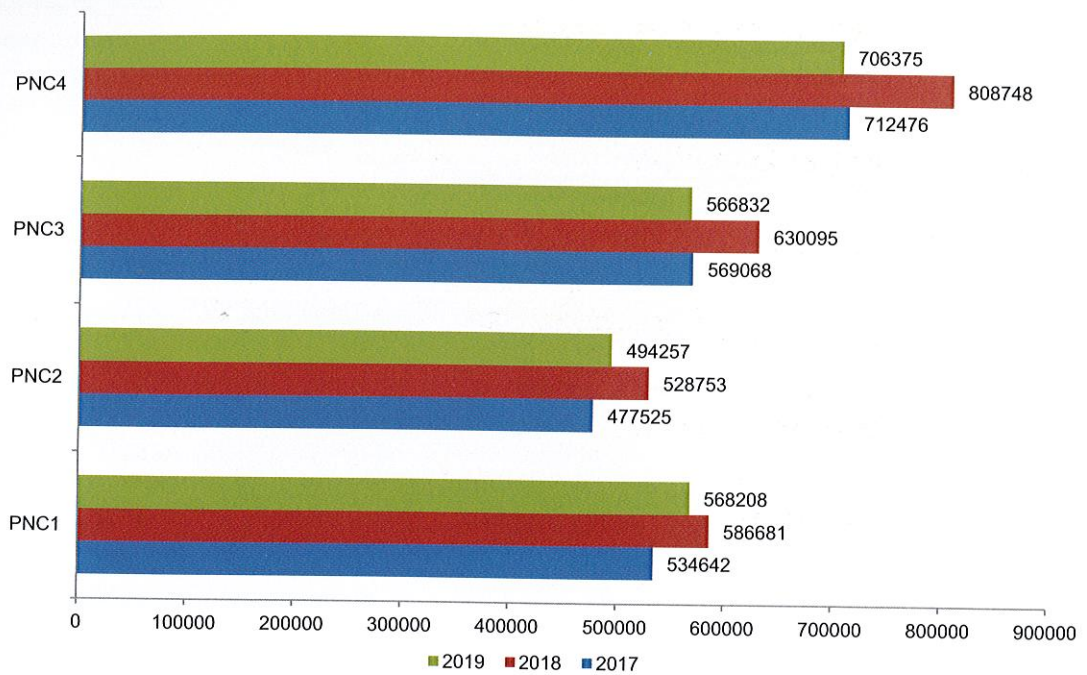
Births reported by FP workers

The period of 2017-19 witnessed a gradual decrease in the number of births at home for both trained and untrained service providers. Both live births and still births were calculated as total births at home. The total number of births delivered at home by trained providers is greater than those by untrained providers in the last three years. In 2019, the total number of births delivered at home by trained providers reported was 472,221, which is about three times of births delivered at home by untrained providers (146,121).

Figure 21: Number of births at home by type of providers, 2017-19
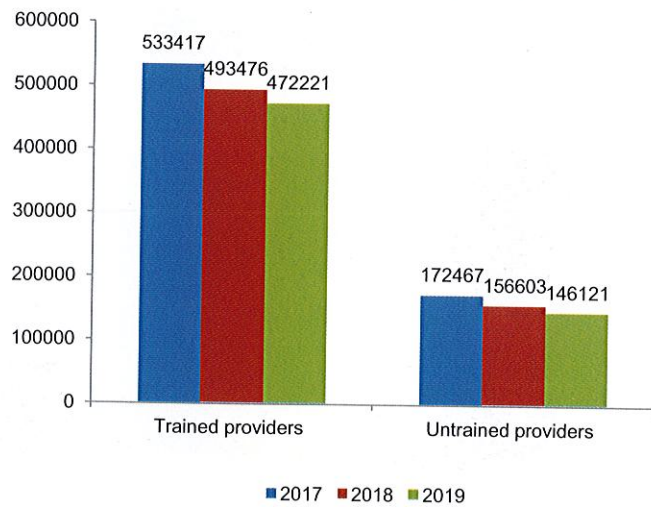
Still births reported by FP workers

As shown in Figure 22, the percentage of still births among all births was higher in 2019 compared with the previous years. The rate of still births varies by divisions. Overall, Sylhet division reported the highest likelihood of still births among all births in 2017 and 2018 while Rangpur had the lowest rate over the three-year period. In 2019, the rate of still births was the highest in Barishal, where eight out of every 1,000 births were still births, followed by Sylhet division with seven still births among 1,000 births. In the last three years, the rate of still births decreased notably in Sylhet division, increased in Rajshahi, Barishal and Chattogram divisions, and remained the same in Dhaka and Rangpur divisions.

Figure 22: Percentage of still births of total births reported by FP providers, 2017-19
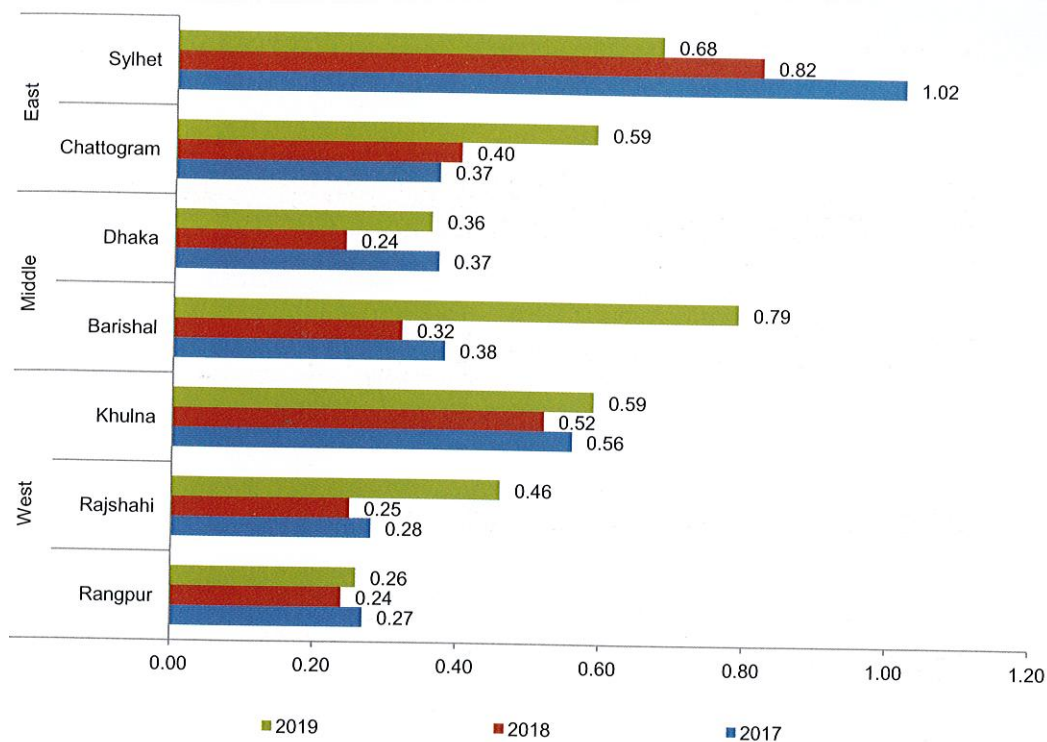
Infant deaths reported by FP workers

Figure 23 shows the proportion of deaths among infants by the time of death. Three quarters of deaths took place in the first 28 days of life after birth (i.e., neonatal death), whereas other one quarter took place in subsequent 11 months (post-neonatal death).The share of neonatal death among all infant deaths decreased two percentage points in the last three years.

Figure 23: Percent distribution of infant deaths, by time of death, 2017-19
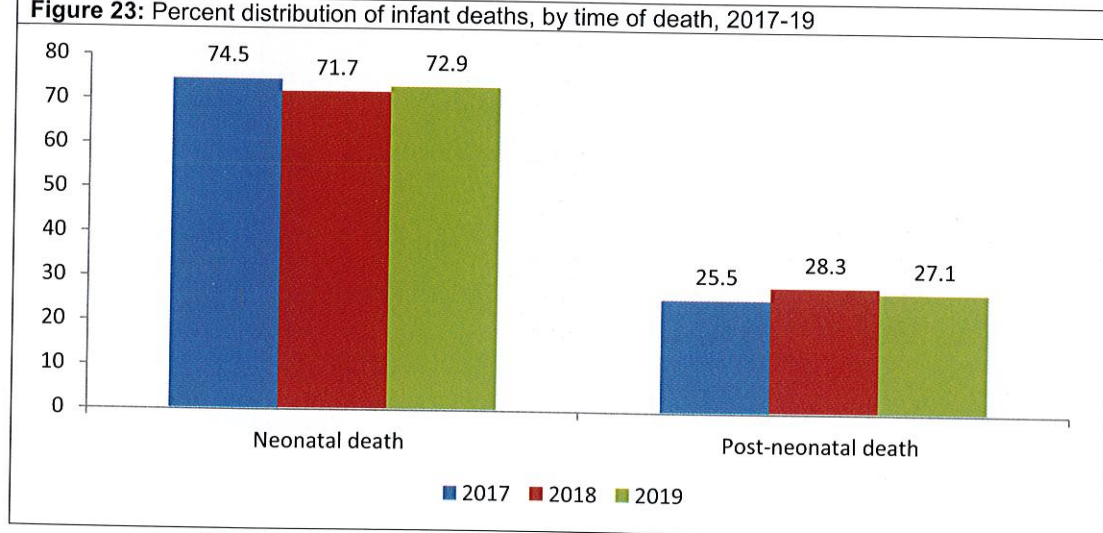
Table 15 shows the division-wise death related information for the year 2019. The total number of infant death is 6,152, and of them 4,486 took place within 28 days of life. Sylhet division had the highest number of neonatal deaths and Chattogram division had the highest number post-neonatal death (between 29 and 365 days of life). The total death among child age 1-5 years is 1,167 and Chattogram division has higher share than the other divisions. The total number of maternal death is 1,104. Chattogram division was found to have the highest number of maternal deaths (n=233) among all divisions, followed by Sylhet division with 182 maternal deaths.

Table 15: Division-wise number of deaths reported by FP Workers, 2019

Division	No. of infant deaths			No. of child deaths 1-<5 years	Number of maternal death	Other death	Total death
	0-28 days	29 days to <1 year	Total				
Rangpur	610	234	844	158	141	29,348	30,478
Rajshahi	494	174	668	88	140	42,893	43,789
Khulna	492	194	686	122	91	36,333	37,231
Barishal	465	86	551	107	92	20,069	20,819
Dhaka	659	241	900	127	129	53,898	55,054
Chattogram	683	350	1,033	353	233	58,237	59,865
Sylhet	806	280	1,086	127	182	17,843	19,237
Mymensingh	277	107	384	85	96	21,425	21,990
Total	**4,486**	**1,666**	**6,152**	**1,167**	**1,104**	**280,046**	**288,463**

IX. ADOLESCENT SERVICES

Counseling services on adolescent reproductive health by family planning workers increased more than two folds in the last three years. The number of adolescents who received counseling on RTI/STI from FP workers was 2,208,010 in 2019 compared to 865,710 in 2017.

Figure 24 shows a gradual increase in the distribution of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablet and sanitary pad among adolescent girls over the three years. In 2019, the number of adolescents who received IFA tablet was 1,826,816. In 2018, the number of adolescents who received sanitary pads from FP workers was 472,774.

Figure 24: Number of adolescents who received counseling on RTI/STI, IFA tablet and sanitary pad from FP service providers, 2017-19
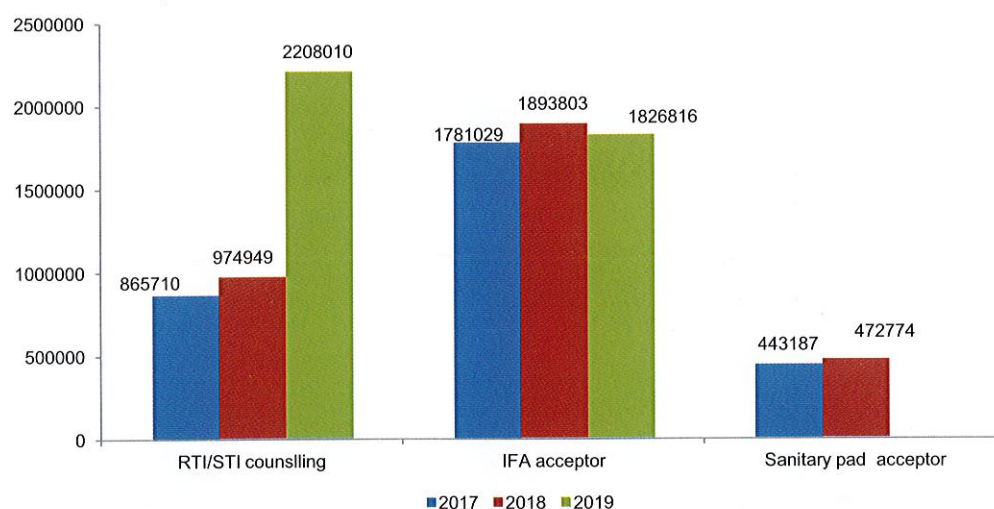
X. NUTRITIONAL SERVICES

The DGFP provides maternal and young child nutrition services. The DGFP MIS collects information on nutrition indicators which include:
- counseling to mothers on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), IFA, vitamin-A, and hand-washing
- Exclusive breastfeeding practice
- Feeding vitamin-A tablet

Counseling services by family planning workers increased substantially in 2019. The number of counseling services to mothers on IYCF, IFA, vitamin-A and hand-washing increased more than four

times in the past three years, from 1,686,054 in 2017 to 7,537,839 in 2019. A gradual increase in the practice of breastfeeding was observed in the last three years and the number of women who reported exclusive breastfeeding was 1,850,674 in 2019. Vitamin-A tablet feeding decreased in the last three years (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Counseling on maternal and newborn nutrition practices, 2017-19
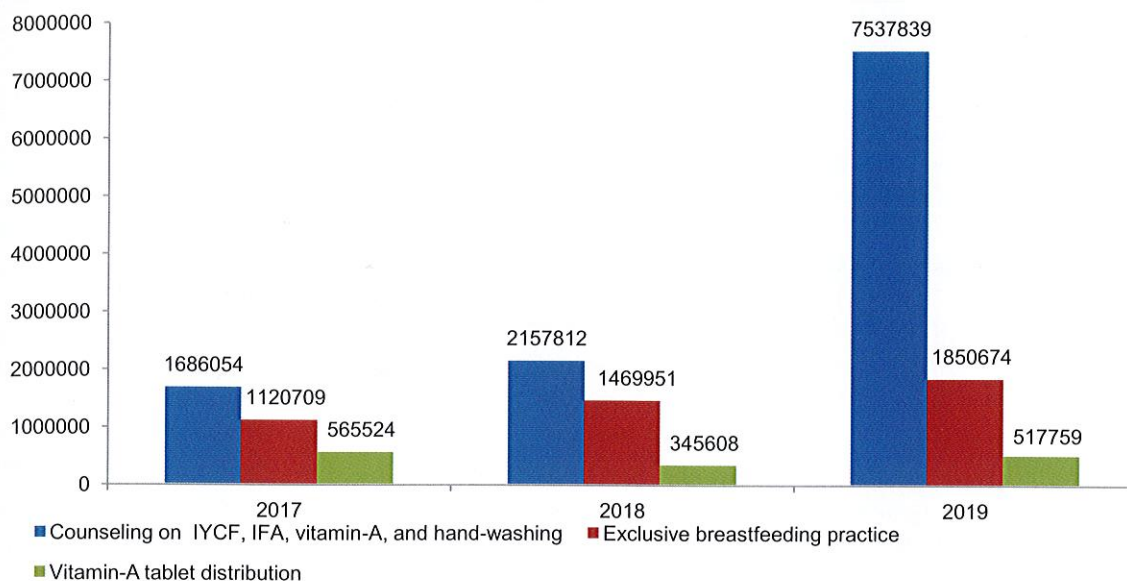
Figure 26 shows an increase in the identification of underweight, wasting and stunting cases in 2018 compared to other two years. Similarly, the number of referral for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was higher in 2018 than in 2017 and 2019. The number of children identified as medium acute malnourished (MAM) increased notably in 2019 compared to the previous years.

Figure 26: Identification of malnourished children and referral, 2017-19
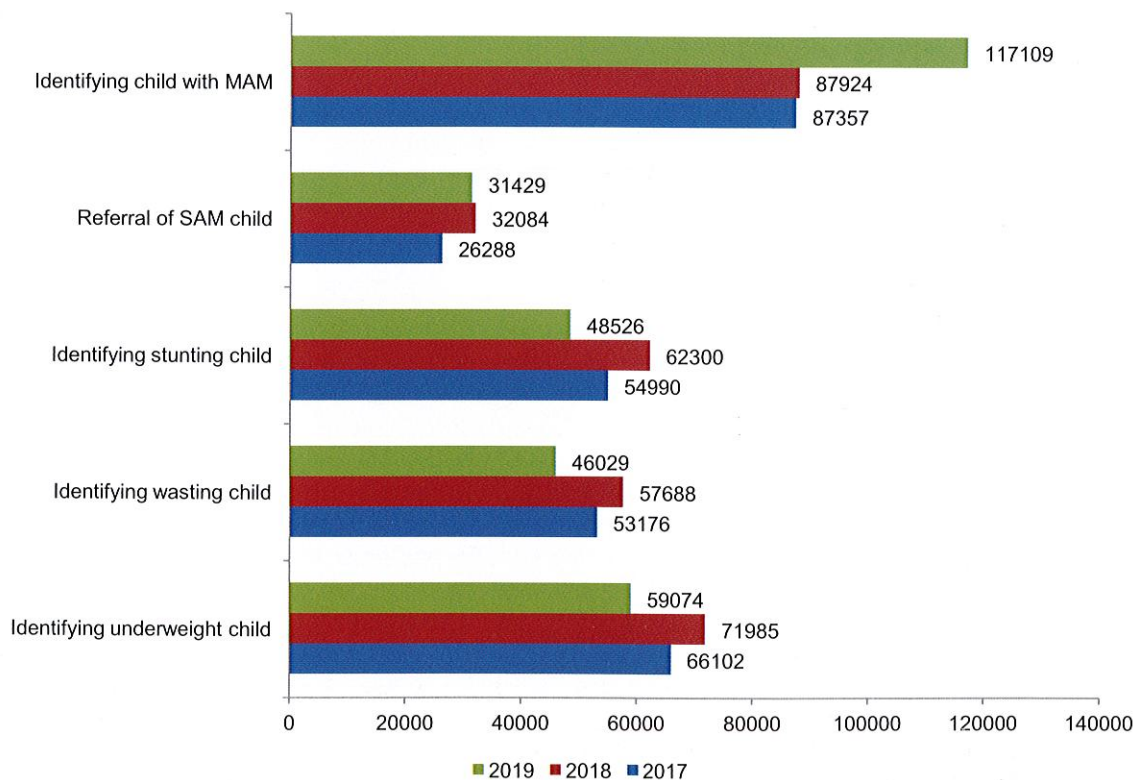
XI. CHALLENGES OF FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

In Bangladesh, family planning remains one of the top priorities in the Fourth Health Sector Program 2017-2022, as a path toward achieving the SDGs. Several areas require further attention to ensure effective family planning in the future:

a) **Low use of long acting and permanent methods of contraception.** Only nine percent of currently married women use a long acting or a permanent method to limit fertility. It is a cause for concern in the context of greater demand for limiting fertility as two-thirds of currently married women of reproductive age do not want an additional child. To increase the use of long acting and permanent methods, it is of high importance to intensify program efforts to reach the women who have two children or more and are using short acting methods.

b) **Low use of contraception among young married females:**
Use of contraception among young married females age 15-19 is 49 percent which is lower than the national average of 62 percent. Moreover, women age 15-19 have the highest unmet need at 17 percent compared with overall 12 percent unmet need for family planning.

c) **Low participation of male in contraception:**
Male participation in contraception is significantly low compared to female participation in contraception. According to BDHS 2017 report, male share in total method use is only eight percent, which is contributed by male sterilization and condom with 1.1 percent and 7.2 percent respectively.

d) **High maternal mortality:**
By 2030, Bangladesh is committed to bring down the maternal mortality ratio to 70 per 100,000 live births from the current level of 170 per 100,000 live births. The country needs to increase the rate of skilled delivery to 100 percent by 2030. According to BDHS 2017, medically trained personnel attended 53 percent of deliveries. By 2022, the 4th sector plan objective is for 65 percent of deliveries to be attended by medically trained personnel.

e) **High child mortality:**
Bangladesh is expected to reach the global target of 25 or fewer deaths per 1,000 child births in years by 2030. Despite great strides in achieving the target of Millennium Development Goal in reducing under-five mortality, the reduction in neonatal mortality remains a challenge. Currently, the neonatal mortality rate is 30 deaths per 1,000 live births, accounting for 67 percent of all under-five deaths.

f) **Regional variations in TFR and CPR:**
In Bangladesh, regional variation in fertility is marked by an east-west divide. TFR is the highest in the eastern region of the country. Sylhet division has the highest TFR (2.6 births per woman) followed by Chattogram (2.5 births per woman) while Khulna has the lowest TFR (1.9 births per woman) closely followed by Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions. Use of contraception is the lowest in the eastern region of the country. Sylhet and Chattogram division were found to be the lowest performer in terms of CPR. Such regional variations continue to dampen the overall program effectiveness. Moreover, Dhaka is by far the largest division, comprising one-third of country's population, and the fertility rate of this division has large impact on the national fertility rate.

g) **Asymmetric fieldworker and couple ratio:**
In the early 1980s, the DGFP assigned each FWA to visit a family planning unit of approximately 600 households every two months. With the increase in women of reproductive age in the last four decades, the number of households requiring support from each FWA more than doubled. Currently, FWA and couple ratio stands to 1: 1200-1500 which poses serious challenge to cover all the eligible couples under

family planning service. Moreover, accuracy and validity in couple registration are seriously compromised due to the shortage of FWAs.

h) **Data driven challenges:** The validity and reliability of field data remain a critical challenge for MIS unit. A routine data quality auditing system to detect reporting errors and to instantly identify weaknesses in the data management system is found useful for estimating CAR more accurately. In addition, sample survey can be adopted to compare the validity of CAR and other relevant data. Besides, the projection setting procedure should consider demographic facts and trends.

i) **Adolescent Fertility Rate:** Higher adolescent fertility is a major challenge of the program. Age at first marriage among women age 20–49 increased to 16.3years in 2017.Married women aged 20 years or below are least likely to use any FP method compared with other age groups. Government has taken all-out effort to lessen the child marriage rate of the country. Special focus should be given to the couple of adolescent age.

j) **Contraceptive Dropout:** Thirty-seven percent of users of a contraceptive method stop using the method within 12 months of starting (BDHS 2017). As expected, discontinuation rates are much higher for temporary methods like condoms (45%), pills (42%), and injectables (34%) than for long-term methods like implants (11%). It is important to address the issue of contraceptive discontinuation.

k) **Unmet Need of Contraceptives:** Unwanted births not only pose risk to child health and wellbeing but also force to rapid population growth. Huge number of unsafe abortions take place each year, contributing to high rates of maternal death and injury in Bangladesh. The program should intensify its efforts in the rural areas of the country in order to enhance accessibility to, and availability of, family planning methods. Young married women (less than 20 years of age) deserve special consideration because unmet need is highest among them, and their fertility is high. The program should attach high priority to addressing the needs of these women by appropriate IEC measures and selective home visits.

ANNEXURE 1

Annex 1.1 Innovation, Recognition, and Staff Motivation, 2017-19

Dr Md Ilias, Deputy Director
District Family Planning Office, Chandpur

Online monitoring software on "Maternal and Child Service Management" – A milestone step
Under the guidance of district administration, the District Family Planning Office, Chandpur launched this innovative and timely activity with a view to ensuring safe motherhood and reducing maternal and child death. Historically, family planning office is heavily involved with providing different methods and imparting maternal and child health services. The District Family Planning Office, Chandpur has introduced a software, www.pregnantmothercare.gov.bd , for ensuring efficient and quick maternal and child health care services using digital technology.

The initiative started in June 2017 at 'Laxmipur Model Union' of Chandpur Sadar Upazila as a pilot project. After successful piloting, this innovative approach was scaled up to other 8 upazilas (one union from each upazila). Afterwards, the software was upgraded and expanded as 'Mother and Child Service Management'. Now, this digital service management is being successfully implemented at 10 unions from 8 upazilas.

The 'Mother and Child Service Management' software collects information of pregnant mothers and other relevant information including number of children, last menstrual period (LMP), expected date of delivery (EDD), and pregnancy history of any complications. During information collection, service provider provides necessary information on institutional delivery and associated services and then uploads relevant data into the software using smart phone. In the following months, pregnant mother is regularly followed-up either by direct visit or via mobile phones, so that four basic antenatal care is ensured. Then service providers follow up the registered pregnant mothers from delivery care to postnatal care. Uploaded all information, shown in different color codes, is closely monitored by the Deputy Director, Family Planning and the District Commissioner of Chandpur.

Impact:
- After the introduction of digital technology, maternal and child health care service has become much more efficient and quicker, thereby, a full cycle of maternal health care services have been ensured. Moreover, rate of neonatal mortality has been reduced from 18 to 11 and maternal mortality from 169 to 124 in the project area, which is contributing to achieving SDG goal.
- Use of digital technology among officers and staff has added a new dimension at the field level. Field-level workers now successfully use and utilize digital devices, such as tabs and smart phones. Such technological absorption by staff and officials have brought about significant skill upgradation in imparting quick and quality health care.

Award and recognition
- This innovative approach has been awarded as 'Public Administration Award 2019' in group category for ensuring safe motherhood and reducing maternal and child deaths through the use of digital technology'. Apart from this, this activity has placed in 1st position in innovation category at the Digital Innovation Fair 2018.

Annex 1.2 Chonua Model

Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury
Family Planning Officer, Feni Sadar

Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury started the concept of Chonua model under the supervision of the then District Commissioner.

Objectives and priorities:
The objectives of this model are to establish a planned family, ensure safe motherhood, reduce maternal and child mortality, and prevent child marriage. Besides, the core purpose of this model is to use existing government facilities, seek assistance from local level and utilize information technology in order to make the model union as a successful health service centre in accordance with the philosophy of building digital Bangladesh and vision 2021.

Specific objectives:
- Ensuring 100% utilization of FP services
- Ensuring 100% ANC coverage, at least 60% skilled delivery and PNC service
- Ensuring vaccination to all children through EPI
- Building awareness on nutrition among children
- Building awareness on the utilization of information technology to receive health and FP services

Innovative steps in Chonua model:
- No special government fund or allocation is used for this purpose. Success of this centre depends on existing resources, manpower and regular allocation of fund.
- Apart from FP department, local district and upazila administration and its affiliated offices collaborated to achieve its goal. Moreover, local UP chairman played pivotal role in implementation of the project.
- Spreading awareness program in educational institutions and participation of teachers and students have been ensured.
- In order to bring sustainability of the project, Family Welfare Mother's Club (*Matri Sangha*) has been established at nine wards of the union. Here, club members not only receive FP and MCH services but also receive specialized training for their self employment.

Achievements and awards:
- Chonua model helps to bring down TFR from 2.65 to 2.12 and NRR from 1.7 to 1.68 in the respective union.
- At present, institutional delivery rises to 60% and skilled personnel delivery at home 19%; totaling 79% safe delivery. Before initiating of this project, the rate of safe delivery was only 35%.
- Child marriage has been reduced to zero level.
- Awareness on mother and child nutrition has been increased.
- Gender disparity has been reduced and at least 75% of adolescent boys and girls have received health education on puberty and related issues.

'Chonua model' has earned national recognition and received 'Public Service Award' on group category for its outstanding contribution to health and family welfare services in 2016.

Annex 1.3 Increasing institutional delivery and reducing dropouts of oral pills

Nasima Yasmin
Family Planning Officer, Kustia Sadar

Low number of institutional delivery and high drop-out rates of oral pills have long been a key concern for Nasima Yasmin, Family Planning Officer at Kustia Sadar Upazila.

Challenges:
- Service centers at the union level were not up to the mark
- Knowledge gap among service seekers
- No planning of full cycle of pregnancy and postnatal care
- Client reluctance to seek service from health care facilities and to receive delivery service at the facility.
- High drop-out rates of oral pills

Steps undertaken:
1. Use visuals, e.g. slides to attract *Uthan Boithak* (courtyard meeting)
2. Create database of all pregnant mothers
3. Collect and store mobile phone number of all pregnant mothers
4. Provide necessary information, including addresses of health service centers through phone communication
5. Taking necessary steps to provide quality services

Impact:
- Institutional delivery has increased from 43% to 73% in service area
- Drop-out rates of oral pills have reduced from 33% to 15% in service area
- The number of service recipients has significantly increased in the project area

Awards and Recognition:
'Nasima Yasmin' has received national recognition and was given 'Public Service Award 2017' on individual category for her outstanding contribution to increasing institutional delivery and reducing drop-outs of oral pills.

Annex 1.4 Reflections of a service provider on experience of providing maternal health care services.

Renuka Afroz

Family Welfare Visitor, Mirzanagar Union Health & Family Welfare Centre
Raypura Upazila, Narsingdi District

"I am glad and honored to talk about my job responsibility living in a world of 7 billion people. I, as a health service provider, would say: when a mother receives required ANC, delivery and PNC services and gives birth to a healthy baby, my heart fills with enormous joy. Since my joining at the service, I have been instilled with a self-belief for making significant contribution towards my society as well as the country.

I, Renuka Afroz, have been working as a Family Welfare Visitor at Mirzanagar Union Health and Family Welfare Centre (UHFWC) in Raypura upazila, Narsingdi district for the last 23 years. After receiving an intensive training on maternity and childcare, I started delivering service at the facility. On this long journey, I have served every village, union, satellite clinic and even every house in my locality. While discharging my duties, I very often observed and noticed poor awareness in ANC, delivery and PNC care among pregnant mothers. In addition, there is also considerable knowledge gap on reproductive health among adolescents and modern family planning methods among eligible couples. Noticing ignorance of common people, I started working with firm conviction to raise awareness on health and family planning issues since I joined in this service. During my early period of job, I observed pregnant mothers were reluctant to take service from me; instead they would like to go to unskilled birth attendants. My commitment, determination and motivation, slowly and steadily, have helped me to bring about significant positive change in my community. At present, I provide pregnancy care up to 150-200 women per month and facilitate 50-60 normal delivery at my working station. My long job experience and absorption of various skill sets from departmental training have assisted me to implement my duties and responsibilities more effectively.

Being a skilled health personnel, I provide counseling and service on permanent and long acting methods on family planning, ANC, delivery and PNC, adolescent reproductive health, nutrition, and RTI/STI. In implementing these services, I have received assistance from my local union chairman. Noticing my sincerity and commitment, the chairman of Mirzanagar *union parishad* came forward and provided several medical logistics and infrastructural support to modernize the OT room. He also installed a solar panel to ensure uninterrupted electricity service at the UHFWC. In this regard, I also thank and appreciate Mr. Arafat Hossen, my local manager and upazila family planning officer of Raypura upazila. His constant support and assistance motivated me to move forward with my goal.

Today I am proud that I have been able to gain confidence of local people thorough sincerity and hard work. However, this journey was not a plain sailing; sometimes I had to endure many bitter experiences and bad words from people. However, through strong will and determination, now I have been able to ensure 100% institutional delivery in my locality and for making a positive impact here. I am very pleased and grateful for my people and community.

ANNEXURE 2

Annex 2.1: District wise Population and other related information in 2017 (Collected by FWAs)

Name of District	Number of Union	Number of Unit	Number of Village	Number of House Hold	Eligible Couple	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
Dinajpur	106	529	2,453	659,163	649,675	1,609,745	1,538,438	3,148,183
Thakurgaon	52	278	736	281,846	291,615	749,652	706,271	1,455,923
Panchgarh	45	199	1,421	227,163	222,270	546,342	528,263	1,074,605
Nilphamari	63	323	543	388,256	407,302	1,045,796	1,022,125	2,067,921
Rangpur	84	542	1,521	646,562	634,146	1,531,706	1,477,987	3,009,693
Kurigram	76	386	1,612	486,621	521,564	1,269,161	1,224,489	2,493,650
Gaibandha	83	490	1,236	542,158	538,996	1,320,523	1,272,039	2,592,562
Lalmonirhat	45	228	515	268,075	275,735	722,581	694,702	1,417,283
Rangpur Division	**554**	**2,975**	**10,037**	**3,499,844**	**3,541,303**	**8,795,506**	**8,464,314**	**17,259,820**
Bogura	111	605	2,558	795,177	761,483	1,854,406	1,797,110	3,651,516
Joipurhat	32	186	877	220,236	207,922	491,729	476,545	968,274
Naogaon	100	503	2,544	591,564	582,062	1,417,893	1,375,337	2,793,230
Nawabganj	50	268	1,292	304,225	364,860	886,917	859,553	1,746,470
Rajshahi	72	438	2,013	600,464	602,130	1,416,188	1,377,436	2,793,624
Natore	54	332	1,433	420,419	404,242	938,618	910,706	1,849,324
Pabna	76	402	1,667	532,368	578,138	1,462,674	1,395,412	2,858,086
Serajganj	84	489	1,950	613,761	629,834	1,628,242	1,553,879	3,182,121
Rajshahi Division	**579**	**3,223**	**14,334**	**4,078,214**	**4,130,671**	**10,096,667**	**9,745,978**	**19,842,645**
Kustia	65	361	1,025	443,173	459,120	1,068,722	1,035,268	2,103,990
Meherpur	19	116	281	153,293	160,703	363,660	354,554	718,214
Chuadanga	35	211	640	273,525	255,049	601,987	578,191	1,180,178
Jhenaidaha	73	341	1,282	374,696	384,466	939,712	909,609	1,849,321
Magura	37	181	733	197,609	188,679	516,828	493,875	1,010,703
Narail	40	189	682	150,424	151,369	392,859	378,236	771,095
Jashore	91	496	1,415	579,897	605,525	1,491,098	1,439,221	2,930,319
Khulna	82	413	1,366	520,791	490,515	1,272,691	1,234,585	2,507,276
Bagerhat	78	395	1,150	350,132	303,379	777,887	751,365	1,529,252
Satkhira	79	393	1,429	426,419	429,924	1,112,182	1,072,916	2,185,098
Khulna Division	**599**	**3,096**	**10,003**	**3,469,959**	**3,428,729**	**8,537,626**	**8,247,820**	**16,785,446**
Barguna	39	218	603	195,121	195,328	494,215	483,284	977,499
Patuakhali	75	342	1,024	334,624	336,043	892,990	862,066	1,755,056
Barishal	85	520	1,153	442,875	416,267	1,260,098	1,191,071	2,451,169
Jhalakati	33	176	437	133,600	113,337	337,646	324,622	662,268
Bhola	61	318	371	351,886	359,646	950,292	903,827	1,854,119
Pirojpur	52	272	625	249,643	197,430	606,809	583,742	1,190,551
Barishal Division	**345**	**1,846**	**4,213**	**1,707,749**	**1,618,051**	**4,542,050**	**4,348,612**	**8,890,662**
Gopalganj	70	298	940	243,695	227,287	650,912	612,678	1,263,590
Madaripur	60	295	982	232,569	229,228	666,898	625,797	1,292,695
Shariatpur	68	262	1,128	220,140	214,940	629,167	600,716	1,229,883
Faridpur	81	435	1,834	374,672	386,869	1,047,594	1,001,984	2,049,578
Rajbari	44	222	950	200,018	228,438	582,750	553,568	1,136,318
Dhaka	87	570	1,995	706,675	761,210	2,050,839	1,964,817	4,015,656
Gazipur	46	322	1,160	426,603	432,531	1,138,663	1,101,757	2,240,420
Munshiganj	67	327	1,008	286,659	292,510	817,029	773,135	1,590,164
Narayanganj	59	347	1,489	500,027	515,405	1,360,649	1,306,698	2,667,347
Narshingdi	71	417	1,197	405,765	419,371	1,170,137	1,125,370	2,295,507
Manikganj	66	330	1,524	300,470	305,442	775,340	748,517	1,523,857
Tangail	105	630	2,452	803,799	832,469	2,016,581	1,930,057	3,946,638
Jamalpur	67	420	1,529	517,972	476,728	1,229,530	1,197,935	2,427,465
Sherpur	52	266	927	345,460	311,188	813,591	791,043	1,604,634
Mymensingh	148	882	2,770	1,056,202	1,023,897	2,771,747	2,681,820	5,453,567
Kishoreganj	113	585	1,911	606,015	537,805	1,615,896	1,558,472	3,174,368
Netrokona	88	452	2,340	457,344	413,809	1,211,964	1,167,068	2,379,032
Dhaka Division	**1,292**	**7,060**	**26,136**	**7,684,085**	**7,609,127**	**20,549,287**	**19,741,432**	**40,290,719**
Brahmanbaria	101	500	1,430	476,227	519,406	1,653,726	1,546,145	3,199,871
Cumilla	185	1,024	3,591	992,076	1,073,719	3,122,229	2,956,894	6,079,123
Chandpur	91	511	1,331	478,341	464,709	1,361,590	1,277,722	2,639,312

Name of District	Number of Union	Number of Unit	Number of Village	Number of House Hold	Eligible Couple	Population		
						Male	Female	Total
Feni	46	248	577	257,274	270,145	826,366	788,592	1,614,958
Noakhali	93	519	1,080	532,235	566,467	1,763,738	1,680,522	3,444,260
Lakshmipur	56	292	598	320,801	329,275	977,478	935,737	1,913,215
Chattogram	213	1,037	1,899	946,192	1,030,885	3,076,707	2,966,403	6,043,110
Cox's Bazar	74	323	2,044	401,572	398,979	1,255,587	1,218,965	2,474,552
Rangamati	49	156	1,527	104,002	99,028	274,503	264,170	538,673
Khagrachhari	35	104	1,549	116,517	109,108	304,421	297,335	601,756
Bandarban	30	103	1,521	77,346	68,511	207,143	198,052	405,195
Chattogram Division	973	4,817	17,147	4,702,583	4,930,232	14,823,488	14,130,537	28,954,025
Sylhet	99	502	3,538	507,984	515,229	1,691,084	1,669,246	3,360,330
Habiganj	78	399	2,270	379,770	385,390	1,173,782	1,139,517	2,313,299
Moulavi Bazar	69	343	2,121	338,708	330,112	1,053,252	1,013,444	2,066,696
Sunamganj	88	419	2,876	387,902	390,638	1,276,082	1,251,132	2,527,214
Sylhet Division	334	1,663	10,805	1,614,364	1,621,369	5,194,200	5,073,339	10,267,539
National Total	4,676	24,680	92,675	26,756,798	26,879,482	72,538,824	69,752,032	142,290,856

Annex 2.2: Division wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Short Acting Methods for the year 2016-2017(Descending order)

SI No.	Division	Injectable (in CYP)			Division	Oral Pill (in CYP)			Division	Condom (in CYP)		
		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
1	Barishal	305,692	262,394	85.8	Dhaka	2,944,696	2,251,422	76.5	Dhaka	528,536	327,812	62.0
2	Rangpur	668,932	488,592	73.0	Rangpur	1,373,073	981,627	71.5	Sylhet	112,367	64,140	57.1
3	Chattogram	930,131	591,627	63.6	Sylhet	626,044	371,765	59.4	Rajshahi	287,183	157,468	54.8
4	Khulna	648,235	401,293	61.9	Khulna	1,330,588	788,391	59.3	Khulna	238,822	125,437	52.5
5	Dhaka	1,434,596	854,606	59.6	Rajshahi	1,600,022	947,698	59.2	Chattogram	342,681	150,364	43.9
6	Sylhet	304,996	160,562	52.6	Barishal	627,472	334,887	53.4	Barishal	112,623	35,638	31.6
7	Rajshahi	779,497	397,509	51.0	Chattogram	1,909,215	887,130	46.5	Rangpur	246,449	77,238	31.3
	National	5,072,079	3,156,582	51.0	National	10,411,110	6,562,920	46.5	National	1,868,661	938,098	31.3

Annex 2.3: Division wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Short Acting Methods for the year 2017-2018(Descending order)

SI No.	Division	Injectable (in CYP)			Division	Oral Pill (in CYP)			Division	Condom (in CYP)		
		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
1	Barishal	308,019	240,584	78.1	Dhaka	2,974,943	1,978,944	66.5	Dhaka	533,964	244,867	45.9
2	Rangpur	674,930	409,541	60.7	Rangpur	1,385,382	842,344	60.8	Khulna	240,456	108,785	45.2
3	Khulna	652,667	359,865	55.1	Rajshahi	1,614,804	885,707	54.8	Rajshahi	289,837	121,062	41.8
4	Chattogram	939,586	511,997	54.5	Sylhet	634,515	347,113	54.7	Sylhet	113,887	44,907	39.4
5	Dhaka	1,449,331	763,246	52.7	Khulna	1,339,683	683,149	51.0	Chattogram	346,163	114,742	33.1
6	Sylhet	309,123	148,387	48.0	Barishal	632,248	322,352	51.0	Barishal	113,481	32,414	28.6
7	Rajshahi	786,700	352,466	44.8	Chattogram	1,928,623	844,035	43.8	Rangpur	248,658	57,515	23.1
	National	5,120,355	2,786,086	44.8	National	10,510,202	5,903,644	43.8	National	1,886,447	724,292	43.8

Annex 2.4: Division wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Short Acting Methods for the year 2018-2019(Descending order)

Sl No.	Division	Injectable (In CYP)			Division	Oral Pill (In CYP)			Division	Condom (In CYP)		
		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
1	Barishal	310,392	242,077	78.0	Mymensingh	878,303	547,345	62.3	Dhaka	382,442	194,878	61.1
2	Rangpur	684,563	431,971	63.1	Dhaka	2,130,751	1,282,618	60.2	Sylhet	115,450	43,937	45.7
3	Chattogram	956,830	509,655	53.3	Rangpur	1,405,155	733,001	52.2	Rajshahi	293,117	130,512	44.5
4	Dhaka	1,038,058	551,995	53.2	Rajshahi	1,633,081	837,799	51.3	Khulna	242,466	102,383	42.2
5	Khulna	658,121	342,484	52.0	Sylhet	643,223	326,199	50.7	Mymensingh	157,644	52,615	40.1
6	Sylhet	313,365	150,584	48.1	Barishal	637,120	310,259	48.7	Chattogram	352,516	104,526	35.6
7	Mymensingh	427,891	197,816	46.2	Khulna	1,350,880	621,252	46.0	Barishal	114,355	30,070	26.3
8	Rajshahi	795,603	341,459	42.9	Chattogram	1,964,019	781,227	39.8	Rangpur	252,207	59,963	23.8
	National	**5,184,823**	**2,768,041**	**42.9**	**National**	**10,642,531**	**5,439,700**	**40**	**National**	**1,910,198**	**718,884**	**23.8**

Annex 2.5: List of the 10 Districts achieved the highest Achievement Rate of Clinical Method against their projections for the period July 2016 to June 2017

Sl. No.	Permanent Method (Cases)				IUD (Cases)				Implant (Cases)			
	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
1	Joipurhat	1,905	1,592	83.6	Chattogram	12,952	14,149	109.2	Cox's Bazar	5,141	8,742	170.0
2	Narayanganj	6,500	4,997	76.9	Dhaka	16,500	17,639	106.9	Sylhet	4,770	7,373	154.6
3	Dhaka	23,006	16,978	73.8	Bandarban	1,000	1,061	106.1	Dinajpur	11,000	16,573	150.7
4	Nilphamari	2,917	2,034	69.7	Feni	3,143	3,301	105.0	Barguna	3,500	4,432	126.6
5	Khulna	4,926	3,348	68.0	Jamalpur	5,000	5,060	101.2	Netrokona	7,000	7,940	113.4
6	Rangpur	8,644	5,627	65.1	Khulna	5,500	5,398	98.1	Faridpur	5,058	5,690	112.5
7	Dinajpur	7,220	4,458	61.7	Pirojpur	3,000	2,889	96.3	Panchgarh	4,000	4,423	110.6
8	Manikganj	6,787	4,171	61.5	Dinajpur	5,595	5,225	93.4	Tangail	10,000	10,956	109.6
9	Gopalganj	5,743	3,518	61.3	Rajbari	3,000	2,759	92.0	Barishal	5,555	6,064	109.2
10	Gazipur	4,500	2,721	60.5	Sylhet	4,579	4,180	91.3	Rajbari	5,700	6,196	108.7

Annex 2.6: List of the 10 Districts achieved the highest Achievement Rate of Clinical Method against their projections for the period July 2017 to June 2018

Sl. No.	Permanent Method (Cases)				IUD (Cases)				Implant (Cases)			
	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
1	Joipurhat	1,620	1,633	100.8	Khulna	4,005	5,103	127.4	Bandarban	1,332	2,528	189.8
2	Dinajpur	4,973	4,850	97.5	Bandarban	1,233	1,328	107.7	Kishoreganj	5,983	10,705	178.9
3	Jhenaidaha	1,873	1,729	92.3	Narail	830	891	107.3	Nilphamari	5,000	8,370	167.4
4	Naogaon	2,847	2,558	89.8	Dinajpur	4,450	4,531	101.8	Faridpur	4,507	7,499	166.4
5	Chuadanga	1,652	1,436	86.9	Serajganj	6,641	6,503	97.9	Madaripur	2,594	4,165	160.6
6	Khulna	3,765	3,215	85.3	Joipurhat	1,739	1,698	97.6	Dhaka	10,000	15,956	159.6
7	Manikganj	7,064	5,318	75.2	Narshingdi	5,137	5,002	97.4	Rajbari	3,357	5,353	159.5
8	Dhaka	19,733	14,823	75.1	Faridpur	3,898	3,674	94.3	Gaibandha	6,500	10,319	158.8
9	Gopalganj	4,646	3,203	68.9	Pirojpur	3,000	2,805	93.5	Naogaon	7,000	10,302	147.2
10	Natore	3,005	1,998	66.4	Dhaka	14,219	13,169	92.6	Mymensingh	10,000	14,670	146.7

Annex 2.7: List of the 10 Districts achieved the highest Achievement Rate of Clinical Method against their projections for the period July 2018 to June 2019

Sl. No.	Permanent Method (Cases)				IUD (Cases)				Implant (Cases)			
	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
1	Rajbari	396	921	232.6	Rajbari	1,000	2,091	209.1	Rajbari	1,000	4,161	416.1
2	Joipurhat	1,212	1,932	159.4	Dhaka	9,148	12,943	141.5	Dinajpur	9,905	13,735	138.7
3	Dinajpur	4,013	4,634	115.5	Noakhali	2,949	3,805	129.0	Bandarban	1,312	1,735	132.2
4	Chuadanga	1,291	1,341	103.9	Sylhet	2,500	3,126	125.0	Madaripur	2,594	3,320	128.0
5	Naogaon	1,720	1,781	103.5	Dinajpur	3,733	3,712	99.4	Jhalakati	1,260	1,549	122.9
6	Sylhet	3,800	3,666	96.5	Cox's Bazar	3,943	3,858	97.8	Dhaka	10,000	11,926	119.3
7	Kushtia	1,935	1,735	89.7	Cumilla	10,254	9,659	94.2	Gopalganj	2,891	3,444	119.1
8	Faridpur	3,339	2,802	83.9	Narshingdi	4,000	3,743	93.6	Rangpur	8,130	8,894	109.4
9	Noakhali	2,540	2,087	82.2	Shariatpur	2,277	2,081	91.4	Bagerhat	3,612	3,946	109.2
10	Chattogram	5,178	4,176	80.6	Faridpur	4,000	3,496	87.4	Bogura	12,000	13,040	108.7

Annex 2.8: District wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Long Acting Methods for the year 2016-2017

District	Permanent Method (Cases)			District	IUD (Cases)			District	Implant (Cases)		
	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Nilphamari	2,917	2,034	69.7	Dinajpur	5,595	5,225	93.4	Dinajpur	11,000	16,573	150.7
Rangpur	8,644	5,627	65.1	Rangpur	5,996	4,992	83.3	Panchgarh	4,000	4,423	110.6
Dinajpur	7,220	4,458	61.7	Panchgarh	2,280	1,836	80.5	Gaibandha	11,000	10,399	94.5
Thakurgaon	3,486	1,510	43.3	Gaibandha	8,449	6,513	77.1	Rangpur	10,845	9,905	91.3
Gaibandha	9,943	4,155	41.8	Nilphamari	3,936	2,531	64.3	Thakurgaon	5,110	4,467	87.4
Lalmonirhat	3,500	1,142	32.6	Thakurgaon	3,134	1,312	41.9	Nilphamari	6,000	4,527	75.5
Panchgarh	3,006	828	27.5	Lalmonirhat	6,930	2,628	37.9	Lalmonirhat	7,075	5,063	71.6
Kurigram	7,000	918	13.1	Kurigram	10,893	3,665	33.6	Kurigram	8,230	5,326	64.7
Rangpur Division	45,716	20,672	45.2	Rangpur Division	47,213	28,702	60.8	Rangpur Division	63,260	60,683	95.9
Joipurhat	1,905	1,592	83.6	Noagaon	4,175	3,520	84.3	Bogura	15,000	14,390	95.9
Rajshahi	10,261	5,649	55.1	Natore	3,391	2,853	84.1	Natore	7,000	6,666	95.2
Natore	3,985	2,066	51.8	Pabna	7,654	6,048	79.0	Noagaon	7,380	6,831	92.6
Noagaon	5,130	2,586	50.4	Bogura	7,761	4,730	60.9	Joipurhat	5,000	4,278	85.6
Nawabganj	4,667	2,090	44.8	Serajganj	11,146	6,783	60.9	Rajshahi	10,000	7,716	77.2
Pabna	6,656	2,289	34.4	Joipurhat	2,973	1,641	55.2	Serajganj	7,500	5,659	75.5
Bogura	8,740	2,639	30.2	Rajshahi	6,991	2,805	40.1	Pabna	7,868	4,858	61.7
Serajganj	11,000	1,268	11.5	Nawabganj	5,534	1,498	27.1	Nawabganj	6,117	2,167	35.4
Rajshahi Division	52,344	20,179	38.6	Rajshahi Division	49,625	29,878	60.2	Rajshahi Division	65,865	52,565	79.8
Khulna	4,926	3,348	68.0	Khulna	5,500	5,398	98.1	Jhenaidaha	5,000	4,724	94.5
Chuadanga	2,454	1,443	58.8	Bagerhat	3,678	2,767	75.2	Satkhira	4,941	4,409	89.2
Jhenaidaha	2,619	1,506	57.5	Chuadanga	2,500	1,649	66.0	Chuadanga	3,500	3,053	87.2
Magura	2,126	1,114	52.4	Magura	1,879	1,239	65.9	Khulna	10,000	8,704	87.0
Kushtia	3,049	1,563	51.3	Narail	1,587	931	58.7	Jashore	9,154	7,609	83.1
Meherpur	1,500	712	47.5	Jashore	8,979	5,020	55.9	Bagerhat	4,000	3,129	78.2

District	Permanent Method (Cases)			District	IUD (Cases)			District	Implant (Cases)		
	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Satkhira	4,322	1,847	42.7	Satkhira	3,952	2,016	51.0	Magura	3,692	2,594	70.3
Bagerhat	3,317	1,329	40.1	Jhenaidaha	5,000	2,523	50.5	Kushtia	5,060	3,536	69.9
Jashore	6,495	2,200	33.9	Meherpur	1,500	630	42.0	Meherpur	1,750	1,105	63.1
Narail	2,000	561	28.1	Kushtia	3,347	1,229	36.7	Narail	3,000	1,330	44.3
Khulna Division	32,808	15,623	47.6	Khulna Division	37,922	23,402	61.7	Khulna Division	50,097	40,193	80.2
Barguna	2,398	1,330	55.5	Pirojpur	3,000	2,889	96.3	Barguna	3,500	4,432	126.6
Pirojpur	1,500	707	47.1	Bhola	4,449	3,529	79.3	Barishal	5,555	6,064	109.2
Barishal	4,968	2,280	45.9	Patuakhali	3,347	2,581	77.1	Pirojpur	3,000	2,832	94.4
Patuakhali	4,183	1,792	42.8	Barishal	4,422	3,128	70.7	Bhola	7,732	6,376	82.5
Jhalakati	1,746	513	29.4	Barguna	2,605	1,731	66.4	Jhalakati	2,500	1,844	73.8
Bhola	9,210	1,630	17.7	Jhalakati	1,500	797	53.1	Patuakhali	6,693	4,351	65.0
Barishal Division	24,005	8,252	34.4	Barishal Division	19,323	14,655	75.8	Barishal Division	28,980	25,899	89.4
Narayanganj	6,500	4,997	76.9	Dhaka	16,500	17,639	106.9	Netrokona	7,000	7,940	113.4
Dhaka	23,006	16,978	73.8	Jamalpur	5,000	5,060	101.2	Faridpur	5,058	5,690	112.5
Manikganj	6,787	4,171	61.5	Rajbari	3,000	2,759	92.0	Tangail	10,000	10,956	109.6
Gopalganj	5,743	3,518	61.3	Shariatpur	3,500	2,959	84.5	Rajbari	5,700	6,196	108.7
Gazipur	4,500	2,721	60.5	Kishoreganj	6,000	4,519	75.3	Dhaka	16,000	16,932	105.8
Kishoreganj	7,394	4,165	56.3	Gopalganj	2,500	1,805	72.2	Madaripur	4,000	3,816	95.4
Netrokona	2,824	1,487	52.7	Manikganj	3,000	2,163	72.1	Manikganj	5,000	4,679	93.6
Faridpur	6,071	3,009	49.6	Madaripur	3,259	2,317	71.1	Sherpur	5,500	4,974	90.4
Rajbari	3,000	1,302	43.4	Faridpur	4,974	3,381	68.0	Jamalpur	10,000	8,877	88.8
Tangail	10,311	3,877	37.6	Sherpur	2,768	1,767	63.8	Kishoreganj	10,000	8,577	85.8
Munshiganj	3,000	1,088	36.3	Gazipur	7,928	4,588	57.9	Narayanganj	7,333	6,264	85.4
Narshingdi	7,878	2,712	34.4	Narshingdi	8,135	4,477	55.0	Gopalganj	3,000	2,516	83.9
Sherpur	2,917	1,004	34.4	Netrokona	3,864	1,956	50.6	Mymensingh	15,000	12,055	80.4
Jamalpur	4,806	1,245	25.9	Narayanganj	10,322	5,173	50.1	Shariatpur	3,000	2,344	78.1
Mymensingh	17,408	3,516	20.2	Tangail	13,120	6,114	46.6	Munshiganj	4,400	3,358	76.3

Permanent Method (Cases)				IUD (Cases)				Implant (Cases)			
District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)	District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Madaripur	4,708	645	13.7	Mymensingh	14,905	6,876	46.1	Narshingdi	5,653	4,185	74.0
Shariatpur	6,546	828	12.6	Munshiganj	4,270	1,937	45.4	Gazipur	8,109	5,532	68.2
Dhaka Division	123,399	57,263	46.4	Dhaka Division	113,045	75,490	66.8	Dhaka Division	124,753	114,891	92.1
Bandarban	973	469	48.2	Chattogram	12,952	14,149	109.2	Cox's Bazar	5,141	8,742	170.0
Cumilla	11,373	5,084	44.7	Bandarban	1,000	1,061	106.1	Chattogram	17,910	17,522	97.8
Chandpur	5,226	1,888	36.1	Feni	3,143	3,301	105.0	Chandpur	5,134	4,884	95.1
Chattogram	12,517	4,264	34.1	Khagrachhari	1,500	1,334	88.9	Laxmipur	5,521	5,195	94.1
B. Baria	4,185	1,412	33.7	Cox's Bazar	4,602	3,916	85.1	Feni	3,141	2,854	90.9
Feni	3,308	1,007	30.4	Cumilla	15,104	10,624	70.3	B. Baria	5,817	5,024	86.4
Cox's Bazar	5,933	1,806	30.4	Rangamati	1,324	906	68.4	Rangamati	2,500	2,127	85.1
Noakhali	9,168	1,960	21.4	B. Baria	5,563	3,546	63.7	Bandarban	1,500	1,218	81.2
Laxmipur	6,254	1,098	17.6	Chandpur	5,532	3,177	57.4	Khagrachhari	1,500	1,212	80.8
Khagrachhari	3,256	525	16.1	Laxmipur	5,971	3,121	52.3	Noakhali	9,417	7,001	74.3
Rangamati	3,416	261	7.6	Noakhali	7,412	3,775	50.9	Cumilla	14,485	8,779	60.6
Chattogram Division	65,609	19,774	30.1	Chattogram Division	64,103	48,910	76.3	Chattogram Division	72,066	64,558	89.6
Sylhet	8,303	4,062	48.9	Sylhet	4,579	4,180	91.3	Sylhet	4,770	7,373	154.6
Moulavibazar	4,020	1,533	38.1	Moulavibazar	3,492	2,124	60.8	Sunamganj	6,273	6,134	97.8
Habiganj	4,321	1,529	35.4	Sunamganj	5,838	2,220	38.0	Moulavibazar	4,044	3,615	89.4
Sunamganj	8,713	2,248	25.8	Habiganj	3,771	1,150	30.5	Habiganj	3,566	2,622	73.5
Sylhet Division	25,357	9,372	37.0	Sylhet Division	17,680	9,674	54.7	Sylhet Division	18,653	19,744	105.8
National	369,238	151,135	40.9	National	348,911	230,711	66.1	National	423,674	378,533	89.3

Annex 2.9: District wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Short Acting Methods for the year 2016-2017

District	Injectable (in CYP)			District	Oral Pill (in CYP)			District	Condom (in CYP)		
	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
Kurigram	98,604	86,218	87.4	Kurigram	202,398	171,746	84.9	Kurigram	36,328	16,197	44.6
Gaibandha	101,878	84,485	82.9	Panchgarh	89,296	74,387	83.3	Gaibandha	37,534	16,164	43.1
Lalmonirhat	51,983	41,285	79.4	Gaibandha	209,119	161,011	77.0	Rangpur	44,096	13,951	31.6
Rangpur	119,690	92,727	77.5	Nilphamari	157,745	113,094	71.7	Lalmonirhat	19,152	5,015	26.2
Panchgarh	43,503	32,738	75.3	Rangpur	245,679	174,728	71.1	Dinajpur	45,147	11,491	25.5
Thakurgaon	53,883	40,400	75.0	Thakurgaon	110,603	68,009	61.5	Panchgarh	16,027	4,043	25.2
Nilphamari	76,850	54,051	70.3	Dinajpur	251,531	153,680	61.1	Nilphamari	28,313	6,981	24.7
Dinajpur	122,541	56,689	46.3	Lalmonirhat	106,702	64,972	60.9	Thakurgaon	19,852	3,396	17.1
Rangpur Division	668,932	488,592	73.0	Rangpur Division	1,373,073	981,627	71.5	Rangpur Division	246,449	77,238	31.3
Serajganj	118,812	84,927	71.5	Pabna	224,435	156,479	69.7	Rajshahi	41,823	35,372	84.6
Pabna	109,340	74,390	68.0	Serajganj	243,878	166,052	68.1	Serajganj	43,773	27,829	63.6
Rajshahi	113,520	63,880	56.3	Noagaon	225,381	151,049	67.0	Natore	28,031	15,966	57.0
Natore	76,085	34,102	44.8	Natore	156,174	93,390	59.8	Bogura	53,024	27,684	52.2
Nawabganj	68,746	29,622	43.1	Bogura	295,419	163,178	55.2	Pabna	40,283	20,724	51.4
Bogura	143,922	61,310	42.6	Rajshahi	233,015	121,052	52.0	Nawabganj	25,328	10,490	41.4
Noagaon	109,801	38,103	34.7	Joipurhat	80,609	38,118	47.3	Noagaon	40,453	14,318	35.4
Joipurhat	39,271	11,176	28.5	Nawabganj	141,111	58,380	41.4	Joipurhat	14,468	5,083	35.1
Rajshahi Division	779,497	397,509	51.0	Rajshahi Division	1,600,022	947,698	59.2	Rajshahi Division	287,183	157,468	54.8
Meherpur	30,451	29,443	96.7	Bagerhat	118,071	92,942	78.7	Khulna	34,211	26,621	77.8
Jashore	114,240	91,025	79.7	Khulna	190,605	139,867	73.4	Bagerhat	21,192	13,161	62.1
Chuadanga	48,208	36,060	74.8	Magura	72,963	48,084	65.9	Narail	10,520	6,130	58.3
Khulna	92,859	56,537	60.9	Narail	58,612	37,199	63.5	Jashore	42,088	21,759	51.7
Kushtia	86,869	49,823	57.4	Satkhira	166,872	102,194	61.2	Meherpur	11,219	5,781	51.5
Bagerhat	57,522	32,077	55.8	Jhenaidaha	149,205	84,238	56.5	Kushtia	32,004	15,774	49.3
Magura	35,546	17,936	50.5	Jashore	234,492	125,805	53.7	Satkhira	29,951	14,217	47.5
Jhenaidaha	72,690	36,303	49.9	Kushtia	178,311	83,999	47.1	Chuadanga	17,761	7,447	41.9

District	Injectable (in CYP)			District	Oral Pill (in CYP)			District	Condom (in CYP)		
	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
Narail	28,554	13,766	48.2	Chuadanga	98,952	46,398	46.9	Jhenaidaha	26,780	10,047	37.5
Satkhira	81,296	38,325	47.1	Meherpur	62,505	27,665	44.3	Magura	13,096	4,500	34.4
Khulna Division	648,235	401,293	61.9	Khulna Division	1,330,588	788,391	59.3	Khulna Division	238,822	125,437	52.5
Bhola	67,949	99,762	146.8	Pirojpur	76,436	53,185	69.6	Pirojpur	13,719	5,597	40.8
Patuakhali	63,608	47,931	75.4	Barishal	161,602	91,001	56.3	Barishal	29,005	10,408	35.9
Barguna	36,999	26,538	71.7	Patuakhali	130,564	69,052	52.9	Bhola	25,034	8,874	35.4
Barishal	78,729	56,238	71.4	Jhalakati	43,451	22,322	51.4	Jhalakati	7,799	2,726	35.0
Pirojpur	37,238	20,639	55.4	Barguna	75,945	38,899	51.2	Patuakhali	23,435	5,545	23.7
Jhalakati	21,169	11,287	53.3	Bhola	139,474	60,427	43.3	Barguna	13,631	2,489	18.3
Barishal Division	305,692	262,394	85.8	Barishal Division	627,472	334,887	53.4	Barishal Division	112,623	35,638	31.6
Dhaka	141,725	145,191	102.4	Mymensingh	397,459	367,110	92.4	Dhaka	52,214	60,912	116.7
Narshingdi	79,449	66,719	84.0	Dhaka	290,909	264,829	91.0	Gazipur	30,096	23,077	76.7
Sherpur	58,896	46,499	79.0	Netrokona	160,391	145,855	90.9	Gopalganj	15,946	10,314	64.7
Madaripur	43,178	31,352	72.6	Gopalganj	88,844	76,425	86.0	Kishoreganj	37,278	23,956	64.3
Narayanganj	97,272	69,083	71.0	Kishoreganj	207,692	176,910	85.2	Rajbari	15,878	10,159	64.0
Jamalpur	90,066	56,224	62.4	Tangail	323,746	255,997	79.1	Narshingdi	29,271	18,603	63.6
Rajbari	43,098	25,155	58.4	Madaripur	88,628	63,219	71.3	Narayanganj	35,837	22,721	63.4
Netrokona	78,139	43,581	55.8	Gazipur	167,677	119,187	71.1	Faridpur	26,609	15,943	59.9
Tangail	157,722	86,227	54.7	Jamalpur	184,872	130,850	70.8	Munshiganj	20,287	11,958	58.9
Shariatpur	40,413	20,728	51.3	Sherpur	120,892	84,377	69.8	Tangail	58,108	34,078	58.6
Kishoreganj	101,183	50,745	50.2	Narshingdi	163,080	109,335	67.0	Manikganj	21,207	12,171	57.4
Manikganj	57,561	27,245	47.3	Munshiganj	113,025	73,857	65.3	Jamalpur	33,182	18,338	55.3
Faridpur	72,224	33,360	46.2	Narayanganj	199,664	128,636	64.4	Netrokona	28,788	13,815	48.0
Gopalganj	43,283	19,855	45.9	Faridpur	148,249	90,185	60.8	Sherpur	21,699	9,386	43.3
Munshiganj	55,064	23,307	42.3	Rajbari	88,464	53,282	60.2	Shariatpur	14,889	6,248	42.0
Gazipur	81,689	34,102	41.7	Shariatpur	82,953	46,628	56.2	Mymensingh	71,339	29,702	41.6
Mymensingh	193,634	75,235	38.9	Manikganj	118,151	64,740	54.8	Madaripur	15,908	6,431	40.4

Injectable (in CYP)

District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
Dhaka Division	1,000,000	854,606	59.6
Cox's Bazar	74,887	70,781	94.5
Laxmipur	62,235	50,865	81.7
Bandarban	12,896	10,011	77.6
Khagrachhari	20,520	14,592	71.1
Chandpur	87,659	61,071	69.7
Feni	50,817	35,076	69.0
Cumilla	202,696	124,005	61.2
B. Baria	98,050	55,702	56.8
Rangamati	18,673	10,493	56.2
Chattogram	195,068	103,192	52.9
Noakhali	106,630	55,841	52.4
Chattogram Division	930,131	591,627	63.6
Sylhet	96,899	80,305	82.9
Moulavibazar	62,162	29,906	48.1
Sunamganj	73,490	29,957	40.8
Hobiganj	72,445	20,396	28.2
Sylhet Division	304,996	160,473	52.6
National	5,000,000	3,156,492	62.2

Oral Pill (in CYP)

District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
Dhaka Division	2,944,696	2,251,422	76.5
Rangamati	38,329	31,136	81.2
Khagrachhari	42,120	33,335	79.1
Bandarban	26,470	17,861	67.5
Cox's Bazar	153,716	87,080	56.7
Chattogram	400,402	197,929	49.4
Feni	104,308	49,212	47.2
Cumilla	416,061	190,504	45.8
B. Baria	201,261	88,021	43.7
Chandpur	179,931	71,854	39.9
Noakhali	218,872	78,668	35.9
Laxmipur	127,745	41,531	32.5
Chattogram Division	1,909,215	887,130	46.5
Sylhet	198,898	130,217	65.5
Sunamganj	150,847	93,724	62.1
Hobiganj	148,703	80,630	54.2
Moulavibazar	127,596	67,195	52.7
Sylhet Division	626,044	372,771	59.5
National	10,000,000	6,563,925	63.0

Condom (in CYP)

District	Projec.	Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
Dhaka Division	528,536	327,812	62.0
Rangamati	6,880	4,854	70.6
Feni	18,722	11,188	59.8
B. Baria	36,124	21,471	59.4
Bandarban	4,751	2,343	49.3
Khagrachhari	7,560	3,668	48.5
Chattogram	71,867	34,420	47.9
Cumilla	74,678	35,044	46.9
Noakhali	39,285	14,155	36.0
Cox's Bazar	27,590	9,198	33.3
Chandpur	32,295	9,259	28.7
Laxmipur	22,929	4,765	20.8
Chattogram Division	342,681	150,364	43.9
Sylhet	35,700	33,933	95.1
Sunamganj	27,075	15,007	55.4
Moulavibazar	22,902	7,714	33.7
Hobiganj	26,690	7,486	28.0
Sylhet Division	112,367	64,810	57.7
National	1,868,661	938,767	50.2

Annex 2.10: District wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Long Acting Methods for the year 2017-2018

District	Permanent Method (Cases)			IUD (Cases)			Implant (Cases)		
	Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18		Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18		Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18	
		Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
Dinajpur	4,973	4,850	97.50	4,450	4,531	101.8	15,000	18,454	123.0
Thakurgaon	2,728	1,362	49.90	2,387	1,162	48.7	4,500	6,018	133.7
Panchgarh	3,594	755	21.00	2,672	1,354	50.7	4,300	4,846	112.7
Nilphamari	2,641	1,495	56.60	3,055	2,415	79.1	5,000	8,370	167.4
Rangpur	7,844	4,884	62.30	6,072	4,663	76.8	8,611	11,915	138.4
Kurigram	10,016	722	7.20	9,532	3,407	35.7	7,922	5,793	73.1
Gaibandha	8,500	4,399	51.80	7,152	4,890	68.4	6,500	10,319	158.8
Lalmonirhat	3,642	1,153	31.70	6,163	2,045	33.2	7,850	5,587	71.2
Rangpur Div.	43,938	19,620	44.70	41,483	24,467	59.0	59,683	71,302	119.5
Bogura	6,575	3,108	47.30	6,738	4,634	68.8	15,000	17,225	114.8
Joipurhat	1,620	1,633	100.80	1,739	1,698	97.6	4,500	5,955	132.3
Naogaon	2,847	2,558	89.80	3,186	2,950	92.6	7,000	10,302	147.2
Nawabganj	3,803	2,150	56.50	3,411	1,220	35.8	6,637	1,894	28.5
Rajshahi	6,958	3,394	48.80	5,678	2,856	50.3	8,000	7,435	92.9
Natore	3,005	1,998	66.50	2,937	2,394	81.5	6,500	6,891	106.0
Pabna	5,963	1,733	29.10	7,649	4,649	60.8	8,374	6,121	73.1
Serajganj	5,224	1,573	30.10	6,641	6,503	97.9	6,500	8,181	125.9
Rajshahi Div.	35,995	18,147	50.40	37,979	26,904	70.8	62,511	64,004	102.4
Kushtia	2,306	1,351	58.60	2,739	918	33.5	4,000	2,809	70.2
Meherpur	1,810	756	41.80	1,160	598	51.6	2,000	1,154	57.7
Chuadanga	1,652	1,436	86.90	1,945	1,391	71.5	3,000	3,250	108.3
Jhenaidaha	1,873	1,729	92.30	3,457	2,319	67.1	5,500	4,774	86.8
Magura	3,000	1,148	38.30	1,438	1,195	83.1	4,000	3,081	77.0
Narail	2,200	525	23.90	830	891	107.3	2,000	2,123	106.2
Jashore	4,662	1,993	42.70	6,537	4,539	69.4	10,000	8,516	85.2
Khulna	3,765	3,215	85.40	4,005	5,103	127.4	10,000	11,029	110.3
Bagerhat	2,223	1,352	60.80	3,071	2,230	72.6	5,000	3,729	74.6
Satkhira	3,831	1,565	40.90	4,203	1,786	42.5	6,000	3,905	65.1
Khulna Div.	27,322	15,070	55.20	29,385	20,970	71.4	51,500	44,370	86.2
Barguna	2,770	1,555	56.10	3,410	1,590	46.6	4,000	5,212	130.3
Patuakhali	4,171	1,867	44.80	3,535	2,866	81.1	6,000	4,599	76.7
Barishal	3,936	2,141	54.40	3,729	2,947	79.0	7,000	6,272	89.6
Jhalakati	2,454	446	18.20	942	647	68.7	2,500	1,627	65.1
Bhola	9,384	1,148	12.20	6,605	3,065	46.4	8,284	4,664	56.3
Pirojpur	1,500	651	43.40	3,000	2,805	93.5	3,500	3,051	87.2
Barishal Div.	24,215	7,808	32.20	21,221	13,920	65.6	31,284	25,425	81.3
Gopalganj	4,646	3,203	68.90	3,884	1,776	45.7	3,000	3,068	102.3
Madaripur	3,458	769	22.20	3,433	2,411	70.2	2,594	4,165	160.6
Shariatpur	3,257	836	25.70	2,842	2,144	75.4	2,593	2,833	109.3
Faridpur	4,841	2,947	60.90	3,898	3,674	94.3	4,507	7,499	166.4
Rajbari	3,584	1,123	31.30	3,980	2,535	63.7	3,357	5,353	159.5
Dhaka	19,733	14,823	75.10	14,219	13,169	92.6	10,000	15,956	159.6
Gazipur	4,970	1,871	37.60	5,000	3,595	71.9	4,885	6,147	125.8
Munshiganj	5,000	1,013	20.30	6,277	2,658	42.3	5,000	2,798	56.0
Narayanganj	8,860	3,713	41.90	10,174	3,833	37.7	6,000	6,530	108.8
Narshingdi	6,072	3,411	56.20	5,137	5,002	97.4	6,000	5,026	83.8
Manikganj	7,064	5,318	75.30	3,376	1,749	51.8	4,191	4,663	111.3
Tangail	8,652	3,858	44.60	11,178	5,750	51.4	8,268	11,287	136.5
Jamalpur	4,397	1,280	29.10	5,619	4,692	83.5	5,899	8,192	138.9
Sherpur	2,568	837	32.60	2,479	1,185	47.8	4,306	5,808	134.9

District	Permanent Method (Cases)			IUD (Cases)			Implant (Cases)		
	Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18		Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18		Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18	
		Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)		Perform	Achi. Rate (%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate (%)
Mymensingh	14,601	3,595	24.60	14,129	5,812	41.1	10,000	14,670	146.7
Kishoreganj	8,202	4,380	53.40	5,903	4,500	76.2	5,983	10,705	178.9
Netrokona	2,856	1,305	45.70	4,500	1,276	28.4	7,185	7,334	102.1
Dhaka Div.	112,761	54,282	48.10	106,028	65,761	62.0	93,768	122,034	130.1
B. Baria	3,628	1,379	38.00	5,043	3,586	71.1	6,281	6,421	102.2
Cumilla	8,469	5,526	65.20	11,867	10,599	89.3	11,327	11,972	105.7
Chandpur	3,938	1,808	45.90	4,683	2,742	58.6	6,090	5,099	83.7
Feni	2,777	996	35.90	3,067	2,205	71.9	3,141	4,422	140.8
Noakhali	9,558	1,899	19.90	7,403	3,148	42.5	8,481	7,387	87.1
Laxmipur	5,175	936	18.10	6,818	1,634	24.0	8,138	4,202	51.6
Chattogram	8,662	4,259	49.20	11,038	9,460	85.7	15,559	16,372	105.2
Cox's Bazar	6,083	1,540	25.30	7,480	3,361	44.9	9,882	7,881	79.8
Rangamati	1,846	213	11.50	1,126	1,032	91.7	2,500	2,785	111.4
Khagrachhari	4,349	352	8.10	1,929	1,349	69.9	1,731	2,278	131.6
Bandarban	1,293	370	28.60	1,233	1,328	107.7	1,332	2,528	189.8
Chattogram Div.	55,778	19,278	34.60	61,687	40,444	65.6	74,462	71,347	95.8
Sylhet	8,439	4,670	55.30	3,849	3,508	91.1	7,500	9,006	120.1
Habiganj	6,650	1,624	24.40	5,196	1,878	36.1	6,292	3,746	59.5
Moulavibazar	3,484	1,692	48.60	3,014	2,079	69.0	5,000	4,825	96.5
Sunamganj	11,418	2,416	21.20	6,158	2,267	36.8	8,000	6,754	84.4
Sylhet Div.	29,991	10,402	34.70	18,217	9,732	53.4	26,792	24,331	90.8
National	330,000	144,607	43.80	316,000	202,198	64.0	400,000	422,813	105.7

Annex 2.11: District wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Short Acting Methods for the year 2017-2018

District	Injectables			Oral Pill			Condom		
	Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18		Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18		Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18	
		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Dinajpur	123,750	49,132	39.70	254,014	142,492	56.1	45,592	8,992	19.70
Thakurgaon	55,624	34,246	61.60	114,176	64,109	56.1	20,493	3,003	14.70
Panchgarh	42,451	28,761	67.80	87,137	70,647	81.1	15,640	3,311	21.20
Nilphamari	77,550	46,168	59.50	159,182	100,461	63.1	28,571	5,669	19.80
Rangpur	120,760	75,936	62.90	247,875	143,301	57.8	44,490	10,703	24.10
Kurigram	99,547	67,015	67.30	204,333	125,234	61.3	36,675	9,906	27.00
Gaibandha	102,698	73,393	71.50	210,801	136,676	64.8	37,836	12,080	31.90
Lalmonirhat	52,549	34,890	66.40	107,864	59,424	55.1	19,360	3,851	19.90
Rangpur Div.	**674,930**	**409,541**	**60.70**	**1,385,383**	**842,344**	**60.8**	**248,658**	**57,515**	**23.10**
Bogura	144,867	56,672	39.10	297,359	154,342	51.9	53,372	22,727	42.60
Joipurhat	39,599	9,363	23.60	81,283	35,139	43.2	14,589	3,678	25.20
Noagaon	110,854	31,787	28.70	227,543	137,868	60.6	40,841	11,820	28.90
Nawabganj	69,484	27,348	39.40	142,625	56,434	39.6	25,599	9,115	35.60
Rajshahi	114,769	57,022	49.70	235,579	116,644	49.5	42,283	24,641	58.30
Natore	76,999	30,449	39.50	158,051	87,241	55.2	28,368	13,594	47.90
Pabna	110,128	62,333	56.60	226,051	137,627	60.9	40,573	13,995	34.50
Serajganj	120,000	77,492	64.60	246,315	160,412	65.1	44,210	21,492	48.60
Rajshahi Div.	**786,700**	**352,466**	**44.80**	**1,614,805**	**885,707**	**54.8**	**289,837**	**121,062**	**41.80**
Kushtia	87,146	45,370	52.10	178,878	73,061	40.8	32,106	12,415	38.70
Meherpur	30,569	25,265	82.60	62,748	23,252	37.1	11,262	4,856	43.10
Chuadanga	48,557	34,386	70.80	99,669	42,991	43.1	17,889	6,257	35.00
Jhenaidaha	73,197	34,772	47.50	150,246	70,465	46.9	26,967	9,192	34.10
Magura	35,913	15,823	44.10	73,717	38,234	51.9	13,231	3,687	27.90
Narail	29,099	13,209	45.40	59,730	31,847	53.3	10,721	5,493	51.20
Jashore	115,194	79,272	68.80	236,450	104,416	44.2	42,440	17,832	42.00
Khulna	93,366	46,759	50.10	191,647	119,641	62.4	34,398	23,766	69.10
Bagerhat	57,785	29,720	51.40	118,610	85,182	71.8	21,289	11,986	56.30
Satkhira	81,840	35,289	43.10	167,988	94,060	56.0	30,152	13,301	44.10
Khulna Div.	**652,667**	**359,865**	**55.10**	**1,339,684**	**683,149**	**51.0**	**240,456**	**108,785**	**45.20**
Barguna	37,158	24,026	64.70	76,271	43,304	56.8	13,690	3,093	22.60
Patuakhali	63,950	41,982	65.60	131,267	66,759	50.9	23,561	4,792	20.30
Barishal	79,240	50,327	63.50	162,650	86,788	53.4	29,194	9,912	34.00
Jhalakati	21,560	11,052	51.30	44,255	20,242	45.7	7,943	2,356	29.70
Bhola	68,471	92,865	135.60	140,546	53,555	38.1	25,226	6,875	27.30
Pirojpur	37,639	20,332	54.00	77,259	51,704	66.9	13,867	5,386	38.80
Barishal Div.	**308,019**	**240,584**	**78.10**	**632,249**	**322,352**	**51.0**	**113,481**	**32,414**	**28.60**
Gopalganj	43,320	16,141	37.30	88,920	56,660	63.7	15,960	7,988	50.00
Madaripur	43,700	29,675	67.90	89,700	53,634	59.8	16,100	6,077	37.70
Shariatpur	40,994	15,588	38.00	84,146	38,500	45.8	15,103	5,067	33.50
Faridpur	73,740	27,346	37.10	151,361	77,692	51.3	27,167	15,118	55.60
Rajbari	43,506	23,610	54.30	89,302	45,730	51.2	16,029	9,752	60.80
Dhaka	145,105	139,060	95.80	297,847	288,894	97.0	53,460	39,398	73.70
Gazipur	82,358	28,427	34.50	169,051	106,472	63.0	30,343	17,887	59.00
Munshiganj	55,744	21,651	38.80	114,423	70,094	61.3	20,537	9,664	47.10
Narayanganj	98,186	59,524	60.60	201,539	126,519	62.8	36,174	18,348	50.70
Narshingdi	79,893	64,365	80.60	163,991	104,953	64.0	29,434	15,015	51.00
Manikganj	58,146	24,205	41.60	119,352	63,094	52.9	21,422	10,818	50.50
Tangail	158,508	77,854	49.10	325,359	226,176	69.5	58,398	21,568	36.90
Jamalpur	90,806	47,567	52.40	186,392	112,984	60.6	33,455	12,992	38.80

District	Injectables			Oral Pill			Condom		
	Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18		Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18		Yearly Projection	Jul'17 to June'18	
		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Sherpur	59,224	35,210	59.50	121,566	70,638	58.1	21,819	6,794	31.10
Mymensingh	195,217	71,066	36.40	400,709	282,100	70.4	71,922	21,756	30.20
Kishoreganj	102,036	45,151	44.20	209,443	145,883	69.7	37,592	16,943	45.10
Netrokona	78,846	36,806	46.70	161,842	108,921	67.3	29,049	9,682	33.30
Dhaka Div.	1,449,331	763,246	52.70	2,974,943	1,978,944	66.5	533,964	244,867	45.90
B. Baria	98,934	49,154	49.70	203,074	86,961	42.8	36,449	15,193	41.70
Cumilla	204,505	102,592	50.20	419,773	178,381	42.5	75,344	25,264	33.50
Chandpur	88,501	49,692	56.10	181,661	67,540	37.2	32,606	8,038	24.70
Feni	51,485	29,060	56.40	105,679	47,805	45.2	18,968	7,381	38.90
Noakhali	108,069	48,671	45.00	221,827	76,632	34.5	39,815	10,423	26.20
Laxmipur	62,765	38,586	61.50	128,833	37,676	29.2	23,124	3,775	16.30
Chattogram	196,492	93,590	47.60	403,326	185,787	46.1	72,392	26,495	36.60
Cox's Bazar	76,120	68,621	90.10	156,246	85,378	54.6	28,044	8,490	30.30
Rangamati	18,859	9,802	52.00	38,710	28,411	73.4	6,948	4,118	59.30
Khagrachhari	20,798	12,549	60.30	42,691	31,949	74.8	7,662	3,103	40.50
Bandarban	13,058	9,680	74.10	26,804	17,515	65.3	4,811	2,462	51.20
Chattogram Div.	939,586	511,997	54.50	1,928,623	844,035	43.8	346,163	114,742	33.10
Sylhet	98,257	75,593	76.90	201,685	120,541	59.8	36,200	22,118	61.10
Habiganj	73,494	18,485	25.20	150,855	75,238	49.9	27,077	5,800	21.40
Moulavibazar	62,935	25,900	41.20	129,182	60,921	47.2	23,187	5,992	25.80
Sunamganj	74,438	28,409	38.20	152,793	90,413	59.2	27,424	10,997	40.10
Sylhet Div.	309,123	148,387	48.00	634,516	347,113	54.7	113,887	44,907	39.40
National	5,120,355	2,786,086	54.40	10,510,202	5,903,644	56.2	1,886,447	724,292	38.40

Annex 2.12: District wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Permanent and Long Acting Methods 2018-19

District	Permanent Method (Cases)			IUD (Cases)			Implant (Cases)		
	Yearly Projec.	July'18 to June'19		Yearly Projec.	July'18 to June'19		Yearly Projec.	July'18 to June'19	
		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Dinajpur	4,013	4,634	115.5	3,733	3,712	99.4	9,905	13,735	138.7
Thakurgaon	2,635	782	29.7	2,089	828	39.6	4,098	4,051	98.9
Panchgarh	1,074	630	58.7	1,290	1,017	78.8	4,000	3,862	96.6
Nilphamari	2,280	1,486	65.2	2,830	2,207	78.0	5,800	5,793	99.9
Rangpur	6,598	3,476	52.7	6,351	4,182	65.8	8,130	8,894	109.4
Kurigram	12,224	561	4.6	9,307	3,528	37.9	7,603	3,904	51.3
Gaibandha	9,387	4,114	43.8	8,187	4,237	51.8	7,831	7,241	92.5
Lalmonirhat	5,989	1,251	20.9	7,445	2,332	31.3	7,748	4,090	52.8
Rangpur Div.	44,200	16,934	38.3	41,232	22,043	53.5	55,115	51,570	93.6
Bogura	7,473	2,882	38.6	6,027	3,395	56.3	12,000	13,040	108.7
Joipurhat	1,212	1,932	159.4	1,429	1,083	75.8	4,500	4,717	104.8
Naogaon	1,720	1,781	103.5	2,500	2,000	80.0	9,000	6,482	72.0
Chapai Nawabganj	5,687	2,101	36.9	5,755	1,158	20.1	6,592	1,347	20.4
Rajshahi	5,464	3,032	55.5	7,121	2,335	32.8	8,313	6,493	78.1
Natore	3,162	2,357	74.5	3,034	1,748	57.6	6,500	6,338	97.5
Pabna	4,121	645	15.7	6,275	4,278	68.2	6,957	5,540	79.6
Serajganj	4,680	1,276	27.3	8,743	6,551	74.9	11,232	5,728	51.0
Rajshahi Div.	33,519	16,006	47.8	40,884	22,548	55.2	65,094	49,685	76.3
Kushtia	1,935	1,735	89.7	1,888	884	46.8	5,000	2,896	57.9
Meherpur	1,100	709	64.5	500	359	71.8	1,500	783	52.2
Chuadanga	1,291	1,341	103.9	1,500	1,083	72.2	3,500	2,347	67.1
Jhenaidaha	1,971	1,589	80.6	2,103	1,501	71.4	4,439	3,941	88.8
Magura	1,567	932	59.5	1,422	1,107	77.8	2,656	2,336	88.0
Narail	7,457	444	6.0	1,149	622	54.1	2,500	1,496	59.8
Jashore	3,510	1,686	48.0	4,912	2,402	48.9	7,500	5,702	76.0
Khulna	3,765	2,437	64.7	5,000	4,221	84.4	10,000	5,524	55.2
Bagerhat	2,711	967	35.7	2,494	1,934	77.5	3,612	3,946	109.2
Satkhira	2,629	1,334	50.7	2,580	1,492	57.8	4,060	3,409	84.0
Khulna Div.	27,936	13,174	47.2	23,548	15,605	66.3	44,767	32,380	72.3
Barguna	2,200	1,602	72.8	3,000	1,176	39.2	5,542	4,730	85.3
Patuakhali	4,498	1,438	32.0	3,542	2,437	68.8	6,304	4,140	65.7
Barishal	3,299	2,107	63.9	3,696	2,796	75.6	5,371	5,122	95.4
Jhalakati	1,890	341	18.0	1,084	559	51.6	1,260	1,549	122.9
Bhola	5,354	1,016	19.0	4,347	2,231	51.3	5,500	4,263	77.5
Pirojpur	1,500	607	40.5	3,500	1,811	51.7	3,500	2,835	81.0
Barishal Div.	18,741	7,111	37.9	19,169	11,010	57.4	27,477	22,639	82.4
Gopalganj	5,044	2,187	43.4	3,098	1,301	42.0	2,891	3,444	119.1
Madaripur	3,458	790	22.8	3,433	1,918	55.9	2,594	3,320	128.0
Shariatpur	2,143	695	32.4	2,277	2,081	91.4	2,777	2,197	79.1
Faridpur	3,339	2,802	83.9	4,000	3,496	87.4	7,500	4,774	63.7
Rajbari	396	921	232.6	1,000	2,091	209.1	1,000	4,161	416.1
Dhaka	16,030	12,520	78.1	9,148	12,943	141.5	10,000	11,926	119.3
Gazipur	6,000	1,572	26.2	5,890	2,362	40.1	7,260	4,130	56.9
Munshiganj	6,801	909	13.4	3,267	1,485	45.5	3,403	2,661	78.2
Narayanganj	9,638	2,769	28.7	8,132	2,888	35.5	5,317	4,499	84.6
Narshingdi	6,169	3,929	63.7	4,000	3,743	93.6	6,120	3,425	56.0
Manikganj	6,151	4,715	76.7	3,168	1,304	41.2	5,044	3,898	77.3
Tangail	11,659	3,178	27.3	7,507	5,408	72.0	10,000	9,550	95.5

District	Permanent Method (Cases)			IUD (Cases)			Implant (Cases)		
	Yearly Projec.	July'18 to June'19		Yearly Projec.	July'18 to June'19		Yearly Projec.	July'18 to June'19	
		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Kishoreganj	6,451	3,992	61.9	5,104	4,106	80.4	10,000	8,027	80.3
Dhaka Div.	83,279	40,979	49.2	60,024	45,126	75.2	73,906	66,012	89.3
Jamalpur	3,044	1,484	48.8	4,587	3,756	81.9	7,500	7,829	104.4
Sherpur	2,349	1,072	45.6	2,104	912	43.3	6,000	3,555	59.3
Mymensingh	19,662	3,016	15.3	13,496	4,902	36.3	15,000	11,109	74.1
Netrokona	4,057	1,181	29.1	3,471	1,364	39.3	7,000	5,908	84.4
Mymensing Div.	29,112	6,753	23.2	23,658	10,934	46.2	35,500	28,401	80.0
B. Baria	2,698	1,114	41.3	3,965	2,825	71.2	7,000	6,922	98.9
Cumilla	7,009	5,539	79.0	10,254	9,659	94.2	12,308	9,253	75.2
Chandpur	3,540	2,031	57.4	4,700	3,913	83.3	5,907	6,372	107.9
Feni	2,805	857	30.6	2,968	2,183	73.6	5,000	3,338	66.8
Noakhali	2,540	2,087	82.2	2,949	3,805	129.0	7,653	7,502	98.0
Laxmipur	9,422	741	7.9	7,373	1,489	20.2	9,081	4,423	48.7
Chattogram	5,178	4,176	80.6	15,000	12,595	84.0	15,000	14,333	95.6
Cox's Bazar	5,283	1,190	22.5	3,943	3,858	97.8	8,000	8,136	101.7
Rangamati	1,832	161	8.8	1,465	880	60.1	2,500	2,164	86.6
Khagrachhari	2,494	222	8.9	3,000	1,405	46.8	2,460	1,728	70.2
Bandarban	1,375	273	19.9	1,312	993	75.7	1,312	1,735	132.2
Chattogram Div.	44,176	18,391	41.6	56,929	43,605	76.6	76,221	65,906	86.5
Sylhet	3,800	3,666	96.5	2,500	3,126	125.0	8,000	6,731	84.1
Habiganj	3,500	1,446	41.3	4,773	1,510	31.6	6,229	3,601	57.8
Moulavibazar	3,467	1,208	34.8	3,132	1,939	61.9	4,500	4,093	91.0
Sunamganj	11,257	1,841	16.4	5,723	1,967	34.4	5,587	5,782	103.5
Sylhet Div.	22,024	8,161	37.1	16,128	8,542	53.0	24,316	20,207	83.1
National	302,987	127,509	42.1	281,572	179,413	63.7	402,396	336,800	83.7

Annex 2.13: District wise Projection, Performance and Achievement Rate of Short Acting Methods 2018-19

District	Injectables			Oral Pill			Condom		
	Yearly Projection	July'18 to June'19		Yearly Projection	July'18 to June'19		Yearly Projection	July'18 to June'19	
		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Dinajpur	125,066	42,999	34.4	256,715	125,150	48.8	46,077	9,421	20.4
Thakurgaon	57,877	34,529	59.7	118,800	58,423	49.2	21,323	3,302	15.5
Panchgarh	43,657	30,819	70.6	89,612	62,765	70.0	16,084	3,422	21.3
Nilphamari	78,529	47,122	60.0	161,192	93,484	58.0	28,932	5,140	17.8
Rangpur	122,010	78,350	64.2	250,442	114,740	45.8	44,951	10,733	23.9
Kurigram	100,442	76,601	76.3	206,170	100,864	48.9	37,005	10,465	28.3
Gaibandha	103,748	82,787	79.8	212,956	125,359	58.9	38,223	13,296	34.8
Lalmonirhat	53,233	38,764	72.8	109,269	52,216	47.8	19,612	4,184	21.3
Rangpur Div.	684,563	431,971	63.1	1,405,155	733,001	52.2	252,207	59,963	23.8
Bogura	145,851	53,625	36.8	299,379	143,345	47.9	53,735	25,460	47.4
Joipurhat	39,989	9,023	22.6	82,083	33,460	40.8	14,733	4,258	28.9
Noagaon	111,938	31,803	28.4	229,767	128,295	55.8	41,240	12,545	30.4
Nawabganj	70,281	26,592	37.8	144,262	53,009	36.7	25,893	11,053	42.7
Rajshahi	116,044	56,237	48.5	238,196	111,353	46.7	42,753	24,198	56.6
Natore	77,541	26,699	34.4	159,164	81,035	50.9	28,568	14,026	49.1
Pabna	112,369	61,888	55.1	230,653	129,258	56.0	41,399	15,610	37.7
Serajganj	121,590	75,592	62.2	249,579	158,044	63.3	44,796	23,362	52.2
Rajshahi Div.	795,603	341,459	42.9	1,633,081	837,799	51.3	293,117	130,512	44.5
Kushtia	87,536	43,408	49.6	179,680	72,841	40.5	32,250	11,645	36.1
Meherpur	30,754	24,501	79.7	63,127	20,153	31.9	11,331	4,481	39.5
Chuadanga	48,902	33,664	68.8	100,378	40,407	40.3	18,017	5,685	31.6
Jhenaidaha	73,862	29,457	39.9	151,611	56,364	37.2	27,212	8,570	31.5
Magura	36,363	16,403	45.1	74,640	34,144	45.7	13,397	4,035	30.1
Narail	29,570	11,948	40.4	60,697	28,005	46.1	10,894	5,259	48.3
Jashore	116,218	74,319	63.9	238,554	96,537	40.5	42,817	17,603	41.1
Khulna	94,084	47,475	50.5	193,121	106,291	55.0	34,663	21,328	61.5
Bagerhat	58,217	27,254	46.8	119,497	81,031	67.8	21,448	10,929	51.0
Satkhira	82,614	34,055	41.2	169,576	85,479	50.4	30,437	12,848	42.2
Khulna Div.	658,121	342,484	52.0	1,350,880	621,252	46.0	242,466	102,383	42.2
Barguna	37,357	22,994	61.6	76,679	41,659	54.3	13,763	2,957	21.5
Patuakhali	64,415	43,258	67.2	132,221	65,711	49.7	23,732	4,704	19.8
Barishal	79,912	50,744	63.5	164,029	81,239	49.5	29,441	9,176	31.2
Jhalakati	21,680	11,014	50.8	44,501	18,881	42.4	7,987	2,092	26.2
Bhola	68,971	93,502	135.6	141,573	51,046	36.1	25,411	5,416	21.3
Pirojpur	38,057	20,565	54.0	78,117	51,723	66.2	14,021	5,725	40.8
Barishal Div.	310,392	242,077	78.0	637,120	310,259	48.7	114,355	30,070	26.3
Gopalganj	43,510	16,139	37.1	89,310	55,416	62.0	16,030	7,518	56.3
Madaripur	43,924	29,462	67.1	90,160	45,876	50.9	16,183	5,588	41.4
Shariatpur	41,374	16,352	39.5	84,925	33,973	40.0	15,243	4,928	38.8
Faridpur	74,615	27,070	36.3	153,157	69,895	45.6	27,490	13,696	59.8
Rajbari	43,997	21,140	48.0	90,309	41,813	46.3	16,209	10,900	80.7
Dhaka	148,412	123,967	83.5	304,636	237,603	78.0	54,678	47,130	103.4
Gazipur	83,329	27,240	32.7	171,045	92,356	54.0	30,700	15,335	59.9
Munshiganj	56,426	20,945	37.1	115,821	67,620	58.4	20,789	8,892	51.3
Narayanganj	99,674	58,905	59.1	204,594	120,109	58.7	36,722	16,007	52.3
Narshingdi	81,198	66,579	82.0	166,669	100,636	60.4	29,915	13,745	55.1
Manikganj	58,658	23,063	39.3	120,403	60,470	50.2	21,611	10,592	58.8
Tangail	159,583	45,596	28.6	327,565	139,276	42.5	58,794	17,566	35.9
Kishoreganj	103,358	75,537	73.1	212,156	217,575	102.6	38,079	22,981	72.4
Dhaka Div.	1,038,058	551,995	53.2	2,130,751	1,282,618	60.2	382,443	194,878	61.1

District	Injectables			Oral Pill			Condom		
	Yearly Projection	July'18 to June'19		Yearly Projection	July'18 to June'19		Yearly Projection	July'18 to June'19	
		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)		Perform.	Achi. Rate(%)
Jamalpur	91,507	49,268	53.8	187,830	109,597	58.3	33,713	12,812	45.6
Sherpur	59,670	35,936	60.2	122,481	73,524	60.0	21,984	6,610	36.1
Mymensingh	197,146	72,041	36.5	404,668	250,442	61.9	72,633	22,426	37.1
Netrokona	79,568	40,571	51.0	163,324	113,782	69.7	29,315	10,767	44.1
Mymensingh Div.	427,891	197,816	46.2	878,303	547,345	62.3	157,644	52,615	40.1
B. Baria	100,231	45,800	45.7	205,738	78,483	38.1	36,927	11,306	36.7
Cumilla	211,687	103,446	48.9	434,516	160,697	37.0	77,990	21,476	33.0
Chandpur	89,246	49,359	55.3	183,190	64,224	35.1	32,880	6,970	25.4
Feni	52,164	29,830	57.2	107,073	43,548	40.7	19,218	7,568	47.3
Noakhali	109,956	48,902	44.5	225,699	70,737	31.3	40,510	9,997	29.6
Laxmipur	63,518	42,461	66.8	130,379	31,233	24.0	23,401	2,991	15.3
Chattogram	198,720	89,497	45.0	407,899	170,578	41.8	73,213	25,542	41.9
Cox's Bazar	77,741	69,417	89.3	159,574	81,272	50.9	28,641	9,026	37.8
Rangamati	19,113	9,648	50.5	39,232	31,173	79.5	7,042	3,604	61.4
Khagrachhari	21,140	12,174	57.6	43,393	31,856	73.4	7,789	3,035	46.8
Bandarban	13,313	9,121	68.5	27,327	17,426	63.8	4,905	3,011	73.7
Chattogram Div.	956,830	509,655	53.3	1,964,019	781,227	39.8	352,516	104,526	35.6
Sylhet	99,715	81,599	81.8	204,678	115,041	56.2	36,737	21,156	69.1
Habiganj	74,602	17,899	24.0	153,130	70,343	45.9	27,485	5,373	23.5
Moulavibazar	63,572	23,379	36.8	130,489	55,180	42.3	23,421	5,844	29.9
Sunamganj	75,476	27,707	36.7	154,925	85,635	55.3	27,807	11,564	49.9
Sylhet Div.	313,365	150,584	48.1	643,223	326,199	50.7	115,450	43,937	45.7
National	5,184,823	2,768,041	53.4	10,642,531	5,439,700	51.1	1,910,198	718,884	45.2

Annex 2.14: National Contraceptive Acceptors and Acceptance Rate (CAR) from June 2004 to June 2019.

Month/ Year	Total Eligible Couple	Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Permanent Method			Total Acceptors	CAR (%)
							Male	Female	Total		
Jun'04	22,210,254	7,967,427	1,034,882	445,804	2,653,315	193,045	241,536	1,511,123	1,752,659	14,047,132	63.20
Jun'05	23,011,307	8,657,133	1,161,488	553,538	3,146,630	274,140	296,813	1,603,684	1,900,497	15,693,426	68.20
Jun'06	23,333,127	8,891,196	1,195,194	648,643	3,381,122	315,175	332,430	1,674,104	2,006,534	16,437,864	70.40
Jun'07	23,995,493	9,927,113	1,249,190	599,983	2,237,355	255,134	370,650	1,630,536	2,001,186	16,269,961	67.80
Jun'08	24,506,859	9,893,863	1,230,130	2,996,830	637,318	356,844	425,555	1,726,335	2,151,890	17,266,875	70.50
Jun'09	24,965,994	9,978,312	1,338,955	725,563	3,526,320	387,701	483,269	1,825,129	2,308,398	18,265,249	73.20
Jun'10	25,264,388	10,177,786	1,492,109	652,104	3,665,705	324,884	540,323	1,790,400	2,330,723	18,643,311	73.80
Jun'11	25,630,674	10,365,100	1,617,914	3,960,688	718,437	493,080	625,637	1,912,686	2,538,323	19,693,542	76.80
Jun'12	26,003,460	10,399,477	1,658,996	4,091,697	753,428	613,852	722,855	2,029,525	2,752,380	20,269,830	78.00
Jun'13	26,220,187	10,226,716	1,713,590	4,066,210	722,025	693,658	736,768	1,994,367	2,731,135	20,153,334	76.90
Jun'14	26,598,869	10,334,503	1,776,802	4,233,839	758,288	794,138	789,512	2,087,021	2,876,533	20,774,103	78.10
Jun'15	26,984,930	10,420,823	1,821,188	4,337,036	792,770	921,206	826,660	2,169,504	2,996,164	21,289,187	78.90
Jun'16	26,685,961	10,208,730	1,838,390	4,210,772	712,439	954,790	759,354	1,983,847	2,743,201	20,668,322	77.50
Jun'17	26,964,711	10,335,440	1,887,374	4,266,263	746,599	1,097,968	783,090	2,048,234	2,831,324	21,164,968	78.50
Jun'18	27,288,541	10,438,279	1,913,279	4,280,964	780,283	1,263,149	803,606	2,108,756	2,912,362	21,588,316	79.10
Jun'19	27,357,033	10,410,221	2,005,405	4,188,067	723,707	1,250,224	746,122	2,017,318	2,763,440	21,341,064	78.00

Annex 2.15: Division wise Contraceptive Acceptors (by methods) and Acceptance Rate (CAR) up to the end of June 2017(Descendingorder)

Division	Total Eligible Couples	Total Number of Acceptors							CAR (%)
		Permanent Method	IUD	Implant	Injectable	Oral Pill	Condom	Total	
Rajshahi	4,142,156	476,016	98,579	151,783	619,187	1,658,525	353,153	3,357,243	81.1
Khulna	3,436,286	417,149	82,202	132,533	570,739	1,270,786	275,784	2,749,193	80.0
Rangpur	3,554,278	452,000	65,516	158,271	638,537	1,373,110	143,236	2,830,670	79.6
Barishal	1,621,554	136,615	51,163	84,664	348,185	574,580	76,199	1,271,406	78.4
Sylhet	1,628,080	201,627	57,165	66,643	221,328	599,120	128,210	1,274,093	78.3
Dhaka	7,633,163	727,308	215,114	314,633	1,027,559	3,076,450	577,140	5,938,204	77.8
Chattogram	4,948,493	420,609	176,860	189,441	840,728	1,782,835	333,652	3,744,125	75.7
National	**26,964,010**	**2,831,324**	**746,599**	**1,097,968**	**4,266,263**	**10,335,406**	**1,887,374**	**21,164,934**	**78.5**

Annex 2.16: Division wise Contraceptive Acceptors (by methods) and Acceptance Rate (CAR) up to the end of June 2018(Descending order)

Division	Total Eligible Couple	Total Number of Acceptors							CAR (%)
		Permanent Method	IUD	Implant	Injectable	Oral Pill	Condom	Total	
Rajshahi	4,187,386	486,490	103,473	177,811	617,071	1,670,833	360,872	3,416,550	81.6
Khulna	3,463,795	426,464	85,115	147,745	572,790	1,272,302	282,694	2,787,110	80.5
Rangpur	3,602,962	462,461	69,568	182,324	626,715	1,389,544	146,218	2,876,830	79.9
Sylhet	1,649,289	208,689	57,673	78,954	224,635	611,891	127,019	1,308,861	79.4
Barishal	1,633,641	139,994	53,174	91,815	346,243	584,196	77,088	1,292,510	79.1
Dhaka	7,715,487	754,416	226,083	357,469	1,044,150	3,093,790	582,331	6,058,239	78.5
Chattogram	5,035,945	433,848	185,197	227,021	849,360	1,815,723	337,057	3,848,206	76.4
National	**27,288,505**	**2,912,362**	**780,283**	**1,263,139**	**4,280,964**	**10,438,279**	**1,913,279**	**21,588,306**	**79.1**

Annex 2.17: Division wise Contraceptive Acceptors (by methods) and Acceptance Rate (CAR) up to the end of June 2019(Descending order)

Division	Total Eligible Couple	Total Number of Acceptors							CAR (%)
		Permanent Method	IUD	Implant	Injectable	Oral Pill	Condom	Total	
Rajshahi	4,187,191.00	467,585.00	96,542.00	177,019.00	603,670.00	1,660,058.00	385,102.00	3,389,976.00	81.0
Khulna	3,453,516.00	405,184.00	77,599.00	141,360.00	560,414.00	1,254,311.00	304,038.00	2,742,906.00	79.4
Rangpur	3,596,293.00	430,616.00	65,297.00	173,036.00	622,254.00	1,401,139.00	160,883.00	2,853,225.00	79.3
Mymensingh	2,259,532.00	189,257.00	51,797.00	111,987.00	313,903.00	996,410.00	116,658.00	1,780,012.00	78.8
Barishal	1,639,659.00	134,732.00	49,747.00	90,973.00	342,743.00	588,735.00	79,511.00	1,286,441.00	78.5
Sylhet	1,723,083.00	200,917.00	53,240.00	85,138.00	240,749.00	625,933.00	132,571.00	1,338,548.00	77.7
Dhaka	5,413,166.00	515,611.00	152,198.00	231,014.00	684,304.00	2,066,910.00	484,365.00	4,134,402.00	76.4
Chattogram	5,084,593.00	419,538.00	177,287.00	239,697.00	820,030.00	1,816,725.00	342,277.00	3,815,554.00	75.0
National	27,357,033.00	2,763,440.00	723,707.00	1,250,224.00	4,188,067.00	10,410,221.00	2,005,405.00	21,341,064.00	78.0

Annex 2.18: List of highest 10 districts based on Contraceptive Acceptance Rate (CAR) up to the end of June'17, June'18 and June'19 (Descending order)

Sl. No.	Up to the end of June 2017		Up to the end of June 2018		Up to the end of June 2019	
	District	CAR (%)	District	CAR (%)	District	CAR (%)
1	Joipurhat	84.2	Joipurhat	84.6	Joipurhat	83.7
2	Rangamati	83.6	Chuadanga	83.9	Bogura	82.8
3	Chuadanga	83.4	Rangamati	83.6	Bandarban	82.6
4	Bogura	83.0	Bogura	83.4	Natore	82.2
5	Natore	82.8	Natore	82.8	Rangamati	82.0
6	Rajshahi	82.4	Rajshahi	82.6	Dinajpur	81.7
7	Nilphamari	81.6	Bagerhat	82.3	Chuadanga	81.4
8	Bagerhat	81.5	Panchgarh	82.1	Rajshahi	81.4
9	Bhola	81.4	Bhola	82.1	Bagerhat	81.0
10	Panchgarh	81.2	Dinajpur	81.7	Nilphamari	81.0

Annex 2.19: List of lowest 10 districts based on Contraceptive Acceptance Rate (CAR) up to the end of June'17, June'18 and June'19(Ascending order)

Sl. No.	Up to the end of June 2017		Up to the end of June 2018		Up to the end of June 2019	
	District	CAR (%)	District	CAR (%)	District	CAR (%)
1	Feni	70.4	Feni	71.7	Feni	71.6
2	Munshiganj	71.7	Munshiganj	73.4	Lakshmipur	71.7
3	Brahmanbaria	74.1	Brahmanbaria	75.1	Brahmanbaria	72.1
4	Chattogram	74.4	Chattogram	75.4	Munshiganj	73.4
5	Dhaka	75.2	Noakhali	75.5	Chattogram	73.6
6	Noakhali	75.4	Lakshmipur	76.1	Narayanganj	74.2
7	Lakshmipur	75.6	Kurigram	76.4	Dhaka	74.3
8	Barishal	75.9	Barishal	76.5	Manikganj	75.1
9	Narayanganj	76.0	Narayanganj	76.5	Gazipur	75.1
10	Barguna	76.5	Dhaka	76.8	Narshingdi	75.3

Annex 2.20: CAR as on June 2017

Name of District	Total E. Couple	Total Acceptors	CAR (%)
Dinajpur	651,633	525,467	80.6
Thakurgaon	293,006	230,328	78.6
Panchgarh	223,603	181,618	81.2
Nilphamari	408,503	333,168	81.6
Rangpur	635,792	495,638	78.0
Kurigram	524,057	404,504	77.2
Gaibandha	540,953	438,252	81.0
Lalmonirhat	276,731	221,695	80.1
Rangpur Division	**3,554,278**	**2,830,670**	**79.6**
Bogura	762,681	633,108	83.0
Joipurhat	208,504	175,636	84.2
Naogaon	583,670	466,848	80.0
Nawabganj	365,883	292,792	80.0
Rajshahi	604,397	497,964	82.4
Natore	405,440	335,627	82.8
Pabna	579,791	452,062	78.0
Serajganj	631,790	503,206	79.6
Rajshahi Division	**4,142,156**	**3,357,243**	**81.1**
Kustia	458,821	359,928	78.4
Meherpur	160,951	126,749	78.8
Chuadanga	255,606	213,138	83.4
Jhenaidaha	385,294	298,567	77.5
Magura	189,100	149,801	79.2
Narail	153,192	122,087	79.7
Jashore	606,585	490,691	80.9
Khulna	491,604	395,405	80.4
Bagerhat	304,220	247,926	81.5
Satkhira	430,913	344,901	80.0
Khulna Division	**3,436,286**	**2,749,193**	**80.0**
Barguna	195,613	149,663	76.5
Patuakhali	336,596	266,746	79.2
Barishal	417,136	316,789	75.9
Jhalakati	113,501	90,777	80.0

Bhola	360,505	293,458	81.4
Pirojpur	198,203	153,973	77.7
Barishal	**1,621,554**	**1,271,406**	**78.4**
Gopalganj	227,543	183,829	80.8
Madaripur	230,074	182,304	79.2
Shariatpur	215,835	169,314	78.4
Faridpur	388,991	304,166	78.2
Rajbari	229,173	179,962	78.5
Dhaka	764,796	575,220	75.2
Gazipur	434,096	337,254	77.7
Munshiganj	293,540	210,418	71.7
Narayanganj	517,317	393,004	76.0
Narshingdi	420,662	327,870	77.9
Manikganj	306,180	235,515	76.9
Tangail	834,553	648,882	77.8
Jamalpur	478,188	383,389	80.2
Sherpur	311,775	247,921	79.5
Mymensingh	1,028,056	804,178	78.2
Kishoreganj	537,864	432,118	80.3
Netrokona	415,145	322,894	77.8
Dhaka Division	**7,633,788**	**5,938,238**	**77.8**
Brahmanbaria	521,060	386,228	74.1
Cumilla	1,077,139	825,738	76.7
Chandpur	466,010	357,889	76.8
Feni	271,172	191,029	70.4
Noakhali	569,141	429,065	75.4
Lakshmipur	330,787	250,177	75.6
Chattogram	1,034,470	769,501	74.4
Cox's Bazar	401,157	311,698	77.7
Rangamati	99,318	82,993	83.6
Khagrachhari	109,530	85,100	77.7
Bandarban	68,785	54,707	79.5
Chattogram Division	**4,948,569**	**3,744,125**	**75.7**
Sylhet	517,486	397,312	76.8
Habiganj	387,116	307,272	79.4
Moulavi Bazar	331,403	262,625	79.2
Sunamganj	392,075	306,884	78.3
Sylhet Division	**1,628,080**	**1,274,093**	**78.3**
National	**26,964,711**	**21,164,968**	**78.5**

Annex 2.21: CAR as on June 2018

Name of District	Total E. Couple	Total Acceptors	CAR (%)
Dinajpur	658,243	538,034	81.7
Thakurgaon	304,616	242,221	79.5
Panchgarh	229,774	188,665	82.1
Nilphamari	413,313	337,566	81.7
Rangpur	642,158	500,232	77.9
Kurigram	528,640	404,070	76.4
Gaibandha	546,042	440,893	80.7
Lalmonirhat	280,176	225,149	80.4
Rangpur Division	**3,602,962**	**2,876,830**	**79.8**
Bogura	767,638	640,098	83.4
Joipurhat	210,468	178,148	84.6
Naogaon	589,145	478,062	81.1
Nawabganj	369,902	295,927	80.0
Rajshahi	610,759	504,664	82.6
Natore	408,112	338,031	82.8
Pabna	591,417	464,687	78.6
Serajganj	639,945	516,933	80.8
Rajshahi Division	**4,187,386**	**3,416,550**	**81.6**
Kustia	460,717	363,386	78.9
Meherpur	161,865	128,011	79.1
Chuadanga	257,379	216,031	83.9
Jhenaidaha	388,747	303,099	78.0
Magura	191,384	152,753	79.8
Narail	155,634	125,386	80.6
Jashore	611,676	496,187	81.1
Khulna	495,181	399,646	80.7
Bagerhat	306,403	252,091	82.3
Satkhira	434,809	350,520	80.6
Khulna Division	**3,463,795**	**2,787,110**	**80.5**
Barguna	196,614	153,288	78.0
Patuakhali	339,028	269,329	79.4
Barishal	420,588	321,703	76.5
Jhalakati	114,104	91,433	80.1
Bhola	363,007	298,054	82.1
Pirojpur	200,300	158,703	79.2
Barishal Division	**1,633,641**	**1,292,510**	**79.1**
Gopalganj	229,001	186,054	81.2
Madaripur	231,143	185,607	80.3
Shariatpur	217,756	170,921	78.5
Faridpur	392,710	313,019	79.7
Rajbari	231,562	183,352	79.2
Dhaka	781,118	599,911	76.8
Gazipur	438,576	342,868	78.2
Munshiganj	296,978	217,928	73.4
Narayanganj	524,601	401,426	76.5
Narshingdi	427,357	334,637	78.3
Manikganj	308,726	241,760	78.3
Tangail	839,910	657,261	78.3
Jamalpur	481,615	387,610	80.5
Sherpur	314,053	249,318	79.4
Mymensingh	1,037,611	819,797	79.0

Kishoreganj	543,990	438,752	80.7
Netrokona	418,780	328,018	78.3
Dhaka Division	**7,715,487**	**6,058,239**	**78.5**
Brahmanbaria	527,534	396,322	75.1
Cumilla	1,114,144	861,037	77.3
Chandpur	469,717	361,178	76.9
Feni	274,546	196,913	71.7
Noakhali	578,716	437,079	75.5
Lakshmipur	334,304	254,451	76.1
Chattogram	1,045,894	788,848	75.4
Cox's Bazar	409,163	323,788	79.1
Rangamati	100,594	84,102	83.6
Khagrachhari	111,265	87,321	78.5
Bandarban	70,068	57,167	81.6
Chattogram Division	**5,035,945**	**3,848,206**	**76.4**
Sylhet	524,816	411,013	78.3
Habiganj	392,642	314,854	80.2
Moulavi Bazar	334,588	267,045	79.8
Sunamganj	397,243	315,949	79.5
Sylhet Division	**1,649,289**	**1,308,861**	**79.4**
National	**27,288,505**	**21,588,306**	**79.1**

Name of District	Total E. Couple	Total Acceptors	CAR (%)
Dinajpur	657,167	536,846	81.7
Thakurgaon	300,553	235,528	78.4
Panchgarh	232,072	187,250	80.7
Nilphamari	410,111	332,149	81.0
Rangpur	638,310	497,197	77.9
Kurigram	532,500	404,466	76.0
Gaibandha	547,824	438,995	80.1
Lalmonirhat	277,756	220,794	79.5
Rangpur Division	**3,596,293**	**2,853,225**	**79.3**
Bogura	766,836	634,605	82.8
Joipurhat	210,720	176,371	83.7
Naogaon	584,176	467,723	80.1
Chapai Nawabganj	373,406	297,717	79.7
Rajshahi	610,017	496,234	81.3
Natore	408,925	336,109	82.2
Pabna	583,869	458,095	78.5
Serajganj	649,242	523,122	80.6
Rajshahi Division	**4,187,191**	**3,389,976**	**81.0**
Kustia	455,634	352,918	77.5
Meherpur	161,325	126,384	78.3
Chuadanga	255,065	207,704	81.4
Jhenaidaha	387,754	301,675	77.8
Magura	192,828	150,609	78.1
Narail	155,305	121,854	78.5
Jashore	610,371	489,164	80.1
Khulna Division	**494,812**	**397,083**	**80.2**
Bagerhat	306,532	248,287	81.0
Satkhira	433,890	347,228	80.0
Khulna	3,453,516	2,742,906	79.4
Barguna	196,847	153,954	78.2
Patuakhali	336,558	265,832	79.0
Barishal	421,646	322,660	76.5
Jhalakati	114,829	91,109	79.3
Bhola	367,299	293,774	80.0
Pirojpur	202,480	159,112	78.6
Barishal Division	**1,639,659**	**1,286,441**	**78.5**
Gopalganj	218,568	173,202	79.2
Madaripur	232,922	182,718	78.4
Shariatpur	213,617	162,160	75.9
Faridpur	392,618	311,098	79.2
Rajbari	231,164	180,837	78.2
Dhaka	727,868	540,658	74.3
Gazipur	420,338	315,809	75.1
Munshiganj	299,787	220,133	73.4
Narayanganj	531,436	394,413	74.2
Narshingdi	436,186	328,265	75.3
Manikganj	303,573	227,851	75.1
Tangail	844,930	652,723	77.3
Kishoreganj	560,159	444,535	79.4
Dhaka Division	**5,413,166**	**4,134,402**	**76.4**
Jamalpur	484,501	386,468	79.8

Sherpur	317,849	251,113	79.0
Mymensingh	1,041,325	819,113	78.7
Netrokona	415,857	323,318	77.7
Mymensingh Division	**2,259,532**	**1,780,012**	**78.8**
Brahmanbaria	540,789	389,757	72.1
Cumilla	1,116,522	847,942	75.9
Chandpur	469,038	358,581	76.5
Feni	277,954	198,944	71.6
Noakhali	582,815	438,643	75.3
Lakshmipur	333,316	238,997	71.7
Chattogram	1,056,344	777,641	73.6
Cox's Bazar	419,488	333,602	79.5
Rangamati	102,130	83,735	82.0
Khagrachhari	113,383	87,600	77.3
Bandarban	72,814	60,112	82.6
Chattogram Division	**5,084,593**	**3,815,554**	**75.0**
Sylhet	597,471	466,104	78.0
Habiganj	391,165	301,075	77.0
Moulavi Bazar	335,807	261,371	77.8
Sunamganj	398,640	309,998	77.8
Sylhet Division	**1,723,083**	**1,338,548**	**77.7**
National	**27,357,033**	**21,341,064**	**78.0**

Annex 2.23: Status of Contraceptive Method-Mix based on CAR at the end of June'17.

Division	Total Number of Acceptors						
	Permanent Method	IUD	Implant	Injectable	Oral Pill	Condom	Total
Rangpur	16.0	2.3	5.6	22.6	48.5	5.1	100.0
Rajshahi	14.2	2.9	4.5	18.4	49.4	10.5	100.0
Khulna	15.2	3.0	4.8	20.8	46.2	10.0	100.0
Barishal	10.8	4.0	6.7	27.4	45.2	6.0	100.0
Dhaka	11.9	3.5	5.4	17.5	53.0	8.7	100.0
Chattogram	11.2	4.7	5.1	22.5	47.6	8.9	100.0
Sylhet	15.8	4.5	5.2	17.4	47.0	10.1	100.0
National	**13.4**	**3.5**	**5.2**	**20.2**	**48.8**	**8.9**	**100.0**

Annex 2.24: Status of Contraceptive Method-Mix based on CAR at the end of June'18.

Division	Total Number of Acceptors						
	Permanent Method	IUD	Implant	Injectable	Oral Pill	Condom	Total
Rangpur	16.1	2.4	6.3	21.8	48.3	5.1	100.0
Rajshahi	14.2	3.0	5.2	18.1	48.9	10.6	100.0
Khulna	15.3	3.1	5.3	20.6	45.7	10.1	100.0
Barishal	10.8	4.1	7.1	26.8	45.2	6.0	100.0
Dhaka	12.1	3.6	6.1	17.4	52.3	8.6	100.0
Chattogram	11.3	4.8	5.9	22.1	47.2	8.8	100.0
Sylhet	15.9	4.4	6.0	17.2	46.8	9.7	100.0
National	**13.5**	**3.6**	**5.9**	**19.8**	**48.4**	**8.9**	**100.0**

Annex 2.25: Status of Contraceptive Method-Mix based on CAR at the end of June'19.

Division	Total Number of Acceptors						
	Permanent Method	IUD	Implant	Injectable	Oral Pill	Condom	Total
Rangpur	15.1	2.3	6.1	21.8	49.1	5.6	100.0
Rajshahi	13.8	2.9	5.2	17.8	49.0	11.4	100.0
Khulna	14.8	2.8	5.2	20.4	45.7	11.1	100.0
Barishal	10.5	3.9	7.1	26.6	45.8	6.2	100.0
Dhaka	12.5	3.7	5.6	16.6	50.0	11.7	100.0
Mymensingh	10.6	2.9	6.3	17.6	56.0	6.6	100.0
Chattogram	11.0	4.7	6.3	21.5	47.6	9.0	100.0
Sylhet	15.0	4.0	6.4	18.0	46.8	9.9	100.0
National	**13.0**	**3.4**	**5.9**	**19.6**	**48.8**	**9.4**	**100.0**

Annex 2.26: Division wise Number of Deaths Data Obtained by FP Workers for the period of 2016-17

Division	Death						
	Number of Death						
	No. of Child <1 year			No. of Child 1-<5 years	Number of Maternal death	Other Death	Total Death
	0-28 days	29days-<1 year	Total				
Rangpur	722	241	963	304	103	29,612	30,981
Rajshahi	479	198	677	324	136	40,777	41,945
Khulna	561	217	778	261	108	37,123	38,213
Barishal	233	70	303	266	68	18,897	19,534
Dhaka	930	368	1,298	547	299	74,323	76,462
Chattogram	837	312	1,149	725	197	54,560	56,628
Sylhet	1,543	414	1,957	334	241	17,341	19,873
Total	**5,305**	**1,820**	**7,125**	**2,761**	**1,152**	**272,633**	**283,636**

Annex 2.27: Division wise Number of Deaths Data Obtained by FP Workers for the period of 2017-18

Division	Death						
	Number of Death						
	No. of Child <1 year			No. of Child 1-<5 years	Number of Maternal death	Other Death	Total Death
	0-28 days	29days -<1 year	Total				
Rangpur	575	191	766	283	94	30,808	31,950
Rajshahi	338	139	477	187	63	43,234	43,961
Khulna	479	184	663	240	122	38,407	39,393
Barishal	161	107	268	167	74	20,595	21,104
Dhaka	768	277	1,045	462	149	77,364	79,008
Chattogram	621	305	926	657	140	57,324	59,032
Sylhet	1,090	387	1,477	248	212	18,426	20,363
Total	**4,032**	**1,590**	**5,622**	**2,244**	**854**	**286,158**	**294,811**

Annex 2.28: Division wise Mother Care Services for the period of July, 2016-June, 2017

Divisions	Antenatal Care				Delivery Hospital/Clinic	
	1st Inspection	2nd Inspection	3rd Inspection	4th & more Inspection	Normal	Caesarian
Rajshahi	253,534	233,627	204,402	157,743	51,726	51,238
Khulna	273,604	242,113	215,348	152,968	35,660	54,633
Barishal	99,256	84,604	72,207	57,404	23,084	12,989
Dhaka	616,142	579,884	505,187	376,614	97,388	97,333
Chattogram	404,963	347,572	298,762	261,591	93,079	42,615
Sylhet	172,576	147,928	129,187	106,105	31,003	14,778
Rangpur	228,004	200,410	176,997	144,449	58,736	35,173
National	**2,048,079**	**1,836,138**	**1,602,090**	**1,256,874**	**390,676**	**308,759**

Annex 2.29: Division wise Mother Care Services for the period of July, 2017-June, 2018

Division	Antenatal Care				Delivery Hospital/Clinic	
	1st Inspection	2nd Inspection	3rd Inspection	4th & more Inspection	Normal	Caesarian
Rajshahi	259,236	253,613	212,733	170,205	52,068	57,097
Khulna	248,469	249,916	217,100	160,847	30,763	49,345
Barishal	123,305	89,450	77,425	61,919	24,885	14,665
Dhaka	661,588	621,897	545,052	415,589	99,232	94,731
Chattogram	433,607	372,351	323,532	276,975	89,108	38,890
Sylhet	175,038	150,029	132,662	112,143	28,062	10,692
Rangpur	257,616	229,682	199,288	161,671	56,444	36,305
National	**2,158,859**	**1,966,938**	**1,707,792**	**1,359,349**	**380,562**	**301,725**

Annex 2.30: Division wise Mother Care Services for the period of July, 2018-June, 2019

Division	Antenatal Care				Delivery Hospital/Clinic	
	1st Inspection	2nd Inspection	3rd Inspection	4th & more Inspection	Normal	Caesarian
Rajshahi	269,228	236,872	202,867	164,928	56,519	65,129
Khulna	239,201	217,488	183,706	142,435	35,352	64,657
Barishal	98,761	79,378	66,600	55,236	28,431	17,736
Dhaka	527,263	480,782	412,940	313,899	91,102	107,238
Chattogram	421,742	359,595	290,919	251,917	115,235	59,022
Sylhet	157,813	129,968	115,430	92,743	37,575	13,511
Rangpur	248,896	217,029	187,279	156,655	72,780	42,992
Mymensingh	129,162	118,202	103,982	86,665	27,436	18,840
National	**2,092,066**	**1,839,314**	**1,563,723**	**1,264,478**	**464,430**	**389,125**

Annex 2.31: Division wise proportion of still birth and live birth for the period of 2016-17

Division	No. of Still Birth	Birth		
		No. of live birth		
		Facility births At Home (By trained person)	At Home (By Non-trained person)	Total
Rangpur	231	72,264	13,887	86,151
Rajshahi	235	59,499	24,614	84,113
Khulna	333	49,508	10,144	59,652
Barishal	186	38,384	10,078	48,462
Dhaka	695	147,639	38,142	185,781
Chattogram	565	109,668	40,444	150,112
Sylhet	942	56,455	35,158	91,613
Total	**3,187**	**533,417**	**172,467**	**705,884**

Annex 2.32: Division wise proportion of still birth and live birth for the period of 2017-18

Division	No. of Still Birth	Birth		
		No. of live birth		
		At Home (By trained person)	At Home (By Non-trained person)	Total
Rangpur	189	68,148	11,333	79,481
Rajshahi	188	53,358	22,225	75,583
Khulna	275	44,166	8,776	52,942
Barishal	147	36,829	8,810	45,639
Dhaka	399	132,670	33,039	165,709
Chattogram	585	105,126	39,569	144,695
Sylhet	715	53,179	32,851	86,030
Total	**2,498**	**493,476**	**156,603**	**650,079**

Annex 2.33:Division wise proportion of still birth and live birth for the period of 2018-19

Division	No. of Still Birth	Birth		
		No. of live birth		
		At Home (By trained person)	At Home (By Non-trained person)	Total
Rangpur	192	65,760	8,894	74,654
Rajshahi	327	51,622	19,215	70,837
Khulna	284	39,419	8,659	48,078
Barishal	360	37,158	8,178	45,336
Dhaka	330	74,791	15,410	90,201
Chattagram	819	97,412	41,732	139,144
Sylhet	558	52,632	28,507	81,139
Mymensingh	205	53,427	15,526	68,953
Total	**3,075**	**472,221**	**146,121**	**618,342**

Annex 2.34: Number of Method-specific Contraceptive acceptors and non-acceptors by age and number of children at the Year 2018 (Collected by FWAs)

Age Group	Number of Children	Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Permanent Method Male	Permanent Method Female	Total Acceptors	Non Acceptors	Pregnant Women
<20	0	27,887	11,668	371	3	571	1	-	40,501	65,841	21,002
	1	69,945	11,232	33,129	2,425	11,034	50	15	127,830	45,970	8,933
	2	40,349	6,256	23,682	2,549	7,308	1,077	1,814	83,035	18,556	3,962
	3+	13,346	2,417	6,699	780	2,131	1,038	1,655	28,066	6,723	828
Sub-Total		151,527	31,573	63,881	5,757	21,044	2,166	3,484	279,432	137,090	34,725
20-29	0	23,137	9,155	588	6	521	46	4	33,457	55,862	15,541
	1	218,169	20,230	89,132	7,426	27,565	1,119	555	364,196	80,424	19,067
	2	225,385	17,661	116,027	11,267	35,367	20,652	24,812	451,171	59,883	10,218
	3+	102,650	8,367	53,660	6,302	16,565	20,160	28,185	235,889	32,178	3,376
Sub-Total		569,341	55,413	259,407	25,001	80,018	41,977	53,556	1,084,713	228,347	48,202
30-39	0	6,828	2,183	238	4	82	69	21	9,425	20,946	4,032
	1	74,068	9,436	36,563	3,764	11,357	1,237	1,248	137,673	38,703	6,654
	2	204,210	17,366	93,763	11,876	25,249	35,284	42,474	430,222	46,967	6,451
	3+	192,548	11,895	89,333	10,371	22,609	50,642	68,863	446,261	44,155	3,394
Sub-Total		477,654	40,880	219,897	26,015	59,297	87,232	112,606	1,023,581	150,771	20,531
40+	0	1,615	643	62	4	3	46	21	2,394	10,782	765
	1	25,700	3,263	11,179	1,205	3,018	955	1,194	46,514	17,597	1,066
	2	67,294	7,413	30,140	4,528	6,777	21,671	33,066	170,889	30,891	1,108
	3+	97,207	7,403	40,209	6,402	7,403	40,284	61,191	260,099	43,011	618
Sub-Total		191,816	18,722	81,590	12,139	17,201	62,956	95,472	479,896	102,281	3,557
Total	0	59,467	23,649	1,259	17	1,177	162	46	85,777	153,431	41,340
	1	387,882	44,161	170,003	14,820	52,974	3,361	3,012	676,213	182,694	35,720
	2	537,238	48,696	263,612	30,220	74,701	78,684	102,166	1,135,317	156,297	21,739
	3+	405,751	30,082	189,901	23,855	48,708	112,124	159,894	970,315	126,067	8,216
Rangpur Division (Total)		1,390,338	146,588	624,775	68,912	177,560	194,331	265,118	2,867,622	618,489	
<20	0	58,501	27,185	321	3	568	2	-	86,580	63,437	23,942
	1	84,228	24,531	32,117	2,692	10,406	35	41	154,050	42,981	8,222
	2	30,747	10,764	18,955	3,018	5,718	755	1,756	71,713	13,982	2,483
	3+	10,636	3,178	5,135	1,049	1,136	552	1,724	23,410	5,974	685
Sub-Total		184,112	65,658	56,528	6,762	17,828	1,344	3,521	335,753	126,374	35,332
20-29	0	41,173	18,733	456	11	469	99	12	60,953	59,981	16,723

Age Group	Number of Children	Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Permanent Method Male	Permanent Method Female	Total Acceptors	Non Acceptors	Pregnant Women
	1	294,703	55,962	95,515	10,108	30,137	1,025	1,071	488,521	88,780	23,429
	2	260,985	44,666	112,712	16,624	35,189	13,039	38,682	521,897	63,387	10,514
	3+	89,645	16,328	43,204	8,586	13,138	9,236	32,744	212,881	30,724	3,045
Sub-Total		**686,506**	**135,689**	**251,887**	**35,329**	**78,933**	**23,399**	**72,509**	**1,284,252**	**242,872**	**53,711**
30-39	0	9,943	3,676	200	1	113	171	47	14,151	26,535	3,419
30-39	1	105,836	23,979	38,049	5,653	10,462	1,537	2,241	187,757	49,642	7,040
30-39	2	266,722	48,973	101,374	19,197	28,192	25,746	69,405	559,609	57,056	7,577
30-39	3+	175,911	30,642	80,578	16,027	20,284	27,452	86,785	437,679	43,915	3,166
Sub-Total		**558,412**	**107,270**	**220,201**	**40,878**	**59,051**	**54,906**	**158,478**	**1,199,196**	**177,148**	**21,202**
40+	0	2,367	1,008	145	2	22	151	45	3,740	11,173	511
40+	1	28,620	7,097	9,937	1,278	2,018	1,126	2,015	52,091	22,098	1,063
40+	2	94,914	21,415	33,875	7,826	7,493	15,452	44,585	225,560	36,220	994
40+	3+	111,602	20,961	42,943	10,385	7,043	25,505	80,680	299,119	42,068	572
Sub-Total		**237,503**	**50,481**	**86,900**	**19,491**	**16,576**	**42,234**	**127,325**	**580,510**	**111,559**	**3,140**
Total	0	111,984	50,602	1,122	17	1,172	423	104	165,424	161,126	44,595
Total	1	513,387	111,569	175,618	19,731	53,023	3,723	5,368	882,419	203,501	39,754
Total	2	653,368	125,818	266,916	46,665	76,592	54,992	154,428	1,378,779	170,645	21,568
Total	3+	387,794	71,109	171,860	36,047	41,601	62,745	201,933	973,089	122,681	7,468
Rajshahi Division (Total)		**1,666,533**	**359,098**	**615,516**	**102,460**	**172,388**	**121,883**	**361,833**	**3,399,711**	**657,953**	
<20	0	49,704	24,995	551	4	665	2	-	75,921	55,059	20,962
<20	1	68,595	20,131	28,340	2,488	9,270	19	33	128,876	39,315	8,108
<20	2	27,014	7,374	16,848	2,589	5,511	458	1,590	61,384	13,290	2,214
<20	3+	9,206	3,398	6,099	1,091	2,158	695	1,574	24,221	6,194	892
Sub-Total		**154,519**	**55,898**	**51,838**	**6,172**	**17,604**	**1,174**	**3,197**	**290,402**	**113,858**	**32,176**
20-29	0	35,180	17,854	708	53	777	45	32	54,649	52,912	16,179
20-29	1	229,813	42,831	92,001	9,649	23,692	510	1,191	399,687	85,037	21,226
20-29	2	201,332	32,986	103,472	14,545	27,738	8,598	33,889	422,560	59,337	9,078
20-29	3+	64,021	10,341	37,792	6,692	10,701	6,707	29,281	165,535	25,315	2,077
Sub-Total		**530,346**	**104,012**	**233,973**	**30,939**	**62,908**	**15,860**	**64,393**	**1,042,431**	**222,601**	**48,560**
30-39	0	7,726	4,414	211	5	132	65	50	12,603	20,348	3,987
30-39	1	75,889	18,895	35,403	5,633	8,991	792	1,870	147,473	42,275	6,915
30-39	2	206,052	38,596	98,386	16,151	22,644	17,221	66,790	465,840	51,361	5,342
30-39	3+	135,576	21,732	69,823	11,343	16,092	19,596	87,351	361,513	37,818	2,210

Age Group	Number of Children	Method wise Acceptors					Permanent Method		Total Acceptors	Non Acceptors	Pregnant Women
		Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Male	Female			
Sub-Total		425,243	83,637	203,823	33,132	47,859	37,674	156,061	987,429	151,802	18,454
40+	0	2,206	915	76	4	4	67	44	3,316	9,441	722
	1	19,649	5,550	9,913	1,412	1,791	629	2,018	40,962	19,393	797
	2	66,387	16,048	33,729	6,250	6,876	11,425	43,193	183,908	29,821	554
	3+	74,183	14,927	36,454	6,681	6,689	18,170	69,882	226,986	33,364	250
Sub-Total		162,425	37,440	80,172	14,347	15,360	30,291	115,137	455,172	92,019	2,323
Total	0	94,816	48,178	1,546	66	1,578	179	126	146,489	137,760	41,850
	1	393,946	87,407	165,657	19,182	43,744	1,950	5,112	716,998	186,020	37,046
	2	500,785	95,004	252,435	39,535	62,769	37,702	145,462	1,133,692	153,809	17,188
	3+	282,986	50,398	150,168	25,807	35,640	45,168	188,088	778,255	102,691	5,429
Khulna Division (Total)		1,272,533	280,987	569,806	84,590	143,731	84,999	338,788	2,775,434	580,280	101,513
<20	0	27,221	7,998	228	14	510	2	-	35,973	20,982	9,040
	1	27,764	5,518	12,099	1,275	3,662	2	-	50,320	15,511	3,761
	2	8,385	2,273	8,266	926	2,244	50	72	22,216	6,205	1,110
	3+	3,354	922	3,096	443	780	47	67	8,709	3,272	224
Sub-Total		66,724	16,711	23,689	2,658	7,196	101	139	117,218	45,970	14,135
20-29	0	20,661	5,676	192	21	349	6	-	26,905	23,439	8,350
	1	95,828	11,226	44,002	5,229	11,429	155	73	167,942	37,553	9,561
	2	87,333	9,260	57,365	7,917	16,024	3,271	3,953	185,123	28,315	5,239
	3+	38,332	4,203	34,429	5,004	8,877	3,911	5,797	100,553	16,214	1,645
Sub-Total		242,154	30,365	135,988	18,171	36,679	7,343	9,823	480,523	105,521	24,795
30-39	0	2,656	958	239	28	112	23	43	4,059	7,671	1,765
	1	30,100	4,601	17,888	2,602	4,410	286	251	60,138	20,430	3,287
	2	76,188	9,083	51,051	9,612	14,105	8,336	11,302	179,677	25,630	3,524
	3+	82,452	6,834	65,751	9,764	15,494	16,493	24,338	221,126	26,737	1,949
Sub-Total		191,396	21,476	134,929	22,006	34,121	25,138	35,934	465,000	80,468	10,525
40+	0	706	325	231	23	77	68	17	1,447	6,383	216
	1	6,655	1,205	4,772	713	1,250	697	583	15,875	9,297	423
	2	28,310	3,712	17,614	4,129	4,981	6,374	9,770	74,890	18,675	604
	3+	42,809	4,317	30,572	5,371	7,123	16,607	26,399	133,198	26,338	301
Sub-Total		78,480	9,559	53,189	10,236	13,431	23,746	36,769	225,410	60,693	1,544
Total	0	51,244	14,957	890	86	1,048	99	60	68,384	58,475	19,371
	1	160,347	22,550	78,761	9,819	20,751	1,140	907	294,275	82,791	17,032

Method wise Acceptors

Age Group	Number of Children	Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Permanent Method – Male	Permanent Method – Female	Total Acceptors	Non Acceptors	Pregnant Women
	2	200,216	24,328	134,296	22,584	37,354	18,031	25,097	461,906	78,825	10,477
	3+	166,947	16,276	133,848	20,582	32,274	37,058	56,601	463,586	72,561	4,119
Barishal Division (Total)		**578,754**	**78,111**	**347,795**	**53,071**	**91,427**	**56,328**	**82,665**	**1,288,151**	**292,652**	
<20	0	61,344	35,560	766	31	1,071	-	-	98,772	84,542	27,129
<20	1	90,669	30,250	29,419	4,433	10,386	6	9	165,172	61,571	11,305
<20	2	38,595	12,628	19,839	4,220	6,946	197	884	83,309	22,615	3,154
<20	3+	13,705	4,579	7,931	1,765	2,486	240	1,199	31,905	9,603	968
Sub-Total		**204,313**	**83,017**	**57,955**	**10,449**	**20,889**	**443**	**2,092**	**379,158**	**178,331**	**42,556**
20-29	0	51,493	26,573	1,144	25	876	14	5	80,130	86,302	25,636
20-29	1	319,635	71,202	95,892	16,979	32,673	330	788	537,499	139,326	32,707
20-29	2	334,532	61,657	125,232	28,513	46,406	9,886	28,204	634,430	108,823	20,160
20-29	3+	160,225	28,786	73,386	17,873	24,339	11,737	42,297	358,643	53,502	7,813
Sub-Total		**865,885**	**188,218**	**295,654**	**63,390**	**104,294**	**21,967**	**71,294**	**1,610,702**	**387,953**	**86,316**
30-39	0	12,458	4,999	485	10	198	16	9	18,175	33,641	5,592
30-39	1	113,509	29,415	38,875	9,511	12,438	498	1,453	205,699	72,788	10,673
30-39	2	294,975	60,693	105,256	28,883	34,394	19,025	58,824	602,050	94,959	11,227
30-39	3+	304,645	45,983	118,535	28,999	35,498	32,004	135,924	701,588	81,016	7,760
Sub-Total		**725,587**	**141,090**	**263,151**	**67,403**	**82,528**	**51,543**	**196,210**	**1,527,512**	**282,404**	**35,252**
40+	0	3,597	1,328	302	32	91	19	40	5,409	15,650	950
40+	1	32,200	9,246	11,723	2,729	2,996	347	1,828	61,069	33,543	1,682
40+	2	115,832	26,346	40,511	10,477	10,921	12,993	47,036	264,116	57,795	2,215
40+	3+	155,237	27,924	54,017	14,054	13,691	26,346	113,828	405,097	67,102	1,543
Sub-Total		**306,866**	**64,844**	**106,553**	**27,292**	**27,699**	**39,705**	**162,732**	**735,691**	**174,090**	**6,390**
Total	0	128,892	68,460	2,697	98	2,236	49	54	202,486	220,135	59,307
Total	1	556,013	140,113	175,909	33,652	58,493	1,181	4,078	969,439	307,228	56,367
Total	2	783,934	161,324	290,838	72,093	98,667	42,101	134,948	1,583,905	284,192	36,756
Total	3+	633,812	107,272	253,869	62,691	76,014	70,327	293,248	1,497,233	211,223	18,084
Dhaka Division (Total)		**2,102,651**	**477,169**	**723,313**	**168,534**	**235,410**	**113,658**	**432,328**	**4,253,063**	**1,022,778**	
<20	0	27,119	8,831	110	2	347	3	-	36,412	38,161	13,324
<20	1	38,171	7,097	10,778	1,192	4,306	10	3	61,557	22,126	5,193
<20	2	14,477	2,856	6,977	1,309	3,007	146	160	28,932	7,158	1,794
<20	3+	4,975	853	2,076	602	1,202	179	164	10,051	3,376	401
Sub-Total		**84,742**	**19,637**	**19,941**	**3,105**	**8,862**	**338**	**327**	**136,952**	**70,821**	**20,712**

Age Group	Number of Children	Method wise Acceptors — Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Permanent Method Male	Permanent Method Female	Total Acceptors	Non Acceptors	Pregnant Women
20-29	0	20,223	6,235	286	3	273	8	3	27,031	36,463	10,986
	1	147,678	15,955	37,793	4,667	12,854	254	159	219,360	51,620	13,940
	2	157,828	14,141	54,888	8,612	20,267	5,847	6,703	268,286	40,279	8,464
	3+	87,328	6,334	32,674	5,635	13,427	6,797	9,538	161,733	23,613	3,349
Sub-Total		**413,057**	**42,665**	**125,641**	**18,917**	**46,821**	**12,906**	**16,403**	**676,410**	**151,975**	**36,739**
30-39	0	3,351	1,435	132	-	59	12	7	4,996	12,683	2,531
	1	43,748	6,250	14,687	2,726	5,361	307	334	73,413	27,212	4,760
	2	128,329	13,147	46,439	9,365	15,836	11,542	16,531	241,189	30,771	5,301
	3+	174,069	10,704	60,166	10,342	20,670	23,992	34,476	334,419	32,719	3,742
Sub-Total		**349,497**	**31,536**	**121,424**	**22,433**	**41,926**	**35,853**	**51,348**	**654,017**	**103,385**	**16,334**
40+	0	877	362	72	5	1	12	31	1,360	5,245	438
	1	12,297	2,100	4,397	772	1,631	362	862	22,421	10,786	1,023
	2	46,116	5,408	16,374	3,930	5,349	8,370	16,971	102,518	19,688	1,219
	3+	82,260	6,486	27,070	5,810	7,551	21,076	35,679	185,932	28,326	967
Sub-Total		**141,550**	**14,356**	**47,913**	**10,517**	**14,532**	**29,820**	**53,543**	**312,231**	**64,045**	**3,647**
Total	0	51,570	16,863	600	10	680	35	41	69,799	92,552	27,279
	1	241,894	31,402	67,655	9,357	24,152	933	1,358	376,751	111,744	24,916
	2	346,750	35,552	124,678	23,216	44,459	25,905	40,365	640,925	97,896	16,778
	3+	348,632	24,377	121,986	22,389	42,850	52,044	79,857	692,135	88,034	8,459
Mymensingh Division (Total)		**988,846**	**108,194**	**314,919**	**54,972**	**112,141**	**78,917**	**121,621**	**1,779,610**	**390,226**	
<20	0	28,922	19,748	373	16	551	-	-	49,610	74,532	32,149
	1	82,106	24,510	33,860	4,555	9,030	6	5	154,072	63,668	14,914
	2	42,574	13,109	26,503	4,858	6,950	117	408	94,519	31,406	5,303
	3+	18,855	4,627	11,163	2,082	2,758	254	1,068	40,807	14,256	1,388
Sub-Total		**172,457**	**61,994**	**71,899**	**11,511**	**19,289**	**377**	**1,481**	**339,008**	**183,862**	**53,754**
20-29	0	24,116	13,428	514	15	407	4	16	38,500	71,557	24,786
	1	220,797	46,334	89,755	16,513	22,462	75	163	396,099	123,265	30,976
	2	273,829	48,348	134,859	30,817	37,422	3,508	11,980	540,763	115,345	21,349
	3+	189,365	29,356	107,335	23,389	29,401	8,088	34,649	421,583	76,679	10,293
Sub-Total		**708,107**	**137,466**	**332,463**	**70,734**	**89,692**	**11,675**	**46,808**	**1,396,945**	**386,846**	**87,404**
30-39	0	6,036	2,674	176	18	129	6	41	9,080	25,111	4,993
	1	80,041	17,131	37,271	7,173	8,669	188	521	150,994	58,607	10,312

Age Group	Number of Children	Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Permanent Method Male	Permanent Method Female	Total Acceptors	Non Acceptors	Pregnant Women
	2	218,013	36,323	99,301	27,219	28,675	7,966	28,802	446,299	88,437	12,902
	3+	315,377	38,727	163,189	35,704	40,573	28,144	127,370	749,084	96,930	9,988
Sub-Total		**619,467**	**94,855**	**299,937**	**70,114**	**78,046**	**36,304**	**156,734**	**1,355,457**	**269,085**	**38,195**
40+	0	2,137	703	97	2	76	4	-	3,019	12,624	1,112
40+	1	27,343	5,032	11,656	2,338	2,558	128	435	49,490	27,536	1,843
40+	2	95,314	16,038	45,880	11,260	11,391	5,901	23,892	209,676	52,838	2,857
40+	3+	177,949	23,394	83,678	19,736	18,601	29,254	117,957	470,569	74,155	2,532
Sub-Total		**302,743**	**45,167**	**141,311**	**33,336**	**32,626**	**35,287**	**142,284**	**732,754**	**167,153**	**8,344**
Total	0	61,211	36,553	1,160	51	1,163	14	57	100,209	183,824	63,040
Total	1	410,287	93,007	172,542	30,579	42,719	397	1,124	750,655	273,076	58,045
Total	2	629,730	113,818	306,543	74,154	84,438	17,492	65,082	1,291,257	288,026	42,411
Total	3+	701,546	96,104	365,365	80,911	91,333	65,740	281,044	1,682,043	262,020	24,201
Chattogram Division (Total)		**1,802,774**	**339,482**	**845,610**	**185,695**	**219,653**	**83,643**	**347,307**	**3,824,164**	**1,006,946**	
<20	0	5,945	4,124	223	12	66	-	5	10,375	16,992	9,275
<20	1	21,334	7,048	6,914	1,266	2,434	1	2	38,999	13,733	4,927
<20	2	17,182	4,775	6,407	1,661	2,714	300	1,381	34,420	9,367	2,672
<20	3+	9,741	2,885	4,216	1,058	1,569	544	2,059	22,072	4,812	2,201
Sub-Total		**54,202**	**18,832**	**17,760**	**3,997**	**6,783**	**845**	**3,447**	**105,866**	**44,904**	**19,075**
20-29	0	8,345	3,874	868	99	233	111	132	13,662	21,881	9,452
20-29	1	68,552	18,282	22,753	4,871	9,160	213	185	124,016	30,312	10,674
20-29	2	86,673	18,363	34,041	9,561	14,675	4,185	8,933	176,431	27,014	8,914
20-29	3+	73,954	12,987	29,746	7,376	9,932	7,372	18,924	160,291	20,822	5,645
Sub-Total		**237,524**	**53,506**	**87,408**	**21,907**	**34,000**	**11,881**	**28,174**	**474,400**	**100,029**	**34,685**
30-39	0	3,234	844	597	117	154	3	142	5,091	8,825	2,662
30-39	1	35,973	8,216	11,423	2,840	4,468	346	716	63,982	19,048	5,452
30-39	2	73,723	14,916	28,254	8,705	10,458	7,764	15,905	159,725	22,820	6,794
30-39	3+	107,707	15,158	42,249	10,561	10,992	20,803	49,390	256,860	22,080	5,434
Sub-Total		**220,637**	**39,134**	**82,523**	**22,223**	**26,072**	**28,916**	**66,153**	**485,658**	**72,773**	**20,342**
40+	0	1,469	290	443	187	190	-	-	2,579	4,605	787
40+	1	11,274	2,767	3,933	950	1,144	355	358	20,781	9,191	1,337
40+	2	32,846	6,439	12,686	3,337	3,328	6,722	11,734	77,092	13,843	1,982
40+	3+	49,059	7,573	18,825	4,964	3,994	15,685	36,064	136,164	15,466	1,915

Method wise Acceptors

Age Group	Number of Children	Oral Pill	Condom	Injectable	IUD	Implant	Permanent Method Male	Permanent Method Female	Total Acceptors	Non Acceptors	Pregnant Women
Sub-Total		94,648	17,069	35,887	9,438	8,656	22,762	48,156	236,616	43,105	6,021
Total	0	18,993	9,132	2,131	415	643	114	279	31,707	52,303	22,176
	1	137,133	36,313	45,023	9,927	17,206	915	1,261	247,778	72,284	22,390
	2	210,424	44,493	81,388	23,264	31,175	18,971	37,953	447,668	73,044	20,362
	3+	240,461	38,603	95,036	23,959	26,487	44,404	106,437	575,387	63,180	15,195
Sylhet Division (Total)		607,011	128,541	223,578	57,565	75,511	64,404	145,930	1,302,540	260,811	80,123
<20	0	286,643	140,109	2,943	85	4,349	10	5	434,144	419,546	156,823
	1	482,812	130,317	186,656	20,326	60,528	129	108	880,876	304,875	65,363
	2	219,323	60,035	127,477	21,130	40,398	3,100	8,065	479,528	122,579	22,692
	3+	83,818	22,859	46,415	8,870	14,220	3,549	9,510	189,241	54,210	7,587
Total		1,072,596	353,320	363,491	50,411	119,495	6,788	17,688	1,983,789	901,210	252,465
20-29	0	224,328	101,528	4,756	233	3,905	333	204	335,287	408,397	127,653
	1	1,595,175	282,022	566,843	75,442	169,972	3,681	4,185	2,697,320	636,317	161,580
	2	1,627,897	247,082	738,596	127,856	233,088	68,986	157,156	3,200,661	502,383	93,936
	3+	805,520	116,702	412,226	80,857	126,380	74,008	201,415	1,817,108	279,047	37,243
Total		4,252,920	747,334	1,722,421	284,388	533,345	147,008	362,960	8,050,376	1,826,144	420,412
30-39	0	52,232	21,183	2,278	183	979	365	360	77,580	155,760	28,981
	1	559,164	117,923	230,159	39,902	66,156	5,191	8,634	1,027,129	328,705	55,093
	2	1,468,212	239,097	623,824	131,008	179,553	132,884	310,033	3,084,611	418,001	59,118
	3+	1,488,285	181,675	689,624	133,111	182,212	219,126	614,497	3,508,530	385,370	37,643
Total		3,567,893	559,878	1,545,885	304,204	428,900	357,566	933,524	7,697,850	1,287,836	180,835
40+	0	14,974	5,574	1,428	259	464	367	198	23,264	75,903	5,501
	1	163,738	36,260	67,510	11,397	16,406	4,599	9,293	309,203	149,441	9,234
	2	547,013	102,819	230,809	51,737	57,116	88,908	230,247	1,308,649	259,771	11,533
	3+	790,306	112,985	333,768	73,403	72,095	192,927	541,680	2,117,164	329,830	8,698
Total		1,516,031	257,638	633,515	136,796	146,081	286,801	781,418	3,758,280	814,945	34,966
Grand Total	0	578,177	268,394	11,405	760	9,697	1,075	767	870,275	1,059,606	318,958
	1	2,800,889	566,522	1,051,168	147,067	313,062	13,600	22,220	4,914,528	1,419,338	291,270
	2	3,862,445	649,033	1,720,706	331,731	510,155	293,878	705,501	8,073,449	1,302,734	187,279
	3+	3,167,929	434,221	1,482,033	296,241	394,907	489,610	1,367,102	7,632,043	1,048,457	91,171
National (Grand Total)		10,409,440	1,918,170	4,265,312	775,799	1,227,821	798,163	2,095,590	21,490,295	4,830,135	888,678

Annex 2.35: Nutrition Services (Pregnant Woman & Mother of 0-23 month age children) in 2016-2017

Division	Counseling on IYCF, IFA, Vitamin-A & Hand washing	Breast feeding within 1-hour of birth (0-<6 months child)	Exclusive Breast feeding up to 6 months	Complimentary feeding after 6 months	Feeding Tablet Vitamin A (6-59 months Child)	Received Tablet anti-helminthics (24-59 months Child)	Feeding Zink pill with ORS suffering form Diarrhoea	Identifying Suffering from MAM	Suffering from SAM & Referred	Identifying Child Stunting	Identifying Child Wasting	Identifying Child Under weight
Rajshahi	210,515	78,584	128,141	204,684	8,784	68,330	10,511	7,150	4,650	8,522	6,725	6,049
Khulna	258,687	138,921	205,544	477,971	37,650	59,246	14,109	9,269	1,602	4,023	4,364	7,055
Barishal	166,645	61,717	89,531	151,919	179,976	49,711	5,605	4,979	633	2,169	2,329	4,372
Dhaka	339,956	125,584	176,548	268,322	179,974	101,546	32,170	25,221	5,620	17,605	16,320	20,718
Chattogram	271,227	126,543	194,111	350,112	126,709	59,628	21,036	17,004	5,199	8,447	10,983	11,830
Sylhet	115,379	102,934	153,051	268,000	10,243	33,860	9,396	12,123	3,090	5,851	4,616	6,266
Rangpur	211,743	57,973	97,170	136,632	9,774	52,279	10,646	5,464	1,206	3,161	3,147	4,012
Mymensingh	111,902	62,086	76,613	162,507	12,414	40,252	5,857	6,147	4,288	5,212	4,692	5,800
Total	**1,686,054**	**754,342**	**1,120,709**	**2,020,147**	**565,524**	**464,852**	**109,330**	**87,357**	**26,288**	**54,990**	**53,176**	**66,102**

Annex 2.36:Nutrition Services (Pregnant Woman & Mother of 0-23 month age children) in 2017-2018

Division	Counseling on IYCF, Vitamin-A & Hand washing	Received IFA (Pregnant & Child mother)	Received MNP Sachet (6-23 months)	Breast feeding within 1-hour of birth (0-<6 months child)	Exclusive Breast feeding up to 6 months	Complimentary feeding after 6 months	Feeding Tablet Vitamin A (6-59 months Child)	Received Tablet anti-helminthics (24-59 months Child)	Feeding Zink pill with ORS suffering form diarrhoea	Identifying Suffering from MAM	Suffering from SAM & Referred	Identifying Child Stunting	Identifying Child Wasting	Identifying Child Under weight
Rajshahi	255,891	581,119	15,464	93,784	146,272	245,090	10,134	61,321	5,018	7,328	4,115	8,399	6,394	6,586
Khulna	286,347	443,396	22,734	133,092	194,150	449,743	26,280	66,033	3,270	8,860	4,630	5,048	4,513	8,756
Barishal	238,528	259,620	20,540	72,076	108,518	188,611	107,886	53,486	4,299	4,943	938	2,141	3,073	4,243
Dhaka	463,331	861,796	39,405	144,011	206,905	326,680	114,699	90,724	37,406	22,400	5,284	20,138	18,631	22,735
Chattogram	325,104	760,632	37,486	148,942	238,090	416,370	60,080	64,022	17,961	17,551	6,655	9,927	10,118	11,358
Sylhet	139,636	427,645	8,190	111,989	373,647	304,277	10,291	43,697	5,911	13,190	3,685	7,083	5,363	7,410
Rangpur	314,286	507,268	17,510	76,991	113,162	177,605	5,698	50,724	4,945	7,845	1,664	4,490	4,306	5,055
Mymensingh	134,689	248,395	8,691	64,028	89,207	189,822	10,540	39,839	1,431	5,807	5,113	5,074	5,290	5,842
Total	**2,157,812**	**4,089,871**	**170,020**	**844,913**	**1,469,951**	**2,298,198**	**345,608**	**469,846**	**80,241**	**87,924**	**32,084**	**62,300**	**57,688**	**71,985**

Annex 2.37: Nutrition Services (Pregnant Woman & Mother of 0-23 month age Children) in 2018-2019

| Division	Counseling on IYCF, IFA, Vitamin-A & Hand washing	No. of pregnant mother Received IFA & Calcium Tablet	No. of mother (0-23Months) Received IFA & Calcium Tablet	No. of children Exclusive Breast feeding up to 6 months	No. of children (6-23Month) feeding complementary foods	No. of children (24-59Month) feeding complementary foods	No. of children Received MNP Sachet (6-23Months)	No. of children Received MNP Sachet (24-59Month)	No. of children Feeding Tablet Vitamin A (6-59Months)	No. of children Received Tablet anti-helminthics (24-59Months)	No. of children Feeding Zink pill with ORS suffering form Diarrhoea	No. of children (6-59Month) conducted GMP	No. of children (6-59Month) Identifying Suffering from MAM	No. of children (6-59Month) Suffering from SAM & Referred	No. of children (6-59Month) Identifying Child Stunting	No. of children (6-59Month) Identifying Child Wasting	No. of children (6-59Month) Identifying Child Under weight
Rajshahi	941,389	480,592	183,212	228,204	253,378	249,683	14,479	7,360	13,091	66,053	4,068	11,939	10,705	2,443	5,812	5,199	6,293
Khulna	1,039,869	361,722	176,511	259,123	338,505	359,353	23,643	12,248	94,180	80,005	10,940	51,224	15,796	2,763	4,077	4,327	6,800
Barishal	657,947	233,087	132,273	137,656	157,809	145,535	20,444	7,492	151,960	49,489	1,602	3,518	8,413	1,041	2,945	3,143	4,353
Dhaka	1,439,240	688,674	325,355	362,897	343,548	314,109	28,389	98,138	113,373	124,556	36,656	105,388	28,764	9,414	13,355	12,499	15,206
Chattogram	1,474,618	711,440	324,259	373,256	419,788	398,977	43,912	33,837	126,162	88,160	29,017	62,952	25,688	8,226	9,633	9,053	10,538
Sylhet	581,298	276,534	154,366	163,325	180,415	166,654	13,815	7,236	3,123	46,386	1,942	9,535	10,841	3,317	4,057	3,652	5,218
Rangpur	887,931	489,851	174,785	210,402	204,431	184,888	22,896	8,446	10,307	65,801	5,381	18,929	9,896	2,408	4,588	3,760	5,417
Mymensingh	515,547	247,247	115,103	115,811	142,510	132,806	14,591	8,460	5,563	45,925	1,180	14,469	7,006	1,817	4,059	4,396	5,249
Total	7,537,839	3,489,147	1,585,864	1,850,674	2,040,384	1,952,005	182,169	183,217	517,759	566,375	90,786	277,954	117,109	31,429	48,526	46,029	59,074

করোনাভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯)

ঘরে থাকি সুস্থ থাকি

মুজিববর্ষে স্বাস্থ্য খাত এগিয়ে যাবে অনেক ধাপ
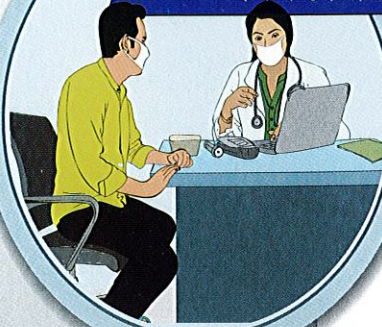
করোনাভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯) এর লক্ষণসমূহ
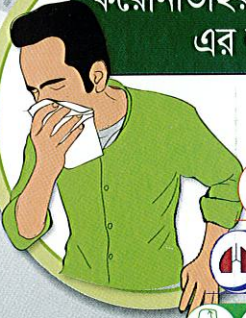
- জ্বর
- কাশি
- শ্বাসকষ্ট
- খাবারে স্বাদ ও গন্ধ না পাওয়া

করোনাভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯) লক্ষণ দেখা দিলে

- ✓ নাক-মুখ ঢাকার জন্য মাস্ক ব্যবহার করুন
- ✓ অন্য ব্যক্তি হতে নির্দিষ্ট (কমপক্ষে ৩ ফুট) দূরত্ব বজায় রাখুন
- ✓ জনসমাগম ও সামাজিক অনুষ্ঠান এড়িয়ে চলুন
- ✓ প্রয়োজনে স্থানীয় উপজেলা স্বাস্থ্য কমপ্লেক্স অথবা জেলা সদর হাসপাতালে যোগাযোগ করুন।

করোনাভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯) পাদুর্ভাবকালে গর্ভবতী মা এর জন্য করণীয়

- ঘরে থাকুন
- কেউ বাইরে থেকে এলে (ব্যক্তি) অন্তত: ২০সেকেন্ড যাবত সাবান পানি দিয়ে হাত ধুয়ে ফেলুন
- পরিহিত কাপড় প্রতিদিন সাবান পানি দিয়ে ধুয়ে ফেলুন
- প্রয়োজনে নিকটস্থ মা ও শিশু কল্যাণ কেন্দ্রে যোগাযোগ করুন

করোনাভাইরাস (কোভিড-১৯) আক্রান্ত প্রসূতি মা এর করণীয়

- চিকিৎসক/স্বাস্থ্যকর্মীর পরামর্শ মেনে চলুন
- শিশুর পরিচর্যাকারী কর্তৃক বুকের দুধ পরিষ্কার বাটিতে নিয়ে চামচ দিয়ে খাওয়ান
- শিশুকে কোলে নেওয়া বা চুমু দেওয়া থেকে বিরত থাকুন
- মা ও শিশুর সুরক্ষা ও নিরাপত্তা সরঞ্জাম ব্যবহার নিশ্চিত করতে হবে
- বর্তমান পরিস্থিতিতে সন্তান না নেয়াই শ্রেয়

পরিবার পরিকল্পনা, মা-শিশু স্বাস্থ্য ও কিশোর কিশোরীদের স্বাস্থ্য তথ্য ও সেবার জন্য কল করুন **১৬৭৬৭**

হটলাইন নম্বর **৩৩৩, ১৬২৬৩, ০১৯৪৪৩৩৩২২২**

MIS is the store of Information of DGFP. In 1979 the MIS Unit was created from the then 'Research, Evaluation, Statistics and Planning' (RESP) under the Directorate General of Family Planning. Prior to the creation of the MIS Unit there was no regular system of reporting on the progress of National Family Planning Program performance. Since its inception the MIS has endeavored towards establishing a regular system of data collection and reporting on National Program Performances of Family Planning, RH & MCH Services. Moreover, DGFP-MIS has introduced a web based MIS System in 2010. In keeping pace with the 'Digital Bangladesh' vision of Honorable Prime Minister, e-MIS, HRIS and DHIS-2 are being implemented for the digitalization of DGFP-MIS.