

Figure 2 Level of education, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 309)

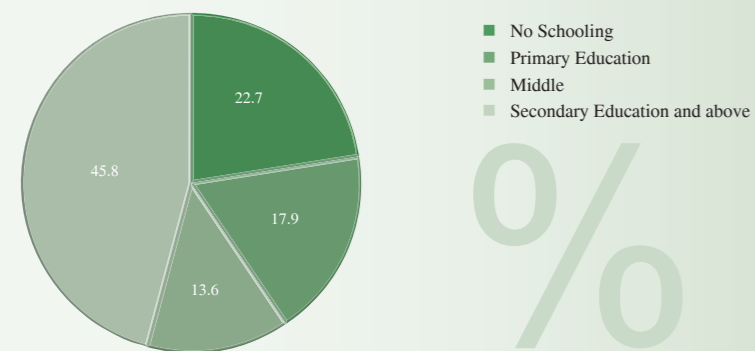


Figure 3 Ethnic groups, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 309)

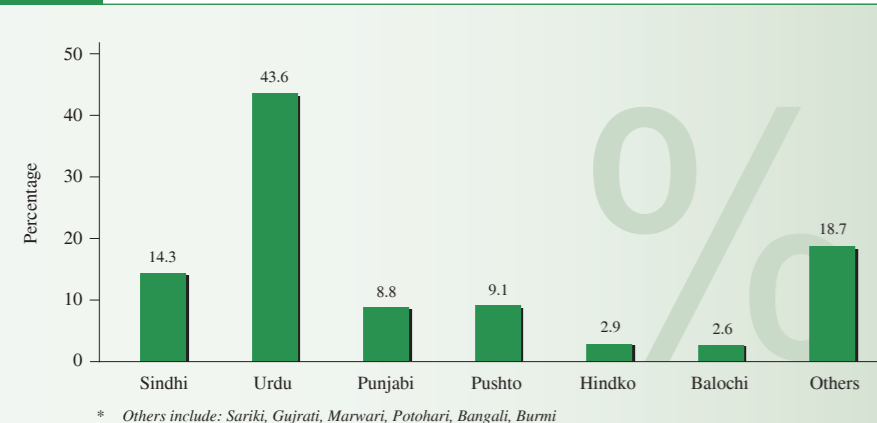
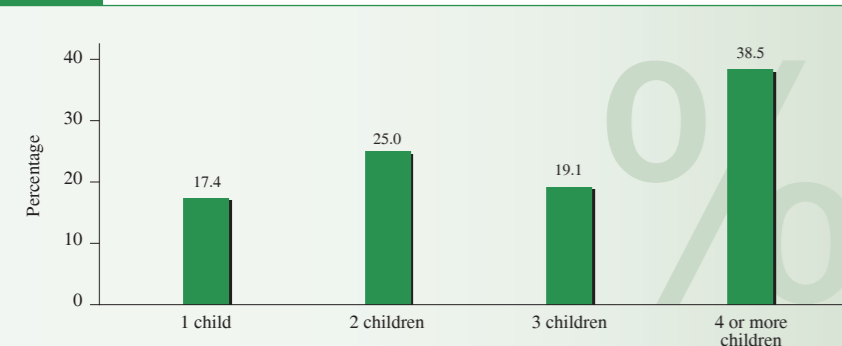


Figure 4 Percent of women according to number of living children, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 288)



Recommendations

The infrastructure of reproductive health care services is dominated by TBAs. Available maternity homes and family planning services are not sufficient to cater the needs of the communities. There is a high scope for making FP services available through building linkages with government and private sector.

Adequate supply and stocks of good quality contraceptive method mix will result in increased uptake, decrease in discontinuation rates and improve compliance towards use of modern contraceptive methods. This will also improve the quality of life for women, children and families.

Strategies are required to change behavior of communities towards early marriage, spacing of first birth, prevention of unplanned pregnancy, birth spacing and use of modern methods of contraception. Focus should be on young women with low parity.

Vulnerable groups such as certain ethnic and minority groups, young (15-29 years), illiterate and poor women should be provided with safety nets for provision of family planning and maternal and child health services.

SUKH IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



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SUKH INITIATIVE

Baseline Assessment

Fact Sheet 2015

Sukh Station
Malir Town, Karachi



Sukh Initiative is implemented at ten stations located in four towns of Karachi, i.e. **Korangi, Landhi, Bin Qasim and Malir**. There is 1 station in Malir, 4 stations in Korangi, 2 stations in Landhi and 3 stations in Bin Qasim town.

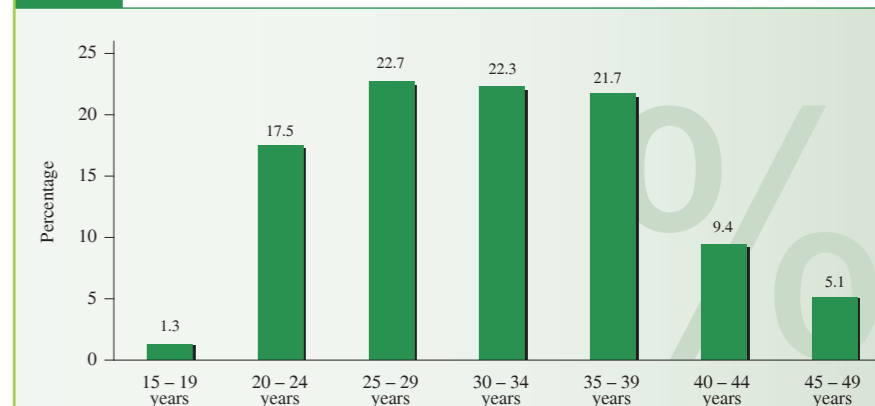
It is a five-year program (2013-2018), intending to increase the use of modern contraceptive methods and reducing unintended pregnancies amongst one million underserved population of Karachi, Pakistan.

A total of **309** married women of reproductive age were interviewed

Socio-demographic characteristics

- More than 40% of married women are youth (15-29 years)
- 22.7% of married women have no formal education
- Urdu speaking is the most prevalent ethnic group
- 38.5% of married women have 4 or more children
- Teen age marriage and pregnancy exist

Figure 1 Percent of women in reproductive age groups, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 309)



Current Modern Contraceptive Use

- Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods is high but use is low
- More than 60% of married women have ever used any modern contraceptive method
- Mostly women in the age group of 24 years or above with three or more living children reported current use of modern contraceptive methods
- Commonly used contraceptive methods are condom, female sterilization and injection
- Current use of long-term modern contraceptive methods such as IUD and implant is low

Figure 5 Percent of women with knowledge, ever use and current use of modern contraceptive methods and unplanned pregnancies, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 309)

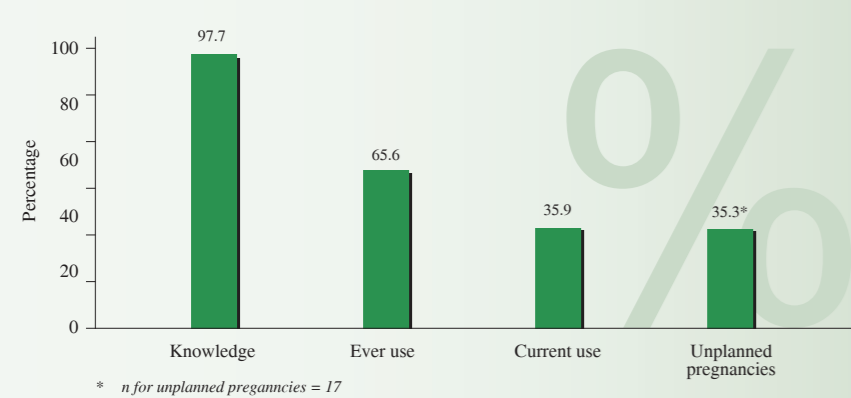


Figure 6 Percent of current modern contraceptive users by age group, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 112)

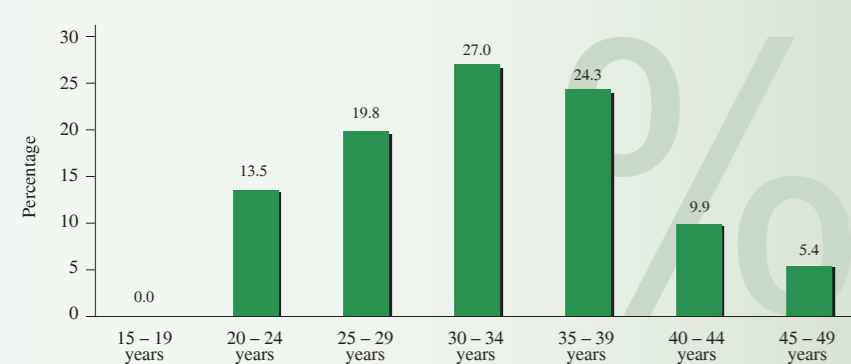


Figure 7 Percent of current modern contraceptive users by education, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 112)

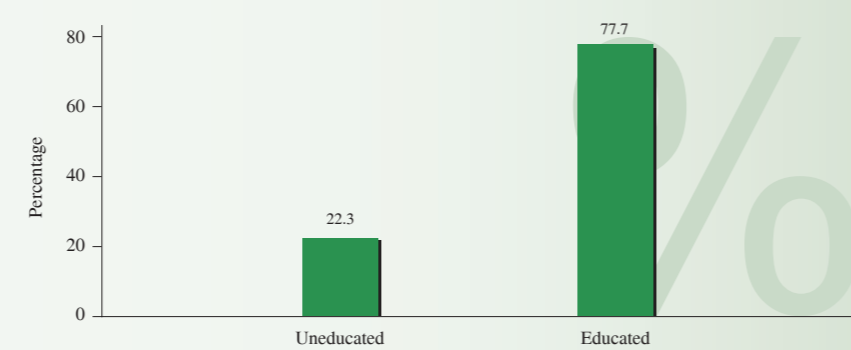


Figure 8 Percent of current modern contraceptive users by parity, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 112)

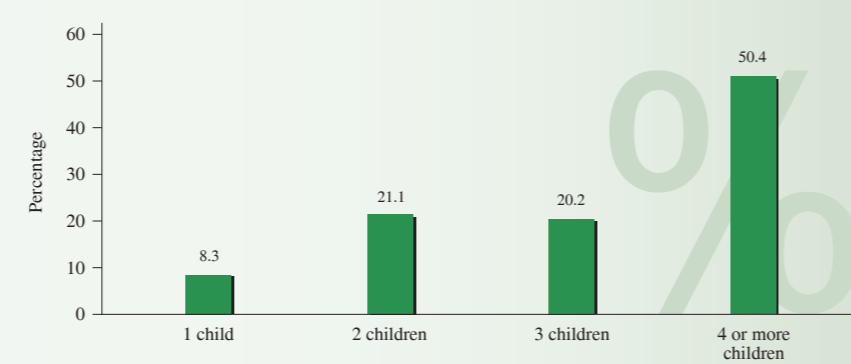


Figure 9 Percent of current modern contraceptive users by ethnic groups, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 112)

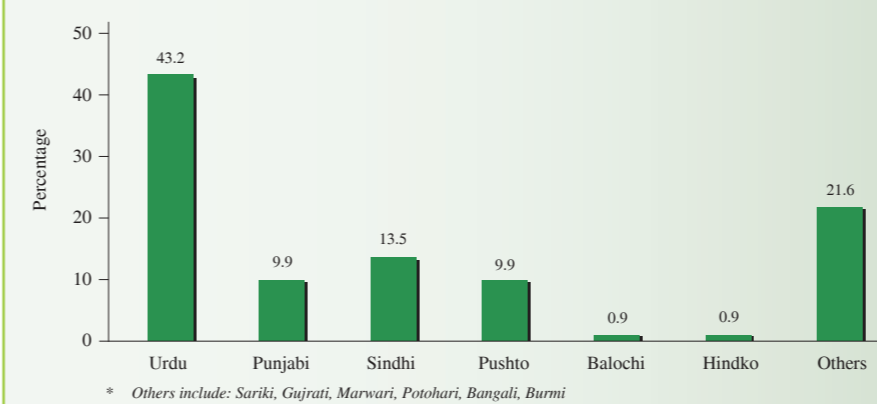
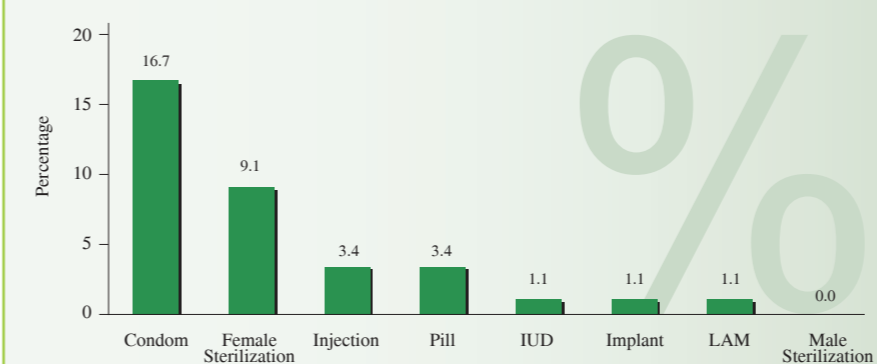


Figure 10 Percent of current modern contraceptive use by type of method, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 112)



MCH and FP Services (Private Sector)

- Maternity homes, Health centers and TBAs are the main cadres of MCH and FP services
- Exclusive Family Planning facilities/clinics are few in number
- Injections, condoms and pills are the contraceptive methods provided by most of the health facilities
- Provision of long-term contraceptive methods is low

Figure 11 Types of health facilities providing maternal care and family planning services, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 95)

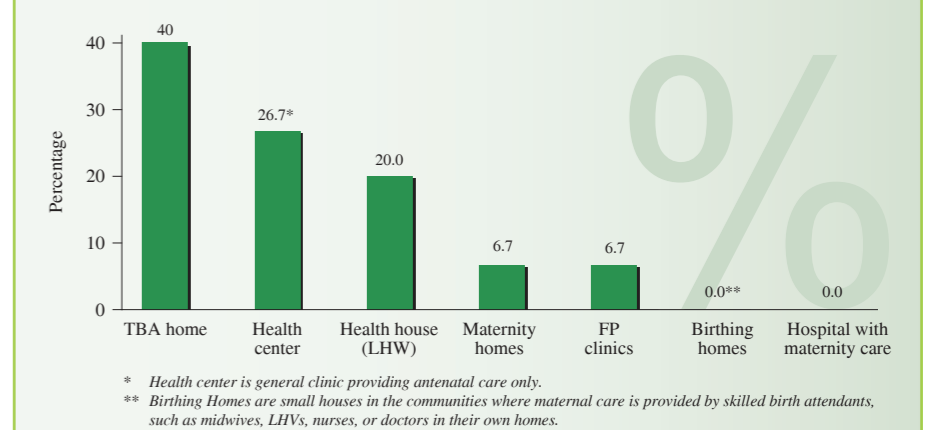


Figure 12 Percent of health facilities providing modern contraceptive methods, Sukh station, Malir Town (n = 12)

