

**Assessment of FP Counselling Competence, Effectiveness and Cost of Field Workers of
RFH Programme**

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ABSTRACT

Background:

The unmet need for family planning could prevent an additional 30 percent of maternal deaths; this could be possible with increase in contraceptive use. Short term family planning methods reduces obstetric complications; medium-term can reduce maternal mortality ratio; and long-term can improve health of women and hence their social status. Moreover, provision of family planning services will enable women to decide whether, when and how many children to have. Unfortunately, being one of the first countries to introduced Family planning programme, Pakistan's maternal mortality rate is still high then many other developing countries. Major reasons consist of unplanned/mistimed/unwanted pregnancies, which are terminated through induced abortions. Most of these abortions are clandestine conducted by unskilled healthcare providers in an unsafe environment.

Purpose:

The purpose is to compare the competence, effectiveness and cost of FWMs in contraceptive counselling with similar community-based outreach models being used in Pakistan such as the Lady Health Worker programme.

Objectives:

- Compare the competence, effectiveness and unit cost of FWMs in contraceptive counselling with similar community-based outreach models being used in Pakistan such as the Lady Health Worker Programme.
- Determine factors affecting uptake of FP services especially those related to FMW such as their attitude, socio-demographic characteristics, training and supervision.
- Identify community-level factors that facilitate or hinder uptake of FP service by women of reproductive age group
- Analyse cost of the FWM component and compare this to other community-based outreach programmes.